PROBABLE EXISTENCE OF A GREAT CAV-ERN UNDER LANCASTER.—It is a well set tled belief among many of the most intelligent residents of this city and vicinity that there exists beneath our city and vicinity a vast cavern. The most plausible theory on this point seems to be the following, which we clip from the Scientific American The writer says:

The city is located within the gree limestone belt extending across the south-eastern part of the State, and of all the geological formations limestone the most geological formations influescone the most abounds in caverns, many of which are known to be of vast extent. In sinking wells in various parts of Lancaster city, the bottom crust breaks through before reach-ing water, and the pump is suspended from above by chains."

There have been several well authenti cuted cases in the vicinity of the city, of the earth breaking and engulfing farm animals. In two instances men engaged in plowing, saw their teams disappear beneath the surface and only a funnel-shaped cavity remained to mark the spot. Several shocks like those of an earthquake, felt in this city last September, are accounted for by this theory.

Huge masses of rock breaking from th roof of the cavern and falling into the depths beneath may cause such a quaking of the upper crust and dull rumbling noise as that rhich astonished the inhabitants of tha day. But one of the most convincing proofs of the existence of this subterranea cavity is the discovery of an eyeless cat fish in the waters of the Conestoga, a stream flowing past the city and supposed to con nect with the hidden waters beneath. This fish is entirely destitute of organs of sight, having only small spots in place thereof.-In a celebrated grotto of Italy eveless fish have been found. It is inferred that the cycless fish of the Conestoga, must originate in a similar underground locality and escape through the fissures of the rocks. The Pittsburg Commercial is our authority for

THE candies manufactured by George Miller & Sons, 610 Market street, Philadel phia, are made of selected sugars, and richly flavored. They have an established reputa tion all over the United States. Country dealers supplied at short notice, in large o

THOSE of our readers who have mone to spare, are advised to read the advertis ment of the Revenue Extension Silver Min ing Company. We are assured that the statements made in the advertisement is regard to the company are true, and as for the supposition that the stock will, in al probability, advance double, treble, quaduple, or even sextuple its present price, that, in view of present prospects, is by no means unreasonable. Other companies with not half the chances at the start have accomplished even more.

Nor do we know of a single company tha has machinery out or on the way, which is not considered by those who are acquainted with the business, as sure to pay, if honestly managed. Boyond that, we do not believe there is a single doubt of success, in any company, which has or will have reduction

HELP! HELP!! HELP!!!-Every good house-wife can appreciate good "help," whether in the form of a servant girl or the next indispensable, a cooking stove! The ones which are well-behaved, economical, easily managed, and are disposed to "go out o' nights" are indeed a blessing to a well-regulated family, and deserve to have their merits duly recorded.

In the way of stoves, a well-known firm in Philadelphia, Messrs. Stewart & Peterson, are introducing an article, the "Barley Sheaf" by name, which on the score o beauty of design, convenience, economy and general excellence, is pronounced by experienced dealers, to be the only faultless stove in existence. With such a record, the Barley Sheaf must soon become an im-

Letter from Georgia. SAND HILLS, NEAR AUGUSTA, GA., April 6, 1866. Editors Lancaster Intelligencer: DEAR SIRS: By the heading of my letter you will see that I am still in Georgia. I have no doubt you are anxious to ke how matters are here, and therefore will drop you a few lines. I can give you but general ideas now. I have seen the white and black "elephant" in this region—and to be brief, the blacks "cut the largest warth." now in every sense of the word. In dress, laziness and false notions of lib erty, they excel anything that you can well imagine. Many of them now ride in fine two-horse carriages, at the expense of many days' labor, or thefts at night. Nearly al of them carry arms, and every person is in danger from their indiscriminate use. The Government officials have ordered that no minor shall be punished for offenses by any one except agents of the Freedmen's Bu reau. The consequence is that these individuals are not only impudent, bút perfect ly lawless, running about with guns, shooting all the birds they meet, regardless of where they may be—committing depreda-tions and trespassing apon grounds, where their presence is not only unwarranted but hazardous. I am afraid that many officials sent South by the Government for a wise purpose, are false to their trust (as well as to the Administration), and not only degrade the blacks, but extort money from them under false pretenses, and then desert them in their utmost need. The whites, as a general thing, have accepted the result of the war; and, although some feel sore, they are peaceably inclined, or resigned to their fate. Many of them are hard at work to retrieve their fortunes, and very many praiseworthy examples are set by the nore intelligent part of the community, Money is very scarce, commanding from 21 to 5 per cent. per month, and hundreds, yes, thousands of persons, I may say, are prevented from following the example of those who are striving to rebuild their fortunes. There is great difficulty in obtaining hands, and as but few of the blacks are disposed to work, many of the planters have already sought foreign aid, and are now encouraging white emigra tion. Many Germans have already responded to the call, and are well employed and happily located. There is a strong dis position in this region to get rid of the blacks altogether, and I would not be sur prised if eventually their wishes were gratified, as very many have already left for the southwest, and hundred are swept away every week by small pox and other dis

of everything in the shape of food-even here, and almost everything is obtained from the North. We of the North can scarce ly realize this fact-but it is so-for they nave not yet been able to raise anything .-The grass has not yet sprouted, and they are obliged to get all their hay from New York, and costs \$3 per hundred pounds. Their best horses, and all other kinds of stock were taken from them by both armies and they have nothing left but the refuses o the war, consequently every thing is scarce and high. Boarding from \$4 to \$5 per day, even in private families. I have thus far met with nothing but kindness. It is a glorious country even in its present condition -what must it have been before the war? Now everything wants repair and it will take a vast amount of paint and oil to bring back its former grandeur. The weather, at this time is delightful and the breezes balmy. Fruit trees all in bloom, and the cactus, the jessamine and the rose, &c., are all in their glory. The sun at mid-day is absolutely "hot," and for the last five days the sky was clear and the thermometer 80° in the shade. Should I remain, you may hear from m

eases consequent upon want, exposure and unwarrantable excesses. From what I can

learn, the South will not be able to produce

half a crop of cotton. There is a great want

again. A SPECIAL WASHINGTON despatch to the Philadelphia Age says that a respectable portion of the Radical party in the House are opposed to the programme of their leaders for continuing

the session through the summer, and are in favor of adjourning in June, or the early part of July. The Senate, however, is understood to be against any adjournment this year. The fall campaign will doubtless compel the majority of the House to vote for the usual adjournment. If the Senate will not agree, the President can (under the Constitution) adjourn Congress until the next regular session.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Festimony of Alexander H. Stephen How Georgians Regarded Secession Their Present Temper and Opinions

Mr. Stephens on the Questions of the Da

Alex. H. Stephens sworn and examine oy Mr. Boutwel

y Mr. Boutwell.
Question. State your residence.
Answer. Crawfordsville, Georgia.
Q. What means have you had since Lee's Q. What means have you had since Lee's surrender to ascertain the sentiments of the people of Georgia with regard to the Union?

A. I was at home in Georgia at the time of the surrender of General Lee and remained there until the 11th of May, and during that time conferred very freely with the people in my immediate neighborhood, with the Governor of the State, and with one or two other leading or prominent men in the State. From the 11th of May until my return to Georgia which was on the in the State. From the litth of May until my return to Georgia, which was on the 25th of October, I had no means of knowing anything of the public sentiment then except through the public press and such letters as I received, From the time of my return until I left the State on my present view how I had very extensive intercurse. return until I left the State on my present visit here I had very extensive indercourse with the people; visiting Augusta; visiting Milledgeville during the session of the Legislature, first on their assembling, again in January upon their reassembling, and again in the latter part of February, while there I conversed very freely and fully with all the prominent leading men or most of them in the legislature, and met a great many of the prominent influential men of the State not connected with the Legislature, and by letters from and correspondence with men

letters from and correspondence with men in the State, whom I have not met. I believe that embraces a full answer to the question

in the State, whom I have not met. I believe that embraces a full answer to the question as to my means of ascertaining the sentiment of the people of that State upon the subject stated in the question.

