Local Intelligence.

LANCASTER HORSE MARKET, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1865.—The trade, both in the way of arrivals and sales, have been unusually dull during the past week:

Trout's.—There were at last report 16 head on hand. There have been no arrivals.—The sales amount to 3 head in the county, leaving 13 head in the stable.

Funk's.—10 head in the stables at last report. The arrivals were 16 head from Ohio; 5 head, by Luther Spiehlman, from Franklin county; 8 head, by Joseph Mumma, bought up in Lancaster county. The shipments were the 16 head from Ohio to Lebanon, Pa., and the sales, 10 head in the county, leaving 15 head on hand.

Copeland & Cline's.—There were 12 head on hand last week. The arrivals were 13 head bought up in the county. No sales, leaving 25 head in the stable, consisting of good trotters, pacers and working horses.

Leman, Murphy & Co.'s.—No arrivals or sales during the week.

SCHOOL MATTERS.—The stated meeting of the City School Board took place on Tuesday evening last. Twenty-nine members were present.

The Superintending Committee were authdrized to call a special meeting of the Board when they have a suitable candidate for the position of principal of High Schools.

Miss Fanny Haley resigned her position as teacher of the Primary School, Lemon street, to take effect December 1st. The resignation was accepted, and the thanks of the Board tendered her for faithful services.

Miss Maxwell was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by Miss Haley's resignation. Emma Geidner, promoted to the School of Miss Maxwell, and Annie E. Girvin to fill Miss Geidner's place as 1st Assistant of Combined Primary, S. W. Division.

Emma Wiley was elected 2d Assistant teacher in place of Miss Girvin, promoted.

Mr. W. A. Atlee submitted his resignation as a Director of Public Schools, action upon which was postponed until next stated meeting.

Mr. Jackson offered the following:

Resolved, That the Superintending Committee and the members of the different visiting committees be requested to pay particular attention to the schools which have been furnished with outline maps, and report to the Board what success is had in their use, and whether it is possible to use them in all those schools with efficiency.

Adopted.

Mr. Patterson offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, It was verbally agreed between C. H. Lefever and some of the members or officers of this Board that a street should be opened, leading from East Orange street to East Chestnut between Plumb and Ann streets, and through the lands of the Board and the said Lefever for the mutual benefit of the parties.

AND WHEREAS, Said proposed street is now partly open, and it is desirable that it should be not less than 291 feet wide, which can be accomplished by C. H. Lefever giving 16 feet 4 inches and the School Board 13 feet 2 inches of their respective lands—therefore

Resolved, That the Board of School Directors of the City of Lancaster approve of the opening of said street for public use, and will agree to appropriate a reasonable portion of their lands for said purpose.

Resolved, That when the said street is conveyed to the city of Lancaster for public use, that the said city authorities are hereby requested to adopt it as a public street or highway, and to name it "Sherman street."

The matter was referred to the Committee on "School Property," to report at the next stated meeting.

The action of the Committee on Night Schools, in employing Miss Witwer as an additional teacher, was approved.

Dr. Atlee moved that the teachers in the employ of the Board, who will attend the sessions of the Teachers' County Institute, have permission to close their schools, which was agreed to.

NEW PATENT.—Mr. Benj. K. Dorwart, an ingenious machinist of this city, has received letters patent for a valuable, new and improved Reciprocating Crank Motion, applicable to stationary or locomotive engines, which Mr. D. claims will lengthen the stroke one-third over the ordinary crank, thereby gaining power by the increased leverage employed, without expending more fuel or requiring an increase of labor or expense. The invention is worthy the attention of all interested in motive power, and if it proves what the inventor claims cannot fail to become one of the requisites on every steam engine. The patent is dated October 31, 1865, and was obtained through Mr. J. Stauffer, Patent Agent of this city.

RELIGIOUS.—The following is a list of the appointments made by the East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God, for the year commencing April 1st, 1866:

STATIONS.

Philadelphia—D. A. L. Laverty.
Lancaster—C. H. Forney.
Mt. Joy and Maytown—A. H. Long.
Elizabethtown and Bainbridge—W. O. Owen.
Middletown—Jacob Keller.
Harrisburg—J. C. Owens.
Mechanicsburg—G. Sigler.
Carlisle—J. S. Stamm.
Newville and Green Spring—A. Swartz.
Newburg and Orrstown—J. Hutleigh.
Chambersburg and Fayetteville—J. Mackey.

CIRCUITS.

