

Senator WADE has the thanks of the Gazette office for the following valuable documents, bound volumes: Message and Documents, 1864-5; same, 1865-6; and Patent Office Report, 1862, vols. 1 & 2.

UNION CONVENTIONS.

We publish this week, the call of the Union State Committee for a State Union Convention on June 20th. It speaks for itself, and the reader's attention is earnestly directed to it. The recurrence of Congressional elections next fall will make the coming campaign one of unusual importance.

The call for a Union county Convention, for the election of delegates to the State Convention, and for the transaction of other business, is also published to-day. We hope the Union men of the county will come up, on the day appointed, in force that will show a due appreciation of the importance of the issues to be settled by the ballot. The importance of retaining political power in the hands of the Union organization is no less now than it has been for five years past—and Union men must realize that there is no light task before them to keep the reins from being seized by hands that would drive the car of government to hopeless destruction.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The nomination of L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, as Minister to the Republic of Mexico, has been confirmed by the Senate.

W. T. Coggeshall, of Ohio, late Editor of the Columbus Journal has been confirmed by the Senate, as Minister to Ecuador, South America.

The latest news from the Memphis riots is that quiet was restored after the ruffianly portion of the white population of that city had been allowed a few days swing at negro-killing and house-burning.

The Great Eastern is expected to sail from England with the new Atlantic cable the last of June. This will be the third trial at laying a telegraph across the Atlantic.

Two fatal cases of cholera have occurred in the city of New York, and one where the patient recovered.

The last monthly stock sale in Franklin county was a great success. The attendance of people was very large, and the sales of oxen, cows and other stock were extensive, and at good prices.

The Cadiz Bank robbers are said to have been rebel soldiers or guerrillas. There were six of them. A part of the money stolen, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars, was found scattered on the ground where the robbers were arrested, and it is stated that all the stolen funds have been recovered, except about \$5,000.

The President reports to Congress that he has granted, in all, five thousand and thirty-five pardons to rebels, excepted in the amnesty proclamation.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, a day or two since, voted thanks to Gen. Kilpatrick and Commodore Rogers for their course in the Valparaiso matter.

A church and school-house in Henry County, Indiana, have been burned by incendiaries because a negro preacher lately held forth in them by invitation.

Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, has applied to Gen. Thomas for a detachment of troops to quell disturbances in one of the counties in the northern part of the State.

A boy, named Conrad Koch, committed suicide in St. Louis, on Wednesday, because he was chastised by his father in presence of his sweetheart and other spectators.

The schooner Corsican picked up on Lake Ontario, a few days ago, a skiff containing two boys, nearly exhausted, and the dead body of a girl who had perished from exposure. The skiff, containing two boys and three girls, all under fifteen, had drifted out from Oakville. Two of the girls were washed overboard and lost.

The Zanesville Courier states that a well was struck on Friday, about 4 o'clock P. M., on the McDonald farm, owned by the Woodbury Company. A good stream of oil continues to flow, with an abundance of gas, and all necessary indications of its being a first class well.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis, accompanied by two servants and her youngest child, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday morning. She was escorted by Lieutenant Fessenden into the fortress. The conditions of her visit are unknown. She had a large quantity of baggage with her, as if evidently doing, signing to remain some length of time.

The Knoxville Convention concluded its labors on the 4th. The assembly was overwhelmingly in favor of the formation of East Tennessee into a separate State. Committees were appointed to proceed to Nashville to obtain assent of the Legislature to the separation, and to frame an address in favor of the scheme to the people of East Tennessee.

The Merchant's National Bank of Washington has failed. The amount of its notes in circulation is \$189,000, which, however, is secured by United States Bonds. The bank was also a Government depository. Crowds of private depositors were on the premises afterwards, lamenting their supposed loss. Some of them had confided in the bank to the extent of \$20,000.

Wheat.

The Ohio Farmer says the wheat crop in Ohio will fall "below half an average one. In Illinois, about half the winter wheat is killed. In Missouri the prospect is fair for a good crop. Reports from Pa. are not encouraging. In Virginia the prospect is fair. The Farmer concludes that:—"Putting all reports together, and making due allowance for the annual season of crop-croaking, we are led to believe that the yield per acre, throughout the whole wheat region of the country, will fall below an average, and that a short crop of fall wheat must be set down as a fact to be faced this year."

The fiend Probst, under sentence of death for the murder of the Deering family, at Philadelphia, and who has all along claimed to have had an accomplice in the bloody business, has fully confessed to being himself the sole murderer.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1866.

STATE UNION COMMITTEE ROOMS, COLUMBUS, O., May 1, 1866.

To the Union Voters of Ohio:

The annual State Convention of the Union party of Ohio will be held in Columbus on WEDNESDAY, the 20th DAY OF JUNE, 1866, for the transaction of business, and the nomination of candidates on the Union ticket for the following offices: Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Member of the Board of Public Works.

The basis of representation in this Convention will be one delegate for every five hundred votes cast for JACOB D. COX for Governor in 1865, and an additional delegate for any fraction of two hundred & fifty votes & upwards, and granting to each County not less than two delegates.

[The vote of Fairfield for Governor Cox, was 2,351, which entitles this county to five delegates.]

The several counties are requested to hold their meetings for the selection of delegates, on Saturday the 9th day of June.

We invite your earnest attention to this call, and beg you to send up delegates who shall truly represent the wishes and best interests of the people. Five years ago, the Union party was organized on the all important but simple platform of the preservation of the Union and Government. To it the loyal and earnest men of all parties everywhere rallied, and have ever since sustained it.

Five years of earnest co-operation and labor together have made us friends, and taught us many valuable lessons, which we shall do well never to forget. They have taught us that violent party spirit and bitter partisan feeling are great evils, and tend to mislead the judgment; that while we have the power and patriotism to crush a great and wicked rebellion, we need the exercise of charity and forbearance, to overcome passions and prejudice; that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" that every step of our progress in the recent great struggle, has been marked by the finger of Divine Providence.

Is the work for which we joined hands completed? True, the war is at an end, and we rejoice at the return of peace; but the social, political, and great national questions are before the country now, that have stirred men's minds and hearts for several years past; and new and important questions, involving the credit and character of our Government, at home and abroad, must be settled and established. For what have the brave men of our country perished life and fortune, if not that a free people's government, and the integrity of the Union should be maintained and perpetuated, and the right and doctrine of secession forever abandoned?

These cannot be fully accomplished without the united efforts of the good, the wise, the loyal and true-hearted men of the State firmly standing together, as they have done for five years past. Ignoring false prejudices, and all appeals to passion and prejudice, let us meet in council, resolved to stand by the principles which have guided us during past years of trial, and nominate for office men who have advocated and fought for them; and with the true spirit of patriots, and with the Divine blessing, success and victory will as certainly follow our banner in peace as they did in war.

By order of the State Central Com. Very truly, your friends, RUSH R. SLOANE, Chairman, WILLIAM E. DAVIS, Secretary, Union State Central Committee. GEORGE B. WRIGHT, Chairman, JAMES WILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer State Central Ex. Com.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Bill Revising the Grade of General Passed by the House.

The Czar Congratulated on his Escape.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Mr. Stevens asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: That the Congress of the United States of America has learned with deep regret of the attempt made upon the life of the Emperor of Russia by an enemy of emancipation. The Congress send their greeting to His Imperial Majesty and the Russian nation, and congratulate the 20,000,000 of serfs upon the providential escape from danger of their sovereign, to whose head and heart they owe the blessing of their freedom.

There being no objection, the joint resolution received its several readings. Mr. Grinnell called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution. The following was the result: Yeas 124, nays, none. So the joint resolution was passed unanimously.

The bill for revising the grade of General in the United States Army was taken up. An amendment was offered, that when a vacancy occurs in the office of Lieutenant General, it shall not be filled until after the death or resignation of General Scott, and thereafter there shall be but one Lieutenant General.

Mr. Deming addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of a bill referring to the question of pay. He stated the present yearly pay of a Lieutenant General from all sources was \$16,800, and that under this bill the pay of General, from all sources, would be \$17,640. This bill he said had been reported as a recompense for the Republic's illustrious defender.

In pressing this bill he was constrained to refresh the recollections of the House of the obligations of the country to General Grant, in many disheartening hours of extremity and peril, preferring rewards paid in all ages to victorious Generals.

Mr. Deming said that in ages long anterior to the most ancient records, the victorious Generals became Kings, and founders of dynasties.

Mr. Deming here referred to the conversation between Grant and Buell after the battle of Shiloh, when Grant was criticised for fighting with his back to the Tennessee river, and replied to the question whether he would have retreated, that "he did not mean to retreat," adding, that if forced to retreat, the transports would have been sufficient to carry away all who survived. "In one important respect, he continued, the battle of Shiloh accomplished more toward the eventual success of the national arms than any battle fought in the war."

It was this that first tested the respective manliness and stamina of the two belligerents. It was the first huddling together of two people in a hand to hand fight, and when the enemy retreated from that field, he retreated with his arrogance tamed, and with his dream of invincibility dispelled forever. From that terrible day no Southerner ever ventured to dispute the courage or manliness of his adversary, for there was weeping and lamenting in every Southern home. He then referred to the services of the Lieutenant General in the Vicksburg campaign, the saving of the army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, and shouts of triumph, culminating at the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of the rebel armies, and challenged the world to produce his equal in glory.

Mr. RAYMOND addressed the House briefly in support of the bill. He said such honors as this bill proposed to create—or if not to create, to revive for a higher and still greater occasion. These honors can not be greater than his deserts. His services will be remembered, not in this land alone, but in all lands where military power stands foremost; and for them we can not give too much of recognition or honor.

Nor will this Nation ever forget that it owes to him, in all human probability, the perpetuity of its Government. No words can sound his fitting eulogy. I rejoice that this bill has been brought forward to do him honor. Would that it was in our power to magnify, to augment to any extent the honors we would pay, for it is only by such recognition from those they serve that great men ever receive fitting reward. It is not the genius of our institutions to give undue rewards even for such services as these; but certainly the Nation does not lack a grateful heart. We shall reward him cheerfully and with the heartiest acclamations from one end of the land to the other. He shall be honored and endeared to us all as the savior of the nation, as the man who rescued from danger and destruction the priceless principles of self government, and nothing shall remove them. His name will remind them of his services, and when he shall die, and mingle his dust with the dust of our common earth, he shall descend to an honored grave, covered with benedictions, with every thing that a great people can accumulate around his memory, and that can perpetuate his services. Let this bill therefore pass by a unanimous vote of the House. Not only this; but let whatever else that can be done, be done with a free, cordial, and hearty good will, such as that with which the nation always rewards those who serve the people.

Mr. STEVENS spoke in favor of his amendment, but said that whether adopted or not he would vote for the bill. "I agree," said he, "with the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Raymond) who is willing, not only to promote General Grant to this office, but as I understand him, and I hope I did not misunderstand him, to a higher office, whenever the happy moment shall arrive." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. McKEE opposed the bill on the ground that it was following aristocratic principles, and the nation's gratitude was due more to the mailed and

suffering who had perished their all for the nation.

Mr. ROGERS supported the bill, but reminded the House that there were other able and illustrious Generals who were entitled to the gratitude of the American people, and that the men who had fought in the ranks and gained the victory were not to be forgotten.

Mr. SHELLABARGER claimed as an additional merit of General Grant's that he had proposed the destruction of slavery nearly a month before the proclamation of emancipation, and he sent up and had read a letter from General Grant to Mr. Washburne of Illinois, dated Vicksburg, August 30, 1862, in which that view is expressed.

Mr. DELANO hoped the House would not adopt the amendment offered by Mr. Stevens, for there was another man in America beside General Grant. There was another who would be placed not far below him. That name belonged to the State of Ohio—it was that of the man who marched his army from Atlanta to the sea coast, and he believed that while the name of Grant lived, that of Sherman would not be forgotten. He wanted the American people to be permitted to say that Sherman should take the place at present occupied by Grant.

The previous question having been moved and seconded, the House came to a vote, which was, first, on the amendment of Mr. Stevens. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 50 yeas against 78 nays. The following voted nays on the passage of the bill: Messrs. Baker, Coffroth, Dennison, Farnsworth, Harris, Higby, McKee, and Morecer.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: The House met for general debate on Saturday, the Senate not being in session. The feature of the discussion was a lengthy effort delivered by Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, which, for epithet and invective hurled at President Johnson, has had no equal during the present session of Congress. It caused quite a lively commotion in the House, and brought a good many members to their feet. Mr. Ingersoll denounced the President as a traitor to his party, a consummate demagogue, and an inflection to the country only equalled, he declared, by the trichina, the rinderpest, and the cholera. He maintained that the whole policy of the Administration was to perpetuate, in the next Presidential Convention, the political life of Johnson and Seward, and that to that end they were endeavoring to obtain the support of the Southern rebels. Mr. Rogers of New Jersey, followed in defense of the President. Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, also attacked the President, and said that he could not have any objections to the "Almighty would take a strong fancy to Old Blair."

The Democracy prophesied a revolution in the result of the elections held in Michigan this spring. The elections have been held and the "revolution" is coming in, footing up a Union gain of seventeen supervisors in the twenty-five counties heard from. Twelve more are to hear from, which will increase the "revolution." The result is about as looked for by the Unionists as it is conducive of horror to the Democracy.

The Salem Republican says: The wheat, so far as we have been able to learn, throughout Columbiana and Mahoning counties, promises much better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. The late favorable weather has started it to growing freely, and many fields that were regarded as worthless are now showing evidence of a paying crop. Should the weather continue favorable, our farmers will yet receive a very fair return for their toil.

A LAMB CARRIED OFF.—The Washington Pa. Reporter says that a few days since, while some farmers were engaged in plowing on the farm of Mr. Shannon, in Fallowfield township, they observed a large eagle swoop down upon a flock of sheep grazing in an adjoining field, and seizing a lamb in its talons, with a loud scream, bore off its bleeding prize far above the tree tops. Its sudden descent somewhat startled the men at first, but recovering themselves they let out a fierce yell or two, which seemingly frightened the proud bird to such an extent that it let go its hold, and the lamb fell to the ground, but was of course killed by the fall.

We learn from the Scioto Gazette of the 1st inst., that on the evening of the 28th ult., the paper mill of Messrs Ingham & Brothers, was partly destroyed by fire. Their splendid Fourdrinier machine, worth \$12,000, was fortunately not much injured.

The Treasury Department has received, through the United States Consul at Birmingham, England, \$4,600 in gold, subscribed by the citizens of that place for the benefit of the freed race of this country.

Nearly three hundred specimens of left handed writing, by soldiers who had lost their right hands, were on exhibition at Washington, a few days ago. Speeches were made by General Howard, General Banks, Speaker Colfax, in commendation of the extraordinary skill displayed in the manuscript, and in favor of giving employment to those soldiers who have been thus maimed.

Confiscation proceedings in the United States District Court of Jacksonville, Florida, have been stopped by an order from President Johnson. All the property of rebels now in possession of the Government authorities will be immediately restored.

A late Houston (Texas) paper, says the wheat harvest on the Upper Colorado River surpasses that of any former year. The grass is exceedingly fine, and the beavers luxuriously fat. The country is swarming with cattle dealers from the Western States, eager to pay the highest price.

Three hundred German immigrants, imported by the Germania Immigration Company, arrived at Augusta on the 25th ult. They are all engaged, and are to be paid \$150 per annum, with board and lodging for each man, and \$100 ditto for each woman.

CLIPPINGS.

The statement of the public debt, May 1, gives the total at \$2,827,676-\$71,800 amount in the treasury, \$137,987,928 82.

It is believed that the Postmaster General will report favorably upon the project of Government telegraph lines. The estimated charge will be one-third of a cent per word.

It is thought that Texas will produce the largest cotton crop the coming season of any of the cotton growing States, and South Carolina the smallest.

The new paper shirts are to be sold for twenty-five cents each.

The Sandusky Register chronicles the catching of a 15 lb white-fish, the largest, it thinks, ever taken from Lake Erie.

Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, in his inaugural address, takes strong ground in favor of negro suffrage, and advises that it again be submitted to a vote of the people of that State.

Three School Houses have recently been destroyed by fire in Madison county.

The Lima Gazette states that during the year 1866, over two hundred houses, will be erected in that place.

The rinderpest appears to be dying out in England. The mortality for the last week, reports of which have reached us, is but 3,956.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received from Honduras, Central America, a swarm of stingless bees.—These bees are easily swarmed, and are excellent honey-makers.

Near Lake Worth, Fa., whisky is manufactured from sea grapes and palmetto berries. The beverage thus produced is said to possess remarkable qualities, and is much cheaper than Bourbon whisky or rye.

All the Richmond papers denounce the reconstruction plan and declare that not a single Southern State will accept it.

A boy was killed by jumping on and off a cow-catcher of a locomotive, in Chicago, a few days ago.

Carriage springs, made of hickory and weighing but six pounds is one of the latest improvements in carriage making. They have been introduced by the Messrs. Breeders of New York, one of the oldest firms in the country.

The Urbana Citizen says that one day last week Mr. Albert Cheney, of Union township, Champaign county, shot and killed a large grey wolf which had been committing depredations on the sheep folds of the neighborhood.

A building association has been formed at Newark, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The declared object is to furnish good substantial property to renters at a fair price.

Frank Gurley, the murderer of General Robert MeCook, was released on parole, at Huntsville, Alabama, April 28. Gurley is Sheriff of his county, and will soon enter upon the duties of his office.

The Chicago Republican says that more than forty new factories, the majority of them for the production of woolen goods, are to be erected in Illinois this summer. The capital employed in them will exceed a million of dollars.

A snake, so large as to frighten the citizens around about Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, has been seen, and Captain Espy's battery of artillery has been sent for from Ripley, to demolish his snakeship; so we learn from the Union.

The work of removing the dead from the Ball Run battle-field has commenced. They will be removed either to Arlington or Winchester.

A sample of cotton, sent to Senator Lane, of Indiana, from the Sandwich Islands, is said to be equal in quality to the best Sea Island. Two crops a year are produced there.

Mr. Mayall, a London photographer, has invented a new solar camera by which he can magnify small cartes de visite to life-size portraits.

A recently published report of deaths in San Francisco according to the Bulletin, of that city, exhibits a smaller ratio of mortality than can be shown by any other city in the United States.

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For the Lancaster Gazette.

Mr. EORRIN—I see in the report of the Horticultural Society, published in your last week's issue, that Mr. John A. Fatters called the attention of the Society to "Best Fruit Tree Invigorator," stating at the same time, that he thought it looked very much like an attempt to humbug and defraud the public because Mr. Best agrees to pay \$5 for the loss of the fruit of each plum tree stung by curculio. I have written Mr. B. on the subject, and he says in reply, that he will pay the \$5 if either the tree or fruit is stung. And, if the decision of many eminent fruit growers can be relied upon, I am prepared to prove, if Mr. Fatters desires it, that curculio does sting the tree as well as the fruit.

With regard to the merits of the "Invigorator," it is but justice to state, that it is a humbug, then I am humbugged and not the public, as Mr. F. would have them believe. I insure every Receipt I sell, and we will refund the money if it does not do what we claim for it in the circular. Surely this does not look very much like an attempt to defraud the public, the expressed opinion of Mr. Fatters to the contrary notwithstanding.

And, as we have personally seen the effects of it on our peach trees, it may not be amiss to state, that since its application we have been unable to find living peach borers in any considerable number—two, in fact, are all, and they were protected from its effects by unusual circumstances—while there were plenty of dead ones.

The eminent position occupied by the Horticultural Society, would seem to shut out the idea that personal enmity could enter into its proceedings; yet the denunciation of the "Invigorator" as a humbug, is a personal injury to me. Professing, as I do, to deal honestly with all men, and in view of the foregoing facts, and the certificates of such men as Judge Haynes and others, I would suggest, that the Society cannot afford to denounce the "Fruit Tree Invigorator," without, at least, giving it a fair trial. Very Respectfully, GEO. L. SITES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 6. The President yesterday signed the following: "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it is the duty and privilege of Congress to express the gratitude of the nation to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the United States, by whose valor and endurance on the land and on the sea, the rebellion has been crushed, and its pride and its power have been humbled; by whose fidelity to the cause of freedom the government of the people has been preserved and maintained; and by whose orderly return from the fire and blood of civil war to the peaceful pursuits of private life, the exalting and ennobling influence of free institutions upon a nation has been signally manifested to the world."

The proposition for a National Convention for a permanent settlement of the many difficult issues arising out of the late war, has been carefully considered by many of the leading men of the nation, who have received it with respect, some of them entertaining for it hearty approval.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE BILL. It turns out that the new modifications of the Internal Revenue Tax Bill are unimportant. The rates of taxation are not changed except in the case of express and telegraph companies.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COLORADO BILL. There is as yet no indication of the President's disposition of the bill admitting Colorado into the Union. Not a few of the opponents of the measure are firm in the belief that it will be returned to Congress at the end of the present week, with the President's objections to the same.—Commercial.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 7. FLOUR—Active and 15@25 better. Sales at \$8 35@8 85 for extra State; \$9 50@9 95 for extra round hoop Ohio, and \$9 30@13 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Quiet, \$2 26 for western. WHEAT—1@2c better, \$1 91 for good new No. 1 Milwaukee; \$1 97@2 for fair to good new No. 1 do, and \$1 92 for old.

