Local Intelligence.

TIME TABLE.—Trains leave the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at Lancaster as follows:

EASTWARD.

Philadelphia Express	4.17 A. M.
Columbia Train	6.30 "
Lancaster Train	9.10 "
Fast Line	10.17 "
Day Express	3.10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	5.40 "
Cincinnati Express	10.00 "

WESTWARD.

Philadelphia Express	1.42 A. M.
Mail Train	11.15 "
Day Express	12.15 P. M.
Fast Line	2.30 "
Dillerville Accommodation	3.00 "
Columbia "	3.10 "
Harrisburg "	5.53 "
Lancaster Train	7.20 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	12.10 "

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—The rush at the great "Gift Enterprise," No. 66, North Queen street, to-day, was immense. It was almost impossible to get through the crowd, and everybody appeared to be delighted with the elegant gifts received for so trifling an outlay. Open day and evening.

LANCASTER HORSE MARKET, MONDAY, May 21st., 1866.—The Horse Market continues brisk, with the arrivals and sales as follows, viz:

Morgart's.—69 head on hand last week. The arrivals at these stables were 44 head from this and adjoining counties. The sales and shipments were 60 head, leaving 53 head yet in the stables for sale.

Copeland & Cline's.—16 head on hand last week. The arrivals were 45 head bought up in the county. The shipments and sales to Eastern buyers were 54 head, leaving 7 head in the stable for sale.

IN ALL enterprises which have had for their object the development of the national resources, whether Railroad, Coal, Copper or Oil, as will be recollected, those who *first* took hold of them made money, some larger amounts than others, according to their investments. Mining operations in the fields of Colorado and Nevada now mainly engross the public attention, and already several Companies have been organized upon Ledges in these districts, and are actively at work. When their "returns" now on the way in the shape of "bars of silver" and "bricks of gold" are received, the enthusiasm which already has manifested itself, as may be conceived, will be greatly increased.

As will be seen by advertisement on our 3d page, the Virgin Gold Mining Company presents especial inducements to those wishing an interest in these auriferous regions: those desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity now presented of securing one or more of the $100 "original interests" should at once send in their subscriptions.

GREAT NOVELTY.—The greatest novelty and excitement in the city still exists at the Gift Store of Messrs. Husted & Co., No. 66 North Queen Street. It is daily and nightly crowded with visitors, who never leave without investing a quarter, which is always sure to draw for them some valuable and handsome present in the shape of some excellent article of silverware, fancy goods, etc. One of our employees happened in yesterday evening and invested a quarter, drawing a very fine silver Ice Pitcher. All that have not yet invested, should no fail to try their good fortune.

STRAWBERRIES.—Now that the strawberry season is approaching, it might be interesting to know that in Sicily, it is the custom to crush the strawberries with white powdered sugar, and to squeeze the juice of an orange or two over them. This, says the editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, makes a most fragrant and agreeable compound, superior to strawberries and cream. The editor is so enthusiastic about it that he thinks it worth while to make a journey to Sicily to be initiated into this mode of eating strawberries.

THE TAX ON PETROLEUM.—The President has approved the joint resolution providing that hereafter oil, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees Baum hydrometer, the product of a residuum of distillation, crude petroleum and crude oil, the product of the first and single distillation of coal, shale, asphaltum, peat or other bituminous substances, shall, from and after the passage of this joint resolution be exempt from internal tax or duty.

