

and to him to be credited the dreadful waste of blood and treasure which the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson subsequently entailed. In the orders to General Buell it will also be noticed that Gen. McClellan pointed out to him the importance of seizing, as soon as he could Eastern Tennessee, and that the capture Knoxville and Nashville was of the first moment. The orders to General Sherman touching what he was expected to do at Port Royal reads like a prophecy. What General McClellan said should be done was done, simply because he foresaw that it was the only thing that could be done. We call attention to these facts because we realize how keenly the country has suffered since that soldier-statesman has been withdrawn from the military service of the country. Every rebel victory in Maryland and the waste of treasure and life it costs to drive the enemy from that state, is an indictment filled with the most damning specifications against the present military administration at Washington.

A Reconstruction Proclamation.
President Lincoln has issued a very strange kind of proclamation in connection with the attachment of his signature to the bill for the reconstruction of the seceded States. It is one more of the singular documents emanating from this most singular man. He disapproves and yet signs; he has a plan of his own and still accepts theirs; he gets angry and gets appeased; declares that he has proposed a plan of his own, and yet is unprepared to accept either that or the one offered by Congress, and, in his doubts, accepts the latter; is not prepared to set aside the constitutions and governments set up by Arkansas and Louisiana, but does so by signing the new bill; denies the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the States, and yet is fully satisfied with the system of restoration contained in the bill which does abolish it; and although approving and disapproving of the whole thing, he will, when the military resistance is suppressed, appoint military governors over such States according to the bill.

The Mississippi Fordable.
The "Father of waters" is deteriorating sadly; in short, seems to be sort of "drying up." During the low water of last summer it was claimed that it could be waded, but no one tried the experiment. And now again, at a time when it should be bank full from the "June freshet," it is instead only a few inches above the low water mark of last year. And on Sunday last Mr. C. J. Simpson determined to test its fordability. Accompanied by Messrs. Phelps and Lloyd in a skiff, to guard against accidents, he started from the west bank of the river, a little above Huron, and actually waded across the Mississippi, coming out on this side just below Keith's Island. For a few steps in the channel, Mr. Simpson had to turn his nose to the top of his head to keep it out of the water, but although the current nearly carried him off his feet, he succeeded in "making the ripple." Let it be recorded that on the 26th of June, 1864, the Mississippi was waded at Keithsburg, Illinois, (about 40 miles below Rock Island,) by Mr. C. J. Simpson, a man 5 feet 11 inches in height. Shame on you, Mississippi.—Keithsburg (Ill.) Observer.

Destruction of our Commercial Marine.
People know in a general way that our shipping had suffered by the depredations of the rebel privateers, but very few had any idea that they had succeeded in driving nearly a thousand of our vessels to sail under other flags. The facts are alarming, as well as deeply humiliating. Additional interest is given this matter by the news that the Florida is again upon our coast and that the crew of five vessels which were burned have reached Cape May.

In 1860 the total tonnage of the United States, exclusive of whaling and steam tonnage, was five million two hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-one tons. In 1864 it in the neighborhood of one million six hundred and seventy-four thousand five hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-five tons. We say nothing of the loss through the involuntary idleness of our vessels—nothing of the number of ships that lie rotting at our wharves and at foreign ports. We would simply ask, at the rate given above how long a time must elapse before our commercial marine will be entirely wiped out, and the American flag unknown in any foreign port, or even on our own seas, save as seen upon ships of war? From being actually greater than that of any other nation on the face of the earth, our tonnage has dwindled below the standard of the third-rate maritime powers.

The rebel privateer Florida, has made her appearance off the Capes of Delaware. Six vessels were captured. Five of them were burned and the sixty-three sailors taken from them were landed at the Delaware breakwater. The commander of the Florida, they report, used them well. The Florida had previously burned a vessel off Fortress Monroe, and is still about the Delaware.

This may remind Abe of some silly old story, but it can't wake up Granny Wells.

The President has, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday of August next as a day of humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States.

The President has pardoned Capt. Henry B. Todd late Provost Marshal of Washington, who was convicted by court martial of robbing ladies of their jewelry.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - Editor.
Thursday, July 21st, 1864.

"Enemies of the Government."
We often hear it said that there are enemies of the government in the North.—Let us cite two specimens. After the invasion of Maryland had become a fixed and appalling fact, the N. Y. Tribune had these headings:

"The Great Rebel Invasion! Everything as clear as Mud! Nobody Hurt—Everybody Scared! Ridiculous Exaggerations! A Few Small Skirmishes! Not a Man Killed thus Far! Two States quaking before a Band of Horse-thieves! Splendid Courage of the Farmers! They Successfully Drive Off—their Stock! Unparalleled amount of Humbug! The biggest Story finds the most Believers! Current Facts and Fictions of the Day!"

This was on the 9th; at a date when Greeley, if he was capable of knowing the truth, knew that his ridicule was wicked and false; and calculated to influence men from responding to the earnest and repeated calls of the military authorities for troops to repel a formidable invasion. In view of this fact, an extract from Gov. Curtin's third call—which we insert in full on our outside—becomes worthy of especial attention. Our Governor says:

THE ENEMIES OF OUR GOVERNMENT are active in deterring you, and efforts have been made to dissuade you from the belief that any considerable rebel force is in your vicinity, and many of our most loyal and patriotic citizens have been thus deceived. Similar efforts were too successfully made last year at the moment when Lee's army was actually on your borders.

Every reader will see that Greeley is one of the enemies of the Government to whom Curtin refers. There must be another for the term is in the plural. He is close at hand. Three days later, when Greeley's falsehood had become known to the stupidest creature who had heard the well established news of the past week, the Montrose Republican had the following editorial item on the subject:

"The new rebel raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania proves to be a humbug. It is now said to be little more than an excursion northward of a few rebel horse thieves. There is evidence to show that it is chiefly a stock gambling operation, and telegraphic dispatches have passed over the wires in Pennsylvania showing that to be the nature of the movement.—Very few rebels are north of Washington. No rebels in Maryland east of Frederick, and none anywhere numerous enough to deserve attention. Gen. Wallace is clearing out the State, and the only question now is whether they can escape pursuit."

Here is not one fact or probability, but at least nine well-known falsehoods. But this not all; the current news of the past week was excluded from that sheet, and even Gov. Curtin's second and most urgent call for troops was suppressed. We need not further hint at the motives that prompted such a newspaper issue, than to remind the reader that we have quoted two instances of editors, who, by suppressing established facts and publishing most willful falsehoods, placed themselves in Gov. Curtin's list of "enemies of the government."

Falsehood seems to be the main stock in trade of the Lincoln politicians. The shoddy organ in Montrose started out by asserting that all the Republican papers in the country give their support to Lincoln and Johnson. We proved this to be false; but instead of admitting the truth, that sheet keeps silent on the point, and has commenced alleging that some Democratic papers support Lincoln, and has named three: the Boston Herald, Armstrong Democrat, and Lawrence Journal. We have yet to learn that any such Democratic journal as the first named does or has recently existed; while as to the two latter, it is as untruthful to call them Democratic as it would be to say that the shoddy organ is a Fremont organ because it was such eight years ago.

We have thus exposed two false reports of the shoddy organ; what one will it next invent?

By a decision from the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, men drafted in 1862, and who furnished substitutes for three years, are not exempt from the next draft, under the recent mercenary act. This additional piece of bad faith on the part of the administration will fall upon many people with crushing force. They at the least, can see the necessity of getting rid of the treacherous incubus that assumes to itself the title of The Government.

The Chicago Journal, a shoddy organ, insists that Lincoln has a right to be President as long as the war may last even though it be an indefinite number of terms; and this what Lincoln meant when he decreed no swapping horses while we are crossing a stream. So we may count on a President for life, and begin to drill the boys of ten years old.

Getting their Bye Open.
The failure to do anything at Richmond except to slaughter an untold number of men, and the recent invasion by the rebels, is arousing the people to the imbecility of the administration. The Pittston Gazette, which supports Lincoln for re-election, closes an article on this subject and in reference to the refusal of the people to respond to the calls for the 100 days men in these words:

"The fact seems to be, that war to the people has become irksome, and unless the government adopts other measures, and manages to progress more rapidly than it has, with the great work in hand, the impression will soon become general, that to fight the rebellion any longer is a fruitless sacrifice of life and money."

Retaliatory Vandalism.
A few weeks ago the federal troops were in Virginia, and the following report is made on their behalf:

"At Lexington, after destroying the Military Institute, Hunter gave Gov. Letcher's wife five minutes time to get out of her house. She barely escaped with her family and a small lot of clothing before the house was in flames."

Recently the rebels came near Baltimore, when the report says:

"The rebel cavalry burnt the residence of Governor Bradford this morning. It is only four miles out from this city, on the Charles street road."

A squad of ten rebels set it on fire.—They came to the residence, ordered out the governor's family, permitting them to take only a few valuables, and then set it on fire.

A gentleman who was present at the time Governor Bradford's house was burned, says he was arrested and detained by the rebels until after they had fired the building. The squad which performed the act had a written order in these words: "The house of Governor Bradford to be burned in retaliation of the burning of Governor Letcher's house by the federal troops. By order of Bradley T. Johnson, commanding."

All the furniture and private papers were burned.

The rebel invasion seems to be over; and we give a history of it from the Philadelphia Age, which has had the most reliable news of the affair—as it has of war news generally. The rebels, according to various estimates, were 25,000 to 30,000 strong. Little notice has been given to the call for State troops for 100 days. At the end of a week but 32 had reached Harrisburg, and at our latest advice not a company had been mustered in. Curtin called exclusively upon the "loyal" men, and only wanted 24,000 out of 240,000 who belong to the Lincoln League—but every tenth man would not go! What's the matter? It is feared they are getting coppers!

The following is from the Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln, March 1st, 1861:

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

The next paragraph claims the right of rebellion and revolution; and under that claim Jeff Davis is now operating.

Lincoln's shoddy organ in Montrose says that the Democrats postponed the Chicago Convention to show their contempt for the Fourth of July! That nasty lie is a sample of others in the same article, and paper.

Rebel Operations at Hagerstown.
Various reports having been published in reference to the burning of Hagerstown, we copy the following from the Chambersburg Repository, (the Lincoln organ of Franklin county, Pa.) which is printed but a two hours ride distant:

We have full details of the actual operations of the rebels in Hagerstown. On Tuesday afternoon the rebel advance drove our pickets into the town. It was under command of Major Shearer, who was subsequently captured. He is from Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county; has lived in the southern part of this county; studied law with Bradley Johnston of Frederick, and went with him into the rebel service. On Wednesday afternoon Gen. McCausland, the successor of Gen. Jenkins, entered the town with about 1,500 cavalry. He levied \$20,000 upon the town, and seized Mr. Thomas A. Bolt, a silversmith and, we believe, a member of the Council, to be held as a hostage for the payment of the money. The money was raised and paid in Maryland funds—rebel currency being contemptuously refused.

There were large Government stores in various places in town, and Gen. McCausland didn't seem to have an appetite for applying the torch, so he placed Mr. Isaac Nesbit, Clerk of the Courts, under heavy bonds to have the stores destroyed. The bond was given, and the stores burned after the rebels departed. An additional ransom of \$1,500 was paid by Messrs. Nesbit, Hamilton and a few others to save the warehouses of Messrs. Thurston and Eichelberger, as their destruction would have periled private property. Zeller & Co., having no Government stores in their warehouse, it was not disturbed, although taken possession of by the rebel officers. There was a large amount of private corn, oats, &c., in it; but when they were satisfied that it was owned by individuals, it was not moved or injured. The following receipt was given Mr. Zeller when his warehouse was seized:

"Q. M. DEPT, 14TH VA. CAVALRY, July 6, 1864.—By order of Gen. McCausland, I have taken charge of all stores in Zeller & Co.'s private warehouse. The amount of goods I cannot estimate, but this shows the disposition of them."

"H. R. CUSHAW, Act. Brig. Q. M."

Considering that Mr. Zeller is one of the most earnest Union men in the place, he was treated rather fairly. The Government stores, however, much more than supplied their wants, and any injury to Mr. Zeller would have been a wanton destruction of private property. We do not learn that they so destroyed property of any description, violent as were their threats at times. About 2 A. M. on Thursday morning, McCausland's command left. Scouting parties still hovered in and about the town, and about daylight of the same day Gen. Imboden came in with about 180 men, to supply his command with certain articles not to be had conveniently in the dominions of Jeff Davis. The hat store of Messrs. Kouskulp and Updegraff, and the shoe store of Mr. Knoodle did a large trade with them—the trade being wholly on the side of the rebels, and Judge Small's shoe store narrowly escaped, by the rebels being called off suddenly by the startling cry that "the Yanks are upon us!" Maj. Davis had the immediate command under Imboden.—The only property burned was the railroad water-tank and wood-house.

An Ohio exchange publishes the following: "We are reliably informed that Hon. Thomas Corwin, since his return home, has indulged in bitter denunciations of the Lincoln administration. We are not surprised at it, some of his loyal neighbors are terribly shocked."

Mr. Corwin was a strong adherent of the administration, and has held, under it, the position of U. S. Minister to Mexico.

Throughout the country there is not a Republican leader who holds any position speaking a word in favor of the old Union and Constitution.

At the late Fremont meeting at St. Louis, one of the speakers, Mr. Charles P. Johnson, who was a member of the Baltimore Convention, declared his opposition to Mr. Lincoln.

Two years ago last January the New York Tribune said that if the rebellion was not suppressed by the ensuing May, it could not be subdued by the force of arms.

It is reported that on Sunday last Gen. Sherman crossed to the south bank of the Chattahoochee, above and below the Confederates abandoned their works protecting the railroad bridges, and burned the bridges. They have retreated a short distance, but in what direction is not known.

A party of returned soldiers belonging to the 71st Regiment, P. V., and a number of lawless citizens made a raid on a store in Frankford, on Monday night, and completely gutted the place. The cause for this outrageous conduct was that the proprietor of the store differed with the mob in some of his political views. The police were present at the time, but were either unable or refused to check the ruffians. The proprietor narrowly escaped personal injury. No arrests were made.

An officer who recently visited the battle-field of the Wilderness writes: It is estimated that fifteen thousand of our men, and as many, or more, of rebels lie here unburied; and six weeks have passed since the battle, imagination in its wildest fancies cannot begin to paint the spectacle.

A row took place at Pittston on the night of the 4th of July, which resulted in the death of a young man named George Hepler, and the injury of Peter Wagner, proprietor of the Railroad hotel.

HISTORY OF THE INVASION.

The Confederate expedition into Maryland is over, and its history can now be written. The number of men engaged were divided into two bodies. They came up the Shenandoah Valley, and one body attacked Martinsburg while the other besieged Harper's Ferry. Martinsburg was captured, and stores amounting to three millions of dollars carried off. The column then crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and by skillful maneuvering forced Sigel upon Maryland Heights. The Confederate column at Harper's Ferry besieged Sigel for four days, whilst the other column overran Western Maryland as far as the Monocacy. Hagerstown was captured and a contribution levied. Thousands from the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, and many people in York and Adams county, left their homes. The harvest was ungathered and spoiling.—The authorities at Washington became alarmed, and sent to Grant for help. He detached Ricketts with a division of troops, who arrived at Baltimore, and were sent to the Monocacy to aid General Wallace.

The arrival of Ricketts and Wallace changed the Confederate plans somewhat. Their troops abandoned Hagerstown and marched against Frederick. The siege of Maryland Heights was raised, and its assailants marching down the south bank of the Potomac sent a flanking party across the river at Point of Rocks. It marched up the Monocacy. Wallace was surprised and defeated. He lost six cannon and many prisoners. He ordered a hasty retreat toward Baltimore. The administration became more frightened, and the North was in consternation. Sigel was relieved from command, and his troops, without a leader, could do nothing. The Confederates captured Frederick, and followed Wallace's retreat. From Martinsburg eastward they tore up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Wallace withdrew to Ellicott's Mills, but the confederates, after tearing up the railroad, sent their main body south of it, and detached a cavalry force towards the North-Central Railroad.

Washington appeared to be in imminent peril, and the administration hurried forward reinforcements. The 19th army corps, under General Reynolds, which had been sent for as reinforcement for Grant, was entering the mouth of the Chesapeake. It was at once ordered to Washington. One corps of Grant's army—the 6th, under Wright—was detached from the lines before Petersburg and sent to Washington. General Wallace in Baltimore was superseded by General Ord. The Confederate cavalry expedition overran all Eastern Maryland. Twenty-five miles of the Northern Central Railroad were destroyed, and the Philadelphia railroad was seriously injured. The cavalry, loaded with plunder, came within six miles of Baltimore and returned to the Confederate main body.

The main body was being busily engaged in coming to the south bank of the Potomac and near Edward's Ferry. A strong force had been sent towards Washington to guard against surprise. Part of it halted in front of Port Stevens, on Seventeenth street. Parr, marched towards Bladensburg, and out the telegraph to Baltimore, but did not injure the railroad. The Confederate outposts made a great show, and frightened the people in Washington, but they made no attacks. There was heavy skirmishing in which the federal loss was about three hundred. Meantime the confederate main body was taking an immense amount of plunder to the south side of the Potomac. On Tuesday night it got safely over. The outposts were called in. Bladensburg and Washington suddenly found themselves without an enemy. The confederate rear crossed to the south bank of the Potomac and the expedition was over. It cost the North an immense sum, and caused one of the greatest panics ever witnessed. By a diversion of forty thousand men from General Grant it may have saved Petersburg.

The expedition into Maryland, it appears had an important effect upon the affairs at Petersburg. Before it began, Gen. Grant's army was east and south of the town, his southern flank being near the Petersburg and Weldon railroad. He did not actually hold this road, but his cannon placed on hills near the line prevented the confederates from using it, or from repairing the broken places near Reams' Station. On Saturday night, 9th inst., a summons for aid was sent from Washington. It was urgent and must be met. Grant, in response to it, took Ricketts' division and Wright's corps from the center of the line. They sailed down the James and went to Washington. This detachment made a contraction of the federal lines necessary. The various troops on the southern wing were moved northward to fill the gaps caused by the departing regiments. The southern flank was drawn in nearly a mile. The hills, near the Weldon Railroad, were abandoned and at once occupied by the confederates. Strong bodies of the enemy were moved down from Petersburg, and works were thrown up on the hills. The railroad was repaired, and on Wednesday last their trains began running.

Old Abe says it will not do to "swap horses crossing the stream." He doesn't think it proper even to exchange the long-eared animal which at present occupies the White House, for the "Woolly Horse," his great favorite in 1864.

The New York Times charges the Navy Department with "wasting seventy millions of dollars in the construction of useless craft."

A DRAFT FOR 500,000!
July 18.—Lincoln has called for 500,000 men. If this number do not volunteer within fifty days a million will be drafted.

The Campaign Age.

The publishers of the Philadelphia Age will issue a Campaign Sheet for the Democratic and Conservative masses. It will be printed on a large sheet of fine white paper, at such rates as will bring it within the reach of all. It will support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, the full proceedings of which will be published in its columns. It will boldly advocate the rights of the white man, and fearlessly sustain all the constitutional rights of the citizen; no matter from what quarter they may be assailed.

The first number will be issued about the 6th of August. The whole number will be thirteen following each other weekly, until the Presidential election, the result of which will be contained in the final number. Democratic and Conservative Clubs, County Committees, Agents and all interested in the cause are invited to co-operate in the circulation of it.

THE CAMPAIGN AGE—Terms.
The Campaign Age, of Thirteen Numbers. Single Copies for the series, 50 cents. In Clubs of not less than 20 to one address 40 cts. each. Cash must accompany each order, and no variation will be made in any case from the above terms. The paper should be sent immediately, or at latest by the first day of August.

—On Tuesday morning, about 6 o'clock, Dr. J. P. Wilson, of Center county, brother-in-law of Governor Curtin, formerly Post Surgeon, committed suicide, at the Brady House, Harrisburg, by cutting his throat.

AGENCY OF THE DUTCH EAST-INDIA COFFEE CO. DEPOT: 168 Reade street, N. Y.

