Viginia But, but!—but what my friend? Viginia: But, but!—but what my friend? Out with it. Virginia does not permit negroes to vote. Neither does Ohio, nor Indiaba, nor Illinois, nor Iowa, nor Wisconsin, nor Pennsylvania, nor Delaware, nor New Jersey, nor Connecticut, nor New Hampshire, nor New York, nor California, nor Oregon, nor Colorado; and if this is a reason, why we do not hose States exclude?

THE STATES ARE EQUAL.

It is a fundamental maxim that the States in the Union are equal—not equal in territory, or wealth, or numbers, but equal in duties. in wighter the newscare, but equal in in rights, in powers. They were duties, in rignus, in power equal before the Union. They each, as sovereign, came into the Union. They each, as sovereign, came into the Union. They delegated the same powers; they agreed to perform the same duties. They guaranteed each to the other the enjoyment of the same rights. Representation is the most important right. Ohio enjoys it, why not Virginia? The Southern States are in the Union or they are out of it. If they are in the Union, they are equal to Ohio, and entitled to representation. If If they are in the Union, they are equal to Ohio, and entitled to representation. If they are out of the Union, the classic govern them at all is a fraud and a usurpation (Cheers.) They entered the Union by passing an ordnance adopting and ratifying the Federal Constitution. They tried to dissolve that connection by abrogating that ratification. The abrogating ordinance was the act of secession. Either it was valid, or it was invalid. If invalid, it was null, it had no effect; it did not affect the State; it did not effect; it did not affect the State; it did not affect the tie which bound it to the Union. It left the State in the same position in which it had been for a month, for a year, before the act of secession. If it was valid, it destroyed the Union and removed the State beyond the Constitution, beyond your power. I reject the claim that these ordinances are valid for one purpose, invalid for another—valid to destroy the State, invalid to dissever the federal tie. It is the fanciful creation of a disordered brain, or the arbitrary diction of a man who will have the arbitrary diction of a man who will have

things as he wishes them. THE RADICAL POSITION. THE RADICAL POSITION.

I understand the position of Mr. Stevens and those who follow him. He believes that either the ordinance of secession or the attempt to enforce it by arms, constituted the South in effect a foreign power. allen enemies; that we had good cause of war against them, and did in fact wage the war for subjugation and conquest; that having subjugated and conquered them, we hold them subject to our will; that so we hold them subject to our will; that so our powers are determined by the laws of nations alone, and no question of the Constitution can be raised except by the adhering States. I understand the position of Mr. Johnson and the war Democrats. They hold that the ordinances of secession were invalid; that whoever attempted by force of arms to make them a wallable were force of arms to make them available were traitors; that their unlawful acts do not affect the statutes of the State, or of its lawaffect the statutes of the State, or of its law-abiding people; that they may be punished, but that the State remains the same. (Cheers.) But I cannot understand the thimble-rig logic of these half-way gentle-men, that the ordinances of secession are half-valid, half-invalid; that the States are in the Union to be governed, out of it to be protected; in the Union when duties are required, out of it when rights are to be acded : in the Union when taxes are exacted corded; in the Union when taxes are exacted, out of it when representation is demanded. Why should they not be represented? This representation is essential to the restoration of the Union. Why was the war prosecuted? For the maintenance of the Union. Love of the Union was the sentiment which lay at the very heart of our people. It had grown and strengthened, and become fixed grown and strengthened, and become fixed by the attempts at disunion of the Hartford Convention and the nullification of South Carolina. It was this that made strong men volunteer, and matrons and maidens and wives to consent that son and husband and lover should volunteer. It was this that nade the North yield armed men as if from har soil. Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural and me-sauge, told us the war was for the Unian, Congress, in the most solemn form, reiter ated it. Mr. Seward, after two years of war, told us that the seats of Senators and me mbers were vacant, and their open arms, with silent eloquence, invited the transport of the proper to refurn to the bless. ver should volunteer. It was this that arms, with silent eloquence, invited the States and the people to return to the bless-ings and duties of the Constitution. Your arms have been successful; not an armed arms have been successful; not an armed enemy with stands you; they ask admittance to their seats. Why is not the Union restored? Why do those who have clamored for Union refuse it? Why do those who have arged others to fight for Union pre-DISHONESTY OF THE RADICALS.

Gentlemen: It is because they deceived you and their friends. They never were for the Union. Thaddeus Stevens was honest enough to say so. He said in my hearing that with his consent the Union never should be restored. These men hate the Constitution of the United States. They hate our form of government; and they know the most effective stab they could the Constitution of the United State hate our form of government; and they know the most effective stab they could know the most effective stab they could be the give it—the most fatal blow—would be the attempt to govern one-half of the country ithout representation.
I speak of men whom I know; men with om I had served in public life. I do not e or natriotism or impeach their intelligence, or parrousin, or sincerity; but I repeat, I believe they hate our Constitution, and desire its overthrow. They believe consolidation is better than confederation. They prefer to trust their liberties and the liberties of the race to an overpowering irresponsible majority rather then to one orderly process established than to one orderly process established under the checks and balances of our system. (Cheers).
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, Consider the constitutional amendment, Congress insisted upon its adoption as a condition precedent to the admission of Senators and Representatives. If it were entirely desirable; if nobody objected or could object to any of its provisions, still it ought not to be proposed. If the States are entitled to representation, the adoption of this amendment ought not to be exacted. If they are not entitled its adoption will not they are not entitled, its adoption will not confer it. If they are entitled, the refusal of the right is the highwayman's course, who solve you by the throat and agrees to of the right is the highwayman's course, who seizes you by the throat and agrees to release his hold if you will give him your purse. In vain you assert that you are entitled to both your freedom and your money. You buy one admitted right by the surrender of another. If they are not entitled, the proposal to confer it is the device of the devil, who eagerly offered the kingdoms of the world and the glory thereof, which he didn't possess, if only his black majesty could be worshipped. But what is this amendment?

amendment?
Every person born within the United States shall be citizens thereof and of the State wherein he resides. Citizens of the State! that the Constitution left to each State! that the Constitution left to each State; so entirely left it there that voters by the law of the State were expressly made electors for federal officers. No State shall impair the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. What are these privileges and immunities? Where are they defined? Where written? The Constitution has already put pach citizen of Constitution has already put each citizen of each State upon the same footing as citizens of the several States.

Representation shall be apportioned according to population, but if any male persons over twenty-one years of age shall be excluded from the ballot-box, the representative basis shall be diminished by these in proportion as the males excluded bear to all the males of twenty-one years in this State. The former proposition was to ex-Constitution has already put each citizen of all the males of twenty-one years in this State. The former proposition was to exclude from the basis all of any race or rolor, if by reason of race or color they were excluded from the right of suffrage. That could not stand a moment. By it the States might exclude the young, the old, the poor, the ignorant, the soldier; and if they were only white, the other electors might vote for them; but if they excluded the negro, his whole race was to be excluded from the his whole race was to be excluded from the representative basis. How much better is this amendment! All the people are to be representative basis. How much better is this amendment! All the people are to be enumerated, alls the males over twenty-one years are to be enumerated also. If the males are as ten to one—and any male is excluded from the right of voting, then ten persons shall be stricken from the basis. If in Pennsylvania lunatics were not allowed to vote, then ten persons for every lunatic would go unrepresented. If in Pennsylvania there were ten thousand negro men over twenty-one years of age, then 100,000 men, women and children, white as well as black, would be without representation. I say nothing of its operation on the Southern States; will you here be willing to adopt it? But the cunning of its authors is apparent here, for by this scheme New England gets two members of Congress, while the other Northern and Western States lose twelve; more than they would by the other man. Nor is it really an honest scheme to secure to the negro the right of voting, for this and every other plan suggested contemplates that the States may exclude him from the ballot, provided only they will agree to give up the political power which control him in the basis given to them. Not gentlemen, the only object of this amendment is to show to the States that they hold even the right of suffrage by the will and at the command of the Federal