Q. As the result of your observation, what is your opinion of the purposes of the people with reference to the reconstruction of the government, and what are their desires and purposes concerning the maintenance of the government?

A. My opinion—and decided opinion—is that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia are exceedingly anxious for the reconstruction of the government, and for the State to take her former position in the Union, to have her Senators and Representatives admitted into Congress, and to enjoy all her rights and discharge all her obligations as a State under the Constitution of the United States as it stands amended.

Q. What are their present views concern-Q. What are their present views concerning the justice of the rebellion? Do they at present believe that it was a reasonable and proper undertaking, or otherwise?

A. My opinion of the sentiment of the people of Georgia upon that subject is, that the exercise of the right of secession was resorted to by them from a desire to render their liberties and institutions more secure, and a belief on their part that this was absolutely necessary for that object. They were lutely necessary for that object. They were divided upon the question of the policy of the measure; there was, however, but very little division among them upon the question of the right of it. It is now their belief, in of the right of K. It is now their benefit my opinion, and I give it merely as an opin ion, that the surest if not the only hope fo their liberties is the restoration of the Constitution of the United States and of the government of the United States under the Constitution.

stitution.
Q. Has there been any change of opinion as to the right of secession as a right in the people or in the States?

A. I think there has been a very decided

A. I think there has been a very decided change of opinion as to the policy by those who favored it; I think the people generally are satisfied sufficiently with the experiment never to resort to that measure of redress again by force; whatever may be their own abstract ideas upon that subject, they have given up all idea of a maintenance of those opinions by a resort to force: they have pinions by a resort to force; they have some to the conclusion that it is better to appeal to the forums of reason and justice to the halls of legislation and the courts, for to the halls of legislation and the courts, for the preservation of the principles of consti-tutional liberty than to the arena of arms; it is my settled conviction that there is not any idea at all cherished in the public mind of Georgia of ever resorting again to seces-sion or to the exercise of the right of seces-sion by force; that whole policy of the maintenance of their rights, in my opinion, is at this time totally abundoned.

maintenance of their rights, in my opinion, is at this time totally abandoned.

Q. But the opinion as the right, as I understand, remains substantially the same?

A. I cannot answer as to that; some may have changed their opinion in this respect; it would be an unusual thing as well as a difficult matter for a whole people to change their convictions upon abstract truths or principles; I have not heard this vein ot the subject debated or discussed recently, and I wish to be understood as giving my opinion only on that branch of the subject which is of practical character and importance. O. To what do you attribute the change

of opinion as to the propriety of attempting to maintain their views by force?

A. Well, sir, my opinion about that—my individual california description. A. Well, sir, my opinion about that—my individual opinion, derived from observation—is that this change of opinion arose mainly from the operation of the war among themselves, and the results of the conflict from their own authorities in their individual rights of person and property, the general breaking down of constitutional barriers which usually attend all protracted wars. Q. In 1861, when the ordinance of seces

Q. In 1861, when the ordinance of secession was adopted in your State, to what extent was it supported by the people?

A. After the proclamation of President Lincoln calling out 75,000 militia under the circumstances it was issued, and blockading the Southern ports and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpns, the Southern cause, as it was termed, received the almost unanimous support of the people of Georgia. Before, they were much divided on the question of secession, but afterwards they supported the cause, within the range of my knowledge, with very few exceptions. There were some few exceptions, not exceeding half a dozen. I think the impression then prevailing was that public not exceeding half a dozen. I think the impression then prevailing was that public liberty was endangered, and they supported the cause because of their zeal for constitutional rights. They still differed very much as to the ultimate object to be obtained, and the means to be used, but these differences yielded to the emergency of the apprehended common danger.

rehended common danger.
Q. Was not the ordinance of secession adopted in Georgia earlier in date than the proclamation for seventy five thousand volunteers?

A. Yes, sir; I stated that the poople were very much divided on the question of the ordinance of secession, but after the proclamation the people became almost unanimous in the cause. There were some few exceptions in the State; I think not more than a half dozen among my ecquaintances. han a half dozen among my acquaintances I said, while they were thus almost unant I said, while they were thus almost unanimous in support of the cause, 'they differed also as to the end to be attained by sustaining it; some looked to an adjustment or settlement of the controversy upon any basis that would secure their constitutional rights; others looked to a separate Southern nationality as their only object and hope. These different views as to the ultimate object did not interfere with the general active support of the cause.

upport of the cause. Q. Was there a popular vote upon the or-A. Only so far as the election of delegates to the convention.

to the convention.

Q. There was no subsequent action?

A. No, sir; the ordinance of secession was not submitted to a popular vote afterwards.

Q. Have you any opinion as to the vote it would have received, as compared with the whole, if it had been submitted to the free action of the people? etion of the people? - Witness—Do you mean after it was adopt-

ed by the convention?

Mr. Boutwell—Yes, after it was adopted by the convention, if it had been submitted Mr. Bottweil—1es, after it was adopted by the convention, if it had been submitted forthwith or within a reasonable time.

A. Taking the then state of things into consideration, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi, I think, having seceded, my opinion is that a majority of the people would have ratified it—perhaps a decided or large majority; if, however, South Carolina and the other States had not adopted their ordinances of secession, I am very well satisfied that a majority of the people of Georgia, and perhaps a very decided majority, would have been against secession if her ordinance had been submitted to them: but as matters stood at the time, if the ordinance had been submitted to a popular vote of the State, it would have been sustained; that is my judgment and opinion of the matter.

Q. What was the date of the Georgia ordinance?

nance?
A. The 18th or 19th; I think the 19th of January, 1861, though I am not certain.
Q. The question of secession was involved in the election of delegates to that convention, was it not? vas it not?

A. Yes, sir.
Q. And was there on the part of candi-lates a pretty general avowal of opinions? A. Very general.
Q. What was the result of the election as far as the convention expressed any opinion upon the question of secession?
A. I think the majority was about thirty in the convention in favor of secession; I do

in the convention in favor of secession; I do not recollect the exact vote.

Q. In a convention of how many?

A. In a convention based upon the number of senators and members of the house in the General Assembly of the State; the exact number I do not recollect, but I think it was near three hundred—perhaps a few over or under.

er or under. Q. Was there any difference in the differ nt parts of the State in the strength of the ion sentiment at that time? A. In some of the mountain counties the Union sentiment was generally prevalent; the cities, towns and villages were generally for secession throughout the State, I think, with some exceptions; the anti-secession sentiment was more general in the rural districts and in the mountain portions of the State, yet the people of some of the upper counties were very active and decided secessionists. There was nothing like a sectional disunion of the State, at all; for instance, the delegation from Floyd county, in which the city of Rome is situated, in the upper portion of the State, was an able one, and strong for secession, while the county of Jefferson, down in the interior of the cotton belt, sent one of the most prominent delegations for the Union: I could designate other particular counties in that A. In some of the mountain counties th

way throughout the State, showing that there was not what might be termed a sec-tional or geographical division of the State on the question.

on the question.
Q. In what particular did the people be-lieve their constitutional liberties were as-sailed or endangered from the Union?
A. Mainly, I would say, in their internal social polity, and their apprehension from the general consolidating tendencies of the doctrines and principles of that political party which had recently succeeded in the party which had recently succeeded in the choice of a President and Vice-President of choice of a President and Vice-President of the United States. It was the serious appre-hension that if the Republican organization, as then constituted, should succeed to pow-er, it would lead ultimately to a virtual sub-version of the Constitution of the United States, and all its essential guarantees of public liberty. I think that was the sincere and honest conviction in the minds of our people. Those who opposed secession di not apprehend that any such results would not apprehend that any such results would necessarily follow the elections which had taken place; they still thought that all their rights might be maintained in the Union and under the Constitution, especially as there were majorities in both Houses of Congress who agreed with them on constitutions leadings.

itional questions.
Q. To what feature of their internal socia olicy did they apprehend danger?

