Local Intelligence.

DEATH OF AN OLD LANCASTERIAN.—Chas. C. Ihling, Esq., a former well-known resident of this city, died on Thursday at Easton, in this State, after an illness of two months, which resulted from sun-stroke and ended in typhoid fever. Mr. I. was for many years the efficient chief clerk in the State shops at Parkesburg. He was a thorough-going business man, and highly esteemed by all who knew him for his many excellent qualities.

BROUGHT HOME.—Adjutant A. V. Reinoehl, of the 76th Regiment, P. V., while participating in the asssault before Petersburg on Thursday last, was severely wounded in the thigh, and brought to his home in this city on Thursday.

FILLED UP.—The inlet from Orange street to the city sewer, on the northeast corner of Orange and North Queen streets, became obstructed on Thursday by some means, and was unable to carry off its contents.

THE LITTLE BRITAIN DEMOCRACY.—A meeting of the Democracy of Little Britain township was held at the hotel at Oak Hill on Thursday evening. It was presided over by James Patterson, Esq., and was large and enthusiastic, considering the unfavorable state of the weather. A speech full of logic, earnestness and eloquence was delivered by H. M. North, Esq., which elicited the applause and admiration of all present. Some display of fire works was also made; and the meeting separated well pleased and full of hope. Good news may be expected from that quarter of our county on the 8th of November.

MEETING AT GORDONVILLE. The Democracy of Leacock had a glorious meeting at Frederick Styer's Hotel, in the village of Intercourse, on Thursday. John L. Lightner, Esq., presided, and addresses were made by A. M. Frantz, Isaiah M'Killips and J. B. Martin, Esds. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Little Mac and the Democratic cause. Before the meeting commenced the Gordonville Club arrived with torches, transparencies, &c., making a grand display. The Gordonville Glee Club was likewise present, and sung a number of patriotic and humerous songs in excellent style.

GATHERING OF THE "LOYALISTS" AS SHE MAY.—King Abraham's followers, the "Loyalists" of this city, the *strong-minded* women of both sexes, and of all *shades* and *complexions*, assembled in large force at Fulton Hall, on Friday evening, to hear *gentle* Ann (not Dan) Dickinson spout. *Gentle* Ann was *awfully* severe on "Little Mac." *Gentle* Ann is a second "Joan of Arc," and intends leading in person the "Loyalists" to *renewed attacks on the Treasury*, for which, both by instinct and nature, they are admirably adapted as *soldiers*. They would like to fight (oh! how "muchly," as Artemus Ward would say) Johnny Reb, but then that naughty fellow uses "shooting irons" which they don't relish, not a bit of it. They can do a great deal better by staying at home, and fighting "Copperheads" —*with their mouths*.

—The following verses on *gentle* Ann, written by a brave soldier who lost a leg at Antietam, are *apropos*. He is as expert with the pen as he is with the sword:

TO ANNIE DICK-ANDSON.

Who taught thee how to praise the black,
And set with many a vile attack,
Thy clattering tongue on "LITTLE MAC?"
Greeley.

Whom were thy speeches written by?
What! sis! original? O, fie!
Who *doubly* taught thee how to *lie?*
Kelly.

CORRECTION.—A day or two since, we published in our local column an account of the arrest of a young lad, named Henry Suydam, on suspicion, of having stolen a quantity of buckwheat flour. The young lad had a hearing this morning before Alderman Amweg, who discharged him, it having been discovered that the flour had been taken by another boy in a mistake to Jacob King's Store, East King Street, instead of Mr. Peters.

OLD BART AROUSED. The Democracy of Bart and adjoining townships had a glorious meeting on Friday evening, at Edwin Garrett's Hotel. William N. Galbraith, Esq., of Colerain, presided, and addresses were made by Mahlon Fox, Esq., and Dr. A. V. B. Orr. The meeting was largely attended, and the greatest enthusiasm and harmony prevailed. Look out for good news from Old Bart on Tuesday.

PUBLIC SCHOOL VISITING COMMITTEES FOR THREE MONTHS:

N. E. Division—Wm. P. Brinton, D. W. Patterson, Chas. A. Heinish, D. G. Swartz, James Stewart.

S. E. Division—Geo. F. Breneman, Dr. H. Carpenter, Henry Franke, Chas. F. Rengier, David King.

N. W. Division—Robt. A. Evans, A. Herr Smith, Simon P. Eby, Wm. Carpenter, Henry Baumgardner.

S. W. Division—Wm. A. Atlee, Luther Richards, Jno. R. Russel, Dr. J. McCalla, Wm. R. Wilson.

CITY SCHOOL BOARD.—The City School Board met statedly on Thursday evening, present 20 members.