GENEROUS.—We love a generous, whole-souled man, and when we hear of one, take pleasure in making his acts of kindness known to the public. We learn that Mr. George S. Rowbotham, of the First National Store of this city, knowing by experience of the beneficial effects of Dr. Mishler's Bitters in cases of cholera morbus, dysentery, &c., upon hearing of the arrival of a vessel at New York with cholera on board, and hoping it might prove beneficial to the sufferers, purchased a dozen bottles of this celebrated Bitters and forwarded it to Dr. Bissell, the physician in charge of the Cholera Hospital in New York Bay. The Adams Express Company, upon learning of Mr. Rowbotham's generosity, forwarded the same free of charge. Mr. Rowbotham is proverbial for similar acts of generosity both at Reading and this city.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.—In answer to a letter from the Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, the Comptroller of the Treasury writes as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPT'R OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 10, 1866.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 9th inst., is received. In reply, I have to state that I consider depositing money by National Banks with private bankers, bearing interest and payable on call, a violation of the twenty-ninth section of the Currency Act, when such deposit exceeds one-tenth part of the capital of the bank making such deposit.

Very respectfully yours,
F. CLARK,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ODD FELLOWS.—At the annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the following officers were installed:

Worthy Grand Master, George Fling, of Germantown, Lodge No. 10; Deputy Grand Master, Richard Watson, Doylestown, Lodge No. 193; Grand Warden, Peter B. Long, Philadelphia, Lodge No. 353; Grand Secretary, William Curtis, Philadelphia, Lodge No. 28; Grand Treasurer, M. Richard Muckle, Philadelphia, Lodge No. 46; Representative Grand Lodge of United States, Robert A. Lamberton, Harrisburg, Lodge No. 160.

RULES OF HEALTH.—Rise early—bathe frequently—exercise freely in the open air—take your meals at regular hours—eat slowly—masticate your food well—abstain from intoxicating drinks—dress warm and not so tight as to impede the functions of the organs or a free circulation of the blood—retire early in well ventilated apartments.

THE LICENSE BILL.—We learn that the bill changing the mode of granting licenses to restaurants, failed to pass the Senate and did not become a law. The bill had passed the House of Representatives, but when it reached the Senate it was strenuously opposed and defeated. We learned, from different sources, that it had become a law, but it appears we were misinformed, and it was defeated as we have stated above. Licenses to restaurants will, therefore, be issued by the County Treasurer as heretofore.

THE NOTES OF STATE BANKS.—After the 1st of June, the notes of all State Banks will not be received in payment of debts at the counters of the National Banks, or on deposit, except at such a discount as will pay the expense of returning these notes to the Banks that issued them, and exchanging them for National Currency. This is done on account of the high tax imposed by the Federal Government on the circulation of all State Banks that is out after the date named. The effect of this will be to give us a uniform paper currency.

CROQUET.—One of the most delightful of games is croquet. It is getting to be "all the rage," and ought to be. It is a game to enlist the interest of the old, the young and the middle aged; the lighthearted and the careworn; the gentleman and the gentlewoman. It is cleanly enough for the most fastidious, masculine enough for the most manly, and boisterous enough for the most rugged and mirthful. We see no reason why this graceful and exhilerating game should not, and there is every reason founded in the health and happiness of our people why it should become fashionable and universal.

COUNTRY dealers who buy their candies, fruits, nuts, &c., from Geo Miller & Sons, 610 Market St., Phila., always get prompt attention, fresh articles, good weight, and satisfaction in every other respect. This accounts for the large and rapidly increasing trade Miller & Sons are doing. Give them a trial.

LITERARY.—The Gœthean Literary Society, of Franklin and Marshall College of this city, celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary at Fulton Hall last evening The stage was handsomely festooned with flags above and evergreens below. From a flag in the centre of the festoons was suspended a portrait of Gœthe, above which was the motto of the Society—"Genestho Phos"—neatly executed in letters of evergreen. Scattered at different places on the stage, were several pieces of statuary, beautifully adorned with flags, being busts of Washington, Webster, Clay, Franklin and other patriots and orators. The Faculty of the College were seated upon the right side of the stage, and the speakers of the evening upon the left. The Hall, as usual, was filled to overflowing, and the audience present represented the beauty, fashion and intelligence of the city, and was very attentive throughout the evening.

The exercises were opened with an appropriate prayer by Rev. A. H. Kremer, Pastor of the First German Reformed Church of this city.

The *Salutatory Oration* was then delivered by James Crawford, of Baltimore, Md., which was a fair effort, being pretty well delivered, and was principally devoted to a demonstration of the power and effects of true eloquence upon the masses of the people, and as to how they could be swayed by the real orator. His manner was easy, and his tone distinct and clear. By proper cultivation we think he will make a good speaker.

Oration—"Birth and Death"—J. S. Stahr, Applebachville, Pa. This was a well written production, being a sound and practical discourse upon the above subject, in which the speaker endeavored to show how essential the one was to the other, in the same manner in which production was to destruction, and how each followed the other in turn. The delivery was tolerable, the speaker not being as distinct in tone as he might have been, but the effort was a creditable one.

Oration—"La Marseilles"—James Ferriere, Baltimore, Md. This was a beautifully written encomium on the Marseilles Hymn, being a history of the same, and showing the influence it had upon the French people during the terrible revolution in that country, and contained many pretty thoughts. The speaker spoke entirely too fast, and a little indistinctly.

Eulogy—"Gustavus Adolphus"—A. C Geary, Pennsburg, Pa. This was a well written tribute to the memory of Gustavus Adolphus. It was delivered in too low a tone of voice, but was a pretty good effort notwithstanding.

Oration—"The Struggle between Liberty and Despotism"—F. R. Gerhard, Womelsdorf, Pa. This was a fine production, devoted to a history of that great struggle, portraying the fruits and results thereof and showing the proper course to be pursued in order to preserve the blessings of liberty to future generations. He thoroughly understood his subject and handled it well; he paid splendid tributes to the memory of Washington, Hampden and William of Orange, as apostles of Liberty. His delivery was made with some spirit, but lacked distinctness in tone.

Oration—"Thomas Paine"—H. C. G. Reber, Lower Bern, Pa. This was a creditable production, being a history of the life and death of Thomas Paine, in which he paid a glowing tribute to him as a patriot, who, during the Revolutionary war between this and our mother country, gave his valuable aid and talents to the patriot cause, while he condemned in severest terms his after-life, stigmatizing his "Age of Reason" as a blot upon his former honorable and glorious career. But notwithstanding this he maintained that his memory should be respected. This speaker also infused some spirit and emphasis into his delivery, but spoke a little too fast, and his position on the stage was too far back, which prevented him from being heard at the back part of the hall.

Poem—"The Voyage of Columbus"—Tilghman Derr, Turbotville, Pa. This was a fairly written poem, surpassing those of several years previous. The delivery lacked distinctness, and was spoken in too low a tone.

Gœthean Oration—"The Quaker Fathers." A. B. Martin, Martinsburg, Pa. This, being the highest honor on the programme, proved to be the gem of the occasion, as it was the best written production of the evening. The delivery was excellent, and the address was enthusiastically applauded. It was devoted to the history of our Quaker Fathers, who settled this Commonwealth, dwelling in glowing and eloquent terms upon their honorable life, showing the blessings and good results therefrom. His depiction of the fanaticism of the Puritan settlers of Massachusetts, who hung men and women for their religious opinions, and the contrast he drew between them and the Quaker fathers of Pennsylvania, who respected even the rights of the savage, was striking and produced a deep impression upon the audience. The Gœthean Oration was appropriately awarded.

The exercises were interspersed with choice selections of music by the City Cornet Band, and were concluded with a dismissal of the audience with a benediction by Prof. T. C. Porter, D. D.

HOW TO TREAT FURNITURE.—When the the polish on new furniture becomes dull it can be perfectly renewed by the following process:

Take a soft sponge wet with clean cold water and wash off the article. Then take a soft chamois skin and wash it clean; rinse it dry as you can by wringing in the hands, and wipe the water off the furniture, being careful to wipe only one. *Never use a dry Chamois on varnished work.* If the varnish is defaced and shows white marks, take linseed oil and turpentine in equal parts; shake them well in a phial and apply a very small quantity on a soft rag, until the color is restored; then, with a clean soft rag wipe the mixture entirely off. In deeply carved work the dust cannot be removed with a sponge. The cause of varnished furniture becoming dull and the reason why oil and turpentine restore its former polish, it will be appropriate to explain.

The humidity of the atmosphere and the action of the gas, cause a bluish white coating to collect on all furniture, and show conspicuously on bright polished surfaces, such as mirrors, pianos, cabinet-ware and polished metal. It is easily removed, as previously directed. The white scratches on furniture are caused by bruising the gum of which varnish is made. Copal varnish is composed of gum copal, linseed oil, and turpentine or benzine. Copal is not soluble as other gums are in alcohol, but is dissolved by heat. It is the foundation of varnish, as the oil is used only to make the gum tough, and the terpentine is required only to hold the other parts in a liquid state, and evaporates immediately after the application on furniture. The gum then becomes hard and admits of a fine polish. Thus, when the varnish is bruised, it is the gum that turns white and the color is restored by applying the oil and turpentine. If the mixture is left on the furniture, it will amalgamate with the varnish and become tough—therefore the necessity of wiping it entirely off at once. To varnish old furniture, it should be rubbed with pulverized pomic stone and water, to take off the old surface, and then apply varnish reduced with turpentine to the consistency of cream. Use an elastic bristle brush. If it does not look well, repeat the rubbing with pomice stone, when dry, and varnish again.

CAUTION—NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new batch of counterfeit $20 National Bank Notes have made their appearance in the city of Pittsburg. Fearing, lest some notes of this character may be brought to this city, it would be well for all to be on their guard for them. We clip the following description from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*:

"The detective police ascertained that no less than five of the new counterfeit $20 notes on the First National Bank of Portland, Conn., have all been passed in this city. The bills are supposed to be printed from the same plate used in the fraud of the Indianapolis Bank, and while their general appearance is calculated to deceive almost any one, yet they will not stand the test of scrutiny for one moment, the engraving being rough, course and much darker than the genuine. Very few persons, however, do more than glance at a note which appears familiar to them, and especially is this the case with the National Bank issues, since the counterfeits are comparatively few. The note shown to us as a sample of the new counterfeit was actually taken on deposit at one of our banks, but this may be attributed to the inattention of the Clerk, rather than the good appearance of the bill. The circumstance shows that persons not in the habit of handling money should be doubly cautious in receiving bills of large denomination. "Twenties" on the First National Bank of Portland, Conn., should not be taken at all without thorough examination."

PIC-NIC.—A Grand Social Pic-nic will be held in "The Grove," near the Eagle Hotel at Smithville, Providence twp., this county, on Saturday, June 9th, which will prove an interesting affair. Miller's String Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Great Novelty.—The attention of our readers is directed to the great novelty now on exhibition at No. 66 North Queen St., Howell's Building. See advertisement in another column, and "what 25 cents will do" at Geo. S. Husted & Co.'s.

"OH IT'S TOO PROVOKING!—A Smoky Chimney has always been considered an abomination and well calculated to try the patience of a Job, and an unmanageable stove is another of the greatest evils. The latter we cannot endure. There are a few excellent Cooking Stoves in the market, but the best from the assurances we have received from competent authority, is the "Barley Sheaf" Anti-Dust Air-Tight Cook, lately introduced by an extensive Stove firm in Philadelphia, Messrs. Stuart & Peterson. This store embraces many attractive and really valuable improvements and is rapidly advancing in the popular favor.

GET YOUR DEEDS RECORDED.—Persons having deeds that are not recorded should see to it at once and have them put on record. According to an act of Assembly, all deeds and transfers of real estate in the State of Pennsylvania must be recorded within six months from the time of their acknowledgment, in the Recorder's Office in the county where the property is situated; all such deeds and transfers that are not recorded as aforesaid in proper time, are not considered lawful against subsequent purchasers of the same. Persons settling up estates as executors or administrators, should also be very careful to have their releases recorded. To make a mortgage or judgment valid and according to law, the property bound should be put on record in proper time—that is, six months from the time of acknowledgment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

SENATORIAL SPITE.