THE above Company are known all over the world as the owners of the Coffee Plantations of Java and Batavia in the Dutch East Indies, and the largest monopolizers of Coffee on the Globe. The undersigned (who is appointed their sole agent in the United States and in the British Colonies) have for sale three different kinds of Coffee, which, for regular use, is of great cheapness of price, will defy competition. Our "HAWAIIAN COFFEE" never before introduced in this country, but extensively used in the Indies and navies of Europe, and of extra quality, will be put up at prices to reach all consumers, and our "Extra Java" will be the highest quality of Coffee of the age. We will have, for recommendation of Green Coffee, and Government Contractors, samples (dry and drawn) for testing. On receipt of cash, Coffee promptly forwarded as directed.

A. LEFFMAN, 168 Reade Street, New York, Sole Agent, Dutch East-India Coffee Company, July 21.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER! NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SHRINK! No thumb-screws to get out of order! No nuts with or without cop-wheels. It took the first premium at Fifty-seventh and County Fairs in 1853 and is without an exception the best Wringer ever made. Patented in the United States, England, Canada and Australia. Energetic agents can make from Three to ten dollars a day. Sample Wringer sent, express-paid, on receipt of price. No. 8, \$5.00. No. 1, \$7.50. No. 2, \$9.50. No. 3, \$12.00. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, by THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 18 Platt Street, New York, and by J. C. NORTHROP, Agent, Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz: That Iron well galvanized will not rust; that a simple machine is better than a complicated one; that a Wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient; that Thumb-Screws and Patenting are not essential; that to regulate and keep in order; that wood soaked in water will swell, shrink and split; that wood bearings for the shaft to run will wear out; that the Putnam Wringer, with or without cop-wheels, will not tear clothes; that cop-wheel regulators are not essential; that the Putnam Wringer has no gears, and is one of the disadvantages above named; that all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made; that it will wring a Thread or a Bolt, with or without a nut. We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptics; if you are not satisfied, we will refund the money. Test thoroughly, with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it. Putnam Manufacturing Company, Gentlemen:—I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized will not rust, and is as perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to the best use. Respectfully yours, J. C. NORTHROP, Cleveland, Ohio. Many years in the galvanizing business enable me to endorse the above statement in all particulars. J. C. NORTHROP, 100 Beckman st. New York, Jan. 1864. We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know what it will do; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to try this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year or a little more. July 21, 1864. Hon. ROBERT GREELEY.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of THOS. MORRISSEY, late of Silver Lake township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, duly attested, for settlement, and those who desire to make claims are requested to make immediate payment.

MATTHEW KELLY, Silver Lake, J. Exr. MATTIE GRIFFIN, Forest Lake, J. Exr. July 21, 1864. 6w

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to R. F. STAGE, late of Dimock township, deceased, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said decedent, will present the same to the undersigned for settlement.

LUCIA A. HALESTON, Adm'x. Dimock, June 9th, 1864.—6w

A. G. REYNOLDS, WOOL CARDING, Done as Usual. BROOKLYN, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE!

THE undersigned will offer for sale on THURSDAY, JULY 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises of the late Ebron Richardson, dec'd, in Brooklyn, the following property, to wit: A Secretary, 1 Wardrobe, 5 Tables, a Lounge and cushioned seats, 3 Bedsteads, 8 Bookcases, 8 Candelabras, 2 Maps, a Dining-room Cupboard, a portable Bed, a Bedstead, 1 Picture, 4 Pictures, 1 Iron-bound Kegg, a Vinegar Barrel, Crowbar, Wheelbarrow, a Harness, Buffalo Robe, Saddle, Cutters, a barrel of Cement, 1 Panel Door, and a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which if not previously disposed of, will be offered for sale by public outcry. The late Dr. Richardson's Library, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., will be sold at private sale, if an opportunity presents itself, previous to the day of sale. TERMS.—Cash for all sums under \$10; over that sum four months credit with approved security. L. C. RICHARDSON, Adm'x. Brooklyn, July 4th, 1864.

"THE FAMOUS BARBER."

Come and see the famous Barber! Famous Barber, his of Hair, Late of Havil, now at Weeks. Now at F. D. Weeks' Store Rooms. Find me shaving and shampooing. Find me cutting hair to suit you. Find me ready at your service. Find me ready at your service. Montrose, Oct. 18, 1864.