# The Lancaster Intelligencer

## GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. A. SANDERSON, Associate. LANCASTER, PA., NOVEMBEB 24, 1863.

AGP 8. M. Perresents & Oo's Aptractions Adency, 5 ark Bow, New York (Hy, and 10 State street, Borton. B. M. Perrements. & Oo, are Agents for The Jenoatic visitionese and the mast influential and largest directla may hewerphysics in Size United Statistic and the Candan-hey are authorized to contract for us ab our Jonest rate of Margania & Amory, No. 385 Broadway, New York re authorized to receive advertisements for The Middle mean at our Jonat rate.

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S. B. NILES, No. I Beellay's Building, Court St., Bos cour authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, OUR FLAG.



Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it float o'er our father land eas fame shall be And the guard of its spo Dolumbia's chosen band.

OLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

A PROCLAMATION. Thursday next, the 26th inst., having been set apart by the President of the United States, as a day of Thanks. giving and Prayer to Almighty God for the blessings rouchsafed to us: I do therefore request the citizens Lancaster to observe the day in /accordance with the ndation of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and to abstain, as far as possible, from all worldly or sect ar employment. GEO. SANDERS MAYOR'S OFFICE, Lancaster, Nov. 24, 1863. GEO. SANDERSON. Mayor.

Money Wanted.

their voices, and to achieve political supre-This is a very general want among macy by violence, treachery, or whatever the people, except those who are means power can command and dishonesty fortunate enough to be connected descend to. The Democracy of that State with the present State and National polled a vote numerically stronger than any Administrations. It is particularly that had previously carried an election in wanted at this office, at the present that quarter. But it availed not against an influence that could buy the illegal suffrages time, as we have debts for paper, &c., which must be paid. We have of the citizens of adjoining States, and enfreely given of our time and means force those of the army. In one county, the in the campaign which has just returns exhibited the curious result of a numclosed with such unsatisfactory reber of votes exceeding the male population of sults, and we now ask our delinquent that county. Such consummate skill, if apsubscribers and patrons for the plied to the military question, would insure amount honestly due us, so that the for the Administration a warlike reputation machine may run smoothly in the equal to any intention, except that of the future. A Democratic press cannot subjugation of a race of American freemen. But military success would interrupt the prolive in this county unless every one gress of the political enterprise, and the war indebted promptly pays up. Hundreds of our friends have done sois permitted to alternate between indecisive many of them in advance for their victory and indecisive defeat, as the hideous subscriptions-and we feel thankful instrument of the scheme of consolidation. to them for it, but there are very That scheme is not the only one whose admany others in arrears for advertisvancement depends upon the protraction of ing and job work, and for several hostilities. The Abolition idol is conspicuous years subscription, and to them we among the infernal deities that preside in the appeal. We need the money now, temple of fanaticism. Should the Confeder and we do not ask it as a favor, but as | ate States return, at this crisis, to the Union, a right. Come, gentlemen, pay the the people of the North would concede to Printer, and pay him without further them their peculiar institution. The people delay. of the North must therefore be educated to the emancipation doctrine. Civil strife is the

The Opinion.

only school in which that pernicious faith can On our first page will be found an be inculcated to advantage. The free will of abstract of the opinions delivered in the North must first he conquered, the peothe Supreme Court, by Judges Low- ple must be made subservient to the rule of

WHY THE WAR MUST GO ON. The New York News, in its issue of the 4th inst., says that many honest citizens ex. (N. H ) Patriot, that the Republican leaders press their wonder, and others their disgust, had resolved to hold possession of the Governthat in the third year of the war the federal ment in spite of the people, and by military armies, after a series of victories, should re

lowed by a period of negligence and apathy,

until the political ascendancy of the now

dominant party of the North shall be con-

The contest between the zeal, activity

firmed.

force if necessary; that they would neither main inactive, and, as it were, stricken by permit a free election for the Presidency in me paralyzing influence. The bulk of the 1864, nor submit to the verdict of the ballotcopie do not yet realize the fact, that the box, if it was against them. In other words, Administration are playing a political, not a we have become convinced that they have military game. It is no part of the design deliberately resolved to perpetuate their rule, of those in authority that hostilities should whatever may be the means to be used to that ease until the central power shall be con- end, or the consequences to follow from their firmed, and the principles of States' rights use. This purpose has now been publicly expunged from our National creed. The pro- avowed by the Secretary of State, William H. ject of consolidation depends for its success Seward. He has publicly declared that if the upon the control of an immense military force. opponents of Mr. Lincoln " should succeed in It can only be consummated by familiarizing electing a President in 1864 against the

the people with the exercise of arbitrary majority who elected Abraham Lincoln in power, and such power demands the support 1860," that majority will not acquiesce " withof bayonets, without which it would be unable out bloodshed !" Here are his exact words, to cope with the instincts of liberty that yet in a speech at Auburn, N. Y., the day before cling to the masses. The vast command of the late election in New York : "What if, through battle and suffrage, the monetary resources is also essential to the

THE PURPOSE AVOWED.

We have long believed, says the Concord

President who was elected in 1860 should, by development of the scheme of centralization ; his opponents, be kept out of the Presidency and while the war fornishes a pretext for the unlimited manufacture and disbursement of What if they should then succeed in electing of the United States until another election paper money, which answers all the purposes a President in 1864 against the majority who of corruption and fealty purchase, so potent elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860? Can that majority be expected to acquiesce, without voting and without bloodshed, in the election an engine of despotism will not be relinquished. It is therefore absurd to expect of Jefferson Davis, or John C. Breckinridge, or ny enorgetic military efforts on the part of Horatio Seymour? Certainly not; and then the Administration. They will only do what you have perpetual civil war, which is nothis necessary to save the federal armies from ing else than perpetual anarchy." annihilation. Should a victory occur which

If this language has any meaning, it means, inst what we said-that the Republican party promises decisive consequences, it will be foland the Administration now in power will not for it is intended that the war shall languish yield up the Government upon the verdict of the people, in obedience to the Constitution ; that they will not acquiesce, "without bloodshed," in the election of a President by their political opponents. This atrocious purpose, thus deliberately avowed by the head of the and energy of the Administration in conducting their political campaigns and the indifference, lethargy and mismanagement no such man would have regarded its accomwhich they have exhibited in their direction of military affairs, is apparent and significant. plishment as within the bounds of possibility, On the one hand, neglect and failure ; on the and the man or party avowing it, would have been set down as absolutely lunatic. But not other fraud, force, patronage, the resources of an exchequer inexhaustible in paper, and so now. The whole course of the Adminissuccess. Ohio, in itself, demonstrates their tration has tended to familiarize the public determined purpose to defraud the people of mind with acts of usurpation and utter disregard of private rights, the laws, and the Constitution. By degrees the majority of the people seem to have been educated up to the acquiesence in, and even justification and aptendency to subvert the Constitution. And | twenties." tendency to support the constitution. The capitalist has sent one moustand to having reached that point, it is not to be ex-pected that they will be greatly surprised at gold) from London or from Paris, and this could be the point in New York for about fifteen hundred of arms, and to hold the Government by the same power in spite of the people. And the Secessionists. It is sufficient for the Re publican politicians that it is a plan to keep their party in power. That is the alpha and omega with them. The Country, the Constitution, personal rights, the blessings of liberty to posterity-all are as nothing compared to the personal advantages of the possession of power, the control of the wealth and resources of the country, and the present advantage to be secured therefrom. Whether this object is to be attained in the manner proposed, remains to be seen. If it is attempted, Mr. Seward's prediction of "perpetual civil war, which is nothing else than perpetual anarchy," will surely be realized.

> THE DEMOCRACY. the clamor for th

### OUR PAPER HOSEY --- BREAKERS AREAD

JAMES GALLATIN, one of the principal financiers of New York, and the son of one of the most eminent of American Secretaries of the Treasury, made a speech in New York on the 6th, before the Clearing House Association, in which he warned merchants and others against the vertex of financial ruin and bankruptcy into which the Nation is drifting. The following is an extract from his remarks:

"The Secretary's plans are defended on the ground that they have saved to the country the interest on his issues of paper money, but the increased prices of supplies are enhancing the value of the war and increasing our national debt to a much greater extent than the saving of this interest; and as the proposed further issues by the new banks can only aggregate the evil without saving to the at the interest on the proposed increases of circulation, it becomes the duty of bankers as well as the people to look earnestly as patriots at the consequences of this new description of paper money. Does the country need it? Will it save the Government from increased expenditure ? Will it save interest to the Government? Will it bring us nearer

to a specie slandard? All these questions, in my humble judg ent, demand serious investigation. If they are to be answered in the negative, what the is the possible use of this new currency ? Centralization of monetary power at Washington is one. Is that desirable? Is it udicious to place the whole volume of security for the entire paper money of the country in the hands of one man at Washington? Images of grandeur and power may be floating in this one man's imagination-" those

meteor lights, which are exhaled in the stormy atmosphere of a revolution to allure the am bitious and dazzle the weak." Among all the deplorable consequences of increasing the price of commodities by this

proposed increase of paper money through the new banks, none is so injurious to our national wealth as the transfer of our public debt into the hands of foreign capitalists at the most extraordinary low prices. Persons not conversant with financial affairs are cabinet, would have been laughed at by all shamefully deceived and misled on this quesintelligent men, three years ago. For then tion. Because the stocks of the United States are quoted at or above par, no matter what may be the prices of gold or other commodi-ties, they consider our financial policy to be founded upon the wise teachings of experience Now, for example, let us take a case, similar to those which happen every day in the street and in the New York Stock Board --We will suppose gold to be at fifty per cent. premium, as it has been more than once this year, and a capitalist residing in London or Paris wishes to buy one thousand dollars, worth of our Government stock-say "five This stock is at par in our paper twenties." acquiesence in, and even justification and approval of, measures and policy having a direct being worth one hundred dollars in "free-

constitutional verdict of the people, by force dollars in greenbacks, there being a sligh charge for expenses, so that every thousand dollars sent from other countries, when gold is about fifty premium in New York, buys about therefore we do not expect to see a Republi- fifteen hundred dollars of our government can paper denounce this treasonable and stock, bearing six per cent, interest in gold atrocious avowal, nor hear a Republican orator say a word in disepteene left the information when the information of the inform say a word in disapproval of the infamous bundred of stock, because his issues of paper purpose so unblushingly avowed. It matters money have increased the prices of everything not that it is treason of the blackest dye. It so much that the fifteen hundred dollars he matters not that it is the identical course of would have received in paper, in the example just refered to, would buy modities than the thousand dollars under a specie currency. He pays interest on fifteen hundred dollars annually in gold, being ninety dollars a year, although he has received in real value only one thousand dollars In this way every foreign capitalist, when gold is at fifty premium, gets our Government securities at about sixty six cents on the dollar, so that his capital yields him mere than nine per cent interest, while our poor people, as well as all persons having fixed incomes, are made to pay fifty per cent more for the necessaries of life and our own capitalists are compelled to pay fifty per cent, more than foreigners for our national securities. To impoverish a nation, and discourage the labor nd savings of its people, no system is so effectual as this of paper money; and it is this

system, so ruinous to the nation and the people, which we are requested to render active LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The November Term of the Court of Quar The November Term of the Court of Quar-ter Sessions was held last week-Jadges Long and Britton on the bench. The Court opened on Monday morning at 10 o'clork, when the list of Grand Jarors was called, and Col. A. S. Green, of Columbia, appointed Foreman. Judge Jang then charged the Jurier, defining their datie, and calling their attention to the act of Assembly relative to the circulation of notes of other States of a less denomina-tion than five dollars. The balance of the morning res-rion was occupied with the heating of Constability relative rion was occupied with the heating of Constability reserved more well be found a condensed account of the week's proceedings:

occedings: Mr. Wright, of Safe Harbor, was divorced from his wife

air, wright of sale Harbor, was invorved from his wire, and proclamation made thereof. John Doersh, for a threatened assault on Katarina Rost, was held to ball in the sum of \$160 D. R Patterson plead guilty to an assault and battery, and was fired \$1 and the cests. Poter Wirth, for threatening violence spainst the person of Frederick Yenger, was bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace. Michael Murr was indicted for an assault and battery on Catharine Wright. Verdict not suilt, and cests divided

Catharlane Wright. Verdict not guilty, and costs divided between defendant and presentor. A good-looking young girl, named Levina Weidler, re slallag in Rast Cocallco twurbip, charged Harrison Mill-with being the father of her child. The Jury, however

A good-looking yours git, named Levina Weidler, re-siding in Rast Cocalico trwnship, charged Harrison Miller with being the father of her child. Tho Jury, however, throught differently, and brought in a verdict of not guilty, each party to pay half the costs A young female "American of African descent," ramed Rebecca Harris, plead guilty to stealing a quantity of calico, and was sent to the County Frison for 3 months. Frederick Shult was charged with threatening his wife. The parties do not live together. Bound over to keep the pace for air months. Christian Shanb was charged by Christian B. Rchrer with threatening to stab bim. Defendant dircharged on payment of costa. John Holden was charged by Raberea Kissinger with being the father of her child. The jury thought so too.

comply with the usual sentence, the defendant was com-mitted to prison. James P Barnes was charged with the larceny of three overcoasts from Sprecher's Hotal, in this city. The jary returned a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity, and he was ordered to be asont to the County Prison until he became of sound mind He was afterwards delivered over to an officer from Harleburg, to answer a similar charge in the Dauphin County Court; but on the way to the depot he gave the officer the slip, and has not since been heard of. Pretty wharp for an insane man. Barah Keiler said that Peter II. Sheaffer was the father of her little child, for being which the usual sentence was ther little child, for being which the usual mposed upon Peter.

imposed upon Peter. Thomas C. Porter plead guilty to an areanit and battery on J. K. Hiester, and was fined \$5 and the costs. Henry Musselman plead guilty to tour indictments of larceny, and was sentenced on each indictment to two months' imprisonment.

John Micheel, of Warwick township, indicted for assault and battery on Ephraim Bender. Verdiet guilty. Sun-teneed to pay a fine of §1 and the costs. Martin Grees was indicted for assault and battery on a boy named Jacob Sheaffer Verdiet guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of §1 and the costs. A motion was made at this stage of the proceedings, (Wednesday morning) under ples of a batement, to quash the indictment found against Meser, Pearsol & Gwist, of the Fzprzz, for libel, on complaint of Mr. Orras Gremer, Reeper of the Lancaster County Prison, the defendants and Dickey, that John J. Good, one of the members of the Grand Jary by whom the indictment was found, was, for certain reasons which would be shown, disqualified from serving on the finding of that bill. Mesere Livingston and Hiester, on the part of the Counnoverable, holjectol, and aftor some crois firing between the counsel the Court dedided that he plea must be supported by afflavit, and it was withdrawn for the time to be as amendol. sin submitted to the y afterwards the plea was ag

rior to the finding of the bill

prior to the finding of the bill. Mr. Fordaey replied that they were ready to meet them on any objection the prosecution advanced The Court, however, decided that they would suspend learing the argument until the case was regularly reached a the order of business

f Clay towership supported by affidavit asking that the lace of holding the election be changed from the present ocation to that of Philow's—a more contral point. The ourt directed that proper potter, by publication in one lerman and one English newpaper, and by 25 posters, e made thet an election for spraper, and by 25 posters. ourt directed that proper botter, oy public 25 posters, erman and one English newspaper, and by 25 posters, e made that an election for the purpose of selecting a lew place for the holding of general, special and township lections, will be held, as suggested, on the 31st of Decom-

ber. Samuel Christe, said to reside in Nortbumberland co. was charged by Mary Riol. of Columbia, with assault and battery with intent to commit a rape. Verdict guilty, with a recommendation to marcy. Sentenced to three years' and three months' imprisonment in the Eastern Peritentiary.

entrentisty. James and William Lithgow were indicted for the lat-any of two ten-dollar "greenbacks" from the store of

arging him with the l The most important risk of which is given in another that be a state of the state of two and a balf years in the same place. The most important trial of the wreck was the nurder case at Marietta, full account of which is given in another column.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE --- The

worther of the applaces which they elicited. If Cav Barazar scale on the subject of "Mutation." His subject was good, his manner extract, and bis delivery excellent, but unfortunately all were marred by bis un-called for and uncertilematival alusion to Northern "dough-faces" and "traitors." while dwelling upon the changes which have been and are takking place in this ends good a stray exponent in Fanblio and Warsholl College. We would mildly advice Cay that the bast "mutatien" be-could mildly advice Cay that the bast "mutatien" be-could mildly advice Cay that the bast "failed failed to the application of the second marks would be the good in the failed to the second mildly advice Cay that the bast "mutatien" be-

it as his opinion that he wore a gum shoe at The case of James McCully, known also as James ozey, alias Foxsy Miller, indicted for the murder (Unaries T. Brady, at Marietta, on the 24th day May, 1863, was taken up on Thursday morning. time. Much of the testimony-given for the defence was little more than corroborative of the facts put forth by the commonwealth as to the whereaboats of the accused, at about the time and after the murder, and bis conduct on these compaisance to infer

ed was arraigned in the usual form, and The accused was arranged in the usual torm, and plead not guilty. The Court acquainted the accused with his privi-legges in regard to his right of challenge, and the empanneing of the jury was proceeded with. After sixteen peremptory challenges by the accused, and ten for cause, by the Commonwealth, the panel of jurors was exhausted and a special venire was issue for twenty additional jurors, who were taken by tally from the body of the court. Ten jurors having

special venire. The following gentlemen were emaneled on the jury : Daniel Briker, William Clark, Lewis Diller, John

. Horner, Christian Hower, Israel H. Johns, Henry . Landis, Abraham Minnich, Jr., George Twining, amuel Wicks, Esq., Andrew Armstrong, Samuel V Scott

SCOL HUGEN WAS Charged by Rebeen Kissinger with being the father of her child. The jury thought so too, and rendered a verdict of gality. Not being willing to comply with the usual sentence, the defendant was com-mitted to prison.

sonths' imprisonment. John Michael, of Warwick township, indicted for assault

busity are suite the pice was again stomitted to the ourt, the silegation being verified by affidarit. Mr. Hiester objected that proof must be given that the efendants were not advised of the objectious now raised

e order of business Hood presented the petition of 116 of the legal voters y towrship supported by affidavit asking that the of the ding the alcourse by the the perpetuation

James and William Lithgow were indicated for the in-centy of two tend-dolar "greenbacks" from the store of John D. Harrar, in Salisbury township, on the 19th of September last. The jury roturned a wrdict of guilty as to James, and acquitted William. The latter was dis-charged, and the former sentenced to fifte-u montha' im-

Catharine Way, another female "American of African

A RANALIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE --- ING Rhibition of the first division of the Sabir Clease of this stitution came off on Theaday morning at the College hildings, and compared very favorably with similar enes in by cone years. Orations were delivered by users. APPLE BRUNNER, CESSA, FLANS, GEFMART and ASS, and were well received by the audience prevent-e selection of the subjects indicating good taste, and orthy of the applicase Schich threy shirted. If CLAY BRUNARE schich threy shirted.

hair cut, leaving an imperial on his chin, which he got colored. Here he first stated, that he was a sol-

THE MARIETTA MURDER CASE.

is conduct on those occasions, endeavoring to infer hat he was not then of sound mind; but the crossxamination elicited the fact that he appeared to ave the mania potu. The remaind nony, intended to prove *alibi* and insanity, up to he adjournment of the Court did not add any new

ice augurament of the court did not and any new feature to the case for the defence. FRIDAT EVENING: Court again met st.7 o'clock. Poter G. Kreider, hotel keeper in North Queen street, was called to prove that McGully was in Lan-caster on the 15th of May, and remained at his house for six or wight draw, and remained at his house been selected from the original panel, the remaining two were obtained from the first three called in the for six or eight days; he could not, however, be certain that the time stated was correct, it might have been of the 10th or the 20th of the month he