this amendment is to show to the States that they hold even the right of suffrage by the will and at the command of the Federal Government, and thus to bring their most vital rights entirely within its control. THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. Consider the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Consider the Freedmen's Bureau bill.
Its object was not to protect the negro; that
was done by the old law. If it expired too
soon a line might extend it; if power were
lacking here or there a section would sufsice. The object of the bill is explained by
the eighth and ninth sections. They provide that to every case affecting the negro
the President shall extend military jurisdisting and protection; and that if a State the President shall extend military jurisdiction and protection; and that if a State officer shall enforce any law, custom or police regulation discriminating between a negro and white man, in the enjoyment of civil rights, he may be tried and punished by any officer of the bureau—all cases, whether civil or criminal, whether to punish for crime or to enforce a contract, whether between two negroes or between a negro and a whiteman—military jurisdiction and protection! What is that? Martial law and a drumhead court-martial. The inegro and protection! What is that? Martial Lion and protection! What is that? Martial law and a drumhead court-martial. The Constitution provides that no man, negro or white man shall be arrested without a warrant, held without an indictment, tried without a jury, he shall have a speedy and public trial, have counsel and witnesses, and be confronted with witnesses against thim. Yet this law proposes to do away swith all these safeguards, and substitute the short, sharp processes of military courts, where there is no indictment, no jury, and no connect or witnesses for the prisoner, except by the grace and favor of the court. Can any man believe this law was intended rather to hopefit the negro? Was it not intended rather to bring every

oltion of the United States, and every State of the Union to the foot of the federal mili-tary authority, as administered by the most ignorant and degraded servant of the bureau who could be bired at five hundred dollars a who could be bired at five hundred dollars a n to the foot of the fed ignorant and degrams and the state who could be hired at five hundred dollars a year. (Cheers.) Consider the civil rights bill; it provides, that all citizens shall be entitled to the same civil rights, and be punished for offences with the same measure of penalty. Suppose in any State, the negro, by reason of his inferior intellect, is punished less severely than the white man, can Congress by this law increase punishment? Can Congress increase the penalty? If it can in the case of the negro, so can it also diminish. If it can increase, or diminish, it can create a new and different punishment; and thus may establish within the ment; and thus may establish within the State and without its consent, an entire criminal code, and thus bring all the citizens within the control of federal power; and

his was the main object of the bill. this was the main object of the bill.

OTHER RADICAL MEASURES.
And so the Educational Bureau bill and the Insurance Bureau bill, and the Railroad law have under various guises and pretences but the single purpose of breaking down State authority and transferring all the affairs of common life to the supervision of the federal government. And thus on the ruins of our system of confederation will be built a strong centralized government in whose splendor and power the liberties of the citizen, now so well protected, will be swallowed up.

PAST AND PREENT POLICY OF RADICAL STATES.

As I rode from Boston last night I passed through Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Con-necticut, New York and Pennsylvania. I inrough Massachusetts, Rhodelsland, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. I
could not help remembering their history.
Massachusetts was so jealous of federal
power that she, first of all the States, asked
for an amendment to the Constitution declaring that all powers not expressly
granted were reserved, lest there should be
an undue activity in the administration.
Rhode Island would not enter the Union
for a year after Washington's inauguration,
lest the powers of the federal government
might be used to the injury of her commercial and shipping interest. New York expressly declared its opinion of the right of
secession. What a contrast now! How
strongly and constantly do those States now
insist on the process of centralization. Pennsylvania alone, simply ratified the Constitution. By her fidelity to the common weal,
by her promptness, by her wisdom and
moderation, as well as by her geographical
position, she acquired the title of the Keystone State.

An APPEAL TO PENNSYLVANIA.

AN APPEAL TO PENNSYLVANIA. AN APPEAL TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Men of Pennsylvania, be faithful to-day
to your ancient history. Your State has
enjoyed a rare felicity. Her valleys and
plains are teeming with wealth; her mountains are swollen with coal and iron, and
other minerals; her cities stagger beneath
the load of accumulated capital. They all the load of accumulated capital. They all need pence, order, stability of government and of regislation for their proper development. Her population is crowded, and industrious, and liberty loving. They need contentment and leisure to pursue their own business. Her limits contain Carpenter's Hall and Independence Hall. Her soil was the birth-place of the Declaration, and is sanctified by Brandywine and Germantown, and Valley Forge, hallowed by the herolsm which endured defeat and suffering. In her midst the Constitution was formed, and the capitol, was for many

formed, and the capitol, was for many years, located. By these sacred momories years, located. By these sacred momories, I conjure you to be true to your own great history. Be faithful to your principles, and deserve more glory for having in this dark hour preserved our system of free government than your fathers obtained for having through blood and suffering founded it.

Mr. Pendleton retired amid loud and continued cheers. inued cheers. SPEECH OF HON, MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Mr. Blair spoke as follows: He stated that the only issue to be was, whether the country should continue to remain in a state of disunion in order that a political party might retain power, or whether the old Union, as established by our fathers, should be restored. It had been his misfortune to differ with the Democratic party but it was composed of honest

his misfortune to differ with the Demo-cratic party, but it was composed of honest men whom he always honored.

They had presented the spectacle of fur-nishing men and means to defend the Gov-ernment, at the same time that Government was in the hands of their political adver-saries, thus proving to some extent the in-tense feeling of devotion to the country which ever characterized them; this, too, when, as the speaker knew, he being a when, as the speaker knew, he being a member of the Government, that the Gov ernment was wielded in a most unscrupu ous and unjustifiable manner. It was n tous and unjustinable manner. It was not so with the Federalists in the war with Great Britain. The same party exists today under Thad. Stevens. Do they exhibit the same fidelity to the Government? Do they supply money and soldiers, as the Democracy did? The Democracy supplied men and supplied us, with leaders with men and supplied us with leaders, with McClellan, with Grant, with Sherman, and Sheridan, and a host of other patriots, to lead the soldiers to triumph. No man who speaks the truth will arraign the Demospeaks the truth will arraign the Democratic party with wanting in patriotism and fidelity to the country. He repelled it with scorn, as he had done in his Cooper Institute speech. Now that the war is over we have a new question, and that is whether we are to have the Constitution and the Union we have been fighting for. The party in power, true to their interests, keep the country divided; then he found the Democratic party standing for the Union

Democratic party standing for the Union, and he allied himself with the party, and and he allied himself with the party, and was proud of the connection.

The Democratic party must save the country from a new rebellion and a new war. The war that is to come will not be in the South, but in the North—in Pennsylvania; but in saying so he did not wish to be regarded as a sensation speaker, but he would proclaim the issue which the radicals have made. They only held the power they possess by excluding the States which they themselves recognized as in the Union. They mean to keep these States out and govern the whole country by the majority in Congress. It really implies the minority over the majority, because the delegation from the South would unite with the Democrats of the North and overwhelm this majority. If the election comes this fall in lavor of the radicals, the first act will be to turn Andrew Johnson out of his seat.