RYE—Decidedly firmer. Western at 80 cents. BARLEY—Steady. California at \$1 15 CORN—82c@81 for sound good mixed Western.

OATS—1c better, at 45@52c for new Western. PORK—Excited and irregular; \$20 25@20 43 for new mess, closing at \$30 cash; \$29@29 25 for old do, and \$25 50 for prime.

BEEF—Firm at \$16@21 for new plain mess, and \$21 50@22 50 for new extra mess. BEEF HAMS—Unchanged, at \$41 50@42 50.

CUT MEATS—Firm; 11@13c for shoulders and 17@18c for hams. BACON—Hold higher but very quiet. LARD—Decidedly firmer, at 18@22 1/2 cents.

BUTTER—Is quiet at 35@48c for fair Ohio, and 42@50c for State. CHEESE—Dull at 15@22 cents.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, May 8. FLOUR—Higher; superfine \$9 to 9 50; extra \$10 to 10 75; family \$11 25 to 12 25; fancy, \$12 50 to 14 50.

WHEAT—Higher, and firmer; \$2 to 2 75, as to grade and quality. CORN—A shade higher; 58 to 59c, in elevator; 60 to 70c in sacks.

OATS—Firm, at 41 to 46c. RYE—No change in prices. BARLEY—No quotations. PORK—\$29 50 to 30 00 for mess; Bulk shoulders and sides, 11 1/2 to 14; Bacon shoulders and sides, 13 to 16; Clear sides 18c.

LARD—Quiet at 22 cents. BUTTER—Yellow 40 to 44c. White dull at 25 to 35c. CHEESE—New is dull at 14 to 16c. EGGS—A fair demand at 18c per doz. SEEDS—Clover is dull at 85c; Flax firm at \$2 40; Timothy steady at \$4.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Albaugh Catharine Myers G M Agent Barton Charles Meager Jacob (Foreign) Berry J H Miller Louis Classfield Jno Odell John F Crock M A Owen James Campbell M S Petty Daniel G Doune John Paris Peter (Foreign) Emy Goldie O'Rourke John Emley Jno Reese Mrs J M Emrick Joseph Roger John F Farion James Lieut Schneider's heirs Gold Adam Adam Guile Sarah Adams & Bro Haller Isabella Storms G C Hamilton Mattie Strider H Heasley Sarah Springer Noah Jackson Sarah Wagner & Switzer Lollar Jacob D Wessner John Martin H August Wachter Philip (Foreign) Wauber William

These letters are subject to an extra charge of one cent. C. M. L. WISEMAN, Postmaster. per C. H. WILLIAMS, Ass't. Lancaster, May 10, 1866.

I have heard it highly extolled and have seen its wonderful effects, writes Martha M. Johnson of Derby, Ct., about Palmer's Lotion.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. John Poland, a short time ago came to my house, and purchased 10 pounds of butter; he afterwards persuaded me to take the butter back, and is now reporting that it was mixed with lard and flour. This charge is wholly false, and Mr. Poland knew it was when he made it, and I append hereto the certificates of Mr. Giddings and Mr. Brown which will satisfy everybody about the matter.

I am compelled to publish Mr. Poland in this way, because I have no other way to protect myself.

CHRISTIAN RUGH.

I certify that I have bought for Robert, Kutz & Ulrich, of Christian Rugh, ten pounds of butter, which I believe I saw in the possession of John Poland, and which Mr. Poland said he had purchased of Mr. Rugh, and that this butter is good butter, and does not contain any lard or flour.

THOS. H. GIDDINGS.

May 7, 1866. I certify that I have examined the ten pounds of butter which Mr. Giddings refers to, and that it is good butter—not mixed with lard or flour. May 7, 1866. WM. E. BROWN.

PIANO LESSONS.

Miss P. M. Griswold will give instructions on the piano forte or melodeon, on reasonable terms. Pupils will be attended at their residences, or that of her father, on German street, between Columbus and Broad streets, where the use of a piano for practice will be furnished. April 19, 1866—4w4

Still Further Reduction in Prices of Dress Goods, Silks &c.

GREAT BARGAINS in Black Silks for mantillas; good bleached and brown muslins only 20 cts per yard. A job lot of Misses fine Morocco Boots and Slippers only 75 cts per pair, worth \$1.50. Elegant Spring Shawls at about one half former prices. DOUGLASS & COLES, Andrew Reid's old Stand.