W. Scott. The jury being sworn the case proceeded. The acoused is a small man with red hair and in-telligent countenance, with nothing of the bratal in his appearance. He has no little finger on his left hand, the third finger being split or doubled down to the first joint.

telligent countenance, with nothing of the brutal in shis appearance. He has no little finger on his left hand, the third finger being split or doubled down to the first joint. From the testimony adduced up to the time of the moraling session, it would appear that the mardered man was last seen on Saturday night the 23d of May, after he had taken supper at that the mardered man was last seen on Saturday inght the 23d of May, after he had taken supper at the house of his sister, where he boarded, and active he was going, the head taken supper at the house of his sister, where he boarded, and active and her the best of May, after he had taken supper at the house of his sister, where he boarded, and active and her the was going to a party and should be gone for three or four days. Upon the return of the party, with whom he said he was going, and the decased not making his appearance, his sister became alarmed, and on Tuesday morning the 26th, caused his premises, a beer saloon on the river bank, to be broken open, when deceased was discorrend lying on the floor partially behind the counter, dead and weltering in his blood. Death was caused by two wounds, one upon the side and the other upon it the back part of the head. Although known at most times to have money in his possesion, none, if which he at appeared to be a gum shoe on the right foot which had stepped into the blood. To test this fact, if G. W. Mehaffy, Eq., obtained a gum shoe of similar impression the counter, one a small bar glass and the other alager beer glass; in the first was found a small portion of bitters, such as the deceased usualt by drank, but the beer glass was mapty. A harchet was found on the premises, which belonged to deceased and was such an instrument as the blows affer the position of the other swas placed upon a shelf at the rear of and lower down than the bar, which was should all or glass struck; and and that he must have partially turned before reporting the second blow. When the deceased's body here the nanceased blow was dr

hine o'clock in Marietta on the night of the murder. He knew him by his gait. A letter was put in evidence by the Common-wealth, which had been sent from the accused, since he was in prison, to Mr. George Ashton, asking him if he could not recoilect having seen him in the fits, in the spring of the year, at Marietta; if so, he would be obliged by his writing and letting him know. Mr. Ashton was called and denied ever hav-ing seen him so affected. This concluded the testimony on both sides. The case was ably conducted on the part of the Commonwealth by District Attorney Livingston and Col. 0. J. Dickey, and for the defence by Jesse Landis, Esq., and Col. Samuel H. Price. After speeches from the counsel and a charge from the Court, it was given to the Jury at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Staturday. At 7 o'clock they came into Court for some instruc-tions as to the different degrees of murder, and a little after S brought in a verdict of guilty of mur-der in the second degree.

der in the second degree. The prisoner who had all the while been seated in the prisoner's box apparently an unconcerned ob-sorver, was called up for sentence, and came forth with a quick step and independent air. He was asked ceiving the second blow. When the deceased's body was discovered, he had on only one boot and no stock-ings, and was in the habit of taking off his boot to f he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him? He then made a statement, n which he endeavored to contradict the evidence

relieve the pain caused by a bunion. When the deceased's sister west with Mr. Moore and Mr. Burkhart to his saloon, they found a key in the door, but could not say that it was the one be

one or two of the witnesses had sworn faisely against him on account of malice. He concluded by saying that " before God and man he was inno longing there. The door could not be fastened with a dead latch, which on the present occasion was sprung and the harp down, preventing the door from being opened from the outside, only by force. The District Attorney in his opinion, detailed many other circumstances which he intended to Judge Long, before passing sentence, made some very eloquent and appropriate remarks to the prisoner. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner pay a fine of \$1 and the costs of pros tion, and moreover undergo an imprisonmen hard labor and solitary confinement of 10 years 4 months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON : Court re-assembled at

DEDICATION OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY, AT GETTYSBURG. THURSDAY AFTERNOOD. OUT. In half-past two o'clock. The testimony of the case was resumed, from which it appeared that an instrument, known as a cold hammer chisel was found; it was steel, and from the observation of the witness (Mr. Keneagy from the observation of the witness (Mr. Keneagy

GENTRICENT, AT GETTTSBORG, Nov. 19. GETTSBURG, Nov. 19. The ceremonies attending the dedication of the National Cemetery commenced this morning by a grand military and civic display, under the com-mand of Maj. Gen. Couch. The line of parade was taken up at ten o'clock. from the observation of the winess (Mr. Keneagy) was oxidized in spots apparently from blood; there was also blood upon the handle, Brady was known to have generally from \$30 to \$40; Mr. Keneagy had loaned deceased \$75 in the spring, and by success in trade he was enabled to pay the amount back and deposit \$55 in Mr. Keneagy's hands; he was known to have money on the morning prior to his sup-posed murder; blood was discovered on a skiff a short distance above town; blood was also discovered on the shelving, counter, and on a lager beer cask. It was also testified that the accused was seen at the Upper Station at Marietta, snortly before the murder, kicking a drunken German with his right foot, on which he wore a gum shoe. On Saturday, and proceeded through the principal streets to the Cemetery, where the military formed in line and suluted the President of the United States.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock the head of the procession arrived at the main stand. The resi-dent and members of the Cabinet, together with the chief military and civic delegations, took their chief military and civic delegations.

chief military and civic delegations, took their positions on the stand, the President being seated between Mesars. Seward and Everett, after a reception marked with respect and perfect silence, due to the solemnity of the occasion, every man among the immense gathering uncovering upon his appearance. The military then formed in line extending around, the area between the stand and the mili-tary being occupied by civilians, comprising about 15,000 people, and including men, women and children. The attendance of ladies was quite large. descent," was indicted for an assault and bettery on Elizabeth Kaylor, of Mount Joy. Verdict not guilty, and acti party co pay half the costs. Prederick Gabn plead guilty to three indictments drarging him with the larceny of two horses, a saddle and

gum shoe on the right foot; later in the attennoon he was seen to go into the river shore house. On Thursday previous to the murder, the accused went to the tavern house of Mrs. Houseal, at Maytown, attennoor the state of the children. The attendance of ladies was quite large. The military escort comprised one squadron of cavairy, two batteries of artillery, and a regi-ment of infantry, being the regular funcral escort of honor paid to the highest officer in the ser-vice. After the performance of the funeral military dirge by Birgfeld's band, an eloquent prayer was offered by the flev. Mr. Stockton. Mr. Everett then commenced the delivery of his oration, which was listened to with marked attention