The speaker predicted that should the radicals carry the election in October, the result would be the establishment of two Presidents and two Congresses, for the

ranciais carry the election in October, the result would be the establishment of two Presidents and two Congresses, for the radical re actional majority would then impeach President Johnson and turn him out, while on the other hand, the Democratic members of Congress would unite with the regularly elected members from the South. He told this to some of the leading radicals in Washington, when one turned turned to him and said: "Yes, and we will have you just where we have Jeff. Davis now," his eyes flashing angrily as he spoke it. This spirit, said Mr. Blair, is hurrying the country into a new rebellion, in which the battle fields will be among you. [A voice—"Let it come."] Mr. Blair said no, he did not want to see it, but counsel your radical friends and let them see what this lust of dominion in their party is leading us to. Heresjewed the doctrine of secession, claiming that, while not expressed in words, yet the sense and meaning of the Constitution were adverse to it. The new frangled Constitution the radicals were putting upon the country was a constitution the radicals were putting upon Constitution the radicals were putting upo Constitution the radicals were putting upon the country was a contrivance by which Southern negroes were to be equalized with the whites, or that a negro vote in South Carolina would balance a white man's vote in Pennsylvania. Negro suffrage was an absurdity, and Jefferson had left it on record in his own hand writing that he never contemplated the intermingling of the races.

contemplated the intermingling of the races contemplated the intermingling of the races. It was mere political clap trap, nothing more. The radicals were afraid that if the South was admitted, they would vote with the Democracy, and elect Grant President, or perhaps McClellan. [Great cheers.] There was not a radical. He also warned his bearers that they were on the eve of another civil war, the battle-fields of which would be in the North, while the South would remain a unit. He disclaimed speaking for any sensational purpose, but earnestly any sensational purpose, but earnestly warned the people of the North against the evil effects of tampering with the funda-mental laws of the land,

The Atlantic Cable. The note of preparation to receive the Great Eastern and her attendant ships s already announced from Aspy Bay, Newfoundland, and there are confident predictions that by Friday next we wil hear tidings of the cable fleet. On July 6th, the shore end of the cable was landed in Ireland, and the paying out of that part began, and on the 9th, the date of the latest report, everything was going on well. On the 9th, all the vessels were to finish coaling and proceed to sea-the splice was to be made with the deep sea cable, and on the 11th the fleet was to begin its important voyage towards America. There are no later reports than the 9th, however, whilst ve have news from Europe to noon of the 12th of July, three days afterwards, ithout any announcement of the splic naving been made or the voyage begun The doubtful state in which this absence news leaves the subject will, proba ly, however, be solved to-day, solved to-day, for the Scotia is due at New York to-day, with intelligence as late as noon of the 15th of July. It is to be hoped that the voyage of the Great Eastern will not be marred by accidents, and that the announcement can soon be made that the magi wire unites the Eastern and Western

Hemispheres. Mr. Greeley Defines His Position. In answer to a letter addressed to him om Waukegan, Mr. Greely has written

the following letter: He solic wing round.

Yes Sir:—I would bail Davis, or you, or any other culprit that the government would shamefully keep in jail more than a year, resisting and denying him his just and legal demand that he be arraigned and tried, or let fro. Yours trails.

demand that he be all the go, Yours truly, Horace Greeley, Wankegan,

Bocal Intelligence.

A TRIP TO READING .- In company wit number of esteemed friends we paid a visit to the beautiful city of Reading on Tuesday. partly for the purpose of participating in the great Mass Convention of Wednesday, and partly for pleasure and recreation. Nothing of interest occurred on the way over excep the delightful shower of rain at Landisville which cooled the atmosphere somewhat and made the weather at least bearable. We arrived at Reading at 6 o'clock, and hung ip our hats at the famous Mansion House formerly kept by De Borbon, now by Behm, and at whose bar Harry Weaver, a wellsnown Lancasterian, presides with much skill and affability.

Our first visit to Reading was made eight rears ago. On this our second visit we were stonished at the vast number of improve nents. Reading is certainly going ahead and is becoming quite metropolitan in apearance. Its churches, public buildings, notels and stores will compare favorably with those of the larger cities. There is no question about Reading being the pretties eity in Pennsylvania, and should it coninue on in its present progressive spirit not many years will elapse before it will be the rival of our largest manufacturing cities. so much for Reading, its beauty and pros

erity. Yesterday morning, in company with everal ladies and gentlemen, we paid a visit to the Mineral Springs and the White House, which are among the most pleasant and romantic of rural resorts. The view from the White House is one of the grandest hat we have ever witnessed, and worth of tself a trip to Reading. No wonder the people of Reading are so proud of their city nd its surroundings.

In accordance with our usual custom we paid our respects to the members of the Press, visiting the offices of the Gazette, Journal, Daily Times, Adler and Banner on Berks, and were cordially received by he proprietors.

We cannot close this hastily written ketch of our trip to Reading without reurning our thanks to the Hon Hiester Clyner, Daniel Ermentrout, Esq., and Mr. John Maltzberger, for their many courtesies and attentions. Their kindness will never be orgotten, but will remain a green spot in our memory while life lasts.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. GERHART. The uneral of the wife of Rev Dr. Gerhart. President of Franklin and Marshall College, ook place from the residence of her hus hand, corner of Lime and Orange streets on Saturday. The religious services, which vere peculiarly solemn, were conducted at the First Reformed Church. The funeral vas attended by the Faculty, Students and Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, and also by a large number of citi- to the students of that institution vester-The remains were interred at the Lancaster Cemetery.

The deceased had been a resident of thi city but a short time, but she had endeared herself to many of our people by her gentle and winning manners, generous disposition and many Christian virtues. Her death is amented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. "She has fought a good light, she has kept the faith, and henceforth here is a crown of glory laid up for her. May God comfort and solace the afflicted mily in this their sad hour of affliction.

A LARGE SHELL dropped from one of the ears on a freight train, which was passing through Marietta last evening. It was ortunately discovered and removed by the switch-tender before another train came dong, or a serious accident might have oc

CATTLE THIEVES .- On the 2d of July wenty-two head of fat cattle were stoler from the premises of G. D. Coleman, in Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, and lriven to Reading where they were next day to Mr. Potteiger for \$1.530. Mr. C. valued the cattle at about \$2,500. Suspicion rested upon three individuals

residing in Lebanon county, and accordingly, on Friday last, complaint was made Mayor Sandarson by Oliver Cald well, Agent of Mr. Coleman, and a warrant issued to Officer Shantz, of Lebanon. On Saturday afternoon he succeeded in arresting a young man named Jacob Y. Illig, in Lebanon, as one of the gang, and brought him to this city on Saturday night. He was up before the Mayor on yesterday morning, and acknowledged to having sold the cattle to Mr. Potteiger, but denied having assisted the other two men implicated in stealing and driving them away from the premises of Mr. Coleman. In default of \$4,000 bail he was committed to prison to await his rial. The officer is on the trail of the other two men, but up to this writing we have no

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- On Saturday after noon last, a boy named William Shulty, aged about 15 years of age, fell out of the 4th story of one of the State Normal School Buildings at Millersville, and broke both his arms and a leg. He had got upon a table by the window, the sash of which had been taken out on account of the hot weather, and was attempting to reach some shelves when the table tilted over, and he lost his balance and fell headlong out of the window Dr. S. T. Davis was immediately sent for and dressed the wounds. The boy, not withstanding the serious nature of his wounds, is doing well, and there is a fair prospect of his speedy recovery. His esape from instant death is indeed miracu

COUNTERFEIT TEN DOLLAR NOTES .- FO he benefit of the public we give the follow ng description of the new ten dollar coun erfeit note on the National Banks: "Figure of Liberty on an eagle upon right end, Franklin and boy on left. The signatures re engraved in the counterfeit, and in the genuine they are written. The lightning, rasped by the hand of Liberty, is barely erceptible in the genuine, while in the ounterfeit it is broadly defined on a dark, oarse back ground, which in the genuine s light. The general appearance is fair, but is very coarse on examination. On the back of the note the followers of De oto appear as if engaged in a terrible battle, and appear mixed up, while in the foreground, that which is designated for a priest, bears the exact image of a monkey These notes may be altered to represen any National bank."

