Local Intelligence.

A SPEECH FROM HON. THADDEUS STEVENS—RECONSTRUCTION AS OPPOSED TO RESTORATION—MR. STEVENS' VIEWS OF THE FUTURE.—The announcement that Mr. Stevens would deliver a speech at the Court House on Wednesday last, subject the state of the country, attracted a large crowd to hear him. Hon. A. L. Hayes was appointed President of the meeting; a long list of Vice Presidents were appointed, together with a number of Secretaries. On motion of Major John A. Hiestand, of the *Examiner*, Mr. Stevens was requested to address the meeting. We can only give a brief synopsis of his address, which was long. Mr. Stevens read from carefully prepared manuscript, and occasionally slipped over a page so rapidly as to render it certain that all was not read which had been written. He said:

Fellow Citizens: In compliance with a request I come before you to give my views of the condition of the rebel States, of the proper mode of treating them, and of the policy to be pursued by the government. During the long and bloody war through which we have just passed, I never had any doubt but that the loyal North would triumph; but since the surrender of the armies of the South my heart has been saddened by passing events. I fear the theory of reconstruction and dread the result of such experiment. By four long years of war we have overthrown the government established in the Southern States. Having subdued the armies which they arrayed against us we have the right of conquerors. It is ours to establish government over those States, it is our duty to see that those governments be in every sense of the word republican in form and spirit, that slavery be forever excluded, and that no elements of future weakness or discord be left. To accomplish this the Constitution need not be infringed. It is our right as conquerors to inflict condign punishment upon these our vanquished enemies. They must be weakened, their property must be seized, confiscated and applied to relieving the nation from the burthens imposed upon it by the war.

There are two theories prevailing. The one, looking at the revolted States as never having been out of the Union, proposes that they be regarded as restored thereto so soon as their people shall reconstruct their State governments; the other proposes to regard them as subjugated aliens and their territory as foreign territory conquered by force of arms. I consider that the revolted States are estopped by their own most public acts from denying the truth of this latter theory. The ordinance of secession adopted by each State that seceded declared their separation to be final. They raised war armies, and set up claim to recognition by foreign governments. We recognized them as belligerents, blockaded their ports, and only claimed the right of excluding neutral vessels so far as our blockade was effective. We treated their armed cruizers as privateers, and not as pirates; we received their soldiers as prisoners of war, and treated them as such. For four years the government set up by them was what it claimed to be, a *de facto government*; recognized as such by us and by all the nations of the world. To say that during all this time these States were in the Union, is to utter an absurdity. If they were in the Union, no individual within their limits can be tried for treason except by the United States Courts, within the district where the crime was committed, and by a jury of the vicinage. Jeff. Davis could only be tried at Richmond for sending armies to lay Pennsylvania in waste. It is there that he did all he did in the premises, nor could he ever be convicted before an impartial jury chosen from that vicinity. A jury might be packed to convict him, but that would be as foul a judicial murder as was that of Lord Russel in England. This pernicious theory takes away from Congress all power to regulate or reconstruct. What right, under such a theory, has any one to direct a Convention to be held for remodeling the Constitution of any one of the States. The attempt of the Executive to do this would be rank usurpation.

The only safe plan is to hold these revolted States as conquered territory. Congress may then approve of their Constitutions and admit them, or it may refuse to receive them into the Union until they make their Constitutions square with the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Stevens declined to touch the question of negro suffrage. That subject he left in the same ambiguous position in which it has been placed by the Abolition State Convention.

He proceeded to argue more fully the doctrine that we have a right to treat the Southern States as conquered foreign territory. He remarked; The Government at Washington must so regard it. I do not see how else they could persist in trying Wirz by Court Martial. He was acting under orders as a soldier. If the Government does not regard the States lately in rebellion as conquered territory, the execution of Wirz, after such trial, would be but judicial murder. Mr. Stevens proceeded to read extracts from Hallam, and other authors, showing what was the law in relation to conquerors and conquered. The vanquished are admitted to be at the mercy of the victors. Life, liberty, property, are all forfeited, and at the mercy of the victors. While the extreme penalties are not now visited, the right to exact them will exist.

Mr. Stevens then went on to argue that the heinousness of the rebellion warranted us in demanding satisfaction. He was not much in favor of sanguinary punishments; how many ought to die he could not say. Under the theory that they are conquered States and people, trials by courts martial would be legal, and they could do the work.