A. Principally the subordination of the an race as it existed under their laws

African race as it existed under their laws and institutions.

Q. In what spirit is the emancipation of the slaves received by the people?

A. Generally it is acquiesced in, and accepted I think in perfect good faith and with a disposition to do the best that can be done in the new order of things in this particular. Q. What at present are the relations sub

Q. What at present are the relations subsisting between the white and black people, especially in the relation of employer and employed?

A. Quite as good, I think, as in any part of the world that ever I have been in, between like classes of employed and employer; the condition of things in this respect, on my return last fall, was very different. on my return last fall, was very differen from what it was when I left home for my from what it was when I left home for my present visit to this city; during the fall, and up to the close of the year, there was a general opinion prevailing among the colored people that at Christmas there would be a division of the lands, and a very general instruction on their part not to make any contracts at all for the present year. Indeed there were very few contracts, I think, made throughout the State, until after Christmas or about the 1st of January. General Tillson, who is at the head of the Bureau in the State, and whose administration has given very general satishead of the Bureau in the State, and whose administration has given very general satisfaction to our people, I think, was very active in disabusing the minds of the colored people from their error in this particular. He visited quite a number of places in the State and addressed large audiences of colored people, and then they became satisfied that they were laboring under a mistake in anticipating a division of lands. After Christmas and the 1st of January, they made contracts yerv readily generally

noved on quite smoothly and quietly.
Q. Are the negroes generally at work?
A. Yes sir, they are generally at work here are some idlers, but this class constitute but a small proportion.

Q. What, upon the whole, has been their conduct: proper under the circumstances under which they have been placed or oth-

they made contracts very readily general and since that time affairs have in the mai

A. As a whole, much better than the most hopeful looked for.

Q. As far as you saw, what are the leading objects and desires of the negro population at the present time in reference to them-A. It is to be protected in their rights of

erson and property; to be dealt by fairly person and property; to be dealt by fairly and justly.
Q. What, if anything, has been done by the Legislature of your State for the accomplishment of these objects?
A. The Legislature has passed an act of which the following is a copy:
An act to define the term, "persons of color," and to declare the rights of such persons.

persons. Section 1. Be it enacted, &c, That all SECTION I. Be it enacted, &c., That an negroes, mulattoes, mestizoes, and their descendants, having one-eighth negro or African blood in their veins shall be known in this State as "persons of color."

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That persons of color shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued, to be parties and give evidence, to inherit, to parties and give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings, for the se-curity of person and estate, and shall not be subjected to any other or different pun-

be subjected to any other or different pun-ishment, pain, or penulty for the commis-sion of any act or offense, than those which are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offenses.

The third section of this act simply re-peals all conflicting laws; it was approved by the Governor on the 17th of March last.

O Does this act express the conjoins of Q. Does this act express the opinions of the people, and will it be sustained?

A. I think it will be sustained?

A. I think it will be sustained by the courts as well as by public sentiment; it was passed by the present Legislature as an evidence of the tone of the Legislature of the State, as well as that of the people of the State, upon this subject. Here Mr. e State, as well as that of the people of e State, upon this subject. [Here Mr. ephens submitted a letter he had written Senator Stewart station that.] Senator Stewart stating that the act pass

ed secured freed persons all their essential rights before the law.]
Q. What, if anything, is being done in Georgia with regard to the education of the negroes, either children or adults? A. Nohing by the public authorities, as yet Schools are being established in many por-tions of the State under the auspices, I hink, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and an think, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and quite a number by the colored people themselves, encouraged by the whites.

Q. What disposition do the negroes manifest in regard to education? A. There seems to be a very great desire on the part of the children and their parents to have them educated.

them educated. Q. What is the present legal condition of Q. What is the present legal condition of those who have lived together as husband and wife—do the laws recognize and sustain the relations and legitimacy of their offspring? A. Our State laws do—they recognize all those living as man and wife as legally man and wife; a good many of them took out licenses, and were married in the usual way; there is no difference in our laws in that respect. Dispasse are issued for aws in that respect; licenses are issued for white and black alike, only they are prowhite and black alike, only they are prohibited from intermarrying with each other; the races are not permitted to intermarry. Q. Were the amendments to the Constitution of the State of Georgia recently adopted submitted to the people?

A. No, sir, they were not submitted; I have no hesitation, however, in expressing the opinion that nine-tenths of the people would have voted for them if the Constitution had been submitted; that is but an

tion had been submitted; that is but an opinion; I heard no dissent at all in the opinion; I heard no dissent at all in the State; I was there at the time; I got home before the convention adjourned; the State Constitution as made by the convention would have been ratified almost without opposition; it would have been ratified nem con, if it had been submitted; this at least is my opinion. s my opinion.
Q. What was the voting population of

your State in 1860? A. Something upwards of a hundred Q. What is probably the present voting population?

A. The voting population of the State under the present constitution is perhaps eighty thousand; that is a mere estimate.

(). Has there been any enumeration of the losses of Georgia in the field in the militury service?

A. No accurate estimate, that I am aware Q. What is it supposed to have been?

Q. What is it supposed to have been?
A. I am not able to answer the question with anything like accuracy.
Q. What is the public sentiment of Georgia with Fegard to the extension of the right of voting to the negroes?
A. The general opinion in the State is very much aversa to it. very much averse to it.

Q. If a proposition were made to amend the Constitution so as to have representation in Congress based upon voters sub-stantially, would Georgia ratify such a proposed amendment if it were made a condition precedent to the restoration of

the State to political power in A. I do not think they would; the people A. 1 do not think they would, the people of Georgia, in my judgment, as far as I can reflect or represent their opinions, feel that they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States to representation without any further condition or precedent, and they would not object to entertain, discuss and exchange views in the common councils of the country with the other States, upon such a proposition or any proposition to amend the Constitution or change it in to amend the Constitution or change it in any of its features, and they would abide by any such change if made as the Constitution provides; but they feel that they are constitutionally entitled to be heard by their Senators and members in the Houses of Congress upon this or any other proposed amendment; I do not, therefore, think that they would ratify that amendment, suggested as a condition precedent to her being admitted to representation in Congress. admitted to representation in Congress such at least is my opinion.

Q. It is then your opinion that at present the people of Georgia would neither be wil-ling to extend suffrage to the negroes nor consent to the exclusion of the negroes from he basis of representation? A. The people the basis of representation? A. The people of Georgia, in my judgment, are perfectly willing to leave suffrage and the basis of representation where the Constitution leaves it. They look upon the question of suffrage as one belonging exclusively to the States; one over which and under the Constitution of the United States Congress has no jurisdiction, power or control, except in proposing amendments to the States, and not in exacting their submission to them; I do not think, therefore, that the people of that State, while they are disposed, as I believe earnestly, to deal fairly, justly and generously with the freedmen, would be willing to consent to a change in the Constitution that would give Congress jurisdiction over the consent to a change in the Constitution that would give Congress jurisdiction over the question of suffrage; and especially would they be very much averse to Congress executing any such jurisdiction without their representatives in the Senate and House being heard in the public councils upon this question, and that so vitally concerns their internal policy as yell as the internal within the public policy.

internal policy, as well as the internal policy of all the States. April 12, 1866. Examination of Alexan-der A. Stephens resumed. By Mr Bout-Q. Do you mean to be understood in

your answer that there is no constitutional cower in the government as at present or-ganized, to exact conditions precedent to e restoration to political power of the even States that have been in rebellion

eleven States that have been in rebeliion?

A. That is my opinion.

Q. Do you entertain the same opinion in reference to the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery?

A. I do. I think the States have abolished slavery in good faith as one of the results of the war; their satisfaction of the constitutional amendment followed as a consequence. I do not think there is any constitutional amendment followed as a consequence. I do not think there is, any constitutional power on the part of the government to have exacted it as a condition precedent to their restoration under the Constitution, or the resumption of their places as members of the Union.

Q. What, in your opinion, is the legal value of the laws passed by Congress and approved by the President in the absence of Senators and Representatives from the eleven States?

deven States?
A. I do not know what particular laws A. I do not know what particular laws you refer to, but my answer generally is that the validity of all laws depends on their constitutionality; this is a question for the judiciary to determine, my own judgment, whatever it might be, would have to conform to the judicial determination of the question; it is a question for the courts to determine. Q. Have you formed any opinion upon

A. I cannot say that I have formed any material opinion in reference to any particular act of Congress embraced in the ques tion.
Q. Assume that Congress shall, at this session, in the absence of Senators and Representatives from the eleven States, pass an act levying taxes upon all the people of the United States, including the eleven, is it your opinion that such an act would be constituted.

A. I should doubt if it would be; it would ertainly in my opinion, be manifestly un ust and against all ideas of American rep resentative government; its constitution-ality would, however, be a question for the judiciary to decide, and I should be willing oabide by that decision, whatever it migh

Q. If the eleven States have at present an

Q. If the eleven States have at present an immediate constitutional right to be represented in Congress on a footing with the States at present represented, has that had a continuous right from the formation of the government, or from the time of admission of the new States respectively, or has it been interrupted by war? A. I think, as the Congress of the United States did not consent to the withdrawal of the seceding States, it was a continuous right under the not consent to the withdrawal of the seceding States, it was a continuous right, under the Constitution of the United States, to be exercised so soon as the seceding States respectivelymade known their readiness to resume their former practical relations with the Federal Government under the Constitution of the United States. As the general government denied the right of pression government denied the right of secession, I do not think any of the States attempting I do not think any of the States attempting to exercise it thereby lost any of their rights under the Constitution, as States, when their people abandoned that attempt.

Q. Is it or not your opinion that the Legislatures and people of the eleven States respectively have at present such a right to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress; that it may be exercised without regard to the part which persons elected may have had in the rebellion? A. I do not think they could exercise that right in the choice of their Senators and members so as to impair in the slightest degree the constitutional right of each House for itself to judge of the qualifications of those who might be chosen; the right of the constitutional election of a State to choose and the right of each House of Congress to judge ight of each House of Congress to judge the qualifications of those elected to the of the qualifications of those elected to the respective bodies are very distinct and different questions, and in this judging of qualifications, I am free to admit that in my opinion no one should be admitted as a member of either House of Congress who is not really and truly loyal to the Constitution of the United States and to the government established by it.

Q. State whether from your observation the events of the war have produced any

the events of the war have produced any change in the public mind of the South upon the question of the reserved rights of the States under the Constitution of the Juited States?

United States?

A. That question I answered in part yesterday; while I cannot state from personal knowledge to what extent the opinions of the Southern States upon the abstract question of the reserved rights of the States may have changed, my decided opinion is that a very thorough change has taken place upon the practical policy of resorting to any upon the practical policy of resorting to any

t very thorough change has taken place tupon the practical policy of resorting to any such right.

Q. What events or experience of the war have contributed to this change?

A. First, the people are satisfied that a resort to the exercise of this right while it is denied by the Federal Government will lead to war, which many thought before the late attempted secession would not be the case, and civil wars, they are also now very well satisfied, are dangerous to liberty; and, moreover, their experience in the late twar, I think, satisfied them it greatly endangered their own. I allude especially to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the military conscriptions, the proclamations of martial law in various places, general impressments, and the levying of forced contributions, as well as the very demoralizing effects of war generally.

Q. When were you last a member of the Congress of the United States?

A. I went out on the 4th of March, 1859.

Q. Will you state if not indisposed to do

Q. When were you last a member of the Congress of the United States?

A. I went out on the 4th of March, 1859.
Q. Will you state, if not indisposed to do so, the considerations or opinions which led you to identify yourself with the rebellion so far as to accept the office of Vice Presidency of the Confederate States of America, so-called?

A. I believe thoroughly in the reserved sovereignty of the several States of the Union under the compact of the Union or the Constitution of 1787; I opposed secession, therefore, as a question of policy, and not one of right on the part of Geoggia, when the States seceded, against my judgment and vote, I thought my ultimate allegiance was due to her, and I preferred to cast my fortunes and destinies with hers and her people, rather than to take any other course, even though it might lead to my sacrifice and her ruin; in accepting positionunder the new order of things, my sole object was to do all the good I could in preserving and perpetuating the principles of liberty as established under the

in preserving and perpetuating the principles of liberty as established under the Constitution of the United States. If the Union was to be abandoned, either with or without force, which I thought a very impolitic measure, I wished if possible to rescue, preserve and perpetuate the principles of theiConstitution. This I was not without hope might be done in the new confederacy of States formed. When the conflict arose, my efforts were directed to as speedy and peaceful an adjustment of the questions as possible. This adjustment I always thought to be lasting; would have ultimately to be settled upon a constitutional basis, founded upon the principles of mutual convenience and reciprocal advantage on the part of the States on which the Constitution of the United States was originally formed; I was wedded to no particular plan of adjustment except the recognition as a basis of the sepa-Union was to be abandoned, either with or except the recognition as a basis of the separate sovereignty of the several States; with this recognized as a principle I thought all other questions of difference would soon adjust themselves according to the best in-

adjust themselves according to the best interests of the peace, welfare and prosperity of the whole country, as enlightened reason, calm judgment and a sense of justice might direct; this doctrine of the soverelgnty of the several States I regard as a self-adjusting, regulating principle of our American system of State government extending possibly over the continent. sibly over the continent. siniy over the continent.

Q. Have your opinions undergone any change since the opening of the rebellion in reference to the reserved rights of States under the Constitution of the United States?

A. My convictions on the United States?

A. My convictions on the original abstract question have undergone no change, but I accept the issues of the war and the results as a practical settlement of that question. The sword was appealed to to decide the question, and by the decision of the sword I am willing to abide. Q. If the proposition were to be submitted to Georgia as one of the eleven States lately in rebellion, that she might be restored to

political power in the government of the country upon the condition precedent that she would on the one hand extend suffrage to the negro, or on the other consent to their exclusion from the basis of representation, would she accept either proposition and tak her place in the government of the country her place in the government of the country?

A. I can only give my opinion; I do not think she would accept either as a condition precedent presented by Congress, for they do not believe that Congress has the rightful power under the Constitution to prescribe such a condition; if Georgia is a State in the Union, her people feel that she is entitled to representation without conditions imposed by Congress; and if she is not a State in the Union, then she could not be admitted as an equal with the others; if her admission were trammelled with conditions thad on not apply to all the rest alike, general do not apply to all the rest alike, general universal suffrage amongst the colored peo-ple as they are now there, would by our people be regarded as about as great a polit-ical evil as could befall them.

ical evil as could befall them.
Q. If the proposition were to extend the right of suffrage to those who could read and those who had served in the Union armies, would that modification affect the action of the State? tion of the State?