WHISKY AND NEWSPAPERS .- An exhange paper in discussing the relative merits and estimated value of these two rticles, says: A glass of whiskey is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A glass of this mixture sells for a dime, and if of a good brand is well worth the money. It is drank in a minute or two. It fires the brain, sharpens the appetite, deranges and weakens the physi cal system. On the same side-board or which the deleterious beverage is served lies a newspaper. It is covered with half a million of type-it brings intelligence fron the four quarters of the globe. The news paper costs less than the glass of grog-thuice of a few grains of corn, but it is no less strange than true that there is a large number of people who think corn juice i

cheap and newspapers dear. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT .- At a regular meet ng of Washington Lodge, No. 156, A. Y M. held June 23, 1866, the following proamble and resolutions were adopted: WHEREAS, The Almighty in his all-seei wisdom has again entered our mystic band and taken to himself our beloved friend and brother, Thomas M. Barnes, thereb wering the tie that bound him to us, and WEREAS, Our brother, during his bried career in life, by his gentlemanly deportment, his Christian virtues, and by the deep niterest he manifested in the prosperity of Free Masonry, has endeared himself to the Fraternity and the community, therefore

Resolved, That in his early death we recognize the uncertainty of human life, and acknowledge it another warning to the living that they too soon must pass away.

Resolved, That we cheerfully bear testitimony to his great integrity as a Mason and his usefulness as a citizen.

Resolved, That while we deeply regret and sympathize with the bereaved and afficted family, we sincerely pray that they in the hour of sorrow and grief may find in God that consolation which this world cannot give, Resolved, That in his early death we red

give, Resolved, That the Lodge room be hung with mourning for the space of 3 months and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and also that they be inserted in the Lancaster Intelligencer.

JAMES CAIN, M. GLACKEN.

RELIGIOUS.-Rev. W. V. Gotwald, Pastor LETTER IV. f St. John's Lutheran Church, West Orange street, preached his introductory sermon yesterday (Sunday) morning. The words If his text were in St. Paul's 1st Epistle to

the Corinthians, 1st chapter and 23d verse: But we preach Christ crucified." eferring with feelings of gratitude to his peing called to so pleasant and important a harge, and at the same time to the heavy ense of fear of the responsibility which it prought upon him, he stated that his sernon would be divided into two parts, viz: What to preach, and How to preach it."-Self, or rather the glorifying of one's self, should never be preached; the preaching up one's own particular denomination or hurch to the disparagement of others; things purely secular or of a temporary character. In this connection he spoke of the preachers of New England denouncing fugitive slave bills and advocating prohibitory liquor bills, and said that all this was wrong and degrading to the pulpit. The preaching of politics was also another of he secular matters which should not be done. At the same time he said it was the duty of every minister of the Gospel, and he would fearlessly perform it, to denounce the sins and corruptions of a political party or legislators as well as of individuals. He could not see the consistency or propriety of denouncing the one and not the other.— While he would preach none of these things it was with a feeling of pride that he announced himself for the "Union, Liberty, equal rights and the protection of enslaved umanity,''

He would preach nothing but "Chris crucified." Certainly the noblest work a man can engage in, and if the Reverend gentleman adheres to the words of his text St. John's will have great cause for gratulation, and become one of the flourishing as well as one of the most happy and contented of congregations.

"How to preach it." He said the Gospel should be preached with earnestness, and with an experimental knowledge of it. A man should preach what he felt. He should be a thoroughly converted man himself be fore he preached the Word of Life to others This is the very best of advice, and it should be heeded and profited by many who are now wearing the holy robes of ministers of the meek and lowly Jesus.

Mr. Gotwald is evidently a young man of much ability. His appearance is prepossessing. His manner in the pulpit is subdued but he is an eloquent and captivating speaker. His language is chaste, his sentences well rounded, and his illustrations admirable. May his connection with the congregation of St. John's be pleasant and profitable, and may both move forward in career of usefulness and prosperity. Rev. Thomas C. Porter, D. D., Profes of Natural History in Franklin and Mar-

shall College, delivered his farwell sermon day morning, in the First Reformed Church East Orange street. The sermon, which was attentively listened to by a large ongregation, was exceeding able and loquent, and one of the Dr.'s best efforts. Dr. Porter is about to assume the duties of . Professorship in Lafayette College at at Easton.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Esq., of Philadelphia. Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Penn'a, and Past Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, has kindly consented to deliver a public address on the occasion of the Odd Fellows' celebration, which is to take place in the City of Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 26th of September next. Due notice of the hour and the place will be given when all the arrangements of the committee having the matter in charge shall have been completed. The Order may consider itself peculiarly fortunate in having secured the services of so able a man as Mr. Nicholson. He is not only a man of eloquence, intelligence and general literary attainments, but is also vell-versed in the history and objects of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is in an eminent degree fitted to give an interesting and instructive exposition of its principles and its progress in the United States and the World at large.

A FAMILY Pic Nic .- This morning we eceived an invitation to be present at the 'Second Annual Family Pic Nic Party, at Litiz Springs, Wednesday, August 1st, 1866." This injunction, however, is given us: "It is agreed that husband and wife nust accompany each other, with their famlies," and "each family provides rations." Now we would cheerfully comply with these conditions, but the fact of the matter is we are no married man, are not blessed vith any responsibilities, and cannot therefore furnish the "rations" But as Burns says, "a man's a man for a' that," and as we have frequently partaken of the hospitality of our Columbia friends, we would not hesitate a great deal to be present on this interesting occasion. At any rate, we wish the Columbians a day of real pleasure hilarity and enjoyment.

LAST WEEK whilst on our way home from Reading, in company with an esteemed riend, we were prevailed upon by that prince of good fellows and thorough Democrat, Wellington Yundt, Esq., to tarry with in the village of Hinkletown. The kindness and hospitulity of our friend Yundt are proverbial. The trip to Ephrata and back by moonlight, behind one of the fastest nags, driven with the skill of a practised Jehu by Mr. Yundt, was gloriously delightful. May the years of "Welly" Yundt be many, and may peace, prosperity and happiness tinue to abide with him.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the students of Franklin and Marshall College, held on the 19th of July, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimousy adopted:

ly adopted:

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God, in His providence, to remove from this world Mrs. Mary M. Gerhart, wife of the Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, President of Franklin and Marrhall College, therefore Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Gerhart, who by her consistent christian life, and her cheerful and amiable disposition, has indeared herself to us, we feel the loss of a personal friend, and are reconciled to it. of a personal friend, and are reconciled to it only by the sure belief that it is the work of our Heavenly Father, whose ways are no

as our ways.

Resolver, That we will ever cherish the memory of the deceased with a deep regret for her early departure and a profound sense of her personal worth. personal worth. lived, That we extend to Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, the bereaved family and friends the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy and

prayers.

Resolved, That these resolutions be pub-Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the German Reformed Messenger, and in the Lancaster Daily and Weekly Newspapers, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased.