He next proceeded to argue, at considerable length, the proposition advanced by him in the State Convention, to confiscate the property of all rebels worth over $10,000. The wealthy were the leaders. The poorer classes number nine-tenths of the population. Those in the revolted States who own over 200 acres of land are about sixty or seventy thousand. By confiscating the property of these the Government would have on hand more than three hundred and ninety-four millions of acres of land, besides the town property of wealthy rebels. This he estimated would produce a sum of over three billions of dollars, which he proposed to apply to compensating those loyal men who lost property in the war, to providing homes for the negroes, to increasing the pensions of soldiers, and to the payment of a part of the national debt. He estimated that three-fourths of the debt might be thus liquidated. In regard to our debt he said: It is generally estimated at four millions; in my opinion it will go far beyond that figure. There is no use in belittling it. It can only deceive the ignorant and those only for a time. It cannot deceive financiers. One half of it now bears interest; and the interest amounts to one hundred and twenty millions per annum. The ordinary expenses of carrying on the government, and the sums required for the army and navy will swell our annual expenditures to five hundred millions of dollars. The amount derived from Internal Revenue will diminish—taxation must be double what it now is to meet expenses. Can our people bear this? It will be a curse from generation to generation. We pity the tax ground Englishman. In reality we are worse off than he. Our debt is only a trifle less and it bears double the rate of interest. In the future our burthens must be double his. If the restoration theory is to prevail, I would to God those who advocate it could see themselves as an oppressed posterity will regard them.

Mr. Stevens next proceeded to argue that if the restoration theory is to prevail not a single slave had yet been freed, and could not be by any act of the general government. The President spoke as a conqueror when he told the rebel States they could not return until they had abolished slavery. Only by the right of conquest has he any such power. Bogus conventions might abolish slavery in the South as a fairly elected convention ever would. Restoration would only smother up the rebellion, to break out anew.

Mr. Stevens alluded to the plea for mercy to the women and children of the South; but argued that such feeling should not be allowed to influence us. He favored the most rigorous enforcement of his doctrine, even if it should drive all upon whom it operated into exile.

He found time to give a portrait of the Blair family, which we shall take occasion to publish as delivered.

He wound up his address by admitting the difficulties to be encountered in carrying out his plan of reconstruction, as opposed to restoration, but hoped they were not insurmountable. The power was with Congress, but there was danger that before it assembled irreparable injury might be done; and men are unreliable at best. Members might readily be debauched by the plausibility of the reconstruction theory. Still, he had some hope.

Mr. Stevens boldly avowed his belief that the very existence of the Republican party depended upon the rebel States being kept out of the Union for a while; their admission would render the speedy triumph of the Democracy inevitable. With this he concluded.

The meeting was sadly lacking in enthusiasm, and all present seemed bewildered and amazed at the troubles which were so plainly seen to environ their party. The breach between the discordant elements is evidently too wide to be bridged over. There is open war in their ranks, and there can be no compromise. They see and feel this, and are filled with alarm, and well grounded apprehension of defeat and loss of power.

WE would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement (in another column) of Messrs. Waltman Bros., Photographers, of this city, who have fitted up a splendid suite of rooms, sparing no expense, which, together with having secured the services of a first-class operator from Philadelphia, commend them to the patronage of a generous public. They have many fine and excellent pictures on inspection at their gallery, on North Queen street, to which they invite the attention of the citizens of both city and county.

GRAND FLOURISH OF TRUMPETS, AND THE END THEREOF SMOKE—THAT "TEACHERS' GUN."—It will be recollected that about two years ago a "patriotic" body, the "Teachers of Pennsylvania," adopted a resolution that a fund should be raised for the purpose of procuring *one cannon* for the Government, wherewith to do valiant service in the cause for which all "loyal" people made themselves hoarse in bellowing. Well, for a long time we heard nothing of *this* gun, but presumed that many a poor "rebel" had been made to bite the dust by reason of its copious discharges of grape and canister. "Alas and alack a day!" It turns out the gun proved a miserable failure, it having "a deep crack commencing across the bottom of the bore, and this widened after firing three rounds." What "loyal" shoddyite contractor palmed off such a gun on so "patriotic" a body of people? One of the defunct Courts-Martial should be at once convened, and he be made to suffer the extreme penalty of being found guilty of giving "aid and comfort to the enemy;" and then he should be sent on a mission to Russia, *a la* Cameron, to heal his wounded pride and honor!