and from that time until Saturday morning, back-ward and forward, when he was ordered off; he ward and forward, when he was ordered off; he asked and obtained a small bottle of gin. On Sun-c day morning after the night of the murder, he was r again found sitting on the settee, in front of Mrs. Houseal's, between six and seven o'clock, as soon as the house was opened he weut into the back yard; his coat sleeve appeared torn and that or his shirt sleeve bloody; he washed his hands and shirt sleeve 1 and wiped them on the house cloth, hanging near by; he was very careful in cleassing his hands. On Sunday, or more probably the Monday after the t night of the murder, he was next seen at Bainbridge, when he told the Superintendent of that section of the railroad he had come in a boat. He asked for a man named George Ashton, whom he said ored him 40 dollars; this Mr. Ashton now denied. The next North Lehnon, whore he got shaved and had his i hair cut, leaving an imperial on his chin, which he

endeavor to show that the accused was

RIE and WOODWARD, on the uncon- a powerful faction, the masses must be de- | party organizations, says the Easton Argusstitutionality of the Conscription moralized and awed by absolutism, and thus the misrepresentation of its views and aims, law. Judge THOMPSON also deliv- prepared to accept, upon compulsion, a theory and the desertion from its ranks of the misered a written opinion on the same that their untrammeled volition would repu- guided and mercenary, the Democratic Party side, but we have no room for it .- | diate. Thus the war is made to do service in | stands firm. Against all the disheartening Judge STRONG / delivered a written the Abolition cause. The border States, ut influences of an unequal contest-against opinion on the other side of the tering under duress their feeble acquiescence, the venal tide which immense patronage and question, which was concurred in will be constrained to bend the knee before a a flagrant abuse of power had set against it by Judge READ. The opinion of the shrine which they abhor. Maryland, with -against the millions of money that conmajority of the Court, however, is the law of the State, until reversed is already pointed at by the Administration the Democracy has taken a stand for its prinby the same tribunal or by the Su- organs as an example of the triumph of the ciples and candidates that must command the preme Court of the United States.

### **Delaware Election.**

The Abolition candidate, Mr. SMITHERS, was elected to Congress, on Thursday last, without opposition -the Democratic candidate, Hon. CHARLES BROWN, having been withdrawn from the canvass by his friends. This course was deemed advisable by the Democrats, in consequence of the avowed intention of Gen. SCHENCK, who commands that military district, to prevent a free expression of opinion through the ballot-box, by means of an armed force stationed at the different polls. Less than one-half the entire vote of the State was polled. So we go in the rapid, downward strides of a military despotism. But the end is not vet.

Supplies for the Prisoners. The feeling created by the reported refusal of the Confederate authorities to receive and distribute the food sent to Federal prisoners in Richmond, turns out to be another waste of indignation. The supplies have reached that city, and Gen. Neal Dow writes that the food to the amount of 40,000 rations has been distributed among the prisoners .--The clothing had been previously distributed, and the delay in receiving and distributing the food was owing to our authorities endeavoring to send it to Richmond in charge of a Federal officer-a proceeding which the Confederates would not allow. The difficulty was arranged satisfactorily by the officer turning it over to the charge of the Confederate officers at City Point, who immediately furnished it to our half-

# "NOT FOR WANT OF MEANS."

famished soldiers.

The Toronto (Canada) Globe, which has supported the cause of the Union against article on the President's last call for 300,000 more, says :

No, certainly not. He has had all the enough, under wise direction, to have con-disregard of human life, private the cavalry, and a bloody street fight took management has utterly failed to crush armed of the citizen. rebellion. It is not for want of means that "his administration will fail; but for want of ability and honesty. A more incompetent half has not been told. Is it not and dishonest set of rulers no country has ever been burdened with; and it is because change of rulers? will go down, and be followed in their fall by the outspoken curses of the present gener. ation, and the maledictions of the yet unborn generations which are to follow.

her chained heart swelling for free utterance, tractors and their friends were able to use-Abolition sentiment: yet Maryland, while admiration of its bitterest foes. The grand

the bayonet and the bastile ordain silence or old party is not to be broken, either in spirit expenses will be about \$400,000,000, and unwilling homage, loathes, in her secret soul, or strength, by a temporary defeat. It may the very name of Abolitionism. be defeated again and again; its ranks may Besides, the Administration, unless they be thinned of its time-serving, spoils seeking confirm their absolutism, must yield their and shaky-kneed followers; but "it still sceptre with the dawn of Peace, and the lives." New recruits will take the places of issue to a large amount. The latter sum is party that support them must inevitably pass cowardly deserters; and refreshed and reinto political obscurity. When the war organized, the party will be yet stronger for ceases, Black Republicanism must perish, and the next conflict. Throughout its long and then will come retribution and the hour of useful career, it has ever been the foe of opsettlement with a betrayed country and an pression and tyranny, the friend of constituinsulted people. War is the only political tional rights, the protector of the government, capital of the men in power and their ad- and the defender of its flag. "The Union, herents. They will not exorcise the fiend the Constitution and popular rights," has been that serves them. They will not disenchant the motto inscribed upon its banner as it has the land from the fearful spell that guards successfully planted the Stars and Stripes on their throne. It will be "war to the bitter the border of the Gulf of Mexico, and the end," for the end will leave them naked in shores of the Pacific. The records of its acts their infamy before the tribunal of the people. form the brightest pages in American history Therefore it is, while the Republic bleeds and and no amount of misrepresentation-no groans, these usurpers nurse the elements of senseless persecutions of its followers and strife and pursue the policy that renders supporters-can swerve it from the proud conciliation almost an impossibility. There- position it has ever maintained. Let the fore it is, that the Administration wage war | waves of mad fanaticism roll on ! Let the

for the sake of war, which is their vitality rule of Abolitionism blast the fairest flowers and strength. of the Republic! And when the tempesttossed and dismantled old Ship of State is

The Blessings of Abolitionism. about to go down, a cry will rise above the The beauties and blessings of wailings of despairing imbeciles, for succor. -Abolitionism are thus summed up Then will the strong arms and brave hearts by the Indiana Democrat:

of the Democracy be welcomed to the com A dissevered Union-a bloody mand. civil war-ruined homes-desolated THE TEXAS EXPEDITION. States-widowed women-orphaned children-ruined commerce-thous- leans on the 7th inst., we have, through the imports. It will require all of the former ands of millions of money expend- Herald correspondence, important informa- sum, if not more, to pay the interest on the ed-precious lives sacrificed by the tion from the Texas expedition under Gen. public debt at the end of the next fiscal thousand-general demoralization- Banks. The expedition commenced landing year. and a once peaceful and happy land on the Island of Brazos de Sautiago, Texas, distracted by scenes of violence, con- about nine miles from the mouth of the Rio fusion and bloodshed! These are Grande, on Sunday, the 1st inst. Other some of the fruits of political Abo- roops have been landed at the mouth of the pare the vote this year with former ones, as litionism. Nor are these all the Rio Grande. During the voyage from New baneful effects of this hated mon- Orleans, the transport steamer Union was ster. Churches dissevered-friend- lost in a storm, and two schooners were sunk, which Lincoln received 2,294; Douglas 5,966, ships broken up-families forever without loss of life, and in landing the troops, separated-the cause of Christianity seven soldiers and two sailors were drowned, and civilization retarded-the rights | by the capsizing of boats. Brazos Island is of the citizen trampled upon-civil a sandy desert, barren and inhospitable, and liberty threatened-and a flood of entirely without inhabitants. On the after. 36,140, and Maffit, Conservative, 16,031.-

try that is fast making our once Confederate Government buildings at Fort never tires of talking, we present the following proud America a by-word and a re- Brown were destroyed the previous day by sample : "It is not for want of means that the proach to the world. These are the garrison, and that on the 3d inst., a squad administration of Mr. Lincoln will break some of the blessings of Abolition of sixty Confederate cavalry dashed into Baltimere City rule; not to speak of tax-gatherers, Brownsville and commenced setting fire to assessors, conscription agents, in- the buildings, with a view of destroying the means he has called for-fabulous sums of formers, spies, military prisoners, town. The property holders and Union med money and men almost innumerable-means mobs and mob law, and a wholesale | resisted them, when the Secessionists joined

> property and the inestimable rights place, which lasted all the afternoon, the buildings burning in every direction The above is no fancy picture; on around them, and at the last accounts the the contrary, it is stern reality and the half has not been told. To it not the Fifteenth Maine at once received orders tion has occurred in the Border States.

Two Confederate deserters were picked up by the fleet on a small boat on the Texas Seventy of the Mauch Chunk rioters have been arrested, among them the murderer coast. They reported that revolvers and powof Mr. Smith. The 10th New Jersy volunteers are doing good service in the district. two hundred dollars each, rebel money.

d emcient by admitting its engines into the Clearing house, that they may destroy the specie paying system upon which our New York city banks are founded and establish apon its ruins that of the notorious John Law, which has exploded in every country which has tried it, leaving a succession of awful warnings and admonitions which are to be ead in almost every chapter of the history of nations, during the last and present centuries

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun learns, from official quarters, that the means of the Secretary of the Treasury on the first of January to defray current that his department is now issuing Government paper at the rate of \$4,000,000 daily .- by

The former sum does not include legal tender notes, which the Secretary has the right to not the average actual expenditure daily, but what is issued just now. The average actual expenditure is estimated at \$2,250,000 daily, and it is considered that the estimates for the

budget for the next fiscal year will be at about which is the aggregate in round numbers of the budgets for the last three sessions of

Congress. Should the war be continued until the spring of 1865, the above amount will be in-

creased by the aggregate of the budget of the coming session, which will not probably exceed that of last year, because material of war has heretofore been created at vast expenditures, while for the future appropriations are only to be made for increase and for keeping in motion the existing machinery. If, then, the war continues through the next year, the

aggregate expenditure of the Government will be \$3,000,000 000 on the 30th of June, 1865. It is estimated at the Treasury that Weidler Engine Landis, Pr. Isaac C. for the coming fiscal year there will be an

increase of \$125,0000,000 from internal taxes. By an arrival at New York from New Or. | and \$100,000,000 from revenues on foreign

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Tribune publishes the result of the Maryland election, but does not dare to comit usually does when it publishes election returns. We will supply the deficiency. In 1860 the total vote of the State was 92,402, of the balance about equally divided between Bell and Breckinridge. This year the total vote of th: State is only 52,171, a decrease of forty thousand on the vote of 1860. Goldsborough, the Abolition candidate, receiving rebellion ever since the war commenced, in an wickedness let loose upon the coun- noon of the 4th inst., it was reported that the As a sample of "the great change in public

> President 1860. Lincoln Bell. 1,083 12 604 Breck'r. 14 956 Dougl's Comptroiler 1863.

Baltimor Total Now, it is a well-known fact that Baltimore city has a much larger population now than she had in 1860. It is such facts as these that the Tribune systematically conceals from its readers, and induces the poor, deluded people who read it to actually believe that a real change of sentiment on the "slavery" ques- big day's work.

to march without delay, and by daylight on more wicked deception was never practiced upon the public .- New York Day Book. BIG CROP .-- Mr. JACCOB JOHN, of the

der in large quantities were manufactured at New Brownsville, and that the former sold at all but seven hundred bushels. The next season he intends to plant 30 acres.

could make would be to go into the army stud ngut our his impracticable theories. Lip particities is so common, real patricitism above par, work (see said breachers are not often combined, and we're sf aid that "shouly?" will wait to die most emplancedly "it the last dife?" ha foro its hand will be strotched forth to save the courtry. II. U Brexxes's solject, "Moese the Lawgiter," was very happy in its conception, and we think evinced de-cidedly the most thought and atouy in its composition.---Mr B's style was easy, extnest, graceful and of course of fective. His tribute to the Jewish Constitution and to Mouse as a Lawgiver was a fine effort, and his remarks

Marietta and had laid him low ; that he had to take a hatchet to him; at this time he had on a light coat, which he said cost him \$9. Most of the parties fective. His tribute to the Jewish Constitution and to Moves as a Lawgiver was a fine effort, and his remarks about the similarity of the Jewish to our own Constitution afforded a powerful antidote to what his predecessor had word. to whom he addressed himself were acquainted with him. The fast place he went to in Lebanon, was to Mr. Hubbard's, where he had been previously "Habeas Corpus," by JONATHAN CESSNA, was well deliv-

known, and stated that he had just come from way wred, and offsred a fair scope for a display of legal knowl-edge and Jefferon and Jackson patriotism, which was amply improved by Mr. C. whose arguments on that great right of Christianized humanity were abla, and proved the sound judgment of the speaker "Howard, the Philanthropist," was the subject of im-passioned prises from Mr. L. K. FAVAS, and was derivated with all the intense carcestores which such a subject shoud produce. here he got a shirt washed, which was very dirty, he left very suddenly leaving some of his other clothing and the shirt behind him

and the shirt behind him. At this stage of the proceedings the Common-wealth proposed an adjournment, when J. W. Killinger, Esq., was introduced, that his testimony might be taken on the part of the defonce, as he had a child at home sick. The burden of Mr. Killinger's testimony went to hould produce. "Epicarus," by W. A. HAAS, abounded in sarcasm and rit and was highly amusing.

wit and was highly amusing. The "flugh Miller," by Mr. Apriz, and "Scionce and Ws." prove by Mr. GENHART, were likewise fine projections, and the next graduating class promises to be one of the best which has gone from this College for some time. prove the application of the accused to him for charity, and that he gave him the light coat refer-ired to, and which was produced in court, as well as red to, and which was produced in court, as well as a pair of pants, now worn by him. In speaking to Mr. Killinger of his destitution, he said that he had been in the United States service on the coast of Caroline.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .--- The Philedelphis Bulletin of Tuesday ovening last poitces the drah of John McMichael, of Laucastor, sged 32 years, a member of the 3th New Jarsey Regiment, while passing from one car to another in West Philadelphia, on Monday afformone. He fell between the bumpers and was crusbed in such a manner that he died in three hours after being admitted into the Penneyivania Horpital. The decensed leaves a wife and two children.

been in the United States service on the coast of Carolina. The Commonwealth resumed their testimony, showing that whilst the accused was in Lebanon he stated that he was a wounded soldier, belonging to the 1st California regiment, and was at the Ball's Bluff fight: also, that afterward, when arrested at Reading, he said he did not care whether they hung him or not. Court adjourned. budget for the next iscal year will be it about that rate, or rising \$800,000,000. As the aggregate annual appropriations are, in fact, first or last, the real expenditures, we may set down the cost of carrying on the Government to June 20th 1864, at \$2,250,000,000. him or not. Court adjourned. FRIDAY MORNING: Court openedgat 9 o'clock. The testimony as to the appearance of the body of the murdered man when discovered, and as to the foot-mark in blood and other circomstances, was corroborated ; it was further shown that the wound on the side of the call was contacted by the side of the side LADIES' FAIR .--- The ladies of St. John's on the side of the scull was one that had apparently been made by the poll of a hatchet or hammer, breaking in the scull to the extent of about an inch and a half, from which the brain was oozing out,

THURSDAY NEXT, being Thanksgiving Day, all the stores and business places of this city will be closed, and religious services held in most of the churches. —Divine service will be held in the First Reformed and that the one on the back of the head was made

-Divine sorvice will be held in the First Reformed Church, Orange street, next Thureday morning, at 10%, o'clock. The occasion will be improved with a discourse by the Pastor of the Church. Special interest will be given to the devotional services, by several National Hymmr, and other appropriate music. A collection will also be isken for the relief of our soldiers in the Richmond prisons. - Mev. Mr. CARROW will preuch a Thankagiving sermon in the first M. E. Church, Duke street, on Thursday morn-ing uest.

og next. -Appropriate services will be held in the 1st Prerbyte-rian Church, Orange street, in the morning. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Waltzr. POWELL.

BANK DIRECTORS ELECTED .-- OD vesterday

PARTE DIRECTOR Under Directory of the second states of the second Johnson of MaxGASTER --Christopher Hager, Geo. Johnson, Franklin, Adam K. Itmer, George M. Kline, Solomon Diller, Da.Jel Heitahu, ab Beck, Charles A. Heiniteb, Lewis Haines, John Rob-f, Reuben A. Baer.

LANGAFER COENT BANK --John Lundis, Dr. Isace C. Weidler, Eumannal Szopa, Benjamiu Rahrer, Jacob Kruff-man. (Tanuer.) Obristian B. Herr, Amos Bowman, Benja min B. Herr, John Hosteior, Jacob Bachman, Abraham Buckwalter, Adam Leforer, Benjamin L. Lardis Intano IneuBany and Directr Comparat.-Dr. H. E. Muhiceberg, S. W. P. Boyd, David Hartman, John W. Jacksno, John A. Hiestand, James L. Reynelds, William B Pordney, Samuel Nissley, J. D. Camern, W. M. Wiley, W. P. Brinton, W. R. Wilson, John Eshleman.

LITERARY .- Godey's Lady's Book, for De LITERARY.—Godey's Lady's Bork, for De camber, is before us, and to say that it is fully equal to any of the preceding numbers is not sufficient. It exceeds them all in beautiful and appropriate illustrations, and is entertaining and instructive reading matter it cannot be excelled. We think the Colored Fa-bion Plate is one of the finst supraving we have ever seen, and cannot fail to please the lady friends of the periodical. The "Daily Governess," and the Christmus Picture are el-to, besuiful specimens of the ast-so also the designs to various dresses, & A.\*. This number concludes the Gibt valume, and with the January issue will commerce a new volume. Now, then, would be as perperiate time to subscribe, -as to commence with the new volume of the Lady's Book. Address Bouls A. Gody, Philadelphia, and for terms are advertisement in another column. Protesse's MadaZires — This most excellent second of Present in another column. Presents MAGAZINE — This most excellent record of iterature.art and fash on, for December, has been received ind read with blassers  $T_{1}$  =  $T_{2}$ 

ad with pleasure. It still maintains its and no family cught to be without it. g matter and fashion plates, it contains reading matter and fashion plates, it contains about a dozen steel and wood engravings, and the whole number of articles amounts to no less than thirty-sight. Published by Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, whose prospectus for 1864, to which we refer our readers, will be found in our advertising columns.

### 1,503 30,146 -----

HEAVY DAY'S WORK - Eighty five trains Maffit bassed over the Reading Railroad, and its 11.310 Lebanon Valley branch, on Saturday a week, to wit: 6 Passenger and 11 Freight trains, on be latter; 6 Passenger and 11 Freight and ol coal trains, on the former. Number of loaded coal cars, 2,846 ; number of do. empty 2,584; making a total of 3,329 coal cars over the road in one day. This may be called a

on the 19th inst. Eighty-five miles more of

lowing land; Governor Curtin, or realistic and the Morton, of Indiana; Governor Seymour, of New Morton, York; Gevernor Parker, of New Jersey; Governor York; Guieranor Parker, of New Jersey; Governor Dennison, of Ohio; John Harrisburg; he still wore the same clothing and gum shoe; afterward he told the barber that he had come from Alexandria, and subsequently said he had lastly come from Lancaster and Marietta. Here he assisted a man to load some Brough, Governor elect of Ohio; Major Ger Schenck, Stahl, Doubleder and G. Major Ger Stahl, Doubleday and Couch; Gibbon, and Provost Marshal wood into a wagon, and getting confidential, told this man that he had got into a row with a man at General Gibbon, and

importance of the occasion

ration, which was listened to with marked

hroughout. The vast assemblage, gathered within circle of great extent around the stand, were so

quiet and attentive that every word uttered by the

rator of the day must have been heard by them all

Numerous flags and banners, suitably draped, were exhibited on the stand and among the audience.— The entire scene was one of a grandeur due to the

Among the distinguished persons on the platform

Fry. The President then delivered the following dedi-

ame there ; he did not recollect that he was there

at the time of the return of the 122nd Regiment to this city. Testimony was also called to prove that both be-fore and at the time he came into the jail he was diseased in such a way as to premise that the blood stains mentioned may have been caused therefrom. At this stage of the proceedings, the counsel for the defence asked a continuance of the case until morning, upon the ground of newly discovered testi-mony, which the acousted, under oath, declared to be material. The counsel stated that a subpoon a had been sent to Marietta for the witnesses. Just as the Court was about to iscede to the application the con-

ce material. Ine counsel stated that a subpone had been sent to Marietta for the witnesses. Just as the Court was about to accede to the application the con-stable and one of the witnesses came into Court. The witness was examined, but, with the exception of stating that he had given the accused a pair of shoes in the spring similar to those he now wears, his testimony was not material. Court adjourned. SaruEnar Monrussi : Court opened at 9 o'clock. The only important evidence given was that of John Rudy, who previously testified for the common-wealth, and was now recalled for the defence. He now stated that, since he had seen the prisoner waik around in the court room he was more convinced than ever that he is the man that he met at about nine o'clock in Marietta on the night of the murder.

of the Commonwealth, and made the remark that

t of 10 years and

t the time of the return of the 122nd Reg

Fry. The President then delivered the following dedi-catory speech: Four score and soven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. [Applause.] Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived or so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a general battle field of that war; we are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is alto-gether fitting and proper that we should do this, but in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot con-secrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave mee, living and dead, who struggied here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or to detract. [Applause.] The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. [Applause] It is for us, the living; rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. [Applause.] It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead wo take increased de-votion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion. That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. [Applause. That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of Resolve that these dead shall not have died in valn. [Applause. That the nation shall, under (God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not porish from the earth. [Long applause. Three cheers given for the President of the United States and Governors of the States ] After the delivering of this address, the dirge and benediction closed the exercises, and the immense essembly increased cheet the the label.

benediction closed the exercises, and the assembly separated about two o'clock.

# From the New York Herald, November 12

THE PRICE OF COAL.

by a sharp instrument of not more than two index wide; the cold chisel or swedging tool found in the edge of the river, of about an inch and a half in width, was produced and dealared to be such an in-Speculators in all commodities are the bane of life cities. Producers are all at a distance ; hundreds width, was produced and declared to be such an in-strument as would have inflicted the blows. It was also testified that several of the persons composing the proposed fishing party had called at deceased's saloon between 12 and 1 o'clock to get him to go along, but found the place closed and received no answer to their summons. One of these witnesses, after he had left a few paces, thought he heard a noise in the saloon, and returned and looked through the key-hole, but found everything quiet; shortly after he met a person whom he took to be a youth of about his own height (the stature of the prisoner); who spoke to him, asking the direction to Bain-bridge, which he desired to reach before morning ; from his voice this witness concluded the person was a youth, but having heard the accused speak, shortly after he was in jail, he thought his voice resembled that of the person he met on the night in question. The witness who found it swedging tool, produced, stated that he found it about seventy yards from Brady's, a short distance in the river; he did not notice any particular marks upon it at the time, other than that it was rusted. The testimony of one of the Coroner's jurors and Dr. Huston was given, to prove that the nature of the wounds received' by Brady were sufficient to produce death, and what the result of the Coroner's inquest was. The olothing which was left at Leba-non and afterwards obtained by the prosecution, was produced in Court and identified. This was all the testimony produced by the Com-monwealth in chief. strument as would have inflicted the blows. It wa f thousands of consumers are huddled in one mass and, as the great majority of these latter purchase and, as the great majority of these latter purchase only from day to day, their necessities, when they arise, are imperative. Agents to go between the consumer and the distant producer are inevitably necessary, and they just as inevitably abuse their positions. They make haste to get rich. It is a very

necessary, and they just as inevitably abuse their positions. They make haste to get rich. It is a very ancient item of knowledge, that he who maketh haste to be rich will not be just, and the ancient observa-tion is sustained in their case. Not only are they not just, but at times they forget all reason, and, by mutual combination, carry prices to an outrageous height, regardless of the misery they cause, or of what may ensue when popular rage breaks loose; for it is sufficiently well known that terrible riots have arisen from these causes, here and elsewhere. Just now the trouble is with coal. Nominally, the price of coal in New York city should range, for the different seasons, from four to six dollars per ton. It has mearly doubled the highest of these figures; and as coal is not scarce, and as the miners are not coverpaid, it is wident that this increase in price is not a natural one. On the contrary, it is the mere result of a combination on the part of certain capi-talists to increase their wealth at the puble cost. Some days ago a gentleman of this city, not dis-posed to pay for coal the price charged by dealers here, wrote to certain persons in one of the Penn-sylvania coal districts to negotiate for the purchase of coal at the mines. He received in answer this letter : "Wurresever Ont 21 1962 letter : defence then opened and stated that they

"WILKESBARRE. Oct. 21, 1863.

"DEAR SIE: Your favor of the 20th inst. we have received. We cannot make arrangements to send you the coal you refer to, because the transportation you the coal you refer to, because the transportation companies have a complete monopoly of the differ-ent lines to your city. These men will not allow us to ship coal over their roads at fair prices, and con-sequently we are forced to sell them the coal at their own figures. We are now selling the best prepared coal, such as you would want for family use, at from 32 50 to \$2.622 per gross ton, delivered in the cars or boats. An effort will be made in the coming winter to regulate rates of freight, which may help the coal operatives a little."

whiter to regulate rates of freight, which may help the coal operatives a little." Here is a flood of light on the cause of the great increase in the price of coal. An article worth two dollars and fifty conts in Wilkesbarre, Pa., is held at eleven dollars in New York city, simply as the result of a corrupt combination between those who carry it from one place to the other. The companies alluded to in the letter are apparently the Lackawana and Bloomsburg, the Delaware, Lackawana and Western, and the New Jersey Central railroads.

### RIOTERS PUNISHED .- In the Lehigh County

Court last week, ten loyal Black Republicans were convicted of riot for assaulting and abusing a young Democrat some time last Spring, at Hagenbuch's Hotel in Allentown Four of the ringleaders were sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and the costs and the other six to pay each \$50 and the costs, which averaged \$33 to each man. In default of payment, seven of them went to jail. We hope they enjoy it.

Another case of assault and battery was tried, where four " loyal" abolitionists attacked one Democrat and beat him. They were convicted and rewarded for their bravery by paying \$20 fine and costs.

105 The Philadelphia and Eric Railroad was opened to Emporium, Cameron County,

General Green hotel, three miles from West the road are under way, which will carry the Chester raised three thousand bushels of road from Sunbury to St. Mary's, leaving only tween Philadelphia and Erie.

of this city, has been appointed Chaplain to a regro regi-ment, and is directed to report for duty near Charleston, South Carolina. Maylown on the evening previous to and all the next day after the murder was committed, and also

APPOINTED CHAPLAIN .- Mr. L. M. HOBBS, onwealth in chief. The defence then

disprove many of the statements made by the wit-nesses for the Commonwealth, so as to show that they were mistaken. Moreover they weald account for many of the circumstances, produced against th accuzed, as arising from other causes than tho allegad