A communication from Miss Benjamin was read, asking for the use of one of the School Rooms in South Duke street, for a Mission Sunday School.

On motion the request was granted and the room to be designated by the Visiting Committee of the Ward.

Application was made to the Board, on behalf of the following named orphans of deceased soldiers, Geo. W. Huber, Winfield H. Huber, Jacob M. Chellas and Jno. S. Chellas, for certificates from the Board, recommending them under the law on that subject for education and maintenance, which was granted.

On motion, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of three, too whom all application on behalf of Soldiers Orphans be referred, to investigate the facts of each case and report thereon. Committee, Messrs Brenneman, Levergood, and Richards.

Col. Patterson moved, that said Committee constitute one of the Standing Committees of the Board, which was laid over under the rules.

The action of the Committee on Night Schools, in employing Sam'l W. Edgart and Miss McConsey, as additional teachers, was approved.

A communication from the teachers of Night Schools was read, in which they ask for increase of salary.

Dr. Atlee moved, that in consequence of our finances being inadequate for any increase of expenditures, the request of said Teachers be not granted. Agreed to.

Horace Rathvon elected a member of the Board, at its last meeting, declined serving.

THE WAY THEY INTEND TO RE-ELECT LINCOLN—FRAUD UPON A SOLDIER.—A young soldier of this city, now at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia, has just brought to light a fraud attempted to be perpetrated upon him by the P. O. officials of this infamous Administration. A certificate of assessment and tax receipt and two Democratic receipts were enclosed in a letter to him by his father, and on receiving the letter, the tickets, certificate and tax receipt had been taken out, and *five Abolition tickets substituted*. He immediately sent them back, saying in his letter that he would have nothing to do with them: that he wanted Democratic tickets, *or none at all*. His name is withheld for the present for prudential reasons.

This is not the first instance of the damnable rascality of Lincoln's officials and hirelings. Nearly every day we receieve evidence of frauds of this kind being perpetrated upon Democratic soldiers. A day of retribution certainly awaits these scoundrels, and it will be terrible when it comes.

NIGHT WATCHMEN.—The Mayor has made the following appointments for Night Watchmen:

South East Ward.—Hubley's Corner, William Lutz; Lime and Vine streets, Jacob Hess; Middle street, Henry Leonard.

North East Ward.—Atlee's Corner, Geo. Pontz, (bricklayer); Fondersmith's Corner, George Dorwart; Smeltz's Corner, Thomas Hussen.

North West Ward.—Orange and Water streets, Robert Singleton; Herzog's Corner, Andrew Dorwart; Blickensderfer's Corner, Philip Butt.

South West Ward.—Hayes' Alley, Michael Fitzpatrick; Lebkichler's Corner, William Bowman; Manor street, Lewis Dickel.

They are to be sworn in on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, and will enter upon their duties on Monday night.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS THINK.—We have received a letter from a number of the 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, before Petersburg, with the enclosed amount for one month's subscription to the *Daily Intelligencer*. He says his Battery will go Democratic, if they get a fair chance to vote. He is glad that the Democracy have done so well on the home vote, and wants to know if we can't do better? He is glad that old Lancaster county has done so well, and trists that every voter may be brought out, and "the Nigger lovers put down forever." The writer, when at home, is a resident of the S. E. Ward of this city. We assure our friend that we will do better on Tuesday next, and there is every reason to hope that the Abolitionists—the enemies of the Union, the Constitution, of white men's rights and liberties—will be put down forever.

AN INTERESTIG COLLOQUY.—A gentleman residing in Upper Leacock township, this county, has handed us the following colloquy between two of his neighbors, a Democrat and Republican, the correctness of which he vouches for:

Democrat.—Why did you call your youngest son "McClellan?"

Republican.—Because he was a good man, and commanded the army so well.

D.—And why are you down on him now?

R.—Because he has been nominated for President.

D.—Don't you think McClellan is the man for President?

R.—Yes, for peace. You know I am not in the draft, and my son Enos is in the army, and if Little Mac is elected he will make peace and my son will be discharged.

D.—Don't you think your son might get shot?