Below will be found the correspondence in reference to this "historical" and "memorable" gun, which we clip from the *Pennsylvania School Journal* of this month. It will doubtless be read with much interest:

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

LANCASTER, PA., March 19, 1864.

SIR: The Common School Teachers of the State of Pennsylvania have contributed funds wherewith a Three Inch Rifled Gun, made by one of the government contractors, with its Carriage, has been purchased, and they have made me their agent for its presentation to the Government of the United States, in token of their devotion to the cause of the Union and of their opposition to the existing rebellion.

Permit me to make known to the President of the United States this act of patriotism on part of those who are so influential in the formation of sound national sentiment; and also that you will favor me with instructions as to the disposal of the Gun, which, as soon as tested by the proper public officers, will be ready for service.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,
THO. H. BURROWES.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
March 28th, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., informing me that the common school teachers of the State of Pennsylvania have contributed funds for the purchase of a three inch rifled gun for the use of the Government, as a token of their devotion to the cause of the Union, and of their opposition to the existing rebellion. Pursuant to your request I made known this act of patriotism to the President, and have received from him a reply herewith enclosed.

Your letter has been referred to Brigadier General Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, with directions to give you such instructions as may be necessary to carry into effect the patriotic object of the persons whom you represent. You will please communicate to them the thanks of this Department for this manifestation of their loyal and patriotic support of the Government.

Very truly yours,
E. M. STANTON,

THO. H. BURROWES, Esq., *Sec'y of War.*
Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
March 28, 1864.

Hon. Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: The letter of Mr. Thomas H. Burrowes, written in behalf of the Common School Teachers of Pennsylvania, and which you left with me, as a mode of giving me the notice therein requested, is herewith returned to you. Please present to the writer, and to those he represents, my grateful thanks for this evidence of their patriotic devotion, and this contribution to the great loyal public sentiment of the country, which is, indeed, the foundation of all else that is valuable in this great national trial. The gun tendered, you will please accept, and dispose of in such way as you may deem proper.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEP'T,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

Thomas H. Burrowes, Lancaster, Pa.:

SIR: On the 29th of March last I had the pleasure to communicate to you the directions of the Secretary of War in reference to the Gun and Carriage offered to the Government by the School Teachers of Pennsylvania. Instructions were at the same time given to Major Laidley to fit the Gun for service when received; and I now send you a copy of a letter received from him, by which you will perceive that he deems both the Gun and Carriage well fitted to be placed in the field.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig. Gen. Chief of Ord.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
July 11th, 1864.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that the 3-inch gun and carriage presented by the Common School Teachers of Pennsylvania, have been received at this arsenal, and have been inspected by me.

I am of opinion that unless they are very urgently required for service in the field, it is not desirable to issue them to the troops in active service. The gun is marked as having been inspected by Lieut. Field; *but it has a deep crack commencing across the bottom of the bore, and this has widened after firing three rounds.*

The carriage is arranged for use with breech-chains, and could not be managed with our present harness without alteration. The chains for hooking up the rammer and sponge are too light for actual service. Very respectfully yours, &c.,
(Signed) T. T. S. LAIDLEY, *B. Major.*
BRIG. GEN. G. D. RAMSAY, *Chief of Ord.*

LANCASTER HORSE MARKET, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1865.—The trade has been unusually dull both in arrivals and sales during the past week, with one exception They are as follows:

Trout's.—The arrivals were only 2 head to D. M. Sharp & Co., during the past week bought up in the county. The sales were 4 head to farmers, leaving 20 head on hand, with 22 head at last report.

Funk's.—The arrivals were Steckman and Logan, with 16 head of horses from Bedford county, and a lot of mules from West Virginia. The sales amount to 17 head of horses, leaving, with 42 at last report, 41 head in the stable.

Lemon Murphy & Co.'s.—The arrivals were 4 head, bought up in the county. No sales during the week. Will ship to-morrow to Philadelphia market 6 head which, with 2 at last report, are all that are on hand.