A. C. GEARY,
J. WARREN YOCUM,
O. L. ASHENFELTER,
Committee

Committee. MEET me by moonlight alone, and we will have a social chat over the merits of the Barley Sheaf, the new Cooking Stove in-troduced by Messrs. Stuart Peterson & Co., of Phila. The recent accession of stovedom is rap-

dily winning the popular applause, and is destined to become the stove wherever neatness, beauty, cleanliness, dispatch, economy, etc., are appreciated.

The trade of our section will make a note of this. A STOLEN TEAM .- A man, representing

himself as a resident of Philadelphia, and giving his name as Daniel Peck, came to Hahnstown, near Hinkletown, this county, on Sunday night last, having in his possession two horses and a buggy, which he offered to sell. On suspicion of their being stolen property, he was arrested by Geo. C. and James D. Trego, with the assisstance of John C. Martin, Esq., and committed to the Lancaster County Prison. The horses bave since been claimed by Mr. Rieger, of Dauphin county. The buggy and harness has not yet been claimed. Peck has ac

knowledged that he stole the horses and ouggy. Excursion of Firemen.-We learn that the United States Hose Company, No. 14, of Philadelphia, one of the finest organizations in the State, intend during the month of October next to make an excursion trip to Lancaster, Reading and Easton, The excursionists will number 100 men, fully quipped, and will bring with them their new and handsome apparatus, together with full Brass Band. While here they will be e guests of the Union Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 1, and we are sure the members of which will spare no efforts to make their trip here a delightful one. The committee,

Trouting in the Alleghenies. [Editorial Correspondence.]

UP IN THE MOUNTAINS, June 28, 1866. is a pleasure in the pathles woods," which is keenly feit by all except the dullest or most artificial of human kind It is not strange that our guide should have declared that more than any thing else, he enjoyed "still hunting" deer in this magnifi ent primitive forest, with no companion except his dog, "Watch," who was trained to wind them to perfection. Moving along with caution, always few pages infront of his master, Watch was ever alert and a picture of eager watchfulness. You could see his nostrils quiver as with head erect he constantly sifted the wind to detect in it the scent of a deer lying or feeding in unsuspecting security. The moment he snuffed the tainted breeze you could tell it. There was neither yelp nor bound, not even an acceleration of speed. On the contrary every step was taken with increased caution: but the muscles of his body stiffened and he moved forward with unerring precision to ward the game. Several times he started off from the path at right angles in this way, and Solomon followed with long noisele tread, but we listened in vain for the report of his rifle, and after a few moments would see him treading leisurely along in front of All along our path we could see the sharp.

clean-cut tracks made by the feet of dee Now and then one larger than usual would excite the admiration of the whole company. Of course there was a single buck in the roods, of enormous dimensions, a huge mastodon of a deer, beside whom all his ompeers were mere fawns and yearlings There always is such a monarch to be found in every range; a kind of king deer which defies the arts of the hunter and moves as safely as if he bore a charmed life.

After we had proceeded some mile or se from Midway Camp, our clerical friend and Solomon, who had been in deep commune for some time as they walked along, informed us that they would go shead of us a while, inasmuch as there was fine feeding ground for deer just beyond. They only had to step off quickly two or three minutes to be out of sight. The rest of us trudged along slowly, for an hour or more, thinking occasionally of our advance guard and hoping they might chance upon a deer, but scurcely expecting so much good luck, when the sharp crack of Solomon's heavily charged rifle broke the stillness of the forest fast nesses around us. Simultaneously we heard the quick, sharp yelp of the dog, and in a moment the agonized bleat of a deer, as Watch throttled it with his massive jaws. With a whoop the whole party started forward. Those on foot had decidedly the advantage Rapid locomotion on our packed horses was out of the question, but for the first time on the trip ,we urged them to a trot. There on the ground lay a beautiful two year old buck. He had walked into the path before he was noticed by the hunters or scented by the dog. Before Solomon could swing his rifle from his shoulder, he and crossed into the woods and stopped. All he could see of the body was about a foot in length and some three or four inches in depth of the back. That was enough, however, and a half ounce ball struck him lown where he stood. As we came up Solo mon had just drawn his long hunting knife over the throat of the beautiful creature, and it lay ouivering in its death gasp. We know nothing that looks more human or more softly beautiful than the eye of a dying deer. We have seen such a look in the large brown eyes of a woman, but it was only a passing shade too lovely to last. Our guide proceeded to prepare our venison for carrying on horseback. This is

quickly done when you are up to it. Disemboweling it, he stripped the skin from the ribs, about the middle of the carcass, and partly cut and partly broke through one of the vertebral joints, to make it bend to the shape of the horse, across which it was to be thrown. The head being cut off and the hind legs at the knee joints, it was eady to be perched behind one of the riders. It made no very comfortable addition to the load, but we were willing to be burthened with it. It was not "in the pride of grease but was in fine order, and, as we found out.

most delicious eating. Some two hours before sunset (we kept time by the sun in this wilderness when we could see it, and guessed at it when it was cloudy) our guide informed us that we were only a mile or so from the house, and that we would have time to fish awhile in a branch of the Blackwater if we wished to. Of course we were eager and ready for the sport. Duncan, my brother and myself concluded to follow Solomon while Mr. Ross and Charley, the driver, went on to the house with the horses and the luggage, As you near any stream in this mountain region you find it skirted on either side for some distance by a dense thicket of deertongue laurel.

This plant has the most elegant leaf in this latitude and bears the most gorgeously beautiful flowers. It was not in bloom vet, but the cone-shaped chalices were forming, from which a pyramid of the most elehim over night, at his hospitable mansion gantly shaped blossoms would spring after awhile, all so closely packed as to seem at a short distance to be but a single magnificent flower. These laurel thickets are the haunts of black bears, which abound here. As we passed along a path which had been blazed and cut out, Solomon pointed out to us the tracks of a number of these formidable animals. We could see the sharp print of their long claws in the delicate moss into which their heavy feet sunk as if into snow. We soon came to an almost precipitous descent, which led us down into a tain gorge, through which the stream flowed. The water was very dark, being stained by

the hemlock roots, but not nearly so much discolored ordinarily as the Blackwater .-It was a genuine mountain trout stream, brawling along over rocks, sweeping around sharp curves, making deep dark eddies under overshadowing hemlocks or swaying birch trees, tumbling headlong over miniature falls, dashing into foam on rapids, spreading out into broad pools where some huge fallen tree had caught the drifting brush wood, and as it sped onward ever

singing its musical but solemn song. The banks were precipitious and thickly overed with a dense undergrowth of laurel which coming down to the waters edge, hid every rock and fallen log beneath its rich green foliage. Of course we had to wade down stream to fish. We could not see the bottom through the discolored water, but we could tell where it was most shallow by its motion. As we rigged our lines, we looked in vain for the rise of a single trout, Not a riffling break was to be seen on the dark water above or below us. No fly could tempt any trout in this stream just now. That was sure. Our only dependence would be on the ground worm, and that must drag along on the bottom. Fishing in that way we managed to pick up quite a number of nice trout, which were of a peculiarly rich scarlet color. It is well known tha trout take their hue from the water they live in, and that in the same stream they change complexion with the color of the bottom on which they lie when feeding. This is a wise provision of nature by which they escape the notice of their enemies. It is the same to a considerable extent with other fish, but is especially noticable in trout. This leads inexperienced persons to think there are distinct varieties of trout in neighboring streams, or in different parts of the same brook.