R.—Well, he might, but he always hangs back when they are engaged in a battle, *and wants for the paymaster to come along.*

TAXES.—We have *some* tax to pay according to the following list, taken from an exchange paper. Our fathers paid an unwilling tax on tea, but we pay an unwilling tax on coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, syrup, ginger, pepper, beef, cows, lumber, butter, matches, candles, soap, silks, satins, prints, ribbons, hats, bonnets, stockings, pins, needles, crape, muslins, coffins, railroads, salaries, circuses, theatres, auctions, banks, breweries, taverns, retailers, oyster saloons, manufactures, billiard tables, watches, carriages, incomes, deeds, wills, receipts, bills, bonds, notes, bridges, lawyers, doctors, dentists, boats, skiffs, shops, yawls, medicine, basis, houses, tenements, paper, hides, donkeys, lead, legacies, wax, hardware, tinware, brittleware, knives, cutlery, crockery, jugglers, flax, fur, fruits, willow-ware, glass, light, and everything else imaginable. Could our fathers have endured all this?

THE PARTY OF HIGH PRICES.—We wish that every man who depends on wages or work for his living might look a little into the history of his own dinner table. His beefsteak, which formerly cost him but twelve cents a pound, now costs twenty-five cents. The present price of potatoes is forty cents a half peck; the old price was ten cents. Butter, until a few days ago, was sixty cents a pound; the average price for many years has not been over twenty cents. The old five-penny loaf of bread costs ten cents. Coffee, now seventy-five cents a pound, until recently was but twenty-two cents. The present price of sugar is thirty cents; the old price was eight cents. To make the case more plain to the eye, we put it into figures:

	Old Price.	Present Price.
Beefsteak,	12 cents,	25 cents,
Potatoes,	10 cents,	40 cents,
Butter,	20 cents,	60 cents,
Bread,	5 cents,	10 cents,
Coffee,	22 cents,	75 cents,
Sugar,	8 cents,	30 cents.

For the whole of these articles the regular price of former years has been seventy-seven cents; it is now two dollars and forty cents. On the same scale, if the cost of living of a single person for one year was five hundred dollars in the "good old time," it would be now fifteen hundred and fifty-eight dollars. This is something to be looked into.—*New York Evening Post.*

The *Post* is one of the ablest and most influential of the Republican papers of the country, and those who sigh for the "good old time," and the old prices of the necessaries of life, will do well to read and reflect upon the above comparison of the prices they now have to pay for the same articles. Truly, it "is something to be looked into," and we hope every voter will look into it carefully and thoughtfully before he votes to continue in power a party that has brought this state of things upon him.

HOW I HAVE SPENT SUNDAY.—The following lines are respectfully dedicated to the war clergymen of this city, of whom, we are sorry to say, we have at least two or three rampant ones:

Seven Sabbaths I have spent,
Seven times to church I went,
To seven sermons I have lent,
A listening ear, with the intent,
To hear the minister present
The truths of the New Testament,
And upon those truths comment;
And I now, with your consent,
Truthfully will represent
The substance of his argument.
The first was but a vain attempt
To justify the President
In issuing a document
Containing the "abandonment"
Condition of a settlement,
Which excites astonishment
As well as sorrow and contempt.
The other six were consequent
Upon the first, and plainly meant
To bolster up the Government,
And its gross mismanagement;
This to all was evident,
For many murmured their dissent,
While none were seen to nod assent.
To me it was a wonderment
That Heaven ever should have sent
Upon this peaceful continent,
A preacher and a President
So utterly incompetent.
And now, to-day, I am content
To stay at home and there lament.
Aye, more, in sackcloth to repent
The seven Sabbaths thus misspent;
And as an humble suppliant,
Low in dust and ashes bent,
I pray the great Omnipotent,
If we merit punishment,
To use some other instrument,
And we'll bow in reverent
Submission to the chastisement
Without a murmur or complaint.

WANTED FOR A MUSEUM.—1 Wide-Awake Uniform.

1 Small Wigwam.

1 Coal oil lamp.

Also—1 sixteen starred banner—the one carried by the Republicans in the campaigns of 1856 and 1860.

Also—A photograph of the Wide-Awake who got 160 acres of land by the election of Lincoln.

Also—A photograph of any brawling preacher who has gone into the army as a private soldier.

Also—A photograph of the man who declared that the Wide-Awakes would "clean the South out before breakfast," and that "rebellion would be starved out in three months."