The Senate manifested a little spite against the President, by laying his veto message upon the Colorado State bill upon the table, and proceeding to other business. This was contrary to usage, and also to the positive requirements of the constitution. Knowing that they could not pass this bill, as they did the civil rights' bill, over the President's veto, they decline any consideration of the President's objections. It is not probable that in ordinary times Congress would destroy the equality of our repsesentation in the States, by admitting bogus States, but the Republican majority deemed it expedient, by any means, to acquire an increase of strength to sustain them in their conflict with the President.

THE FIVE PER CENT. BILL.

More opposition is manifested to the bill for the consolidation of the public debt in five per cent, bonds, &c., than was anticipated. The chief objection to it is that it exempts the United States bonds from taxation by the government itself, or by States and municipal corporations. The States are eager to avail themselves of this source of revenue, as are nearly all our cities which are burdened with debt. There is no doubt that the question of taxing the government securities will be brought into the next Presidential canvass, and certainly into the elections for Congress. The party that favors the highest rates of taxation for the benefit of States, towns and counties will probably obtain the greatest number of votes. Some other and minor objections to the scheme may be easily obviated. It is stated that capitalists have already tendered large amounts in exchange for the proposed United States five per cent. thirty year bonds, without reference to any exemption of the same from government taxation.

ADJOURNMENT.

Early in June Congress will have disposed of the reconstruction question, and probably by abandoning the task as hopeless. The majority will clamor for adjournment, and it will no doubt be carried. Congress abandoning the field to the President, will go into the fall elections under great disadvantage.

COWAN'S SPEECH.

A quarter of a million copies of the last speech of Senator Cowan will be sent from here immediately.

MR. STANTON.

My dispatch of last night should have read that Mr. Stanton is vigorously antagonizing the enemies of the policy of the President.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

JEFF. DAVIS.

It is said that the indictment under which Jeff. Davis will be tried has been drawn to meet the provisions of the act to punish treason, passed July 17, 1862, the second section of which provides that any person who shall hereafter set on foot, or engage in any Rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be imprisoned not exceeding 10 years, or be fined not exceeding $10,000 and the liberation of all his slaves—a tremendous method of making treason odious. It is also said that Justice Field of the Supreme Court has expressed the opinion that this section repeals all previous provisions of the law for the punishment of treason. Johnson's plan for the trial of Jeff. is regarded here as a farce and a mockery.

[Correspondence of the Age.]

WASHINGTON, May 17.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the House to-day a message, accompanied by a communication from Lieutenant General Grant, relative to the necessity for the speedy passage of an army bill. The Lieutenant General says that a large number of troops are needed in the country between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast, and a small number in the Southern States. He also says that the volunteers now in service are practically useless, on account of dissatisfaction at being retained after the expiration of their term of enlistment. He thinks the Senate Army Bill, as passed by that body some weeks ago, as unobjectionable as it is possible to make a bill, and favors its passage by the House.

SENATORIAL CONTEST IN CONNECTICUT.

It is reported around the Capitol to-day that three Republican members of the Connecticut State Senate have voted against going into joint convention for the purpose of electing a United States Senator in place of Mr. Foster. Their votes give the opposition a majority, and if adhered to will prevent an election by the present Legislature. The report creates considerable excitement among Radical members of Congress, who charge that executive influence is at work in that quarter. The better impression is that it is an effort on the part of Senator Foster's friends to secure his re-election, or else defeat his competitor.

[Special Despatch to the Public Ledger.]