A. I think the people of the State would be unwilling to do more than they have done for restoration. Restricted or limited suffrage would not be so objectionable as general or universal, but it is a matter that belongs to the State to regulate. The question of suffrage whether universal or restricted, is one of State policy exclusively, as they believe. Individually, I should not be convosed to a proper system of restricted. as they believe. Individually, I should not be opposed to a proper system of restricted or limited suffrage to this class of our population; but, in my judgment, it is a matter that belongs of right to the States to regulate exclusively each for itself, but the people of that State, as I have said, would not willingly I think, do more than they have doneffor restoration; the only view, in their opinion, that could possibly justify the war which was carried on by the Federal government against them, was the indissolubleness of the Union; that those who held the administration for the time were bound to enforce

States—had abandoned their cause, and the administration here was successful in maintaining the idea upon which war was proclaimed and waged, and the only view in which they supposed it could be justin which they supposed it could be led at all when that was accomplis

fied at all when that was accomplished—if say the people of Georgia supposed their State was immediately entitled to all her rights under the Constitution. That is my opinion of the sentiment of the people of Georgia, and I do not think they would be willing to do anything further as a condition precedent to their being permitted to enjoy the full measure of their constitution at rights. I only give my opinion of the enjoy the full measure of their constitutional rights. I only give my opinion of the sentiments of the people at this time. They expected that as soon as the Confederate cause was abandoned that immediately the States would be brought back into their practical relations with the Government as previously constituted. That is what they looked to. They expected that the State would immediately have its representatives in the Senate and in the House, and they expected it in good faith as loyal men, as the term is frequently used. I mean by it loyal to law, order, and the Constitution, to support the Government under the Constitution. That was their feeling; they did what they did believing it was best for the protection of Constitution of the United States, as they construed it, the great mass of our people were always as much devoted in their feelings as any neople ager were toward. as they construed it, the great mass of our people were always as much devoted in their feelings as any people ever were toward any cause. This is my opinion. As I remarked before, they resorted to secession with a view of maintaining more securely these principles and when they found they were not successful in their object, in perfect good faith, so far as I can judge from meeting with them and conversing with them, looking to the future development of their country, in its material resources as their country, in its material resources as well as as its moral and intellectual progress, their earnest desire and expectation was to their earnest desire and expectation was to allow the past struggle, lamentable as it was in its results, to pass by, and to co-operate with the true friends of the Constitution, with those of all sections who earnestly desire the preservation of constitutional liberty and the perpetuity of the government in its purity. They have been a little disappointed in this, and are so now. They are nettently weiting however, and believer

disappointed in this, and are so now. They are patiently waiting, however, and believing that when the passions of the hourshall have passed away, this delay in restoration will cease. They think that they have done everything that was essential and proper, and my judgment is that they would not be willing to do anything further as a condition precedent. They would simply remain precedent. They would simply remain uiet and passive. quiet and passive.

Q. Does your own judgment approve the view you have given as the opinion of the people of the State?

A. My own judgment is very decided that the question of suffrage is one that belongs under the Constitution, and wisely so to the States respectively and with. oo, to the States respectively and excl sively,

Q. Is it your opinion that neither of the Q. Is it your opinion that neither of the alternatives suggessed in the question ought to be accepted by the people of Georgia? A. My own opinion is, that these terms ought not to be offered as conditions precedent. In other words, my opinion is that it would be best for the peace, harmony and prosperity of the whole country that there should be an immediate restoration, an immediate bringing back of the States an immediate bringing back of the States into their original practical relations, and let all these questions then be discussed in common council. Then the representatives from the South could be heard, and you and all could judge much better of the tone and temper of the people, than you could from the opinions given by any individuals; you may take my opinion, or the opinion of any individual, but they will not enable you to judge of the condition of the State of Georgia so well as from her own reprean immediate bringing back of the State of Georgia so well as from her own repre-sentatives to be heard in your public coun sentatives to be heard in your public councils in her own behalf; my judgment, therefore, is very decided that it would have been better, as soon as the lamentable conflict was over, when the people of the South abandoned their cause and agreed to accept the issue, desiring as they do, to resume their places and to look to the halls of Congress and the courts for the protection of their rights in the Union—it would have been better to have allowed that result to follow under the policy adopted by the

been better to have allowed that result to follow under the policy adopted by the Administration than to delay it or hinder it by propositions to amend the Constitution in respect to suffrage or any other new matter. I think the people of all the Southern States would, in the halls of Congress, discuss these questions calmly and deliberately, and if they did not calmly and deliberately, and if they did no show that the views they entertained were just and proper, such as to control the judgment of the people of the other sections and States, they would quietly, patiently, and patriotically yield to whatever should be constitutionally determined in common council; but I think they feel very sensitively the offer to them of propositions to accept while they are denied all voice in the common council of the Union under the Constitution in the discussion of these propositions. I think they feel very show that the views they entertained were under the Constitution in the discussion of these propositions. I think they feel very sensitively that they are denied the right to be heard, and while, as I have said, they might differ among themselves in many points in regard to suffrage, they would not differ upon the questions of doing anything further as a condition precedent to the restoration; and in respect to the alternate conditions to be so represented, I do not think they would accept the one or the other. My individual general one or the other. My individual genera

GROW.—The worst diseases known to the human race spring from causes so small as to almost deff detection. The volumes of scientific lore that fills the tables and shelves of the medical fraternity only go to prove and elaborate these facts.

Then guard yourselves while you may. The smallest pimple on the skin is a tell-tale and indicator of disease. It may fade and die away from the surface of the body, but it will reach the vitals, perhaps, at last, and death be the result and final close.

Magoriel's Billious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scales, Chilbiains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Mag-Chilbiains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Magviews as to the proper course to be pursued in respect to the colored people are expressed in a speech made before the Georgia Legis-lature, referred to in my letter to Senator Stewart; that was the proper forum, as I conceive, in which to discuss this subject; and I think a great deal depends in the ad-vancement of civilization and progress look-ing to the benefit of all classes that these questions should be considered and kept before the proper forum.

Q. Suppose the States that are represent-ed in Concress, and Congress should be of in a speech made before the Georgia Legis J. MAGGIEL,
43 Fulton street, New York,
And all Druggists, at 25 cents per box
dec 23

Q. Suppose the States that are represented in Congress, and Congress should be of the opinion that Georgia should not be permitted to take its place in the government of the country except upon its assent to one or the other of the two propositions, is it then your opinion that under such circumstances Georgia ought to decline?

Witness—You mean the States now represented, and those only?

Mr. Boutwell—Yes.

Witness—You mean by Congress—Congress as it is now constituted, with the Marriages.

gress as it is now constituted, with the ther eleven States excluded?

Mr. Boutwell—I do.
Witness—And you mean the same alternative propositions to be applied to all the eleven States as conditions precedent to their restration? heir restoration?

Mr. Boutwell—I do.

A. Then I think she ought to decline, under the circumstances, and for the rea-son stated and so ought the whole eleven should such an offer be made and declined and these States should thus continue to b

and these States should thus continue to be excluded and kept out, a singular spectacle would be presented; a complete reversal of position would be presented. In 1861 these States thought they could not remain safely in the Union without new guarantees; and now when they agree to resume their former practical relations in the Union, under the Constitution si it is the other States turn won them and as it is, the other States turn upon them and as it is, the other States turn upon them and say they cannot permit them to do so safely to their interest without new guarantees on their part. The Southern States would thus present themselves as willing for immediate union under the Constitution, while it would be the Northern States opposed to it. The former disunionists would thereby become unionists, and the former unionists. come unionists, and the former unionists practical disunionists.

Special Aotices

To The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty dis ferent styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$0 to \$000 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them fillustrated Catalogues frge. Address, MASON HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, N. TO ERRORS OF YOUTH.