Also—A photograph of that Republican stumper who told us that:

"This draft will extinguish the rebellion."

"That after Curtin was elected there would be no draft."

"That greenbacks are as good as gold."

"That this campaign is the last one!"

Also—A photograph of the deluded man who thinks the Republican party has kept the promises it made the people in the campaign of 1860.

MOTTOES FOR LINCOLN BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES. "Vote yourself poor!" "A national debt is a national blessing!" "Let us suppress three hundred presses more!" "The last man and the last dollar—for the nigger!" "No surrender of the Abolition platform for the sake of Union and Liberty!" "The Union is dead and cannot be restored!"—*Cort Shurz.* "God forbid that this Union should be restored!"—*Thad. Stevens.* "No peace without the abandonment of slavery!"—*Lincoln.* "The Constitution—a covenant with death and a league with hell!"—*Garrison.* "Young Men should vote for Old Tyrants against Young Democrats!" "Soldiers, vote against Soldiers' Friend!" "Protect the Ballot Box with the Bayonet!" "Secure Free Speech by thrusting into prison every man who talks against Lincoln!" "A draft every six months—a healthy public cathartic!" "Our wives' relations—send them all to war!" "White men branded on the back—a mark of honor!" "Down with State Banks!" "Provost Marshals—a substitute for Courts!" "The right of trial by jury—when military satraps will permit!" "Freedom for black men—slavery for white men!" "Land for the landless—six feet by four!" "Public corruption—it pays!" "The best argument for freedom—Greenbacks!" "The most disinterested orators—the paid servants of Old Abe!" "Lincoln—the beauty that gives us booty!" "Important to business men—water the currency and increase your prices!"—"Self-government——think as New England thinks, or die!" "Old John Brown—the gallows of an Abolition traitor more sacred than the cross!" "The shortest way to restore the Union—make a new one with bayonets!" "Vote yourself a war!"—*Exchange.*

CITY HOUSEHOLD MARKET.—The market opened firm this morning, with prices tending upward. The prices ranged as follows:

LANCASTER, SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1864.

Butter, per pound	40@45c.
Eggs, per dozen	25@28c.
Lard, per pound	24@25c.
Chickens, (live,) per pair	50@60c.
do. (dressed,) "	75@80c.
Ducks, per pair, (live,)	60c.
" (dressed,)	70c.
Geese, per pair	$1.50
Turkeys, per pair	1.50@2.25
Potatoes, per bushel	$1.50
do. " ½ peck	20c.
Sweet Potatoes, per peck	40@60c.
Apples, per peck	40@50c.
Tomatoes, per ½ peck	12@15c.
Onions " "	35@40c.
Turnips, " "	15c.
Beef, per pound	15@20c.
Veal, " "	15@16c.
Pork, " "	20@25c.
Beef, " " per quarter	100@12c.
Veal, " " "	8@10c.
Pork, " " "	18@19c.
Cabbage, per head	8@10c.
Beets, per bunch	3@5c.
Celery, " "	5@10c.
Chestnuts, per quart	20c.

Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

Corrected daily by J. R. BITNER & BRO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 91 North Queen Street.

LANCASTER, November 7.

Flour, Superfine, ₩ bbl	9.50
" Extra "	10.00
White Wheat, ₩ bushel	2.35
Red " "	2.25
Corn, old "	1.50
Oats "	.80
Rye "	1.50
Cloverseed "	11.00
Whiskey, in hhds	1.70
" in bbls	1.71½

Death Bed Confession of a Republican Official.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, an Abolition paper, publishes the particulars of the last hours of Col. John P. Sanderson, late Provost Marshal of St. Louis. They are embodied in a brief personal history of the public life of Col. Sanderson, as related by himself to Rev. Henry Cox, pastor of the Union Methodist Church of St. Louis, who attended him during his illness.