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

WASHINGTON, May 20th.—On the 9th inst., eleven days ago, I telegraphed you that the committee had concluded to abandon the charge against Davis of complicity in the assassination plot, and this intelligence is now semi-officially confirmed. I will here add, in addition to my despatch of the 9th, that the Committee has not been able to secure any additional evidence of a trustworthy character to that already in its possession, and which was given at the time of the trial of Mrs. Surratt and her accomplices. This evidence, it is known, the President disbelieves, and hence the unwillingness of the Committee to recommend the trial of Davis upon it.

THE SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

This is most anxiously looked for, but there are doubts now whether it will come off before the return of the Secretary of State from Auburn. The greatest interest of course, attaches to Mr. Stanton, as it is known, or rather asserted strongly by his friends, that he will take occasion to come out roundly and unreservedly in support of the President's policy. The speech, it is claimed, will be a bombshell, and hence the anxiety to hear it. Curiosity is also on tip-toe with reference to Mr. Harlan, but he will probably prefer to keep silent and not respond to the sweet strains of the band.

THE TAX BILL.

A session of the Ways and Means Committee was held yesterday, at which testimony upon various subjects was taken, including the indispensable articles of Tobacco and Whiskey. It will be hard, however, to move the Committee on the latter. What they will do with Leaf Tobacco remains to be seen, but the most persuasive efforts are making to induce them to report it as a taxable article. The amendments already proposed by the Committee have generally been concurred in by the House, while those originating in the House have, for the most part, been defeated. The end of the bill will, no doubt, be reached by the 25th, when the Tariff Bill will be in order for the Monday following.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

TRIAL OF DAVIS.

Attorney General Speed, who returned from the West last week had a lengthy interview with the President on Friday last relative to the trial of Jeff. Davis and the indictment found by the Grand Jury at Norfolk. Mr. Speed gave his opinion as to the legal character of the indictment, which opinion I am not authorized to state. The President imparted to the Attorney General the substance of the views of Chief Justice Chase about the propriety of holding Court in Richmond. The position of Judge Chase I have given you in a former dispatch. His fears were that there was doubt among the military officers in Virginia as to the effect of the Peace Proclamation, and whether or not martial law is abrogated. While these doubts exist Judge Chase is not willing to preside in a United States Court in Virginia. If the Chief Justice shall hesitate, or entertain such fears when the next term of the United States Circuit Court is about to convene, the President will issue an order expressly declaring that the civil law is supreme in all matters in which the Civil Courts have jurisdiction. It is reported that the Attorney-General has no confidence in the indictment found against Davis under the supervision of Judge Underwood, but it is proper to state that the report does not come from the best authority.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

There is scarcely a doubt that the Senate will adopt the Reconstruction Committee's proposed amendment to the Constitution already passed in the House, striking out, however, the third section, disfranchising certain classes until 1870. Such is the very general opinion expressed by Senators of the radical persuasion.

For the Intelligencer.

The Soldiers' Convention.

Some time since I noticed in the papers a call by Gen. Hartranft, for the honorably discharged soldiers to meet in the various legislative districts in the State to elect delegates to a Convention at Pittsburg, on June 5th. There was also a call for the soldiers of this county to meet at the Court House on Saturday last to elect delegates to the Pittsburg Convention. The object of the Pittsburg Convention is not stated, nor was the object of the County Convention stated, but when it met it soon became manifest that the call was made for the purpose of getting up an indorsement from the soldiers for Thad. Stevens, Sumner & Co. As I take a great interest in everything which relates to soldiers, I attended the Convention expecting, as a matter of course, that all honorably discharged soldiers had an equal voice there, but judge of my surprise when I found that only some five or six private soldiers were present, and some fifteen or twenty "ex-shoulderstraps." The latter gentlemen were seated inside the bar. The privates outside on the benches. Although Gen. Fisher invited them to come up and participate in the proceedings, they did not move from their seats, as it was evident that the meeting was not for their benefit. Now those fifteen or twenty "ex-shoulderstraps" presumed to express the wish of the ten thousand honorably discharged soldiers of Lancaster county They passed resolutions, elected delegates and adjourned, feeling satisfied no doubt that their orders are now issued and the rank and file are bound to obey.