Lancaster—J. Hunter.
Dauphin—W. L. Jones.
Lebanon—S. Y. Sterner.
East York—J. C. Seabrooks.
West York—J. Deshong.
Uniontown, Md—C. Amy.
Washington county, Md—J. Ross and E. Alter.
Landisburg and Germantown—S. S. Richmond.
Juniata and Matamoras—T. Still and J. Basehore.
Stonerstown, Martinsburg, &c.—P. D. Collins.
Fort Littleton—W. P. Winbigler.
Camp Hill and Wormleysburg—E. H. Thomas.
Shiremanstown and Churchtown—B. F. Beck.
Plainfield—P. K. Shoemaker.
Frederick county Md.—S. Spurrier.

SUICIDE AT YORK.—We learn from the York *Press* of last week, that a man by the name of Charles Gustavus Ruehling, committed suicide, in that borough, on Sunday morning last about 10 o'clock, at the public house of Mr. Fornoff, known as the "*Deutsche Gastwirtshaft*," situated on the north-west corner of George and Water streets, by shooting himself with a revolving pistol, through the head. The ball passed through the right and left temples, causing instant death. The deceased previous to committing the rash act wrote the following, to the Coroner, with a lead pencil, on a small piece or strip of paper, which was found lying along side of his dead body.

"The verdict I wish you to pass on my case, my most respectable Jury, is, shot himself, &c., in spiritual trouble, being in deep spiritual trouble, for many months, from which he could not extricate himself, and, by which life became a burden to him. He sought relief in dissipating pleasures, but found it not. Temporal existence being an intolerable burden to him, he changed time for eternity. You will find at least $40, in greenbacks, on my person, or in my valise, which must be used towards the incidental funeral expenses.

To the Coroner and Jury.

CHAS. GUSTAVUS RUEHLING.

DEATH OF JACK POWERS.—Poor John Powers, who is known to almost every man, woman and child in this community, died suddenly early on Monday morning at Hess' Hotel, in South Queen street. He was picked up, while wandering about the streets, almost in a state of insensibility by Policeman Kauffman, and was taken into the hotel and died in the Policeman's arms. Jack has been both a sailor and soldier for many years of his life. He has been in many quarters of the world, and served through the Florida and Mexican wars, and also in the late civil war in the ranks of the 79th. We have the word of the officers in command and his late comrades-in-arms for saying that a better or braver soldier never shouldered a musket. He was a shoemaker by trade, having learned the same years ago with the father of Peter McConomy, Esq., and the latter gentleman was always one of Jack's truest and best friends. As a workman in the ladies' branch of that business he was said to have been the best in this city. The only enemy really that Jack had on earth was himself. Poor fellow, let the mantle of the grave cover up all your faults and frailties, and let the turf be ever green above thee.

FURNACE SOLD.—The furnace on the lower part of South Queen street, belonging to Mr. Christopher Geiger, has been sold to Mr. H. B. Thomas, of Philadelphia, for $22,500. Preparations are making to put the Furnace in full operation by the first of January.

"THE WHEELBARROW MAN."—When the "California fever" was at its height about fifteen years ago, an adventurous frontiersman, whose worldly possessions were not sufficient to purchase for him a wagon and a pair of steers, packed his scanty wardrobe and a small stock of provisions in a wheelbarrow and boldly struck out across the plains towards the land of promise. The novelty of his equipage made him the subject of wonder and admiration. Whole trains of emigrants stopped on the road and made the welkin ring with cheers as the courageous frontiersman trundled his one wheeled vehicle towards the declining sun. The painted savage paused in his war path and gazed with awe upon the singular apparition. The antelope stopped short in his fleet career to take a frightened glance at the "Wheelbarrow Man," and then "tossed his beamed frontlet to the sky," and sped swiftly towards the horizon. Whole herds of buffalo, cropping the scanty herbage of the plains, threw up their tails on the approach of the "Wheelbarrow Man," and made the earth tremble as they ran before him. Droves of wild horses thundered away over the prairies when he came in sight. The garrison of Fort Bridger turned out and gave him a royal salute as he neared the sacred soil of the "Latter Day Saints," and Brigham Young tore himself from the loving arms of his hundred wives to welcome him to Salt Lake City. Through the narrow defiles of the Sierra Nevada the "Wheelbarrow Man" wound his way, undaunted by the sullen growl of the Great Grizzly Bear whom he disturbed in his lair among the mountains. Down the western side he went at a cheerful pace, the wild deer of the Pacific slope fleeing in terror at the novel sight, and the coyote taking to his hole with even more than his accustomed quickness. Finally emerging in the wide valley of the Sacramento, where the screech of his ungreased wheel scared flocks of wild geese and other water-fowls from their familiar haunts, he followed the stream in its course towards the Golden Gate, till at length he reached and rested on the shores of the bay of San Francisco. Thenceforward, in the bustling scenes of the Land of Gold, the solitary traveler of the plains was lost sight of; and though many have asked, up to this time none have answered the question—"What has become of the Wheelbarrow Man?"

Reader, would you like to hear of the "Wheelbarrow Man?" Would you like to see him? Come with us. We will take our stand on the West side of Centre Square, under the shadow of the Athenaeum, in the city of Lancaster, about the time the mail train is due. We are not kept waiting long. A faint "c-r-e-a-k" is heard; then a louder "*c-r-e-a-k*;" then a "C-R-E-A-K" that "makes our meat creep;" and looking in the direction from which all this creaking comes, we see the "Wheelbarrow Man" rounding the corner with the United States Mail in transit to the Postoffice. *Eureka!* We have found him.

Under a Democratic administration, when H. B. Swarr, Esq., was Postmaster, our citizens were not pushed off the pavement by a wheelbarrow running between the Postoffice and the Depot. Through the energy of that excellent officer and his subordinates, a neat wagon, drawn by a good horse, carried the mail bags to and from the Postoffice. Will some one who can speak from knowledge inform us whence arose the necessity of dispensing with the horse and wagon and employing the "Wheelbarrow Man?"

We mean no disrespect to the "Wheelbarrow Man." "On the contrary quite the reverse." He is a very respectable old gentleman and we dislike to see him trudging along behind a wheelbarrow in all sorts of weather. Out of regard for his comfort, as well as for the looks of the thing, we would like to see him in a light wagon, drawing the reins on a good horse, instead of pushing a wheelbarrow through mud and rain and snow. Why can't the wagon and horse be put on again? Has the liberal government allowance for this purpose been withdrawn?

RELIGIOUS.—Rt. Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Philadelphia, preached a sermon on the "Forty Hours' Devotion," or the "Jubilee," in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Vine street, on Sunday morning. It was more an exposition or explanation of the occasion than a sermon, and was able, practical and interesting, and most attentively listened to by a crowded congregation. The preliminary and subsequent services were conducted by Rev. A. J. McConomy, Secretary to the Bishop. The singing was especially fine, fully equal to any we have heard from the choir of St. Mary's, and more could not be said in the choristers' praise.

SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.—The three-storied Brick Dwelling House, known as one of the "Fulton Row Buildings," situated on West King street, and the property of Charles Hirsh, was sold at public sale on Saturday evening last at Cooper's Hotel, to John Witlinger, Jr., for $3,275.

SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.—On Thursday evening last, the four story-building, situated on East King street, this city, and adjoining the Farmers' Bank, now occupied by Capt. H. E. Slaymaker, as a Wine and Liquor Store on the one side, and by Mr. Samuel Patterson as a Segar Store on the other, the property of Mr. Jacob Witmer, of Philadelphia, was sold to Mr. Samuel J. Demuth, of this city, for $10,500.

A CURIOSITY.—We were shown the other day, by Dr. A. H. Carpenter, a curiosity, in the shape of a nut, brought from near the head of the Amazon River a short time ago by Prof. Manning, who had been traveling through South America. It is called a snake nut, and grows upon a tree in that region, and is so named from the fact that in the inside of the shell is a round ball of wood, representing a snake coiled up. The natives say that wherever these trees are found there exists a burrow of snakes, which grow to 15 and 20 feet in length, and are very venomous. Prof. Manning thinks that if these nuts were eaten by persons receiving a bite from the snake, they would prove an antidote for the same. When these nuts are green, the scales can be distinctly seen upon the coiled snake, and it can be taken by the head and drawn out to its full length. The nut is really a curiosity, and can be seen at Dr. Carpenter's Office, at Cooper's Hotel.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. John Dellinger, senior proprietor of Dellinger & Co.'s Fancy Millinery Store, southeast corner of Centre Square, and also proprietor of the photographic rooms on the northwest corner of Centre Square and North Queen street, fell dead on Thursday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, in front of Sprecher's Exchange Hotel, East King street. Drs. Atlee, Sr., and Jr., were immediately sent for, and, after an examination, pronounced the cause of his sudden death to be congestion of the brain. But a moment or two before he was engaged in conversation with a gentleman, and then was apparently in good health. How truly, "in the midst of life we are in death." Mr. D. had been in business in this city for a number of years, and was much respected as a man and citizen. His age must have been about 40 years. He was not a married man, but we believe has a number of relatives in the county.

FIRE.—The bells sounded the alarm of fire last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock. It resulted from the burning of a small frame barn in Low street, near the African Church. The building with its contents, which consisted of a lot of hay and corn-fodder, was consumed. The building belonged to Mr. Peter Miller, and was insured for $200. It is supposed to have been the work of a party of boys who had been playing in the neighborhood during the evening; two of whom had been seen coming out of the lot a short time before the fire was discovered.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR VALISES.—A new enterprise has been started by the professional thieves who "work" the railroad cars. When a train arrives at a stopping place, these fellows are on the watch for valises or carpet-bags lying on the seats or hanging on the hooks, but not under the eyes of their owners. When the cars stop they seize them hastily, as if they had arrived at their destination, and jump off the cars. It is evidently a new dodge of the thieves, and will be heard of all over the country until exposed by the newspapers. Look out for them.

NOVEMBER.—November—cold, chilly, bleak November—is here. The month, however, is not without its charms, for it generally brings with it the beautiful and delightful season of "Indian Summer." A poet of no mean calibre thus exquisitely sings of the last of the Fall months:

The chill November wind is sighing
Across the meadows bare,
And clouds of murky spray are flying
Through all the dreary air:
And leaves of many colored hues
Descend with noiseless tread,
Or rustle with a weird-like sound
On the branches overhead.

How silent is the woodland now!
No note of song is heard
From robin, wren, or linnet gay,
Or joyous mocking-bird;
But the cheery voice of chanticleer,
Like some lone clarion shrill,
Rings through the dull monotony,
Afar o'er field and hill.

Across the barren stubble field
The lowing cattle stalk,
Or move among the forest trees
O'er many an ancient walk;—
The plowman from his weary toil
Lifts oft his anxious eye,
And marks again the gathering clouds
That sweep along the sky.

But darkness closes in the scene,
The hour is cold and gray,
The plowman leaves the fallow ground,
And homeward plods his way:
And at the rosy milkmaid's call
The eager cattle come,
And man and beast the comforts feel,
The blessings of a home.

THE COLUMBIA BRIDGE.—At a meeting of the several committees held at Wrightsville, August 6th, representing the Town Councils of the boroughs of York, Wrightsville and Columbia, viz., Messrs. Case and Swartz, of York; Messrs. Wilson, Gohn and Thompson, of Wrightsville, and Messrs. Supplee, Bachman and Gossler, of Columbia. Mr. Case was appointed Chairman and M. Gossler, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to be for the purpose of preparing a communication addressed to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, representing the great inconveniences under which the citizens of the counties of York and Lancaster labor for the want of a Bridge across the Susquehanna river at Columbia, and urging the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to rebuild the bridge at that point.

After some discussion on the subject the following resolution was offered by Mr. Bachman and adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a committe of three persons, to represent the respective committees appointed by Town Councils of York, Wrightsville and Columbia to draw up and present to the officers, at Philadelphia, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a memorial, stating the great disadvantages the business communities of said boroughs suffer in consequence of the Columbia Bridge not being re-constructed, and that the said committee urge upon the company the importance of rebuilding the same, and also request of said company whether any definite period is contemplated to commence and complete its re-construction.

Messrs. Bachman, Smyser and Gohn were appointed the Committee, and as alternates, to go to Philadelphia, Messrs. Swartz Thompson and Gossler. On motion adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

W. G. CASE, President.

P. GOSSLER, Secretary.

To the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Gentlemen—At a meeting at Wrightsville, August 5th, 1865, of the several committees of the Town Councils of the boroughs of York, Wrightsville and Columbia, the undersigned were appointed a committee to present to the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company the many inconveniences under which the citizens of the counties of York and Lancaster, and the community at large labor, for the want of a bridge across the Susquehanna River at Columbia, and would respectfully represent that many business arrangements have been broken off, for one, among other reasons, that for nearly one-fourth of the year all communication is cut off, excepting by a circuitous route of about from sixty five to seventy-five miles in distance. That the increase of freight on merchandise to the citizens of the towns of York, Wrightsville, Columbia, Lancaster and vicinities is of serious importance. That the arrangement for marketing, which was considerable and of great advantage to the citizens of both sides of the river, has entirely ceased. That the travel has greatly fallen off and been diverted from our roads and towns on account of the uncertainty and exposure of a ferry, and that the community at large suffers from the want of this bridge, we need only state the fact of a constant, general complaint, &c.

The undersigned would therefore respectfully urge the importance of an early rebuilding of the Columbia Bridge, and would be much obliged by an answer to this communication.

Very respectfully,
JOHN B. BACHMAN,
ALBERT SMYSER,
JACOB GOHN.

On the 23d inst., the committee, Messrs. John B. Bachman, Swartz and Thompson had an interview with Messrs. Thomas A. Scott and H. J. Lombaert, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia, and were informed that all the rights and privileges about the Columbia Bridge were under the control of, and belonged to, a company known as the Columbia Bridge Company, which was independent of any other company, and would be conducted as such, and that Mr. Lombaert was President of the Company.

Full plans of the superstructure for the bridge had already been prepared, which were shown to the committee, and there had been some negotiation with parties in regard to the furnishing of timber for the bridge, but that no contract had been made. That the cause of delay in the re-building the bridge was the high price of labor and material. The amount required to complete it would be about two hundred thousand dollars, one-half as much more as in ordinary times, and it was a question with the company, whether it would not be better for the public and all concerned, to wait awhile until prices should fall, than to go on now, and thus require the company to fix rate of tolls to make it pay based on so large an amount of cost, which would be permanent; that it was only a question of time, and if the people would wait a little, the bridge would be built. Still if the citizens of York and Lancaster counties are urgent and will subscribe to a portion of the stock, say one hundred thousand dollars worth, the company will go on immediately and receive proposals for the building of the bridge by a public letting, and finish it by next year.

The committee replied that they had always been of the impression that the Pa. R. R. C. were the purchasers, and had purchased what remains of the old bridge with privileges, &c., with the intention of rebuilding at once, and that nothing else was ever heard or thought of.

It was suggested by Mr. Lombaert that the matter of subscription to stock be submitted to the citizens, so that the committee might see what could be done, and then a proposition would be furnished by him in writing for the consideration of any feeling and interest in the subject.

JURORS to serve in the Court of Common Pleas, commencing Monday, November 27th.

Gideon Arnold, City; Christian Baughman, Strasburg borough; Peter Bruner, Mount Joy borough; George W. Brenneman, East Donegal; Moses Brinton, Colerain; John Binkley, East Lampeter; Abraham Buckwalter, East Lampeter; Henry G. Bruckhart, West Hempfield; Samuel Bollinger, Clay; George Bentz, Elizabeth twp.; Abraham Brubaker, West Earl; William Diller, City; John Dellinger, East Donegal; A. Scott Ewing, Drumore; Geo. Frey, East Cocalico; Jacob Geyer, Warwick; Jacob G. Garman, East Cocalico; Edward Garret, Bart; Christian K. Hostetter, East Donegal; Henry Hagy, Penn; Thomas W. Henderson, Salisbury; Maris Hoopes, Conestoga; Henry Haller, East Cocalico; Philip Landis, Lancaster twp.; Philip Miller, Strasburg twp.; John Myers, Drumore; David McCullen, Brecknock; Henry M. Musser, Earl; Luther Richards, City; Martin Sensenig, Caernarvon; David Steinmeitz, Ephrata; Hayden H. Tshudy, Warwick; John B. Wissler, Warwick; Washington Wittaker, Fulton; John D. Wilson, Salisbury; Morris Zook, Providence.

Jurors to serve in the same Court, commencing Monday, December 4th.

Isaac Anderson, Paradise; Wilson Brubaker, Upper Leacock; Isaac Bradley, Fulton; B. Breidgum, Elizabeth twp.; William C. Boyd, Martic; John B. Bitzer, West Earl; Diller Bare, Upper Leacock; William Boreland, Sadsbury; Henry P. Carson, City; Christian Eby, Rapho; Simon Engle, Conoy; C. S. Erb, Conoy; Geo. Ettla, Marietta; John K. Good, Martic; Rudolph Haverstick, Conestoga; Amos Hollinger, West Lampeter; Paul Hamilton, Manheim twp.; Peter Heller, Upper Leacock; Amos S. Kinzer, East Earl; Geo. Kindig, Manor; Peter E. Lightner, Lancaster twp.; Robert T. Maxwell, City; Henry Markley, City; Peter Martin, Ephrata; Cyrus W. Miller, Manheim borough; Benj. F. Rowe Providence; Ezra Reist, Warwick; Daniel Smith, Conoy; Barr Spangler, Marietta; Alexander Shultz, Strasburg borough; John Seachrist, East Hempfield; John Smith, Strasburg borough; Peter Sailer, Columbia; Frederick Sener, Manor; Robert Taggert, Paradise; Henry Von Neida, Brecknock.

IMPROVEMENT.—The entrance-way to Zion's German Lutheran Cemetery, on South Queen street, is about to be enlarged and improved.

HOW TO BE AGREEABLE IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—Reader if you want to make yourself very agreeable in a printing office, step into the sanctum first. If the editor is writing or proof-reading, take a seat along side of him, and tell him how you started in business, about your dog, your horse, your wife and baby, or all you can remember about your school boy sports. Should the editor manifest a disposition to be inattentive to your story stick to it, and go through with it. Should one of the compositors, or the "devil," step up and ask for copy, or whether the proof is read, or if either is done, you should, by all means, ask what the article is about, and insist upon seeing it. Of course the editor will read it for you, and profit by your opinion as to its fitness to go into the columns of the paper.

After thus entertaining the editor, step into the composing room and ask each one of the hands as many questions as to the cases, letter, &c., as may be agreeable to yourself. Then begin to whistle. All printers are fond of whistling. Give them at least three or four jigs. Then ask the foreman whether he hasn't a quarter or so, to treat? If you don't do that he will feel slighted if he is a true man. Before leaving the office you should take hold of the hand press—give it a pull and let it fly back, just to see how it works. If possible give the power press a turn and don't forget to examine everything in the shape of matter on the stone, even if you should knock some of it into pi—that will only put the patience of the printer to a fair test. When you leave the office, be sure to promise another visit by to-morrow or next day, and our word for it you will not be forgotten by the printer for a long while.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CURTAIN GOODS.—In another part of the paper, the reader will find the advertisement of Mr. L. E. Walraven, No. 719 Chestnut St., Philad'a. which we deem especially worthy the attention of our patrons. Mr. Walraven's marked enterprise in this department has secured for his establishment an immense business, and from the extent and elegance of the stock which he now offers his patrons (we speak from observation) his trade this season will scarcely be surpassed by any other similar house in the Union. Of course, no one of taste intending to purchase goods of this class will do so without examining this splendid stock.

SAMBURG PORT WINE.—This new article of American Wine is meeting with uncommon favor in European circles, and highly esteemed by the best physicians in this country. Mr. Speer, who has spent years in traveling, first came across this grape in Oporto, which he is now successfully cultivating in this country, from which he makes his celebrated wine. The following is a testimonial we saw from the New York Hospital;

NEW YORK, NOV. 14.

I am using Speer's "Samburg Port Wine," and find it to be an excellent tonic and gentle stimulant, and as such I believe it preferable to the commercial port, and all other wines, as it possesses their tonic properties without the deleterious effect caused by their impurities. It is also very palatable, and this is a recommendation to many, especially females.

S. S. HARRIS, M. D.,
New York Hospital.

This is an excellent article for family use, and for females. Our druggists have it for sale.

Sold by H. E. Slaymaker, No. 31 East King street.

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

LANCASTER, SATURDAY, Nov. 4th, 1865.

Butter, per pound	45c.
Eggs, per dozen	35c.
Lard, per pound	20@25c.
Chicks, per pair, (live)	90c.
Chickens, (live,) per pair	75@1.00
do. (dressed,) "	90@$1.25
Turkeys, pys piece	$1.50
Potatoes, per bushel	50c.
Potatoes, per ½-peck	8c.
Sweet Potatoes, per half peck	25c.
Apples, per ½-peck	25@40c.
Turnips, " "	5@8c.
Onions	10c.
Cabbage, per head	3@5c.
Celery, per bunch	5@10c.
Apple-Butter, per pint	18@20c.
" per crock	$1.25
Tomatoes, per ½ peck	10c.
Beef, per pound	16@20c.
Veal, " "	15@20c.
Pork, " "	20c.
Beef, " " per quarter	14@15c.
Veal, " " "	12@15c.
Pork, " " "	18@20c.
Lamb, " " "	20c.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STOCK REPORT.—The following is the amount of stock received at the Outer Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the week ending Monday, November 6th:

W. H. Kelley	80	head cattle.
Boreman & Co	22	" "
D. Doster	54	" "
J. Minnich	14	" "
J. Zug	42	" "
J. R. Forney	21	" "
D. Shriner	21	" "
G. W. Marks	62	" "
D. Bare	23	" "
G. Diller	85	" "
J. McLain	127	" "
M. Connell	20	" "
J. Mohler	20	" "
McPherson & Co	40	" "
T. Coates	123	" "
T. Ashton	41	" "
E. Longenecker	134	" "
J. Philips	80	" "
T. Rakestraw	76	" "
G. W. Marks	320	" sheep.
T. Ashton	170	" "
J. Barr	63	" hogs.
J. Awsley	79	" "
E. Longenecker	120	" "
P. Huddle	16	" horses.
C. Hershey	7	" "
" "	3	" mules.

LANCASTER GRAIN MARKET, MONDAY, November 6, 1865:

Family flour, ℔ bar	$10 00
Extra.....do.....do	9 50
Superfine.do.....do	8 75
Wheat (white) ℔ bus	2 30
Wheat (red).....do	2 00@ 2 10
Rye.....do	1 10
Corn (new).....do	65@ 70
Oats .....do	50
Whiskey, per gallon	2 33

For the Intelligencer.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On the 11th of October, 1865, the following communication appeared in your paper:

For the Intelligencer.

Thomas Collins, Esq., one of the County Commissioners of Lancaster county, residing in Colerain township, at present owns two farms, one containing 102 acres and the other 100 acres; also, one mill lot, containing 26 acres. The said Thomas Collins lately sold two farms—one containing 100 acres and the other 105 acres. All these farms are in a high state of cultivation, and yet the said Thomas Collins pays no tax for money at interest, returned no income for 1863, and only $58 for 1864. A strong Union man, urging every person to vote the Union ticket—in favor of retrenchment and reform—one of the guardians of the treasury of the county funds.

Will the Lancaster *Examiner* please enlighten the public? A little light on the matter, if you please, Jack.

A TAX-PAYER.

The object of the foregoing communication is plain and simple, whether the facts therein contained are true or false. Yet it is exceedingly strange that nearly one whole month has passed by, and so far as Jack the invincible is concerned, as well as Mr. Collins himself, the public have not been enlightened. This is certainly a most singular circumstance, for if it be true, it is due to the public that it should be thoroughly ventilated. If it should, however, be false, then great injustice is done to the accused, and the public should be immediately enlightened in the matter. Be it as it may, however, there seems to be something the matter somewhere.

Mr. Collins has drawn over $800 from the County Treasury in 1864, for services rendered as one of the Commissioners of Lancaster county. That sum alone would be $142 more than he returned to the Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the same year. Thus, after deducting the sum of $600 (the amount exempt under act of Congress) from the amount received from the County Treasury, viz: $800 would leave a balance of $200 subject to taxation; then deducting $58, the sum returned, will leave a balance of $142 unaccounted for from the above sum of $800, to say nothing about any income of the real estate owned by Mr Collins, or the proceeds derived from the sale of the two farms as referred to in the foregoing communication. It is an old saying and a true one, that "figures will not lie."

Now, as Jack's mind is perhaps too much taken up with the subject of electing a member of the Legislature to fill the vacancy which has recently occurred, I suppose no serious harm could possibly result by troubling your neighbor of the *Express* to assume the task, and enlighten the honest tax-payers of the county.

A TAX-PAYER.

The Plague at Hand.

Arrival of the Steamer Atlanta from London and Havre with Twenty Cases of Cholera on Board—Sixteen Deaths During the Voyage—Over Fifty Cases of Cholera while Making the Trip—Twenty Cholera Patients Still on Board.

From Saturday's New York World.

The cholera, so long feared and expected, has finally sailed over the sea and grimly taken up its camp just outside our city. Down in the lower bay a steamer flaunts the threatening hospital flag of warning, and in its infected hold reeks the poisonous contagion. The demon of the pestilence counts his victims there and bides his time to rush abroad for new fields and conquests.

There were rumors whispered about the city on Thursday evening at a late hour, but the press was unwilling to cause what might be a false alarm, so uncertain were the outgivings. The fact of the arrival of a steamer with cholera on board is now so certain and partially known that it is better to spread the whole facts before the public.

In doing so, there is one consolation: the assurance that the cholera, as it has appeared on that steamship, is eminently susceptible to treatment and is quite curable.

ARRIVAL OF THE INFECTED STEAMSHIP.

About seven o'clock on Thursday evening, the steamship Atlanta, of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall's Liverpool line, arrived in the lower bay, from London and Havre, with five hundred and four steerage and forty-eight cabin passengers. She came up to the quarantine landing, off Staten Island, and let go her anchor.

THE CHOLERA DURING THE TRIP.

It appears that most of the passengers were taken on board at Havre. The Atlanta left London on the 10th and Havre on the 12th. The majority of the Havre passengers came in the steerage, and from some of them the cholera developed. On the first day out, a child was taken severely sick. The disease rapidly developed, and the symptoms soon showed unmistakably the presence of cholera. On the next day the child died. The body was sunk in the ocean, and the ship went on from that moment a floating pest-house, freighted with the most terrible weapons of death.

The surgeon, it is said, thought proper, to avoid alarm, to conceal the fact from the passengers, that cholera was the cause of death, although some of the more intelligent suspected it to be so. Efforts were made, however, to disinfect the ship, and keep it in as clean a condition as possible; also, to enforce sanitary regulations among the passengers.

FILTHY CONDITION OF THE STEERAGE.

To a great extent this was found impossible. Many of the steerage passengers seemed to delight in being as filthy as possible, and kept their quarters in the worst possible condition. They manifested but little anxiety, even after the presence of cholera became well known.

BURIALS AT SEA.

One after another others began to sicken. Another and another death occurred, generally after brief attacks, and the dead were buried in the ocean in less than an hour after they had breathed their last, the usual burial services at sea being held in each case.

THE CHOLERA CURABLE.

Fifty or sixty cases of attacks of cholera, it is said, occurred during the voyage. Of this number fifteen died and the remainder recovered after a more or less severe illness. The fact of the recovery of so many, most of whom seemed to entirely regain their former health, is another evidence of the fact stated by Dr. Sayre, at a previous meeting of the Health Commissioners, that cholera in its incipient stages is nearly always curable. If they could recover in the close, filthy, and unventilated hold of a crowded ship, rocking and swaying on the waves, there would seem to be every chance for successful treatment in any ordinarily well regulated part of a town or city.

At the time when the assistant health officer first visited the Atlanta, there were eleven steerage passengers prostrated by the disease, and others presented the symptoms in a comparatively mild form. Most of them seemed to bear their sufferings with much fortitude, and all kept their spirits up in a manner that must have materially assisted to lessen the effect of the contagion.

THE ATLANTA SENT TO THE LOWER BAY.

Orders were at once given for the Atlanta to proceed to the lower bay, which were promptly carried out, and the infected vessel now remains fifteen miles outside the city.

THE PASSENGERS NOT ALARMED.

The passengers are all detained on board. They don't exhibit any unusual alarm, but, on the contrary, beguile the time in various occupations and amusements. When the health officer visited her he found some singing, and in the cabin a group of passengers were entertaining themselves by listening to music from an accordeon, by one of their number. They were careful concerning their diet and habits, but it seemed to be tacity agreed that they were not to be frightened nor to allow their conversation to dwell on the fearful subject of pestilence among them. No cases of cholera occurred among the cabin passengers, the disease being confined exclusively to the steerage.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP SENT DOWN.

The hospital-ship Falcon, or Florence Nightingale, has been withdrawn from her station in the lower bay since the 19th, as it seemed to be supposed there would be no more occupation for her during the winter. She was therefore laid up at Red Hook, foot of Van Brunt street, Brooklyn. As soon as possible, however, on ascertaining the existence of cholera, orders were sent to fit out the Nightingale with the necessary stores and provisions, and send her down to take off the sick from the Atlanta. This work was commenced yesterday, and it is expected that she will be down there by this morning, in charge of Dr. Theodore Walser. No communication with the ships will be allowed, except, of course, by the physicians, and arrangements have been made for furnishing from day to day a list of those sick and dead, and an account of the condition generally.

THE CONDITION LAST EVENING.

Up to last evening nineteen deaths had occurred on the Atlanta, and two patients were in a state of "collapse," which betokens immediate dissolution. There were then twenty cases of cholera on board.

ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The Commissioners of Health will probably issue an address to the public in a few days. In the meantime they say that, charged with the all-important duty of protecting the public health, they have to announce that the cholera has appeared on our shores. They deem it their duty to apprise the public of the approach of danger, and pledge themselves to make known all such facts connected with the spread or diminution of the disease as may come to their knowledge. They warn the community to disregard all rumors, and to rely on the facts as made public from time to time by the commissioners themselves. No case of cholera has yet occurred within the city. The commissioners pledge themselves that, so far as a rigid quarantine is of avail, they will prevent the introduction of the disease within the city. All proper arrangements are being made to guard the city against the spread of cholera should it be introduced, and they call on all citizens to join with them in the work in which they all have a common stake. They urge on every one the importance of attending to the cleanliness of their houses and yards, and their own persons, of avoiding all excesses, of seeing that their apartments are properly ventilated, of refraining from excessive exercise, and of maintaining mental quietude; and on the approach of the disease—the presence of which is always indicated by diarrhœa and lassitude—of immediately assuming a horizontal position, of keeping the body warm, and of freeing the mind from all anxiety.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

In connection with this subject the following, from an English paper, may be found of interest:

Dr. Bullar, physician to the Royal South Hants Infirmary, publishes the results of his treatment of a case of cholera which came under his notice on the 14th. The case was that of a laborer, forty-two years of age, who, when Dr. Bullar saw him, was in the collapsed stage of the disease, livid and cold, and his pulse hardly perceptible. The doctor had him immediately seated in a hip bath of very hot water, with three-quarters of a pound of powdered mustard in it, placing his feet in a hot water foot bath, with a quarter of a pound of mustard. The water was as hot as the hands could bear, almost scalding hot, and some little force and much persuasion were necessary to keep him in at first from its heat. In half an hour he had become warmer, his face less livid and not collapsed, his pulse stronger. He was put to bed with hot tins to his hands and feet, well covered with blankets, and felt comfortable and wishing to sleep. In an hour there was so much reaction that there were good hopes; in four hours he was safe and on Sunday he was going on very well. While in the bath he drank as much milk and water with lumps of ice in it as he could take, in the intervals he swallowed small lumps of ice, and after reaction plenty of weak broth and iced milk, and the feverish reaction the next day was slight.

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