It will be remembered that in the year 1861 Col Sanderson was appointed Assistant Secretary of War. This, it appears now, was done not only at the special request of Cameron, but as one of the conditions of his acceptance of the Secretaryship—while the acceptance of Sanderson of the position of his Assistant was also purchased by the pledge of Lincoln (which was broken as usual) that he should succeed to the Governorship of one of the new Territories. This part of Col. Sanderson's statement seems to have been made expressly to impeach the veracity of Lincoln. The statement referred to, a part of which is hereunto subjoined, is given, it will be observed in the Colonel's own language. Read:

He said: "On assuming the duties of the War Office, however, I was brought into contact and close communion with the secret counsels of the Administration at which General Scott, the Secretary of War, and sometimes Mr. Chase and others, were present. These meetings sometimes took place in my room, and I thus obtained information concerning records which have never seen the light of day, but which will one day astonish the nation. I became profoundly disgusted with the vile corruption that had cursed our country in the shape of persons dressed in the garb of gentlemen, and occupying high positions of trust, for which they have had no qualification whatever. I tried to cast these people out, but in vain, and I only incurred their enmity. I fell ill under the terrible weight of toy duties and at last asked to be relieved and appointed to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 16th U. S. Infantry, preferring to go to the field to render what service I could in an honorable and patriotic way rather than flock with the foul birds surrounding the Government at Washington. I accordingly left in July, the second day after the battle of Bull Run, and have served in my military capacity, in the meantime being promoted to the Colonelcy of the 15th U. S. Infantry, until the February of the present year, when I was appointed Provost Marshal General of the Department of the Missouri."

Letter from a Soldier—The Army for General McClellan.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WELDON RAILROAD, October 30th,

We made a move on Thursday that will be called a *reconnissance*; in fact started for Richmond and failed badly. The Second corps did some fine running. One rebel regiment was inside our line, gobbling every man they could find. One of our men got lost, and meeting Gen. Warren, told him so. Gen. Warren answered that by the looks he guessed we were all lost. Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade were there. I don't know who made the blunder. There was, as usual, a gap where the rebels came in between the Fifth and Second Corps. The nearest point we were to the railroad which we started to take was about two miles. My regiment suffered some but by good luck the poor fellows who were killed and captured had already voted, and most of them for McClellan. He got more than four votes to Lincoln's one. I hope our votes will be counted. If this army is cheated by the government you will see h——. No one here knows our total loss except at headquarters. They are afraid it will lead out and hurt Lincoln.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press* vouches for the truthfulness of the following sketch of Mary Ann Pittman, the witness for the Government in Judge Advocate Holt's great Western conspiracy:

Mary Ann Pittman, the "Southern lady" referred to in Judge Holt's infamous report, is a mulatto girl, and was taken from a plantation about ten miles from Fort Pillow. She drinks, chews tobacco, smokes, dresses in men's clothing when necessary, and is addicted to all the vices of a woman who is a regular camp-follower. She is shrewd, unscrupulous and vicious to the last degree—will not hesitate at anything for pay. All this must have been known to Mr. Stanton and Judge Holt, and yet they have the impudence and daring to issue such a report against a million of loyal Northern men on the testimony of such an abandoned witness.

☞ The Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin has, for so small an instrument wonderful volume and power, and a variety of expression that is equalled only by a costly pipe organ, while its purity and sweetness of tone are truly charming. It is most admirably calculated to meet the wants of families and small churches. It can be transported with safety, takes up no more room than a melodeon, does not soon get out of order, and makes an elegant article of furniture for the parlor. We are but doing a favor to our readers by calling their attention to the Cabinet Organ.—*American Baptist.*

United States in Account with Abraham Lincoln, 1861 '64.

DR.	CR.
Half a million of killed and maimed.	Half a million of slaves transformed to vagabonds.
Five thousand millions of dollars spent and destroyed.	Swarms of contractors enriched.
The Monroe doctrine abandoned.	Shoddy blazing with diamonds.
Our foreign commerce swept from the seas.	
The value of a dollar reduced to forty cents.	
The cost of living doubled.	
The breach between North and South widened.	
Taxes increased fivefold.	
Habeas corpus suspended.	
Personal freedom strangled.	
Liberty of the press trampled upon.	
The Constitution abrogated.	
The dignity of the Government lost.	
Elections carried by terrorism.	

Indiana Certain for McClellan.

The *Democrat* admits that Raymond is telegraphing Republican speakers to let Indiana slide and hasten to the relief of Connecticut. It wants to know how we ascertain the fact. We give the information with pleasure. By letter, and not by telegraph—and from a source nigh unto one of the orators beseechingly called from his appointments in Indiana to fly to Connecticut!—*Rochester Daily Union.*

Cheap.

In these days of high prices, it may interest the public to hear of something cheap. Abolition falsehoods are very low now, owing to the glutted state of the market. Three cents invested in a copy of the *Express* will secure enough falsehoods to last a moderately "loyal" family a week.

The Alleged Election Frauds—Report of the New York Commissioners.