He who attempts for the first time the pleasant pastime of trouting in a genuine mountain stream will be apt to be somewhat disgusted with his experience, unless he has a large stock of patience and a passionate love for nature in her wilder moods. He will find his hook fast somewhere else much oftener than where it should be, in a fishes mouth. The provoking little beauties, after being hooked, will drop back into their natural element in a most unaccountable manner. Becoming excited, the novice will make a desperate jerk at the next rise only to find his hook securely fastened to the limb of a tree some eight or ten feet above his head. This will involve the testing of his dexterity in climbing or the loss of his hook and part of his leader. He will find employment for all his faculties, and be forced to learn to think of two or more things at once. He must watch his hook, must look ahead of him to tell Messrs. A. H. Ladner, Timothy McCarty | where to expect the next rise, must take and A. Engle Moch are in the city to-day making arrangements, where we expect the next less than some overhanging limb does not by both men and women, and were replaced a drink of water.

he is setting his feet, all at one and the same time. Let him be as careful as he may, the probabilities are he will not have been in the water ten minutes until he will have enjoyed all the luxury of an unexpected lunge bath. The first experience of this kind is queer. Quick as thought away your feet go from under you, and you ait own in the water without the least cere mony about the matter. You glance aroun to see whether your companion is enjoying your perplexity, and think, it may be, o friends in town who would laugh most up oriously at the picture you present. Meantime the brook has been damming itself up against you as unceremoniously as if vo ere only an old log to be flouted out of the way. There you lie, a great sprawling Tritor among minnows, with the water playing al sorts of pranks, and taking all sorts of liberties with your person. You regain your eet with an effort and proceed more caulously for a little while, only to be warned of increasing carelessness by the renewal of singular mishap. Experience will enable you to overcome the obstacles which pro voke you so much at first, and after awhile you will be able to attend to your fishing and to enjoy the ever changing beauty o the scene about you at the same time. You will revel in the fresh forest glories around you and be able to sing:

It is well through the rich wild woods to go, and to pierce the haunts of the fawn and doe, and to hear the gushing of gratie springs. When the heart has been fretted by worldly thing. The stream we were fishing flowed hrough a remarkable mountain gorge. Just as the sun was setting, about half a mile below where we started in we heard the hoarse roar of a water-fall. As we approached it the banks grew more precipi tous, and the hills closed in about us like towering walls,

Hills questioning the heaven for light. Ravines too deep to scan.
As if the wild earth imaged there
The wilder heart of man."

In the meantime the stream growing more rapid beneath our feet, burried forward to be dashed into the spray that floated like a mist about us, bathing our faces with its delicious moisture. Approaching the pice and looking down some thirty- ve eet, we had a beautiful picture before us. Where we stood the ravine had been narrowed to a few yards in width. On either hand were rocky walls all covered with laurel and thick green moss and trailing vines. Springing right out of this barren surface the hemlocks shot their towering, arrow-like trunks straight up toward the heavens, which they almost shut out from sight. The sombre shade that prevailed was unbroken by a single ray from the setting sun, which still gilded the summit of the eastern mountain top above us. The stream narrowed to a width of some twenty-five feet, plunged over the precipice and was broken in its descent into a thousand feathery folds and foaming miniature cascades. Below a dark pool seethed as the water boiled and whirled, and after being separated into writhing serpentine forms, or expanded into huge fans flowed off between the rocks which still hemmed it in. Here we all stood entranced by the witching beauty of the wild scene about us, to describe which as it deserves is beyond our power. We could have mused here for hours, for never did we feel more fully the truth of the poet's words:

"To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things that own not man's dominion
and well,
To climb the trackless mountains all unseen,
With the wild flook that never needs a fold,
Alone o'er steeps and foaming fails to lean;
This is not solitude; 'tis but to hold
Converse with nature's charms and, view her
stores unrolled."

We turned reluctantly away, with the determination to revisit the beautiful spot and to trace this wild stream from these falls to where it entered the Blackwater. In a dis tance of some two miles and a half there are thirteen falls, none of them equal to the one we have attempted to describe, but all of remarkable beauty. In that distance the stream makes a descent of over seven hun

After our long walk and our tiresome riding, we found it not such easy work to scale the precipitous hill which led from the falls to the table land on which the house was situated. We naturally commenced to grumble at being compelled every few moments to climb up hill over logs often breast high. Our guide sealed our lips, however when he told us that ladies had frequently passed over the same route and encountered the same obstacles without a murmur. We could scarcely credit this, but on being assured that we would see plenty of names of the adventurous fair ones carved on the rocks at the great falls of Blackwater, we bore the ills that beset us in silence. How we fed and slept, and the multitudes of trout which we caught in the Blackwater must be told in another letter,
H. G. SMITH.

Delegates to the National Union Convention. The Executive Committee of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party of this State have suggested

the following list of delegates to the National Union Convention: DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, 828 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1886. A call for a National Convention, to be

held in Philadelphia on the 14th day of August, 1866, having been issued, an invitation was extended, under date of July 10, 1866. to the Democratic organization, as such, to unite in that Convention, in order "to devise a plan of political action calculated to restore national unity, fraternity and har-The time being too brief to call a State Convention, or to refer the subject to the

districts for action, and it appearing to be the wish of the party, as expressed at Reading and through the press, that we should be represented therein, the Democratic Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, acting under the authority of the State Central Committee, specially reserving control of the organization, have designated and invited the following gentlemen to act as delegates to that Convention: DELEGATES AT LARGE,
EX-Governor David R. Porter,
Ex-Governor William Bigler,
Ex-Governor William F. Packer,
Chief Justice George W. Woodward.

congressional delegates.
1st District—Hon. James Campbell,
George M. Wharton, Esq.
2d District—Colonel W. C. Putterson, Hon. Richard Vaux.

3d District—Hon. Daniel M. Fox.
Hon. John Robbins.
4th District—Hon. Ellis Lewis, Hon. Charles Brown. 5th District—Gen. W. W. H. Davis. John G. Brenner, Esq 6th District—Hon. John D. Stiles, 6th District—Hon, John D. Stiles,
Col. Owen Jones.
7th District—Hon. George G. Leiper,
Hon. John A. Morrison.
8th District—Hon. Warren J. Woodward.
Charles Kessler, Esq.
9th District—Hon. Isaac E. Hiester,
H. M. North, Esq.
10th District—Hon. F. W. Hughes,
Dr. C. D. Gloninger.
11th District—Hon. Asa Packer,
Col. W. H. Hutter.
12th District—General E. L. Dann,
John Blanding, Esq.
13th District—Colonel W. H. Ent,
Hon. C. L. Ward.
14th District—Edmund S. Doty, Esq.,
Hamilton Alricks, Esq.
15th District—Hon. Jeremiah S. Black,
Hon. Samuel Hepburn. Hon. Samuel Hepburn.
16th District—William McClellan, Esq.,
Hon. Wm. P. Schell.
17th District—Gen. William H. Irwin,
Hon. C. S. Pershing.
18th District—Col. Phalon Jarrett, Hon. James Gamble. 19th District—Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith, Hon. James T. Leonard. 20th District—Gen. Alfred B. McCalmon 20th District—Gen. Alfred B. McCalmon. Hon. Gaylord Church.