Copeland & Cline's.—The arrivals were Messrs. Copeland & Cline, from Canada, with 39 head of superior trotting, pacing and working horses. 9 head were shipped to Philadelphia market, leaving, with 15 head at last report, 45 head in the stable

ROBBERY.—On Saturday afternoon last, a man named Isaac Bouder, well known in this vicinity for years past as an old and frequent offender, visited the beer saloon of Issachar Reese, on the Old Factory Road, where an old man named Jacob Fralich, (an acquaintance of Mr. Reese's from the neighborhood of Strasburg,) was stopping and indulging pretty freely in lager. While under the influence of the beverage, as Fralich alleges, Bouder took the advantage of him, by placing one of his arms and hands around his neck, and with the other hand he reached into his pocket and drew therefrom a wallet or pocket-book containing $150 and some change. He was caught in the act by Mrs. Reese, who endeavored to interfere. After threatening to knock her down, he fled. Complaint was immediately entered before his Honor, the Mayor, who speedily issued a warrant for his arrest, and placed it in the hands of Officer Shroad. Officer Baker, however, who also had a warrant against him for the stealing of a horse, wagon, and a quantity of grain some time ago, received information about midnight, that Bouder had taken refuge in Potts' Hotel, at Witmer's Bridge, a short distance east of the city. He arrested him there between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, and brought him to the city. He was brought before the Mayor this morning, who committed him, in default of bail, to the County Prison for a hearing on Saturday next.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.—The first term of Franklin and Marshall College commences on Thursday, the 14th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., when the opening address to the students will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin.

Examination of applicants for admission on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the college building.

The preparatory school will be resumed at the same time and place.

THE CORN CROP.—Many of our farmers in the eastern portion of the county have already commenced, to cut their corn, which according to the opinion of some of the older farmers, is too green yet. The crop has not been known to have been better or larger for many years.

TARDY JUSTICE—PROMOTION OF GEN. HAMBRIGHT.—Gen. Henry A. Hambright, U. S. Volunteers, and Captain 11th U. S. Infantry, has been successively brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the late war. These brevets were made on the 28th of June last, and the orders containing the same have ever since been going the rounds of the whole Army. They at last found their way to the headquarters of the 77th Regiment, P. V. V., in Texas, and were forwarded to the General by Mr. Jacob S. Duchman, of this city, who is attached to the staff headquarters in that Department. They reached this city on Monday, after having been over two months on the way from the War Department. This would have been called *fast* traveling fifty or sixty years ago, and by some means or other the papers must have got into the possession of a modern "Rip Van Winkle," who has been enjoying a sound two months' "nap."

It is with the sincerest pleasure we note the promotion of our esteemed fellow-townsman. We know of no officer in the whole U. S. Army upon whom brevets have been more worthily bestowed. No man more thoroughly understands the duties and responsibilities of his profession, and none have come out of the late war with a more unsullied record. The promotion of the brave and gallant Hambright will be hailed with the utmost satisfaction by his legion of friends everywhere. We tender the General our hearty congratulations, and wish him many long years of health, happiness and prosperity.

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCILS.—Councils met in their Chambers, City Hall, on Tuesday, September 5.

In Select Council—Mr. Zahm presented a petition of Col. John H. Duchman, Superintendent of Water Works, praying to be allowed the same compensation this year, which by resolution of last year he received, in lieu of the pay fixed by ordinance, to date from February 1 of this year, and to be accordingly $600. Read and on motion, prayer of petitioner granted. Common Council concurred.

Mr. Zahm also presented a petition of Henry Wilhelm, engineman and pumper at the City Water Works, to add $50 to his present salary of $500, to make his pay equal to that of his predecessor of last year, Mr. Knight. Read and on motion laid on the table.

Mr. Metzgar presented a petition of Messrs. Groff and Kreider, for the repair of the gutter in front of their premises, (Cross Keys' Hotel,) in West King street. Referred to the Street Committee. Common Council concurred.

Mr. Zahm, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report of Water Rent and City Taxes paid City Receiver to the 1st inst., as follows:

Water Rent	$10,275 77
Paid to same period last year	9,434 63
Excess in 1865	$ 841 14
City Taxes	$26,370 62
Paid to Sept. 1, 1864	24,187 07
Excess in 1865	$ 2,183 55
Which was read. Read in Common Council.	
Mr. Evans, President, presented the monthly statement of the City Treasurer and Receiver to date, showing a balance in the Treasury for city purposes of $17,170.78. For bounty purposes, $6,165.01, which was read. Read in Common Council.	

In Common Council—Mr. Rutledge, of the Street Committee, presented a report of that body, that they had closed a contract with Henry Trachbar of this city, for the construction of a sewer, man-hole and inlets in East King street, from the sewer in Duke street to the east side of Lime street, including materials, for the sum of $1,395, to be completed on or before the 1st day of November. That Mr. Trachbar's bond of indemnity, with two good sureties for the fulfilment of his contract in the sum of $1400, has been executed and is in the custody of the Mayor of the city. That $900 of the contract price has been individually subscribed and paid into the City Treasury, and it remains for Councils to provide the money appropriated conditionally to do this work at their special meeting of July 12, 1865. Further, that the small appropriation of $1600 to street purposes is exhausted, and it would be necessary to make an additional one, to execute sundry jobs petitioned for, which in justice not only to the petitioners but to the public and the interests of the city, should be done in the present season.

Prominent on the list is the paving of a gutter on the east side of North Queen street from the Railroad Depot to Walnut street, at an estimated cost of $150.

The half square of West Orange street, from the alley west of Mulberry street to Charlotte street, on the south side, should have a gutter paved at an estimated cost of $75.

And the half square of West Lemon street, from North Queen street westward, on the south side, should also have a gutter paved at a cost of about $75.

That the committee recommend the three jobs referred to to be done, and as other necessary work will be required, they ask an additional appropriation of $500, to cover the expenditures of these objects.

Which was read, and, on motion, the work recommended was authorized to be done, and the sum of $500 appropriated to street purposes from unappropriated money now in the treasury.

In Select Council, after considerable scrutiny of the report and hesitancy about voting more money to streets, Mr. Trout moved a concurrence in the action of Common Council, but the motion not being seconded, the report consequently was laid on the table for future action.

In Common Council—Mr. McComsey offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a joint special committee of three members of each branch is hereby appointed, to draft an ordinance increasing the police force of the city; said committee to report as soon as possible.

Select Council deeming present action on the subject necessary, on motion the resolution was laid on the table, and on motion of Messrs. Lechler and Trout the four following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the Mayor of the City of Lancaster, with a view of suppressing disorders, and to prevent the perpetration of felonious and misdemeanors within the corporate limits, which from recent occurrences are likely to be attempted and committed, is hereby authorized and instructed to appoint twenty citizens of the City, to serve as a special night police—five men for each ward; and also one citizen to act in that capacity and be Chief or Captain of the others, until such time as Councils shall direct their discharge, they to have all the rights of arresting and committing offenders, that is invested by law in the regularly elected Constables of the City, and shall be respected accordingly.

2. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Chief or Captain of this police force with the advice and approval of the Mayor, to arrange the routes or beats in the four wards of the city and the hours of service, and detail the number of men required for each ward, alternating them nightly, so that a new set will be on a route each evening, and make such other arrangements as in his judgment may be needful for an effective police system. It shall also be the duty of the Chief or Captain of this police force, in order to a faithful and efficient discharge of duty, to oversee so far as possible the conduct of the men on duty, and report all delinquents to the Mayor for reprimand or dismissal, as the Mayor may deem best for the interests of the service.

3. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of this police force to light and extinguish the street lamps when instructed to do so by the Mayor; and their compensation for all services shall be $1.50 per night, except to the Chief, who shall be paid $2 per night.

4. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of providing means for the payment of this special police, the Mayor of the city is hereby instructed to negotiate a temporary loan of $1000, payable in the fiscal year 1866.

In Common Council, on motion of Mr. Peoples, the resolutions were concurred in.

Adjourned.

NIGHT POLICE.—The following are the names of the Night Policemen. So far as our knowledge extends, the selections are excellent, and we believe the men will faithfully do their duty, without fear, favor or affection. We understand that fifteen of the twenty-one members of the Police force are returned soldiers:

Chief—Charles R. Frailey.

George Bonce, Philip Doyle, George H. Albright, Peter Lutz, Casper Weitzel, John McMannus, Hiram Snyder, Philip Coleman, Wm. B. Gable, Jacob Foose, John Weidel, John Hensler, F. Fleishman, Isaac Kauffman, Wm. Sheetz, Henry Schaum, Jr., William Wilson, Henry Dancamp, John Dean, Jacob Zell, Jr.

EPIDEMIC.—For some weeks past a malignant form of dysentery has been prevailing to a great extent, in the vicinity of the villages of Soudersburg and Paradise, this county, comprising within its bounds portions of Leacock, East Lampeter and Paradise townships. Many deaths have already occurred, and numerous cases are still reported.

AT A MEETING of committees from the Encampment and Monterey and Lancaster Lodges, I. O. O. F., it was resolved that they proceed to Baltimore together, with one band, and that J. M. Westhaeffer, Esq., be authorized to make all necessary arrangements in reference to tickets, &c., and that county lodges and the members of the order generally, who intend to participate in the ceremonies at Baltimore, to meet at the Hall at 4 A. M. precisely, on Tuesday, the 19th, to proceed to the railroad at 5 A. M.

THE TOMATO.—This common vegetable, the use of which has become universal in our country, is undoubtedly the most healthy article of diet that can be placed on the table. Its qualities are most effective when cooked in the ordinary way, but used in whatever manner it may be, the effects are wholesome. A distinguished physician thus sums up its merits:

1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is one of the most effective and least harmful medical agents known to the profession.

2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supercede the use of calomel in the cure of diseases.

3. That he has successfully treated diarrhœa with this article alone.

4. That when used as an article of diet it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion.

5. That it should be constantly used for daily food. Either cooked or raw, or in the form of catsup, it is the most healthy article now in use.

SCHOOL MATTERS.—The President of the City School Board, John R. Livingston Esq., announces the following School Visiting Committees for the months of September, October and November:

North West Division.—G. F. Breneman, H. E. Slaymaker, C. F. Rengier, D. King, John Metzgar.

South West Division.—W. P. Brinton, H. A. Rockafield, D. G. Swartz, A. E. Roberts, W. Whiteside.

North East Division.—W. A. Atlee, J. R. Russel, J. K. Reed, W. R. Wilson, Dr. J. Mulvany.

South East Division.—R. A. Evans, S. P. Eby, A. H. Smith, H. Baumgardner, Rev. E. H. Thomas.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STOCK REPORT.—The following is the amount of stock received at the outer Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in this city, for the week ending Monday, September 11th, 1865:

J. & J. F. Stewart,	120	head cattle.
E. Longenecker,	150	" "
E. Longenecker & Co.,	104	" "
D. Lefever,	63	" "
G. Buckwalter,	23	" "
A. Mast,	21	" "
L. Diller,	19	" "
Geo. Diller,	10	" "
F. McClay,	25	" "
A. Fassnacht,	19	" "
S. Clark,	41	" "
Marks & Co.,	88	" "
J. McLean,	103	" "
S. Lincoln,	13	" "
Mussleman & Co.,	361	head sheep.
E. F. John,	106	" "
J. Huntzinger,	392	" "
H. Kauffroth & Co.,	184	" "
S. Lincoln,	420	" "
Copeland & Cline,	37	headhorses.
J. Steckman,	16	" "
W. A. Moyer,	16	" "

SAMBURG PORT WINE.—It is no patent medicine or cordial humbug, but is a superior wine of the Portugal Samburg, cultivated by Alfred Speer, in this country; a *pure old unadulterated wine*, nothing more nor less. Mr. Speer has been supplying hospitals with his wine for three years past, not venturing to introduce it into the market generally until he had accumulated a stock of sixty thousand bottles, four years old, which he now is supplying only first-class druggists in a few cities.

For sale by Henry E. Slaymaker, No. 31 East King street, Lancaster, Pa.

CITY HOUSEHOLD MARKET.—The prices ranged as follows this morning:

LANCASTER, SATURDAY, Sept. 9th, 1865.

Butter, per pound	25c.
Eggs, per dozen	25c.
Lard, per pound	20@25c.
Ducks, per pair, (live,)	87c.
Chickens, (live,) per pair	50@75c.
do. (dressed,) "	75@$1.00.
Potatoes, per bushel	50c.
Potatoes, per ½-peck	12c.
Sweet Potatoes, per half peck	20@30c.
Cabbage, per head	3@5c.
Beans, per ½-peck	8c.
Beans, (dried,) per quart	20c.
Green Apples, per ½-peck	15@20c.
Peaches, " "	30@40c.
Grapes, per ½-peck	20c.
Cantaloupes, from 5 to 15c. per piece; Watermelons, from 25 to 50c.	
Beets, per bunch	5c.
Onions " "	2c.
Radishes, " "	3c.
Lettuce, per head	1c.
Apple-Butter, per pint	20@25c.
" " per crock	$1.25@1.30
Tomatoes, per ½ peck	15c.
Green Corn, per dozen	10@15c.
Cucumbers, " "	8c.
Beef, per pound	16@20c.
Veal, " "	15@20c.
Pork, " "	20c.
Veal, " " per quarter	8@12c.
Pork, " " " "	8@10c.
Lamb, " " " "	8@10c.
	25c.

LANCASTER GRAIN MARKET, MONDAY September 11th, 1865:

Family flour, ⅌ bar	$9 75
Extra do do	9 25@ 9 50
Superfine do do	8 75
Wheat (white) ⅌ bus	2 10@ 2 30
Wheat (red) do	2 00@ 2 20
Rye do	1 00
Corn do	90
Oats do	50
Whiskey, per gallon	2 25

From Savannah.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Savannah papers contain an account of the murder of Captain Hessler, 43d U. S. colored troops, at Augusta, on the night of the 6th inst., by three young men, members of three of the most respectable families of the place. It appears the captain was discovered in company with a mulatto girl, the mistress of one of the young men, and they all attacked him with their revolvers, one of the shots penetrating his neck and proved mortal.—Not satisfied with this, they fell upon his prostrate body and inflicted several ghastly cuts with their knives.

The affair had caused such a widespread excitement that there was danger of a riot, and threats were made of burning the city; but the assassins were arrested and quiet was restored.

Special Notices.

To Ladies.

If you require a reliable remedy to restore you, use DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS, a never failing remedy for the removal of Obstructions, no matter from what cause they arise. They are safe and sure and will restore nature in every case. They are also efficacious in all cases of Weakness, Whites, Prolapsus, &c. Sold in Boxes containing 60 Pills, price One Dollar.

Send for DR. HARVEY'S Private Medical Adviser, addressed to females; 100 pages, giving full instructions, 10 cents required for postage. If you cannot purchase the pills of your druggist, they will be sent by mail, post paid secure from observation, on receipt of One Dollar, by

DR. J. BRYAN,
Consulting Physician,
442 Broadway, New York.

P. O. Box, 5079.

Dealers supplied by Demas, Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, New York.

sept 12 lyd&w

Love and Matrimony.

Any Lady or gentleman sending me an addressed envelope and stamp, will receive full directions for gaining the affections of the opposite sex, and which will enable them to marry happily, irrespective of wealth, age or beauty. Address

MRS. MARIE LEMOILLE,
Harlem P. O.
New York City.

sept 12 2md&w

Errors of Youth.

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

EDGAR TREMAINE,
Station L, 128th street,
New York City.

sept 12 2d&w

Glad News

For the unfortunate. BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS, are warranted in all cases, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all diseases arising from sexual excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, Seminal Loss, Nightly Emission, and Sensual Dreams; Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, Gleet, Sexual Diseases, &c., &c., &c.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY and they can be used without detection. Each box contains 60 pills, price One Dollar, if you cannot get them of your Druggist, they will be sent by mail securely sealed, post paid, with full instructions, that insure a cure, on receipt of the money; and a pamphlet of 100 pages on the errors of youth the consequences and remedy sent free; 10 cents required for postage.

Address DR. J. BRYAN,
Consulting Physician,
442 Broadway, New York.

P. O. Box 5079.

Dealers can be supplied by Demas, Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, New York.

sept 12 lyd&w

DR. A. J. HERR,
LATE SURGEON 68TH PENNA. VOLS.,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Lancaster and vicinity.
OFFICE No. 91 EAST KING STREET, above Lime street,
sep 5 3m d&w 35] Lancaster city, Pa.

Special Notices.

More Valuable than Gold!

BRYANS LIFE PILLS purify the blood, remove Headache, Dizziness, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Unpleasant Dreams, Dimness of Sight, Indigestion, Cleanse the Stomach and Bowels, Insure New Life in the debilitated and Restore the Sick to Perfect Health. Try them. They only cost 25 cents, and if you cannot get them of your druggist, send the money to

DR. J. BRYAN,
Consulting Physician,
442 Broadway,
P. O. Box, 5079,

And they will be sent by return of mail, post paid.

Dealers supplied by Demas, Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, New York.

sept 12 lyd&w

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON, or MASON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. sep 6 1yw 35

To Consumptives.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any desease of the Throat or Lungs, will be cheerfully furnished, without charge, with the remedy by the use of which the Rev. Edward A. Wilson, of Williamsburg, New York, was completely restored to health, after having suffered several years with that dread disease, Consumption. To Consumptive sufferers, this remedy is worthy of an immediate trial. It will cost nothing, and may be the means of their perfect restoration. Those desiring the same will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
165 South Second street,
Williamsburg, Kings county,
aug 1 6td&w1 New York.

The Great English Remedy. Sir James Clark's Celebrated Female Pills! Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2d page of Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

Sole United States Agent,
JOB MOSES, 27 Cortland St., New York.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail. 1 aug 5 1yw

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.

MOULTON R. SAMPLE,
Valley twp., Chester county,
NEWTON C. SAMPLE,
Salisbury twp., Lancaster county,
SAMUEL R. SAMPLE,
Leacock twp., Lancaster county,
Executors.

sep 13-6tw*

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

WALTMAN BRO'S,

NORTH QUEEN ST., NEAR THE RAILROAD,

Opposite Reese's City Hotel and Next Door to the Cadwell House,

LANCASTER, PA.

Having fitted up a suite of rooms not to be surpassed in the State, beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public in general that they intend to take pictures in keeping with the art of Photographing, and pledge themselves to be able to please every person. Call and see for yourselves. Don't forget the place.

NEAR THE RAIL ROAD.

sept 11 2tawd6m&6mw

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, the undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of James McGulley, dec'd, will sell by public vendue, at the public house of Solomon Sprecher, in Lancaster city, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of OCTOBER, 1865, the following real estate of said minors, viz:

A Lot or Piece of Ground, situated in James street, in the City of Lancaster, adjoining property of the Lutheran Church and others, containing in front, on James street, about thirteen feet six inches, and extending in depth about one hundred and twenty-eight feet, with a Two-Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and other improvements thereon.

Persons wishing to view the premises prior to the day of sale will please call on the undersigned, or on Mrs. Roadman, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by

DANIEL McCOBB,
Guardian.

sept 11 4wdts&2tw

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 14th of OCTOBER next, the undersigned, Assignees of Benjamin Harnish (miller) and wife, will sell by public vendue, at the public house of the late John Good, in Martleville, Martic township, Lancaster county, the following real estate, late of said Assignors, to wit:

A TRACT OF IMPROVED LAND, situated in Pequea township, said county, on Pequea Creek, about eight miles south from the city of Lancaster, and about two miles east from Martleville, adjoining lands of John Bare, Christian Harnish and others, containing about 40 Acres. The improvements thereon are a TWO-STORY STONE DWELLING HOUSE, a Stone Double Decker BARN, Carriage House, Smoke House, Hog Sty, and other necessary buildings; a large STONE MERCHANT and GRIST MILL, with SAW MILL attached, all in good order and condition, and with an excellent run of custom.. A Well of excellent Water with a Pump, and an Orchard of choice Fruit Trees.

The Land is under good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, and as to quality of soil not surpassed by any in the county.

The property is located in a densely populated neighborhood, and one of the best Mill stands in the county.

Persons wishing to view the premises before the sale, will please call on Benjamin Harnish, on the premises.

Possession and an indisputable title will be given on the first of April next.

Sale will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

SAMUEL BRUBAKER,
D. W. HARNISH,
Assignees.

sep 13 1tw 36]

PUBLIC SALE.—ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1865, will be sold at public sale by the subscriber, at the public house of Joseph Gochenauer, in the village of Millersville, Manor township, Lancaster county, Pa., the hereinafter mentioned valuable farm, situate in Manor township, about 3 miles from the city of Lancaster, adjoining George Levan's Mill property, and a public road leading from the Marietta turnpike to the Columbia turnpike. Also, a public road leading from Levan's Mill to the Susquehanna river, and adjoining farms of John Perry, Christian Chale, and John Kilheffer, containing

93 ACRES AND 11 PERCHES

of land, whereon is erected a large two-storied LOG HOUSE, weather-boarded, a large Wagon barn, in excellent order, a new overshot corn house of sufficient capac ty to hold 1800 bushels of corn, and pig-sty—all complete.

The whole has been twice limed within ten years, and is in a high state of cultivation. A stream of water flows through the place