Nothing, says the New York *World*, has ever before occurred under our Government so disreputable and scandalous as the action of the Federal authorities in the matter of the New York agents for procuring soldiers' ballots. The proceedings were, on their face, suspicious. The crime, if any, was a crime against the laws of New York; it affected the parties directly injured, not in, their character of soldiers, but in their character of citizens; it affected not *their* rights only, but the rights of the whole people of the State, whose just weight in the Presidential election would be impaired by the frauds. From all these considerations it was apparent that the alleged perpetrators were not amenable to the military authorities of the United States, but to the civil authorities of the State of New York. Then, again, it was apparant that, even supposing the truth of the worst that had been said, it was not the consummation, but only the contemplation of a crime which the War Department interposed to punish. There was no necessity for this, even if the War Department had possessed the slightest color of jurisdiction. The just and obvious proceeding, if frauds were discovered to be in preparation, was to give information to the Government of New York, whose vigilance could prevent, or whose justice punish, the crime which as yet existed only in intention. The fact that instead of adopting this appropriate course, a false jurisdiction was assumed, and the whole business of collecting the New York soldiers' ballots arrested, in the interest of the Republican party, created so strong a presumption of foul play as to call for the prompt investigation by the authorities of the State.

Gov. Seymour accordingly appointed a commission consisting of three citizens eminent for ability and weight of character, and directed them to proceed at once to Washington and investigate the facts.

The State of New-York made a respectful request that her agents, charged with a violation of her laws, might be delivered to her for trial; and the request was refused. The commissioners requested that a specification of the charges might be delivered to them, but they could not obtain even this.—They desired an interview with persons who, though in military custody, were the servants of the State of New York, and who, if criminals at all, were answerable to her, whose laws alone were violated, and whose rights alone affected. The interview was granted only in the presence of an officer of the prison. The condition in which they found the prisoners was horrible and disgusting. The intolerable stench, filth, and discomfort in which they found them would be disgraceful to the government, if the persons incarcerated were atrocious criminals and cut-throats, instead of persons illegally arrested to accomplish a partisan object.

Every fact that came to the notice of the commissioners proves that the administration had a settled intention to block the machinery by which New York votes were collected, until it should be too late for them to reach their destination. The New York soldiers have experienced the greatest difficulty in finding military officers to administer the oaths required by law. Officers are afraid to act lest they should incur the displeasure of the administration, and some who had ventured to do so, had been sent to the front. When the commissioners asked that officers might be detailed for this purpose, the request was so reasonable that, for very shame, it could not be refused; but all the delay possible was interposed by sending to Annapolis to procure them in order that they might attend too late to be of any service.

The refusal of the Judge Advocate to show the Commissioners, at their request, the preliminary proof against the accused, betrayed a consciousness that it could not stand intelligent scrutiny. The ground on which the request was refused was that such a course was "unusual." But can anything be more "unusual" than to refuse a sovereign State the means of inquiring into the conduct of its own servants? of investigating offenses alleged to have been committed against its own laws? The commissioners, after such investigation as they could make without the assistance of the government, state their opinion that "*though there may have "been irregularities, they have found no "evidence that frauds, either against "any election or the elective franchise, "have been committed by any person "connected with the New York agency.*"

In one of their communications to the Secretary of War, the commissioners state the legal points involved with great clearness and force, as follows:

We do not consider this a proper occasion to argue the question of jurisdiction; but it may be fit and proper to suggest some of the grounds upon which we think the arrests are without jurisdiction, that you may have them before you when you pass upon our demands.

1st. We claim that the military authorities of the United States have no jurisdiction of the persons of the individuals named, that they are not in the military service of the United States, or in any way subject to the orders of the military authorities; that they are the servants of the State of New York, subject to its authority and amenable to its laws.

2d. We claim that the acts charged, if proved to have been committed, are not offenses against any law of Congress or any rule or order of the War Department made by authority of law.

3d. We claim that the acts, if offenses at all, are only offenses against the laws of the State of New York, and punishable by those laws only.

4th. The papers, whether incomplete and irregular, and simply giving evidence, as is claimed, of an intended violation of the laws of New York, or complete in form, although forgeries in fact (if it is claimed there are any such, of which we are not informed), are evidence of no crime against the United States, and are of no value anywhere except in New York, where alone they can be used in the perpetration of any fraud; and that fraud would be against the sovereignty, the laws, and the people of that State.