Ah, gentlemen, you forget yourselves when you presume to speak for the rank and file. Have you forgotten that we who carried the muskets are no longer under your control? Have you forgotten that we are now free men and your equals at that? Or does the spirit which controlled you when you commanded us still possess you? Do you still think you command and we must obey? Have you yet the idea of controlling us by threats and otherwise if we choose to think for ourselves, and vote for whom we please? If you have those ideas, I assure you they never can be carried in effect. We do our own thinking, and no action on your part will for one moment turn us from pursuing "the even tenor of our ways," and vote for whom we please. Your resolutions adopted, no doubt reflect your opinions, but they do not accord with ours. Your sneer at President Johnson may suit your purpose and that of your political masters, but the rank and file repudiate such sentiments and stand by our noble President in his many effort against the disunionists of the North. You may try and palm this meeting off as a grand Soldiers' Convention, but no one will be humbugged when he looks at the names of the officers of the meeting, the names of the persons who constitute the committees, &c., and finds but one or two privates represented. How does this happen? The call was for a *Soldiers'* Convention. The proportion of officers to enlisted men is as 1 to 25. Yet, among the officers and committees the names of but two privates appear. And among the twenty delegates elected to attend the Convention at Pittsburg there are but two privates! Why was this? The answer is plain. You desire to command us again, and order us to vote for your candidate for Governor. We are free men and emphatically refuse to obey your orders any longer. We read such papers as we take a fancy to, and no orders from Headquarters can prevent us. The guard house no longer stares us in the face. "Bucking and gagging" and "extra duty" for exercising the right of freemen by voting for our favorite candidates, are among the things that were. And I assure you they are now remembered by the private soldiers, and when the time comes for voting they will vote to sustain the principles they fought for, without inquiring whether it is against the orders of the "Captain."

A PRIVATE SOLDIER.

Special Notices.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH Treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519, Pine Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. mar 21 lyw 11

TO CONSUMPTIVES

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections.

The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
an 3 ly 52 Williamsburgh, Kings co., New York.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to restore you, use DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS, a never-failing remedy 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 efficacious in all cases of Weakness, Whites, Prolapsus, &c. Sold in Boxes containing 60 Pills, price One Dollar.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS.

A remedy for special cases, four degrees stronger than the above: price $5 per box.

A Private Circular to ladies with fine anatomical engravings, sent free on receipt of directed envelope and stamp.

Send for DR. HARVEY'S Private Medical Adviser addressed to females; 100 pages, giving full instructions, 30 cents required for postage. If you cannot purchase the pills of your druggist, they will be sent by mail, post paid secure from observation, on receipt of One Dollar, by

DR. JAMES BRYAN,
Consulting Physician,
819 Broadway, New York.
sep 12 1yd&w

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

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.

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

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
apr 16 3md&w Philadelphia, Pa.

LIFE—HEALTH—STRENGTH.
LIFE—HEALTH—STRENGTH.
LIFE—HEALTH—STRENGTH.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DR. JUAN DELAMARE'S
CELEBRATED SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Dr. Juan Delamarre, Chief Physician to the Hospital du Nord ou Lariboisiere of Paris.

This invaluable medicine is no imposition, but is unfailing in the cure of Spermatorrhœ or Seminal Weakness. Every species of Genital or Urinary Irritability Involuntary or Nightly Seminal Emissions, from what cause produced, or however severe, will be speedily relieved and the organs restored to healthy action.

Read the following opinions of eminent French physicians:

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G. D. DUJARDIN, M. D.
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PARIS, May 5th, 1863.

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One Dollar enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a box by return mail securely sealed from all observation, Six Boxes for Five Dollars.