21st District—Hon. Henry D. Foster,
H. W. Wier, Esq.
[22d District—General J. B. Sweitzer,
George P. Hamilton, Esc.
23d District—Hon. George W. Cass,
Col. William Sirwell.
24th District—Hon. Jesse Lazear,
Hon. William Hopkins. By order of the Democratic State Executixe Committee. WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

JACOB ZIEGLER, Secretary. The Anti-Rent War. This old difficulty has revived in New York. It had become necessary to send a millitary expedition to the anti-rent districts in the town of Knox consisting of 115 men from the Tenth Regiment New York Militia. The anti-renters had resisted the officers of the law and driven them off, and in some instances inflicted injuries. A number of arrests were made. The military were insulted

Special Aotices.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE. Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advan-tage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being bumbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 811 Broadway, New York. BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, BROWN STORE CLOTHING HALL. 603 AND 606 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES Having sold out our stock of Clothing for Gentlen nd Boys, carried over from the late fire, our en stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING THE NEWEST. AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

---MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK NOW READY TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT Our newly fitted up Custom Departs

the largest assortment of all the Fashio Fabrics, for our patrons to select from SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY. Made up to order promptly, in the highest style, and

BOYS' CLOTHING

In this department our stock is unrivalled THE BEST IN THE CITY, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Orders executed at shortest notices The choicest stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA

ROCKHILL & WILSON. BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL, 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. "Night Blooming Cereus."

3md

"Night Blooming Cereus. "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragridistilled from the rare and beautiful which it takes its name. Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S-TAKE NO OTHER

**3—The Glory of Man is Strength.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous and Genital Debility, Nightly Emissions, and Seminal Weakness the result of youthful indiscretion, and came near ending his days in hopeless misery, will, for the sake of suffering man, send to any one afflicted, the simple means used by him, which effected a cure in a few weeks after the failure of numerous medicines. Send adirected envelope and stamp and it will cost you nothing. Address Bible House, New York

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, Bronchits Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread if formation which he conceives to be invaluable, as the hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it we ne nopes every sunerer will ry 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. WILSO an 3 1y 52 Williamsburgh, Kings co., New Yor

LIFE-HEALTH-STRENGTH. LIFE-HEALTH-STRENGTH.
LIFE-HEALTH-STRENGTI THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY. DR. JUAN DELAMARRE'S CELEBRATED SPECIFIC PILLS.

repared from a prescription of Dr. Juan Delam Chief Physician to the Hospital du Nord ou Lariboisiere of Paris. Lariboistere of Paris.

This invaluable medicine is no imposition, but is unfailing in the cure of Spermatorrha or Seminal Weakness. Every species of Genital or Urinary Irritability Involuntary or Nightly Seminal Emissions, from wha cause produced, or however severe, will be speedly cause produced, or however severe, will be speedily relieved and the organs restored to healthy action. Read the following opinions of eminent French physicians:

"We have used the Specific Pills prepared by Garan-ciere & Dupont, No. 218 Rue Lombard, from the prescription of Dr. Juan Delamarre, in our private practice with uniform success, and we believe there is no other medicine so well calculated to cure all persons suffering from Involuntary Emissions or any other weakness of the Sexual Organs, whether caused by a sedentary mode of living, cacesses, or abuse.

ng, excesses, or abuse.
R. A. Beaureparie, M. D.
G. D. Dujabdin, M. D.
Jean Le Leuchre, M. D. PARIS, May 5th, 1863.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The Genuine Pills are sold by all the principal Drug gists throughout the World, price One Dollar per Box or Six Boxes for Five Dollars.

GABANCIERE & DUPONT,

Sole Proprietors.
No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris,
One Dollar enclosed to any authorized Agent, wi abure a box by return mail securely sealed from a baervation, Six Boxes for Five Dollars.

Sole General Agents for Five Bollars.
Sole General Agents for America,
OSCAR G. MOSES & CO.,
T Cortlandt street, N. Y.
N. B.—French, German, Spanish and English Pampilets, containing full particulars and directions fouse, sent free to any address. Agents for Lancaster and vicinity Jan 15

Marriages.

Thomson-Rogers.—At Churchtown, Jun. 2011. 1883, by the Rev. John Wallace, Mr.J. M. Thomson, of Ebensburg, Cambria county Fa., to Miss Fannie M., daughter of Evar Rogers, deed, of Churchtown, this county.

Deaths.

KOCH.—On the 23d inst., in this city, Martha Koch, in the 75th year of her age. GEBHART.—On the 18th inst., in this city, Mary M., wife of the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D., Mary M., wife of the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D., aged 40 years.

MCALLISTER.—On the 18th inst., in this city, at Pollip Fitzpatrick's Hotel, John McAllister, in the 35th year of his age.

FIELIS.—On the 15th Inst., at Parkesburg. Chester county, Pa., John Andrew, son of Wm. T. Fielis axed 4 years and 9 months.

DREPPERD.—On the 18th Inst., in this city, Franklin, the only son of Amos and Wilhelmina Drepperd, aged 2 years.

GETZ.—On the 17th inst., in this city, Miss Mary Getz, at an advanced age.

REYNOLDS.—On the 17th inst. at the Cross Keys Hotel, in this city, suddenly, of sunstroke, Edward Reynolds, son of Mr. Patrick Reynolds, aged 30 years.

Markets.

The Markets at Noon To-day. PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The Scotia's advices have flattened the Fetroleum market. Flour market firmer, but very little demand; small sales of Superfine at \$767.75; Extras at \$868.75; Northwestern Extra Family at \$961; Penn'a and Ohio do do at \$1162. No change in Rye Flour or Cornmeal. Wheat firm at \$2.062.26 for new Red. 1,000 bus Pa. Rye sold at \$1. Corn is dull; sales of Yellow \$3c, and Mixed at \$90c. at 90c. Oats unchanged; sales of \$2,000 bus Pa. 63@65c. Whi-key steady at \$2,24@2.25 for Penn'a and \$2.29 for Ohio. \$2.29 for Onio.

New York, July 24.—Cotton declining.
Flour dull and 10@20c lower; sales of 5,000
bbls 8tate at \$5.50@9.50; Ohio at \$8@11.80; Western at \$5.50@8.35; Southern drooping, sales of
200 bbls at \$3.55@12.15.

Wheat dull and declining.
Corn advancing; sales of \$8,000 bus at \$4@84½c.
Pork heavy at \$31.25.
Lard dull at 18@20½.

Whiskey dull.

BALTIMORE, July 24.-Flour quiet; new South ern firm.
Wheat firm.
Corn steady; White at \$1.10@1.11, and Yellow dull.

Penna Railroad.

Stock Markets PHILADELPHIA, July 24

NEW YORK, July 24.

teading Hudson River.. Canton co......

Ten-forties..... Treasury 7 8-10. U. S. 5s..... terling exchange quiet at sight; bill 102 prem

Philadelphia Cattle Market. Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 22—Evening.
The cattle market was moderately active this week, but prices were unsettled and lower; about 1.700 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 17@1740 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 15@146 for fair to good do., and 12@140 per b for common, according to quality. The market closed rather dull within the above range of prices. The following are the particulars of the sales:

43 P. McFillen, 170 J. S. Kirk, 151 J. McFillen, 162 Uliman & Bochman, 142 McFillen & Co., 200 Mooney & Smith, 40 T. Mooney & Bro., 155 L. Frank, 190 Frank & Shomberg, 194 Hope & Co. Cows—Were without change; 200 head sold at \$5 @75 for springers, and \$80@90 per head for now and cair.

cow and calf.

SHKEP—Continue in fair demand, at former rates; 10,000 head sold at from 6@6\(\) or b, gross, as to quality.

Hoos—Were in demand; 1,500 head sold at the different yards at from \$14@14.75 the 100 bs. New Advertisements.

SEVEN TEACHERS WANTED IN WEST DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.—The Board of Directors will pay for those of the first and second grade, \$55 per month, and for the third grade, \$30 per mouth. None but those of moral character and good teaching qualifications need apply. Briston ...
By order of the Board of Directors,
ABRAHAM FORNEY, President.

july25

SOCIAL PIC NIC Will be held in the Orchard near White Hall
Copper Minea, in Bart township, on TUESDAY,
JULY dist, at 16 octock A. M., and will continue
during the day and evening.
KEFFER'S OKCHESTRA will be in attendance,
Heffreshments will be served up at all nours,
July 25 Itw]
C. GRAHAM, JR.