\$5. ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youth ful Indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering human ity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser 8 experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, an 3 1y 52 Ko. 13 Chambers street, New York

19 DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRI reated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAA cullst and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Hollan o. 519, Pine Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials fro he most reliable sources in the City and Country c. seen at his office. The medical faculty are invit to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. I charge made for examination. mar 21 1yw 11 MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD! BRYAN'S LIFE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOM

BRYAN'S LIFE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.
Remove Headache, Dizzlness, Giddiness, Drowsiness,
Unpleasant Dreams, Dimness of Sight, Indigestion, Cleanse the Stomach and Bowels.
Insure New Life in the debilitated and
RESTORE THE SICK TO PERFECT HEALTH,
Try them if they only cost 25 cents, and if you cannot get them of your druggist, send the money to DR.
JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician, 819 Broadway, New York, and they will be sent by return of
mail post paid.

[sep 12 lyd&w] AG A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.-Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitts and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will be consumpted to the consumption of the cought of the colds. lisappear, as well as all apprehens by all Druggists. ap MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of

Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address,
DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR GLAD NEWS

For the unfortunate, Bell's Specific Pills are warranted in all cases, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all diseases arising from sexual excesses or Youthful Indiscretion, Seminal Loss, Nightly Emission, and Sensual Dreams; Genital, Physical and Nervous-Debility, Impotence, Gleet, Sexual Diseases, tc., &c., &c. No Change of Diet is necessary, and they can be used without detection. Each box contains 30 pills, price One Dollar. If you cannot get them of your Druggist, they will be sent by mail securely sealed post paid, with full instructions, that insure a cure, on post paid, with full instructions, that insure a cure, on receipt of the money; and a pamphiet of 100 pages on the Errors of Youth, the consequences and remedy sent free; 10 cents required for postage.

Private Circulars to gentlemen only, sent free on receipt of envelope and stamp,

Address

DR. JAMPS BRYAN,

Consulting Physician. the Union; that those who held the admin-istration for the time were bound to enforce the execution of the laws and maintenance of the integrity of the country under the Constitution; and since that was accom-plished, since those who had assumed the contrary principle—the right of seces-sion and the reserved sovereignty of the

Consulting Physician, 810 Broadway, New York. Byddw

Special Actices.

TO LADIES.
If you require a r DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILIS, And for the removal of Obstructions, no matter from what cause they arise. They are safe and sure, and will restore nature in every case. They are also efficacions a licases of Weakness, Whites, Prolapsus, &c. Sold n Boxes containing 69 Pills, price One Dollar,

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS.

Dit. HARVEL 5 GUIDLEN.
A remedy for special cases, four degrees stronge than the above; price \$ per box.
A Private Circular to ladies with fine anatomical er gravings, sent free on receipt of directed enveloped at the sent free on receipt of directed enveloped at the sent free on receipt of directed enveloped at the sent free or receipt or receip Send for Dr. Harvey's Private Medical Adviser addressed to females; 100 pages, giving full instructions, 10 cents required for postage. If you canno purchase the pills of your druggist, they will be sen by mail, post paid secure from observation, on receip of One Dollar, by DR JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician, 819 Broadway, New York, 1yd&w

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT. Requires immediate attention and should beeked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of though, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an incurrate Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, Having a direct infl

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles: than other articles;
Obtain only "Bronchial Troches;" and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box.

oct 23 6md&w

\$6_THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who sufa CAUTON TO TOUNG MEN and others, who su fer from Nervous Debillty, Fremature Decay of Mar hood, &c., supplying at the same time The Means o SELF-Cuse. By one who has cured himself after dergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a pos-paid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charg may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq. Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y. jan 30-lyw]

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS. A purely Vegetable Tonic, Invigorating and Strengthen: Fortifies the system against the evil effects of holesome water.

Will cure Weakness,

Will cure General Deblity,

Will cure Heartburn,

Will cure General Debility,

Will cure Heardsun,

Will cure Headache,

Will cure Liver Complaint

Will excite and create a healthy 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, contabing no poisonous drugs, and is the Best Tonic Bittes in the World, A fair trial is earnestly selicited,

GEO. C. HUBBER & O., Prefinitetors, Hudson, New York.

Central Depot, American Express Building, 55 Hud son street, New York.

CB. For sale by Druggists, Grocers, &c.

H. E. SLAYMAKER, Agent, Lancaster,
Wholesale Agent.

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

20 the Agent of the State o

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY PROTECTED BY BOYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SIR JAMÉS CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J Clarke, M. D.,
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of
all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the
female constitution issubject. It moderates all excess
and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause,
and a speedy cure may be relied on.
TO MARRIED LADIES
it is particularly suited. It will la a short time bring

TO MARRIED LADIES
it is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring
on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
C A U T I O N.
These Pllis should not be taken by Females during
the First Three Months of Pregnancy, as they are
sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time
they are safe.

sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

Every woman knows that the bloom of health mus fade, with the slightest irregularity or obstruction of the menses. These Pills are truly the woman's friend in her hour of trial, and the only sure, positive and never-failing cure and regulator of Suppression of nature, from whatever cause. So mild that the feeblest can take them with perfect security, yet so powerful in their effects, that they may be safely called, a never-failing Regulator.

In all case of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains n the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, they Pills will flect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

he constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each pack
ge, which should be carefully preserved.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SOLD BY ALL Districts and Britis
Sole General Agent for the United States and Britis
Dominions, JOB MOSES,
Torrilandt street, New York.

27 Cortlandt street, New York,
N. B.—\$1 and 6 three cent postage stamps enclosed
to any authorized Agent, will ensure a bottle, contain
ung 50 Pils, by return mail, securely sealed from all
observation.

[Jan 3 lydeow&lyw] GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS

Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Mag gel's Salve is infallible. Sold by

BITNER-KURTZ.—On the 12th inst., by Rev. C. I. Thompson, Mr. David P. Bitner, of Philadelphia, to Miss Amelia O. Kurtz, of Lancaster.

¡Philadelphia papers please copy, i
ROEHRINGER—SCHMIDT.—On the leth inst.,
at the Lutheran Parsonage, by Rev. William
Hoppe, Mr. John Geo, Boehringer to Miss
Regina Schmidt, both of this city.

HAYS.—In Little Britain twp., this county, on Friday, the 18th inst., John Hays, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.

KIRK.—On the 16th inst., Emanuel B. Kirk, aged 31 years, 9 months and 46 days.

GUMPF.—On the 11th inst., in thiscity, Carrie B., daughter of Harrison and Mary E. Gumpf, aged 1 year, 11 months and 15 days.

MCKEUA.—In this city, on the evening of the 12th inst., Mrs. Patience McKelva, in the 72nd year of her age. 12th inst., Mrs. year of her age.

Markets.

The Markets at Noon To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Petroleum dull. Sales of Crude at 26. 2000 bbls. for future delivery were sold on secret terms. Refined in bond at 38@39c; free at 88@82c.
Cotton depressed and unsettled under unfavorable foreign news.
No export demand for Flour. Home trade purchasing more freely, 1,500 bbls., chiefly extra Family, sold at 88.75@50 for Northwestern, 89.55@10.50 for Pa. and Ohio, and fancy lots at \$11@15.
Sales of 100 bbls. Rye Flour at \$4.75.
Corn Meal nominul.
Very little good Wheat here, 1,500 bus, sold at \$2.40@2.60—the latter figure an advance of 10c. Whiteat \$2.50@2.90.
Pa. Rye commands 20c, and Del. 75c.
Corn scarce. Yellow commands 80c.
Oats steady at 60c for Del., and 55@57c for Western.
Sales of Pa. Whisky at \$2.37@2.98 and Oblo at.

Western. 'Sales of Pa. Whisky at \$2.25@2.26, and Ohio at New York, April 17 —Cotton is dull at 37@ 38e for middlings.
Flour has advanced 10@15 cents; sales of 11,000 bbls at \$7,@8.50 for State, \$8,60@11.50 for Ohio,
77@8.35 for Western. Soutilern firmer; 500 bbls
sold at \$9,50@11.75. Canada 10@15 cents better;
400 bbls sold at \$7,75@10.25,
Wheat has advanced 1@2 cents; sales of 13,000
bus at \$1.4 @1.50 for unsound Milwaukle Club;
40,000 bus white Canada at \$2.30.
Corn is fair but quiet.