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Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

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A NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE

Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or two of his Wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the ineffiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every boxful taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggiel's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhea Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Maggiel, 43 Fulton Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

dec 23 1ydaw

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BRYAN'S LIFE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD. Remove Headache, Dizziness, 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? 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 1ydaw

Marriages.

BLACK—WENDEL.—On the 17th inst., in this city, by the Rev. Walter Powell, Mr. Robert L. Black to Miss Hannah R. Windle, both of Coatsville, Chester county, Pa.

[Jeffersonian please copy.]

BURG—HOLTZWORTH.—On the 15th inst., by Rev. A. H. Kauffman, Dr. Washington Burg to Miss Sallie Holtzworth, both of East Hempfield, Pa. No cards.

OBER—DOHNER.—On the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Gerhard, Mr. Christian Ober, of Rapho twp., to Miss Anna Dohner, of Lebanon county.

Deaths.

BARNES.—On the 19th inst., at the residence of his father, in Drumore twp., Thomas M. Barnes, after a protracted illness, aged 21 years. He was loved and respected by all.

WEAVER. In this city on Wednesday morning last, Jacob Weaver, in the 6th year of his age.

Markets.

The Markets at Noon To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Petroleum dull. 500 bbls. Crude sold at 35c, refined in bond at 41@42½c, free at 60@61c.

The foreign news absorbs the attention of the mercantile community, and trade in breadstuffs is almost suspended. There is no shipping demand for Flour. Sales only in small lots at $7.50@8 for Superfine, $8@9.50 for extras, $10@11 for Northwestern Extra Family, $11@12 for Pa. and Ohio do. do., and $13@16 for Fancy lots, according to quality.

200 bbls. Rye Flour sold at $6.25.

Prices of Corn Meal nominal.

Wheat comes in slowly and is dull.

We quote common and choice red at $2.40@2.60, and white at $2.70@2.90.

Rye commands $1.12.

Corn is in limited supply, and Yellow commands 82@83c.

Oats are unchanged. 2,000 bus. sold at 70@73c.

Whisky at $2.25 for Pa. and $2.27 for Ohio.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Flour has an advancing tendency, but is quiet. 6,000 bbls. sold. Prices unchanged. Southern unchanged. 350 bbls. sold. Canadian firmer; 250 bbls. sold at $8.65@12.80.

Wheat quiet at an advance of 3@4c.

Corn advanced 1½@3c. 34,000 bush. sold at 82@85c.

Oats lc higher.

Whisky dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Flour quiet.

Wheat firm.

Corn advancing. White 87@88c, and Yellow 83@84c.

Oats firm at 68c.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

Sugar firm.

Whisky dull and quiet at $2.26½.

Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

Penna. 5's	90
Morris Canal	76
Reading	54
Long Island	—
Penna. Railroad	54¾
Gold	134

Exchange on New York, par.

NEW YORK, May 22.

Chicago and Rock Island	—
Cumberland Prfd	44¾
Illinois Central	—
Do Scrip	117¼
Do Bonds	—
Michigan Southern	78½
New York Central	97
Pennsylvania Coal	—
Reading	108¼
Hudson River	111
Canton co	38
Virginia 6s	—
Missouri 6s	75
Louisiana 6s	—
Erie	71¾
Cleveland and Toledo	—
Cleveland and Pittsburg	—
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	—
Chicago and Northwestern	—
U. S. Coupons 1868	102¼
Do 1862	100¾
Do 1864	—
Do 1865	101¼
Western Union Telegraph	60½
Russian Extension	—
Tennessees	—
Ten-Forties	95½
Treasury	102@102⅛
One year certificates	—
Five-Twenties	—
Coupon 6s	—
Gold	132¾@132⅞

Philadelphia Cattle Market,

MONDAY, May 21—Evening.

The cattle market is rather dull this week, but prices are without material change. About 1,500 head arrived and sold at the Avenue drove Yard, at from 17@18½c for extra, the latter rate for a few choice; 15@16½c for fair to good, and 13@14c ℔ lb for common as to quality. The