\$2,000 a YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE with \$15—Stenell Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers, of three Binks Indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stenell Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—ENTATE OF A SILAS OMOHUNDRO, late of the City of allomond, State of Virginia, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Wm. Carpenter, Administrator cum tes, an to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose ON FRIDAY, THE 171R DAY OF AUGUST, 18.5, 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.

[GEO. M. KLINE, Auditor.

[11] 25

TAMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINES

Are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy; noiseless; durable; and easy to work. Illustrated Circuins free. Agents wanted, Liberal discount allowed. No consignments nade. Address, PMBURE N. Co. made. Address, EMPIRE S. M. CO., July 25 lyw 29 | 616 Broadway, New York. DRIVATE SALE ... THE SUBSCRIBER offers at private sale his farm on which ho esides, in Dramore township, Laucuster co., containing about 240 ACRES OF PATENTED LAND,

219 ACRES OF FAIENTED LAND, in a ligh state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields, with good fences, all having access to water—about 40 acres botting under timber. The bull lings consist of a large stone HOUSE, state roof; large barn, slate roof; large wagon house, corn cribs and grain 17—a. 30 slate roof and all other needful bullatings for a vell arranged farm. This is decidedly one of the best properties in the southern part of the County.

The proprietor will take pleasure in waiting on any one wishing to inspect this property. Terms made to suit. Clear title and possession given on the lst day of April, 1867.

Jy 25 2mw 29 SANDERS McCULLOUGH.

VALUABLE AND PRODUCTIVE FARM

FOR SALE.—The undersigned intending to engage in other business, offers for sale, privacely, the fain on which he resides, (better known as the Jacob Winders' farm.) situate three miles from Hagerstown and one mile and a half from Funkstow., containing about 490 ACRES of choice limestone land, about 29 Acres of which is in timber.) in the higuest state of cultivation. The hand is improved with built imgs of the m st substantial character—large STONE MANSION, with back building, large Stone Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corner is a most excellent Orenard of choice fruit on the farm, and the entire larm is under substantial fencing.

Persons wishing to purchase a really desira-Persons wishing to purchase a really desiraole property in every respect, are invited t all upon the sub-criber at an early day. July 21 Itdatmw] JOHN REARIGH.

DUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE .-- BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline County in Equity, the undersigned will sell at public sale to the highest budder, in the town of Greensborough, Caroline county, State of Maryland, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of AUGUST next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. All those tracts and parts of tracts of land called "BANK'S ADDITION," "BANK'S DELIGHT," STUDIES IN THE STATE OF THE STAT AND "BAKER'S PLAINS,"
stuate in the 1st Election District of Caroline
county, within a tew hundred yards of Greensborough. On the public road from Greensborough to Nine-Bridges on one side, and the
piblic road from Greensborough to Beaverbams, called the White Oak Road on the ther
and immediately on the line of the Maryland
and Delaware Railroad, now in rapid course of and Delaware Railroad, now in rapid course of construction and already completed to within a few miles of this property.

This real estate will be offered in the following parcies, to wit:

Lot No. 1. Formerly known as the Saw-Mill property, a farm on the road from Greensborough to Nine-Bridges, containing, by recent survey, 119 ACRES OF LAND, soil of excellent quality, sufficiency of wood and timber. Improvements, a good TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, Three Frame Tenant Houses, Stabiling, Out-houses, &c. stabling, Out-houses, &c.

Lot No. 2. The Hip-roof property. A farm on the same road, containing, by recent survey, III-2, ACRES OF LAND, soil of excellent 111/2 ACRES OF LAND, soil of excellent quanty, a sufficiency of wood and timber. Improvements, a HIP-ROOF FRAME DWELL-ING, Barn, Stabling, Out-houses, &c., Lot No. 3. The property on which John Hutchins lives. A larm containing by recent survey 136/2 ACRES OF LAND, soil of fine quality, sufficiency of wood and timber. Improvements, a ONE-STORY FRAME DWELL-ING with Kitchen attached, Earn, Stabling, Out-houses, &c. ING with Kitchen attached, Barn, Stabling, Out-houses, &c.
Lot No. 4. A Lot of Woodland on the White Oak Road, adjoining the Barcus Lend, abounding in Wood and Timber, and containing by recent survey 65% ACRES OF LAND, soil of fine quality.
Lot No. 5. A Lot of Woodland adjoining the former and on the same road, abounding in Wood and Timber, and containing 5.2% ACRES OF LAND, soil of excellent quality.
Lot No. 6. A Lot of Woodland adjoining No. on the same road, abounding in Wood and Timber, and containing 25% ACRES OF LAND, soil of excellent quality.
Persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the property previous to the day of sale, TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money must be said in cash on the d y of sale, to be apportioned among the purchasers, and the restaute in two equal instalments of one and two years from the day of sale, secured by the bond of the purchaser with approved security and bearing interest.

Any one wishing to do so cau pay the whole purchase money on the day of sale, or any larger portion thereof than one-third.

Purchase money on the day of sale, or any larger portion thereof than one-third.

Purchasers will be entitled to possession at the end of present year.

JOHN B. BROWN, Trustee.

JAS. H. COSTIN, Auctioneer.

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JAS. H. COSTIN, Auctioneer,
July 19

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VERY VALUABLE LANDS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—In pursuance of the provisions of a deed of trust, executed by Braxton Davis and wife, to the subscribers, of record in the office of the clerk of
the county court of Augusta, Va., we will proceed, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of ScPTEMBER, 1868, (and from day to day until the
sale is completed,) to offer for sale, on the
premises, at public auction,
THREE VALUABLE. TRACTS OF LAND,
situate in Augusta county. Also, a large
amount of Personal Property, consisting of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, McCormick
Reaper, Buckeye Mower, Wagons, gears of all
kinds, Farming Implements, and a quantity
of Corn, Wheat and Oats.

These lands have always been regarded as
among the most productive and desirable in
the Valley of Virginia, and it is rare that an
opportunity is offered to obtain such valuable
estates.

The Turk Place contains about 500 Acres,
lying on both sides of the south branch of the
Shenandoah, about five miles below Waynesboro' Depot on the Central Raliroad. About
half of this truct is cleared and the residue in
timber. It is generally ilmestone land and
admirably adapted to wheat, corn and grass,
and is in a fine state of cultivation. There is a
good never-insting spring near the resiscence,
and the river, which divides the farm into two
nearly equal parts, infords an abundant supply
of water for slock at every point.

The improvements consists of a good sized
FRAME DWELLING, somewhat out of repair,
a large Barn, Stable, and every necessary outbuilding. There are about 60 Acres of good
meadow on the tract, and a toier. ble Orchard.

The Craig Place, adjoins the Turk Place, and
contains, also, about 500 Acres of fine productive land. This tract lies on the southeast side
of the river, in a bend of the same, and about 50
or 50 Acres are cleared. About half of this tract
is limestone land, and there are on it about 50
or 50 Acres or productive meadow. The river
supplies water for slock at conven

. 53%

sale, and will be such as to be commenced purchasers.

Any one buying either real or personal property, will be allowed a credit for any dout against Mr. Davis which he may hold nimself or acquire from any other person, the object of the sale being to satisfy the just debts of Mr. Davis.

JUHN E. BALDWIN,

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