Corn is fair but quiet. Beef steady. Pork steady. Whiskey duil. Stock Markets. PHILADELPHIA, April 17. Penna. 5's...... Morris Canal... 89 67 52)⁄4 Jold..... Exchange on New York, par NEW YORK, April 17. hicago and Rock Island.. ...1201 Western Union Telegraph
100 1862..........
Do 1865..... 100 186 Do 186 10-40's...... Freasury 7 3-10..... Philadelphia Cattle Market,

MONDAY, April 16.

The cattle market is moderately active this week, and prices have advanced fully le # B is about 1,800 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at prices ranging from 16½%17c for extra; a few choice at 18c; fair to good at 145. 15½c, and common at from 120,33c, # B, as to quality. The market closed firm within the above range of prices.

The following are the particulars of the sales: r to good ... @13% C W D, as to

SHEER—Continue in fair demand; 7,000 head arrived and sold at from 7@8c ? B, gross, as to arrived and sold at 170m 1600 w m, Kross, as we quality.

Cows—Have advanced; 175 head sold at \$406
90 for springers, and \$75@100 per head for milch Hogs Prices are unchanged; about 1,700 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from \$13@14.50 the 100 lbs, net.

New Advertisements:

OLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812!! The Soldiers and the Widows of the Soldiers of the War of 1812 are entitled to an annuity by m Act of the Legislature of March 30th 1866.

The undersigned attends promptly to the collection of said claims on reasonable terms.

FRED. S. PYFER.
Attorney at Law.
Autorney at Law.
And 10 South Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.

TSTATE OF JAMES BONES, LATE OF
Manor township, Lancaster county, dec'd.
Letters of Administration on the estate of
said dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers residing in Conestogs township, all
persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and
those having claims will present them, without
delay, properly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM W. BONES,
SAMUEL W. WRIGHT,
apr 18 6tw* 15

Administrators.

MPROVED COMPOSITION PAVE MENT.

The subscriber has invented and now in use in Reading Pa. "AN IMPROVED COMPOSITION PAVEMENT," which is superior to any other, and which is destined to entirely supersede the use of the brick pavement. Among its advantages are: It is more healthy, durable and cheaper than brick. It renders the ground damp-tight, is seamless and entirely impervious to water, and is especially adapted for yards, flooring in work shops, &c. It is smooth, level and entirely dry—does not become slippery like a flag pavement, and is not affected by heat, cold, or frost. It does not become damp, green or mossy in the shade, and cannot be penetrated into by grass or vermin.—Rats and mice will not undermine it. It is easily kept clean and requires no scrubbing. These are but a few of its many advantages. A very small capitall only is required to carry on this business, and the materials used are easily obtained. City, State and County rights for sale. Full information will be given upon application, either in person or by mail, to DANIEL C. HELLER, Box 331, P.O., Reading, Berks county, Pa.

Reading, Berks county, Pa. lwd.42tw \$25, UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE \$25 HANDEL AND HAYDN HALL,

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, A. M., President and Consulting Accountant EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS! NOVEL & PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS COLLEGE TERMS,

OF BUSINESS COLLEGE TERMS,
From April 1st to October 1st, 1866,
and succeeding years.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS, including Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, Forms and
Customs, Commercial Arithmetic, Business
Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeit Money!
and Commercial Law,
TWENTY-FIVE BOLLARS.

SCHOLA BERLIPS, Including the acan a Sublecta SCHOLARSHIPS, including the same Subjects TIME LIMITED TO THREE MONTHS

The saving of coal and gas in the summer months is an advantage of such importance as enables the management of this College to make a considerable reduction in the summer related.

From October 1st 1866, to April 1st, 1867, and succeeding years, as before. Life Scholarships, 3 months,
Scholarships, 3 months,
Penmanship, 3 months,
Penmanship, and Arithmetic, 3 months, Special Terms for Clubs, Sol-liers, and for the Sons of Ministers and Teachers. DAY AND EVENING INSTRUCTION FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES.

In Banking, Storekeeping, Bookkeeping, Penmauship, Pen Drawing, Phonography, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Analytical Geometry, The calculus, Navigation, Surveying, Engineering, Gauging, Mining, Mechanical Drawing, Commercial Law, German, Telegraphing, and the English Branches, at moderate prices.

ut moderate prices.
Endorsed by the public as the most successful
Business College of the country, as is evidenced
by the fact, that
FOUR HUNDRED AND TWO STUDENTS Page entered in the First Six Months of its Existence.

PRINCIPALS OF DEPARTMENTS:
THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, A. M.,
GEORGE B. SNYDER, R. S. BARNES,
C. N. FARR,
J. T. REYNOLDS,
HENRY KEIM, A. E. ROGERSON, A.M., C.E. Supported by an able Corps of Assistants. Call or send for a Catalogue, College Current and Peirce's Practical Educator. OFFICE-No. 531 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, apr 18 2mw 154 THOMAS M. PEIRCE DEANER AND SCHAUM.

DEALERS IN STOVES.

HEATERS. RANGES, &c A full and complete assortment of every pai tern and design constantly on hand, at greatly reduced prices, at their Old Stand,

DEANER & SCHAUM. IN AND SHEET-IRON WARD MANUFACTORY.

Every variety of TIN. COPPER AND

SHEET-IRON WARE onstantly on hand and manufactured to order at the Old Stand. DEANER & SCHAUM. No. 7 East King street

YOPPER-WARE MANUFACTORY STILLS

BREWER'S KETTLES

COPPER KETTLES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF COPPER-WARE. Having had over twenty years' experience in the business, and employing none but first ass workmen, we are fully prepared to execute all orders we may be entrusted with.

DEANER & SCHAUM.

CAS FITTING AND PLUMBING.

The subscribers having secured the services of superior mechanics respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They are prepared to execute all orders that they may be entrusted with in a superior manner, and at very moder ate prices.

HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER WHEELS, HYDRANTS, LIFT & FORCE PUMPS

BATHING TUBS, WASH BASINS and al other articles in the trade. PLUMBING AND GAS AND STEAM FIT TING promptly attended to in the most approved style

County work promptly attended to. DEANER & SCHAUM. No. 7 East King street, Lancaster. tfd&w YMMENSE SACRIFICE!!! GREAT SALES OF JEWELRY!!!

8 5 0 0, 0 0 0
Worth to be sold at an Immense Sacrifice, at One Dollar each article.
Silver Ware of every description, Gold and Silver Watches, Splendid Lockets, Superb Tea and Dinner Sets, Gold Pens and Pencil Cases, together with Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, etc., within the reach of all—of every man, woman and child. !!! AT \$1 EACH !!! And not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive!

SCHEDULE OF SALE,

BY APPORTIONMENT 2000 Photograph Albums.
2,000 Photograph Albums.
100 Oil Paintings.
4,000 Magic Spring Lockets.
1,000 Goid Pens, extension holders.
600 sets Ladies' Jewelry, superb.
5:0 Oval Band Bracelets.
1,000 Masonic Pins. sets Sliver Tea and Table Spoons,
Gold Thimbles | Desire Silver 1 ca | Desire | Desire

Liwishive Cite Sto., Etc., Etc., Etc., N. B. The chances in the division of the above list of goods are to be disposed of according to the annexed statement of arrangements. Certificates of the various articles, there being no blanks, are put into envelopes, securely sealed, and when ordered, taken out with no regard to choice, showing no favoritism, and jorwarded by mail, when the holder of the Certificate can see what he or she can have by returning to us the Certificate and ONE DOLLAR.

ONE CERTIFICATE 25 CENTS.

A single Certificate may secure you a Gold or ONE CERTIFICATE 20 CERTIS.
A single Certificate may secure you a Gold or
Silver article valued at \$100, or any other valuable article. There are no blanks.
Packages of Certificates sold to Schools, Clubs,
Agents, &c., at the following rates: (with a splendid premium).

We guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Customers whose tastes or fancies are not suited can have their goods exchanged.

Parties desiring to act as agents will be allowed it cents on each certificate ordered by them, not less than five being received under those terms. Agents will collect 25 cents for each Certificate, and forward 15 cents to us.

All letters should be addressed to DELACOUR BROS.,

Nos. 64 & 65 John Street, New York.

Agents wanted in every Town, County and State. We guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE A SALE.—By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Harbord county, sitting in Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell, at private sale, all those Parcels of Lend, attuate in Harford county, called "Uncle's Good Will," and "Leigh of Leighton," comprising the farm whereon Matthew Cain resided at the time of his death, containing about

This farm is attuated in the healthy, heautiful

This farm is situate in the healthy, beautiful and fertile valley of Thomas' Run, the productive qualities of which are not surpassed by any other lands in the county. About 200 Acres are under cultivation, the residue in good wood and timber.

are under calityation, the residue in good wood and timber.

The arable portion of the land has been judiciously improved, and is at present in a productive state of cultivation. There is a fine Apple Orchard in condition for full bearing.—The improvements are a TWO-STORY STONE DWELLING, a large Barn, Barrack, Smoke House, and a Spring House, with nover-failing spring, within 100 yards of Dwelling. There is a fine flush stream of water running the entire length of the farm, on which formerly was a Mill; the building has gone to decay, but the dam and race are in good condition.

Persons desiring further information can address the Trustee through the Post Office.

THE TERMS OF SALE, prescribed by the Decree, are: That one-third of the purchase money shall be paid in Cash, one-third in six and the residue in twelve months thereafter, the credit payments to bear interest and be secured by notes of the purchaser, with surety approved by the Trustee.

Bel Air, Harford county, Md.

Bel Air, Harford county, Md.

WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA!!

Mr. Benjamin Mishler, the proprietor of that Herb Bitters, has just received the following certificate of a most remarkable cure effected by means of his Celebrated Medicine. E. G. Groff, who signs the certificate, is a Justice of the Peace in the town of New Holland, Lancaster county, and is too well known to the people of hat populous section for honesty, intelligence and truthfulness to admit of the least doubt in egard to the entire accuracy of the statement o which he has voluntarily attached his name. No man in Lancaster county will ask more than the word of Esq. Groff for the authentica-

fully testifies. Read the following certificate and be convinced. Apply the remedy if you would be cured:

**NEW HOLLAND, Lancaster county, Pa., April 16th, 1888.*

**Mr. Benjamin Mishler—Dean Sirk:—I deem it but due to you that I should give you a statement of the cure effected in the person of my mother, Mrs. Mary Groff, by the use of your Herb Bitters. For a number of years she had been much afflicted with the most distressing pains in different parts of her right side. some times her arm and shoulder were affected, out more generally her leg and hip. So affected did these become that she was at last bed-ridden for a considerable portion of the time, and wen comparatively free from pain quite unable to move about the house, except with the aid of a crutch or came. Her life was thus made a scene of painful distress and existence almost a burthen. She had applied to all the physicians within reach, and had diligonity used such medicines as they gave her, but all to no purpose. They pronounced her disease to be an incurable neuralgic affliction. At length however, something like eighteen months since, she began to use your valuable Herb Bitters. At once there was the most remarkable change. She was speedily relieved to a very great extent from the pain which had been the constant torture of her life, and in the course or some six months was so completely restored to health as to be able to take a pleasure trip to the Western States. Since her recurn homo, and at the present time, she has the complete and free twe of her limbs, is earthrey free from pain, and able to do her housework, to attend to her flower garden, and to discharge all her domestic duties.

Thinking that such a remarkable cure should be made known, in order that those similarity affileded may apply to the same efflextous means for relief, I voluntarily give you this statement to use as you see fill. Any person who doubts its authenticity can have all scruples removed by writing to me at the New Holland, Sost office.

Yours, Very Respectfully, a

Bleached and Unbleached, all the best makes; Sheeting, Shirting and Pillow Case Muslins by the piece and yard. Prices guaranteed. CALICOES! [CALICOES!! CALICOES!!! The best assortment in the city. Merrimac, and many other makes, in new and beautiful styles, at low prices. WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!!

ALPACAS! DELAINES!! DRESS GOODS!!! Black, Steel colored, Brown and Leather colored Alpacas, Delaines and beautiful Plaid Goods for Children's wear.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES! For Men and Boys' wear; light colored Cloth for Ladies Sacks; dark water-proof Cloaking, FLANNELS, BED TICKINGS, CRASH, &C. Nos. 2 and 4 NORTH NINTH STREET,

YAMEL'S HAIR FRINGE FOR LADIES' CLOAKS. -AT-

Centre Square, formerly "Swan" Hotel AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT

HOOP SKIRTS --AT--THE FIRST NATIONAL STORE. Centre Square, formerly "Swan" Hotel.

BOOTS, SHOES AND STOCKINS IN LANCASTER,

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EMBROIDERIES

WOOLEN. LINEN, AND

AND C O L L A R SAΤ THE FIRST NATIONAL STORE, Centre Square, formerly "Swan " Hotel, VERY CHOICE LOT

POMADES, OF ALL KINDS. AT THE FIRST NATIONAL STORE Centre Square, formerly "Swan" Hotel.

H. L. & E. J. ZAHM, JEWELERS, Have Removed to their NEW STORE, B. North[Queen St., and Centhe Square, LANCASTER, PA., (Directly Opposite the Old Stand.)

apr 17 DIFFICACY OF MISHLER'S BITTERS

tion of the wonderful cure to which he so fully testifies. Read the following certificate and be convinced. Apply the remedy if you

M. K. WILLIAMS, 603 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!

A large assortment of Jaconets, Cambricks, Nainsouks and Swiss Muslins, Brilliants, Vic-toria and Bishop's Lawns, from the large New York Auction Sales, much below the regular prices

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!! Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, Nap-kins, Doylies, Linen Diapers, Shirting Linens and Shirt Fronts, and Ladies' and Gents' Linen

2D DOOR ABOVE MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. apr 18 2mw 15

Miscellaneous.

THE FIRST NATIONAL STORE.

HEAPEST -OF-

HEAPEST

AT THE FIRST NATIONAL STORE Centre Square, formerly "Swan" Hotel,

-AT-THE FIRST NATIONAL STORE. Centre Square, formerly "Swan" Hotel. ARGE LOT .

Muslin shirts

OF-EXTRACTS. FANCY SOAPS AND PERFUMERIES

A full and complete stock of Watches, Clocks Jeweiry, Spectacles, Silver Ware and Plated Ware constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash rates. apr 6 lmdaw] HARRY L. ZAHM, PSTATE OF HANNAH McINTIRE, I late of Drumore twp., Lancaster county deceased.—The undersigned Auditorappointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of S. L. Gregg, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose ON THURSDAY, THE 3D DAY OF MAY, 1898, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

D. W. PATTERSON, apr 11 4tw 14

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF LANCASTER COUNTY: A LANCASTER COUNTY:

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of 8th of May, 1851, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Lancaster city, on the FIRST TUESDAY (the day having been changed by the last Legislature, INMAY, A. D., 1863, being the first day of the month, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, and select, vivu voce, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of still and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

LANCATTER, April 3d, 1886. (apr 4 5 tw 18