5th. It is not to be presumed that the laws of New York are insufficient to guard against fraud of the character anticipated, or that they be so badly administered that the frauds can be successfully accomplished, or, if accomplished, that the guilty will go unpunished.

But if this were not so, and it were morally certain that the frauds could and would be accomplished with impunity, the general government would have no jurisdiction in the premises.

6th. The alleged fraudulent act would not be an offense against the soldier in the field. He cannot be deprived of his proper vote by any number of forgeries, and the presentation and reception of fictitious votes affect the whole people of the state, and not the soldier alone.

7th. If the acts alleged could deprive the soldier of any right, it would be a right pertaining to him as a citizen, and not as a soldier. He votes, if he votes at all, as a citizen of the state, and not as a soldier of the United States. For protection in his rights as a citizen he looks to the state only.

We will add that the laws of the state provide that parties guilty of the acts of which the parties named are suspected, shall upon their return to the state, be punished.

We commend this subject to the intelligent and indignant verdict of the States of the Union. The suspicions which the proceedings of the administration excited by their strangeness, are fully confirmed by the investigation of Judge Parker and his distinguished associates. It is clearly in evidence that the charges of fraud were got up as a pretext for closing the New York agency and put a stop to the collection, among the soldiers of New York, votes. In order to give some color of justification for this bold interruption of the legal machinery for collecting the soldiers' votes what was lacking in the evidence of fraud was made up in the severity of the punishment. A heavy punishment commonly presupposes deep guilt; and people, reasoning backwards from the punishment, ought to find both crime and jurisdiction. But in this case what ought to be the *consequence* of evidence is only its *substitute*. Men are punished merely to convey the impression to the public that they are guilty; the supposition of their guilt being needed as a cloak to one of the most infamous transaction on record.

Special Notices.

☞ **Do You Wish to be Cured?**

DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases.

Address JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway,
july 21 3mw 27 New York.

☞ **Editors of Intelligencer:**

DEAR SIRS: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
july 21 3mw 27 881 Broadway, New York.

☞ **A Card to the Suffering.—Swallow** two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, New York.
☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given. july 21 3mw 27

☞ **The Confessions and experience of** an Invalid.—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
may 31 lyw 21 Brooklyn, Kings co., N. Y.

☞ **Hubbel's Golden Bitters.**

PURELY VEGETABLE TONIC, *INVIGORATING AND STRENGTHENING.* Fortifies the system against the evil effects of Unwholesome water.
Will cure Weakness.
Will cure General Debility.
Will cure Heartburn.
Will cure Heartburn.
Will cure Headache.
Will cure Liver Complaint.
Will excite and create a healthy appetite.
Will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, acting in fact as a general corroborant of the system, continuing free from poisonous drugs, and is
The BEST TONIC BITTERS in the WORLD.
A fair trial is earnestly solicited.
GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., PROPRIETORS, HUDSON, N. Y.
Central Depot American Express Building, 55 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK.
☞ For sale by Druggists, Grocers &c.
H. E. Slaymaker, Agent, Lancaster,
Wholesale Agent.
For sale by Daniel H. Heitshu and C. A. Heinitsh. oct 20 1tw 41

☞ **To Consumptives.—Consumptive** sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York
se3 3md&w 21

Marriages.

HILDEBRAND—SHAW.—On the 4th inst., by Alderman John M. Amweg, Henry Hildebrand to Miss Mary Elizabeth Shaw, all of this city.

Markets.

Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Trade very dull in all departments, and no activity is anticipated until after the election.

There is but little shipping demand for Flour and market dull; sales of 500 bbls. extra family at $12 and fancy at $12.75@13.00. Receipts and stock extremely light.

Rye Flour firm at $5.25.

In Cornmeal nothing doing.

Wheat dull and has declined 3 cts. ₩ bushel; sales of 10,000 bus. at $2.35 for amber and $2.37 for Southern.

Rye commands $1.70.

Corn scarce; yellow $1.75 on arrival.

Oats in good request and 5,000 bus. Delaware sold at 86c.

No change in Groceries or Provisions.

Cotton nominal at $1.25.

Cloverseed wanted at $11.50@12.

Petroleum very firm—sales of Crude at 16c.; refined at 37c@40 and free at 80c. Sets.

Whisky sells slowly at $1.77@1.78 and bridge at $1.76.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Flour advanced 10@15c.; sales of 11,000 bbls. at $9.60@10.10 for State; $10.05@12 for Ohio; $10.00@15 for Southern.

Wheat 1@2c. better; sales unimportant.

Corn firm, with small sales at $1.06@1.07.

Beef steady.

Pork firm; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $40.75@42 for Mess.

Land firm at 21@22½c.

Whiskey dull.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Flour has declined 12½c. Wheat has a declining tendency; sales of 5,000 bus. at $2.30@2.35 for Kentucky White.

Corn very dull.

Whiskey dull at $1.75.

Coffee steady.

Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.

Penna. 5s	93¾
Reading Railroad	48½
Morris Canal	95
Penna. Railroad	68¾
Long Island	40
Gold	241
Exchange on New York, par.	

NEW YORK, November 5.

Chicago and Rock Island	102¼
Cumberland Preferred	57¾
Illinois Central	107
Michigan Southern	76
New York Central	128
Reading	123
Hudson River	124
Canton	81½
Big Year Certificates	99¾
10-40s	93
Coupon 6s	106¾

The Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The cattle market is dull, and prices have declined. The arrivals are very large, reaching about 3,850 head, and selling at from 15@16½c for extra, the bulk for choice; 13@14½c for fair to good, and common at 9@12c per ₩, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

30. Homes Kimble, Chester	12@16
40. Jones McClese do	12@15
39. B C Baldwin do	12@15
73. J. McFillen, Western	12@15½
220. P. Hathaway, Chester co & Western	12@16½
123. P. McFillen, Chester co & Western	12@15
225. J. Seldomridge, Penna. & Ohio	12@16
190. Mooney & Smith, Western	12@16
200. M. Cihlan & Co, Chester co	12@16
167. H. Chain, Penna.	11@15
180. J. & J. Chain, Western	11@12
275. Martin, Fuller & Co, Western	12@15
64. Chandler & Co., Chester co	13@16
126. N. Werntz, Western	11@16
125. McArdell, do	11@14
75. H. Keller, do	11@14
26. T. Duffy, do	11@13
20. T. Mooney, do	11@14
14. Preston, Chester co	11@16
100. W. McCall, do	11@15
120. B. Hood, do	12@16½
24. D. Branson do	12@14
12. L. Frank, Western	11@14
97. A. Levy, Ohio	11@15
108. Gust Shomberg, Western	12@14
87. J. Aull, do	11@13
100. F. McFillen, Lancaster co	13@15
72. J. Kirk, Chester co	12@16
155. Owen Smith, Ohio	13@16
102. Christy & Bro., Western	13@15

Hogs—The market is dull, and prices have declined; about 3,500 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from $15.50 up to $18 the 100 lbs. net, as to quality.

SHEEP—The market is dull at about former rates; 6,000 head arrived and sold at from 7½@8c ₩ 100 lbs. gross, according to quality.

Cows—Prices remain about the same as last quoted; about 100 head arrived and sold at from $25@40 for springers, and $35 up to $70 per head for cow and calf; old lean cows are selling at from $150 to $8 per head.

New Advertisements.

☞ **PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.** The subscriber, wishing to dispose of his real estate, will offer the valuable farm on which he resides, at public sale, in front of the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M. This farm is located about 2½ miles from Hagerstown, on the Broad Fording road, and contains 204 ACRES, more or less, of good quality Limestone Land, in a fine state of cultivation, and under good fencing. The improvments are 2 TWO-STORIED DWELLING HOUSES, Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Spring House, Smoke Houses, and all other necessary buildings. A full bearing Orchard of choice Fruit Trees is on the farm. About 25 or 30 acres of the farm is well Timbered, the balance is in cultivation. A fine spring of water is on the farm which passes through a portion of it, besides there is another stream of water flowing through a number of the fields, which makes it one of the best stock farms in the county. There are a number of thrifty locust trees on the farm, many being now fit for fencing.

The farm is susceptible of a division, and could be readily divided to suit purchasers.

This farm can be purchased privately, previous to day of sale; if not so sold, it will then, on the day named, be offered at public outcry, to the highest bidder.

The grain now growing on the ground will be reserved, with privilege to cut, thresh and haul the same away.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money on the first day of April, 1865, when possession will be given; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from day of possession, the purchaser to give notes or bonds with security approved by the undersigned.

HENRY C. MILLER.
nov 5 1td 31 w 44

FARMERS' BANK OF LANCASTER—LANCASTER, November 1st, 1864.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE