LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, November 6th, 1865. JAMES F. DOWNEY is authorized to receive money and subscriptions, and to contract for advertising and job work for us. Cooper, Sanderson & Co.

THE President's Message was received at this office at 71 o'clock last night, and we have the pleasure of laying it before our readers at an early hour this morn-

The President's Message.

We lav before our readers this morn ing the first Annual Message of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; and we are glad to say that we can heartily commend it throughout. It has been looked for with intense anx iety, and it will be read with the greatest avidity. We do not think we praise it overmuch, when we say it is just such a document as the times demand. The nation looked to th President for help and guidance in this hour of trouble, and it rejoices that it has not looked thus in vain. He has uttered words of wisdom which will commend themselves to every conser

vative man in the country. The President in the commencement of his message alludes to the formation of the Constitution, pronounces it the greatest work ever perfected by human hands, and avows his determination to be guided in all his official acts by its wise and comprehensive provisions.

The country will rejoice to see that the President declares his intention to adhere firmly to the policy of restoration, as announced at an early period of his administration, and as employed by him in every step he has taken in the great work devolved upon him. While lenouncing the extreme doctrine of State sovereignty, on which the leaders of the rebellion based the right of secession, he declares that "the maintenance of the Union" brings with it " the support of the State Government in all their rights." On this question he takes no step backward.

He concludes his remarks upon this important subject with the following emphatic words, which are full of wis-

"The brings with it the perpetuity of the States; their mutual relation makes us what we are, and in our political sys-tem their connexion is inclissoluble. The whole cannot exist without the parts nor the parts without the whole, as the Constitution of the United as the constitution of the tinted States en-dures, the States will endure; the destruc-tion of the one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the preservation of the other."

He attacks and completely demolishes the impracticable theories of the radical leaders of the Republican party, and shows the extreme foolishness and the very dangerous tendencies of their policy. He proves conclusively that a continued military rule of the North over the South would ruin all our prospects of peace and prosperity, and lead to the establishment of a despotism on the ruins of our republic. He says:

"The true theory is, that all pretended acts son, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign Power. The States attempting to Power. The States attempting to seeed placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished—their functions suspended, but not destroyed."

He declares himself satisfied with the results of his policy so far as it has been put into practical operation: and insists upon but one indispensable conditionthe adoption by the revolted States of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. He says:

"The adoption of the amendment reunites us beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it makes of us once more a united people, renewed and strengthened,

Speaking of the admission of the Southern members to Congress, he says: "The amendment to the Constitut he amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives. House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, re-

turns, and qualifications of your own In that language, if we interpret it aright, we read the clear intimation that, in the opinion of the President, such States as have complied with the terms of his restoration policy, are clearly entitled to their seats in the Halls of Congress; and that any factious oppo-

sition would be regarded by him as unconstitutional and revolutionary. He denounces treason as the highest crime known to the law, but declares: "Persons who are charged with its com-

mission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the That shows that the end of Military

Commissions and all unlawful tribunals is at hand; and the country will rejoice to hear it.

drew Johnson and his chosen policy.-His speeches were strongly condemna-On the question of negro suffrage he tory of the President's course of action, re-affirms his former position, and most and were full of bitterness. It is not clearly demonstrates that neither he nor difficult to foretell what manner of speech Congress have either the right or the will be made by him on the offering of power to prescribe the qualifications for the resolutions which he is expected to voters in any State. In this matter, frame and present. He will be as wideto use his own emphatic language, ly radical, and as vindictive and unrehe "took for his counsel the Con-stitution itself, the interpretations of South, as he showed himself to be in his South, as he showed himself to be in his that instrument by its authors and their | Lancaster and Gettysburg speeches. It cotemporaries, and recent legislation by is sure men of like stamp with himself Congress." He shows the absurdity of will make up the proposed joint comthe demand made by the radicals by mittee of fifteen, "who are to inquire the following clear statement of the into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States

A concession of the elective franchise to "A concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle, and Western in the Northern. Middle, and Western States, not less than in the Southern and Southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been expected. policy of the President, and in strict have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitu-tion or laws of the United States would have warranted."

This, 'we hope, will be regarded as a final settlement of one point on which contest thus thrust upon him. He has the radicals rely for keeping up their the power to subdue and completely baneful agitation. But that they will crush these radical revolutionists, who yield their views, or come up the supare to-day the bitterest enemies of the port of the President in his policy, country. If he has the manhood in him we do not believe. They are which is necessary to the occasion, he deeply committed to their will boldly press his own wise and juown ruinous doctrines. Between them dicious policy. Should he take such a and Andrew Johnson there must be stand, and make the war short, sharp war from this hour, unless they back and decisive, he will compel a large square down from the action they have portion of the Republican members of taken since Congress has been in ses-Congress to cut loose from the Sumner sion, short as the time has been. and Stevens faction; and he can thus In such a fight a vast majority of force the defeat of their proposed the people of both sections will schemes in Congress. Should he prove stand by and sustain the President, unable to do this, which we do not beand he will find no warmer friends anylieve possible, he can safely appeal to where, so long as he remains true to his the country, with the positive assurance own policy, than in the Democratic | that the people will stand firmly by him, party. and return a conservative House at the

So much for the domestic policy of the Message. We shall take occasion to either case he will have triumphed glo-lepeak of the other topics of which it riously, have done his whole duty, have secured the best interests of the nation.

Congressional electron of the like of twenty-five of the use of twenty-five of the secured for the use of twenty-five of these cars to bring oil to Erfe. It is the beginning of a new era in oil trans-lectron of the secured for the use of twenty-five of the secured for the use of twenty-five of the county and Mr. Golden will represent the Common-portation.

Will the Radicals Back Down? Will the radicals back down? That the question. Will Greeley, and Chase, and Sumner, and Stevens, and Wade and Wilson, and the whole crew of the radical leaders, abandon their theories and quietly subside? Will they cease to agitate the question of negro suffrage? Will they forbear to misquote their favorite maxim from the Declaration of Independence, and cease o demand equality for the negro? Will these great moral reformers succumb to ery of party expediency, sink their oasted principles, surrender all pretensions to honesty, and show to the world

men and women

battle-fields as if it were the most de-

and merciless civil war; heard the

light, and gloried in destruction and de-

men will consent to be made the cats'

and wish to retain it would have them:

not control the most reliable Republi-

the real leaders of the Republican party

come the mere subservient and super-

the days of its supremacy will be num

Democratic party will speedily come

into power, and the country will rejoice

The Radicals Declare War upon the

President.

The proceedings of the Republican

Congressional caucus, which was held

on Saturday evening, are not calculated

to encourage the true friends of the

Union. It is plain that the radicals are

in the ascendant. The resolution pass-

ed is equivalent to a declaration of wa

upon the restoration policy of President

wide at the very start, Thad. Stevens is

selected to move the resolution in the

House. His views and policy have

been paraded to the world in two

speeches made during the late campaign

n this State, the first in this city, the

second at Gettysburg. He stands in di-

rect and complete antagonism to An-

of America, and to report whether they,

or any of them, are entitled to be repre-

sented in Congress." The nature of the

report is as well known now as if al-

ready laid before the country in print.

It will be in direct opposition to the

conformity to the views of Stevens,

It remains to be seen how Andrew

Johnson will conduct himself in the

Congressional election of next fall, In

Sumner, & Co.

Johnson; and, as if to make the breach

men of their organization?

groes to their fate?

course pursued by the radicals on th opening of the House, and of the debate petween Brooks and Stevens. We give portion of the report: that they are no better than the lowes hucksters in partisan politics? Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved that the House now proceed to the election of They are firmly pledged not to aban-Speaker.

Mr. Maynard—Before that is done I wish ion the "irrepressible conflict" until to say a few words.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, called him

anxiety.

all men are recognized as equal. They have solemnly avowed their determina-The Clerk informed Mr. Maynard that tion not to rest until the rightof suffrage is conferred upon the negro, and all civil 10 could not recognize any gentleman whos name was not on the roll.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, hoped that the disabilities removed from his shoulders. To stop short of that, they declare,

and the state of t would be to leave the whole African race in this country in a condition not better than that of the slavery, from which they have been released by means of a most gigantic war waged in their see, for if Tennessee is not in the Union, and is not a loyal State, but her citizens aliens behalf. On this subject they grow elois not a loyal State, but her citizens aliens and foreigners, by what right does the President of the United States occupy his place in the White House? He repeated, that he trusted the gentlemen would have the privilege to be heard, for if the precedent now proposed be established, the Clerk would in effect give the law to the House, merely by arbitrary will, and thus make himself omnipotent. quent. Their vows are registered in heaven, or elsewhere. They have sworn by all they hold sacred, not to abandon the great struggle in which they are engaged; never to stop short of the accomplishment of their cherished purposes. To do so, they avow, would be basenes

and have made himself the most popu-

lar man in the country. He has a grea

opportunity before him. . What will h

do with it? The people are anxiously

waiting to see. Probably his message

bate between Brooks and Stevens

have the full account of the arbitrar

ipotent. Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, called the gen Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, called the gentleman to order.

The Clerk said the gentleman was proceeding in order. Mr. Brooks responded—When the gentleman knows me better in the House, he will always find that I proceed in order. We ought to know who have a right to vote before we proceed with the organization. If the gentleman (Mr. Maynard) is not from a State in the Union, what man is loyal? During the darkest period of the war, while he was an exile from Tennessee, I heard his eloquent voice on the St. Lawrence, urging my State to discharge its whole duty to the country; and here are honorable gentlemen who will not permit him to be heard, though he holds in his hand a certificate from the Governor of Tennessee. Neither has the Clerk read the names of the members elect from Virginia. I mean old and not Western Virginia, over which Governor Pierpont has presided and still progider, and to which unparalelled; a crime in the sight of high heaven, and a wanton betrayal of all the best interests and the most sacred rights of millions of loyal black If they mean one-half of what they say, these radicals are terribly in earnest. If they are not the veriest liars, the basest and shabbiest of political tricksters, consummate cheats, and the most cowardly of poltroons, they will stand by the principles they have avowed, and make war in their behalf against all who oppose. We cannot believe they will back squaredown. We rather choose to regard them as honest but ginia, over which Governor Pierpont ha presided and still presides, and to which position he was elected during the war, and whose loyalty is unquestioned. By what right has the Virginia delegation been excluded? I want the Clerk to tell me. He has given no reason for it. I will yield the floor to enable him to answer the question. The Clerk replied—If it is the desire of the House, I will give the reasons.

Mr. Stevens (in his seat)—The House know it all and door were the season. presided and still presides, and to which misguided fanatics; men who will follow their political creed to its legitimate results regardless of consequences. Such has been their course in the past, To destroy slavery they were willing to deluge the nation in blood. Men who had professed to be religiously opposed to war gloated over slaughter with al-

Mr. Stevens (in his seat)—The House know it all, and don't want the reasons. most fiendish delight. They snuffed The Clerk said that what he had done wa The Clerk said that what he had done was in view of his duty, and he was willing to let the record stand. Mr. Brooks, resuming, said it was known to some but not to all, that the State of Louisiana was here last Congress, by permission of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens,) who gave his assent to the record; but now Louisiana is excluded. The Republicans then admitted two members from Louisiana. the smell of fresh blood from reeking licious incense; gloried in all the horrid barbarities of the most relentless groans of the dying with dehen admitted two members from Louisian nd now the Clerk assumed the respond solation. Can it be possible that these bility of excluding the members elect from that State. Why this inconsistency of ac-tion as well as absurdity?

ion as well as absurdity?

Mr. Washburn, Ill., reminded the House that on the occasion to which the gentleman referred, the Clerk put the names of the two Lovingues. paws for a set of greedy and unprincipled politicians now? Will they be content to abandon all their boasted he two Louisiana members on the roll.— hey did not vote for Speaker, and the orinciples, and to become the mere ools of a set of hungry officials, whose louse sometime after refused to let them be only desire is to reap the pecuniary re-Mr. Brooks-That was after the Speaker wards of office? Will they be as supple

was chosen.

Mr. Washburne—They were never memand as pliant as those who hold power bers.
Mr. Brooks—But they gave their votes for Speaker without objection from the Republicans. The gentieman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) did not want to hear the reasons of the Object. Will they sink all semblance of manhood? Will they abandon the loyal ne-Mr. Stevens) did not want to hear the rea-ons of the Clerk. This was not parliamen-They must either be guilty of such tary. Tennessee, Louisiana and Virginia were all to be excluded without debate after unparalelled meanness, or they must passing a resolution in caucus excluding members from certain States without dis consent to see the party with which they have acted divided and destroyed. The recent elections show that they can-Mr. Stevens-1 rise to a point of order. It

was once held that on the assembling of members on the first day of the session, no can States. The people are not yet her business was in order except a motion to organize by the election of officers.

Mr. Brooks—I trust the gentleman will not be impatient. I would say to him, 'Strike, but first hear.' The action of the Clerk is to be carried on without debate. In ready to endorse the doctrine of negro suffrage and negro equality. What will those who believe in it do? They are the whole history of the country, and throughout its revolutionary period, there is no record of violence more flagrant than that which is proposed to be visited on the minority of this House by the exclusion of fifty-seven Representatives and that on Will they lower their standard, and beserviceable tools of the less honest that which is Foundation of this House by the excussion of fifty-seven Representatives, and that, too, without debate. I would ask the gentleman do not believe they will. We cannot think so meanly of them. introduce the joint resolutions which was approved in the Republicon caucus? Thope We expect to see them plant them-

solves squarely upon their principles, e will inform us. [Voices on the Republican side—"Don't with the firm resolve to sink or swim [voices on the Republican side..." Don't tell. Don't answer him."]

Mr. Stevens...Oh, I have no objection to answering. It will be introduced by me at the proper time. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Brooks said the gentleman from Pennsylvania understood the purport of the ancient maxim that "language is given to us to conceal our ideas," The proper time to which the gentleman alluded was in antiquation of the measurement of the recognition. with them. That they will go under we have no doubt. The white men of this nation will not agree to place the negro upon a political and social level with themselves. But we believe the radical leaders of the Republican party will make the fight on that issue. They to which the gentleman alluded was in anticipation of the message in order that the gentleman might throw himself in opposition to it, to place before the country a quasicondemnation of the President. He (Mr. Brooks) was not the President's vindicator except where on the record he presented principles in accordance with his own. He moved that the gentleman from Tennessee, he allowed to prison his cardentials. have sworn they will, and we believe they intend to do what they say. We do not believe they will be deterred by the assurance that they will be left in a minority. We regard it as a fixed fact that the Republican party cannot long remain united, unless it adopts the po-litical creed of the radicais. If it does be allowed to present his credentials as a member elect from the State of Tennesses and that his name be placed upon the roll.

Mr. Stevens—"I rise to a point of order, that the motion is inadmissible, the motion for the election of Speaker now being in order." bered; if it does not it will be divided and destroyed. In either event the

The Clerk ruled that was a good point of Mr. Maynard—"I appeal to the gentle-

man to listen to me for a few minutes."

Mr. Stevens—"I cannot yield to any gentleman who is not a member of this Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor for the purpose, as he said, of ex-plaining; but Mr. Stevens objected, remark-ing a man cannot explain anything never

The Clerk reminded Mr. Brooks, he could ot yield the floor if objection was made or could he yield it excepting for purposes f explanation or debate on the pending f explanation or debate on the p

motion.

Mr. Brooks replied, he did not regard the proceedings as parliamentary and expressed his regret that such a dangerous precedent was about to be established.

Mr. Johnson wished to propound a question. It related to making up the roll, which was the first star to expression. tion. It related to making up the ron, which was the first step to organization.

The Clerk held that had no reference to the clerk held that had no reference to the control of the contr The Clerk held that had no reference to the election of Speaker, which was the pending motion, and Mr. Stevens moved the previous question on the motion to proceed to the election of Speaker, and Mr. Johnson proposed to submit a motion which would take precedence of the motion of his colleague, Mr. Stevens. He wished to move that the name of the gentleman from Tennessee, who holds the credentials, be placed upon the roll.

upon the roll.

The Clerk decided the motion out of order.
The House, under the operation of the previous question, agreed to the motion of Mr. Morrill, that the House now proceed to

The Rotary Oil Car. The Erie Dispatch says of this invention: On Wednesday we examined Myers' rotary oil car, which came from Miller with oil in bulk as discharged into its cylinders from the pipe through which oil is carried from Pithole to Miller. It consists of two cylinders, each five feet two inches in eternal diameter and six feet long, having a capacity of forty-five barrels to each cylinder. The cylinder which contains the oil is surrounded by another, with a space of one inch between, while the heads and sides are firmly riveted and corked as tight as possible. A strong tire encircles the ends of each cylinder, making a wheel six feet in diameter, which treads the track, and upon which the weight of the whole freight train rests. No weight rests upon the journals at the ends of the cylinders except that of the wooden frame which constitutes the platform, to which are attached the couplings, brakes, &c. It occupies a space of eighteen feet in length upon the track, and the two cylinders together carry ninety barrels of oil. In consequence of the absence of friction, heavy frame work, braces, etc., the apparatus is so light upon the track as to be easily moved by one man, and about double the quantity as can be transported by the same power on the old method. There is no leakage, on the old method. There is no reading, breakage, cooperage, sartage, freight on empty barrels, &c., connected with this method of transportation, and it will make a saving of at least \$2.49 on every torty-two gallons of oil shipped by it to New York. Y. M. Thompson has arranged for the use of twenty-five

John Cessna's Conduct on the Reed Case. The Bedford Gazette, which carefully abstained from saying anything to pre judice public opinion prior to the trial

of John P. Reed, Jr., has, in its last iswill give us some light on the subject. sue the following account of the man-We look for it with mingled hope and ner in which John Cessna conducted himself in the case. No man who reads it, and it will be eagerly read, can fail to Arbitrary Conduct of the Radicals -- Deregard the course of Mr. Cessna as most unprofessional and disgraceful. Serious The Philadelphia morning papers s the charges made are, we have no doubt of their entire truthfulness. The Gazette savs :

The most conspicuous part borne in the trial of young Reed, was that taken by John Cessna, Esq., one of the counl for the prosecution. From the time of the killing until the moment of acquittal, like a blood-hound in pursuit of is quarry, he was upon the track of the eeds. When the fatal shot was fired, the crack of the pistol brought him in "at the death," and after young Reed had surrendered himself to the sheriff. he marched to the jail at the head of a ob, and with the froth of his malignant heart boiling over at his mouth, yelled like an incarnate devil, "Hang him! When the coroner's inquest was hell upon the body of Crouse, he went before the jury as counsel and harangued them in favor of the finding he desired, a proceeding without parallel in all the annals of juriproduces. risprudence. When the case came up at September sessions, he resorted to all the expedients of the pettifogger's trickery, to obtain a continuance; moving to quash the array of jurors, though the iury had been drawn in the sam ner, in a hundred previous capital cases; and finally swearing the case off by making an affidavit to the absence of important witnesses. And just here, let us look at this affidavit of Mr. We find him swearing that 'John Williams,' "—— Howsare,'
'Mrs. M. S. Hoke," "Wm. J. Camp. "Lizzie Long and Lizzie Gordon were "material to a trial of the case."
Upon this oath of Mr. Cessna, the Court
continued the trial to November sessions. Now, not one of these witnesses, except John Williams, did Mr. Cessna produce at the trial last week, though he had three months time in which have them brought here. We are informed that when Cessua made his oath, John Williams was not far away, and that he appeared and testified before the Grand Jury at September sessions. Wm. J. Campbell was in attendance at the trial, last week, but this important witness was not even called to the stand by Mr. Cessna. Why Mrs. Hoke, — Howsare and the two Lizzies were not forthcoming, is, doubtless, best known to the "affiant" who swore that their testimony was "material to a trial of the case." But, the blackest page in all the dark history of this man Cessna's con-

a creature, who fain would blacken and blast the reputation of others with false hood? Had all the evidence offered by the defence, been admitted by the Court the criminality of poor Crouse would have been considerably relieved by the revelation of the fact that he believed that as an officer, he had the right to kill John P. Reed, Jr. What gave Crouse this false and bloody notion? Let us see. We quote from the bill of exceptions sealed by the Court to the counsel for the defence : "The counsel for the defence offer prove that Crouse said he would kill Reed

nection with this Reed case, is yet to be

the fellow's malignity and pity for those

who must share his shame, almost constrain us to forbear. Yet, why should

we hesitate to tell the truth concerning

written. Contempt for the meanness of

if ever he returned to Bedford; that he had authority to kill him; that he was not acting blindly, but that JOHN CESSNA had told him that he would not be hurt if he killed him. Counsel for Commonwealth object; objections sustained by the Court and bill of exceptions sealed." The evidence which the defence intended to produce under this proposition, was that of some five witne

respectable and worthy men, who were ready to swear that Crouse, at various times, in October, 1864, and at later periods, declared that he would kill Reed, if he ever returned, and when counseled not to do so, that he would say, "I know what I am doing; I am not acting blindly; I have a right to kill him;" and at least one of these witnesses would have sworn that Crosaid to him that John Cessna had told him that he could kill the Reed boys and he couldn't be hurt for it. We will give the testimony of this witness as taken the testimony of this witness as taken down by counsel for the defence at a private examination of witnesses. It is as follows:

as follows:

"After the election last fall (1864) I was talking to John P. Reed. Sr., on business near his office; Jacob Crouse passed, while we were talking, towards the Washington Hotel; I afterwards met Crouse, on the same day. He asked me what Reed had said about him. I told him be had not said anything; that we were talking about business. He said he believed Reed had said something about him, that he was not ress. He said he beneved reed had some inething about him, that he was not oleased with him, that he had heard some that he (Crouse) had made of the threats that he (Crouse) had made about his boys. He said he had threatened about his boys. He said he had threatened to kill them, and that he would kill them yet. I told him he should not do so; that he might get into difficulties. He said, no, he wouldn't; that he never vent into anything blindly; that JOHN CESSNA had told him he had a right to kill him, as an officer, and that he couldn't, or shouldn't be hurt; and he said if he (John P. Reed, Jr.,) ever came back he would kill him."

This statement, vende re interest.

This statement needs no interpretation; it speaks for itself.

And now what shall be said of the lawyer who heads a mob, and, foaming at the mouth like a madman, demands that a prisoner shall be lynched; goes before a Coroner's jury to plead for a verdict; who moves for a postponement of a trial, upon his own oath that witnesses material to the issue, are absent, which witnesses, though within his reach, he subsequently produce; who advises as Jacob Crouse declared he was advised? What shall be said of the politician who goes over the State, traducing his neighbors by statements that they murdered provost marshals; making capital out of the blood of the man who declared that this mountebank had guaranteed him imounity, if he killed Reed; electioneer ing at the expense of the reputation of man whose guilt, or innocence, was yet to be established? Nay, more. What is to be thought (for tongue cannot utter a just description of such infamy) of the hristian who sits in the pew just behind you, taking the sacramental wine from the same cup in which you drink spiritual fellowship with him, and who, demand your blood, even though he does it in the garb of his pronevertheless finds it in his heart to though fession? What a libel upon the legal profession! What a disgrace to the political arena! What a shame to the church of the meek and lowly Jesus! The pettifogger, the mountebank and the hypocrite all combined in one na-ture; who shall describe the ineffable meanness, the contemptible trickery, the unutterable baseness of a compound

Exciting Trial in Armstrong County... A homicide case which is exciting a great deal-of interest, is to be placed on trial in Armstrong county this week .-The parties accused are a man named Kilgore and his father and sister, charged with the murder of the wife of Kilgore. The body of the deceased was found in an advanced stage of decomposition, on the 17th of last July, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Rosston, and suspicion rested on the parties mentioned as having been the means of her death. The facts seem to be these:

During Kilgore's absence in the army, it is alleged his wife became false to him. Upon his return they agreed to seperate, and steps were taken towards securing a divorce. They met acci-dentally, at a circus, in Kittanning, and were seen going away together, after which the wife was not seen alive, but which the wife was not seen alive, but her body discovered, as stated, fifteen days afterwards. It appears that they proceeded together as far as Crooked Creek, near Rosston, she going to the right, crossing a bridge, and he to the eft, as was observed by two men. Upon flat piece of ground, under a tree, was ound the woman's bonnet, shawl, parasol and a portion of her dress, and twenty-five feet therefrom, upon a steep leclivity, lay the body.

The body was so far decomposed that

it was impossible to tell whether vio-lence had been used or not. The precipice down which the woman fell about seventy-five feet high.
The father and sister of Kilgore are indicted as accessory before the fact. M Swartzwelder, Esq., has been obtained

roclamation by the President-The Writ of Habeas Corpus Partially Re-The following proclamation has just

een issued by the President of the United States of America: WHEREAS, By the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 13th day of September, 1863, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was, in certain cases therein set forth, suspended throughout the United States and whereas the reasons for that sus pension may be regarded as having ceased in some of the States and Terri-

tories Now, therefore, be it known that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the suspens and all proclamations and orders sus pending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in the States and Territories of the United States are revoked and annulled, excepting as to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi ana, Arkansas and Texas, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona In witness whereof, I have hereuntosetmy hand and

the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this lst day of December, 1865, and of the in-dependence of the United States of imerica the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the Presiden WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

General Grant in Richmond. General Grant left Washington on the 7th and arrived in Richmond the same day. He is going as far South as Charleston. The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald says he spoke

out very plainly in regard to the Mexi-

can question while in Richmond. The

following is the language attributed to

him: General Grant emphatically says that the advent of Maximilian to the pretended throne of Mexico was a part of the rebellion, and his immediate expulsion should be a part of its history. This opinion, which was several months citizens and the same of the same part of its history. This opinion, which was several months since given to the public as the opinion of Major General Sheridan, was but the reflection of Gen. Grant's well known views.

The Lieutenant General freely affirms that he does not become former in this Mark.

that he does not know France in this Mexican question; that France did not ask our consent to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and we should see consent to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and we should not consult that Power in resestablishing the republic of Mexico. He further holds that it is simply a question between us and the de facto government of Mexico. We recognize the republic of Mexico as the de jure government, and we are bound to accord to that government the protection of our arms. He says France has no right to fight us on this question, it being simply a question between Maximilian and our government; but if France will involve herself in a war with us on this question, now is the time to have it, before our commerce has been again set affoat on our commerce has been again set afloat on every sea, and while we have an army or-ganized and under pay equal to the emer-

Distress Among the Freedmen.

[From the Boston Advertiser.] We print below a letter from one of the secretaries of the American Missionary Association, which shows the pressing necessity for immediate action on behalf of the freedmen of the South: AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1865.

harles Tappan, Esq. : My Dear Sir—Yours of the 22d inst. was duly received, and we are rejoiced to learn that you are once more ready to devote your time, without compensation, for the benefit of the freedmen of the South. Let me assure you that there never was a time when such help was more needed. The following or was more needed. The following extracts from a document recently prepared by one of the secretaries of this association will present the facts which justify the generous efforts you propose to make, and call loudly for the beneactions of philanthropists and Chris

From the superintendents of schools, from officers appointed by Government and others, alarming reports relative to the condition and prospects of the freedclaimed our attenti-

emand immediate action.

The restoration of abandoned and confiscated lands is fast rendering houseless and homeless and helpless thousands of these families. In one district in Virginia, the present superintendent says that probably fifteen thousand of these people will be turned away from their homes and left with no means of sup-port. On one plantation or farm called Acretown, because each family had one acre assigned it, were three hundred families, many of them wives and children and widows and orphans of color-ed soldiers. This farm is ordered to be cleared.

In another district of Virginia it is and persons will be thus made homeless, and the Superintendent of schools in that State, under the Assistant Commisthat State, under the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, says that in Eastern Virginia, at a low estimate, the number who are thus being ejected from the farms, which are being repossessed by late Rebel owners, cannot be less than seventy thousand, and that the great majority of them will be left not only utterly homeless but without any possible means of support, just at the begin-ning of winter. Disease and death have ning of winter. already commenced their work, and we dare not trust ourselves to state the number of those, who, it is estimated, must perish before the opening of the spring, unless the kindness of Government or an abounding charity being swift relief, Like causes are coming into operation in South Carolina and elsewhere, and

thousands upon thousands, unless Gov-ernment interposes in their behalf, will driven from their little homes and left by former owners to perish. Wishing you great success, I am, very respectfully, yours, &c., GEO. WHIPPLE, Cor. Sec.

Hon. John Bell.

This gentleman, so distinguished be-

fore the rebellion in the politics of the country, is residing quietly at Nashville. A gentleman, who had a long interview with him two or three days ago, informs us that his once erect form is considera-bly bowed and his physical energy much impaired, the result, no doubt, less of the mere influences of the four years and a half of time that have passed since the beginning of the rebellion than of the cares and anxieties and troubles and mental conflicts that he has unhappily experienced. Neverth las unhappily experienced. Nevertheless his intellectual vigor is represented to be as great as it ever was, and we all know that it was very great.

Mr. Bell talks freely and talks well. He says that he has beer much and cruelly misrepresented, and that, if all the facts in relation to his course were known, he would be far less censured. known, he would be far less censured than he is. He wishes to be truly un-derstood by his countrymen, and we shall probably soon receive a full letter from him; and, if so, we shall publish it with great pleasure. We have felt unkindly and almost bitterly toward him, but we would willingly less than the most entire justice. He talks like a patriot, and we do not question his perfect sincerity. He has sworn the oath of allegiance to the Fed-

and we do not doubt his unswerving fidelity to the obligations he has assumed.—Louisville Journal. A new Congregational church is to be established at Washington. A circular announces that—"Its pulpit shall be the bold and outspoken vindicator of right, the fearless and loyal advocate of the Government in all its administration, and to preach politics in their moral relations to the country and to Christianity." This church ought to prove a great consolation to the immense horde of Washington thieves. The other churches of the city, which are complained of as having been "neutral" during the war, never had their varnish pots ready to gloss over the sins of plundering patriots, but now that the crying want is likely to be supplied. every "patriot" will rejoice. On a sman scale, in various towns of the North this thing has been tried, but we will have to await the advent of the Wash-

eral Government and received pardon.

galvanized sin will be reached. United States Senator from North Caro-

ington church before the full fruition of

Hon. William A. Graham was on yesterday elected United States Senator from North Carolina for the long term, rom North Carolina for the long term, receiving 138 out of 154 votes. The ballot for Senator for the short term was without success. Mr. Graham was a member of the Confederate States Senator and has not hear at the confederate States Senator and has not hear at the same success. ate, and has not been pardoned.

Local Intelligence.

MR. GEO. W. WESTCOTT is the author ized Agent for the sale of Mr. Buchanan's book in Providence, Bart, Eden, Colerain Drumore, Little Britain, Fulton and Martic townships, this county. He is also authorized to receive subscripions for the Daily and Weekly Intellige er, and to receipt for the same.

DEATH OF Mrs. PHELPS.—In the decease of Mrs. Oliver Phelps, which occurred on saturday, after a long and painful illness ner aged and venerable mother has me with an irreparable loss, and this commo nity is deprived of one of its most cherished and useful members. An accomplishe ady, she was the life and soul of the social circle, and to the poor she was a constant and unvarying friend. In point of business act and energy of character she was unequaled by any of her sex, and her general atelligence and fine conversational powers were the theme of admiration by all who formed and had the pleasure of her acquaintince. But the fell destroyer, Death, has done its work, and she now sleeps the sleep that knows no waking this side the Resur rection morn. With her esteemed and venerated mother, her husband, her surviving sister and brothers and the other relatives of the deceased, we deeply sympathize and drop a tear over their sad bereavement; but they mourn not without hope. The departed one died in the full triumphs of the Christian's faith. She had made her peace with her Heavenly Father, and she now rests in her Redeemer's bosom, forever reed from sickness and pain and death .-Their loss is her eternal gain.

LANCASTER HORSE MARKET, MONDAY DECEMBER 4TH, 1865.—The trade continues somewhat dull, and there is very little doing in the way of arrivals and sales, alhough there has been a little more activity in the sales than at last report. The report or the past week is as follows:

Trout's.—30 head remained at last report. The arrivals were to Messrs. D. M. Sharp & Co., 5 head of Western horses, and 6 head from this county, seven of which were sold eaving, with 16 last week, 20 head on hand. Mr. Christopher C. Miller brought in 4 head from the county, sold 5, and with 14 last week has 13 now on hand. There are, thereore, remaining in the stables, 33 head of ery fine horses for sale. Funk's.-30 head in the stable, at last re-

ort. No arrivals during the past week. 'he sales were 15 head to farmers and othrs, leaving 15 head yet remaining on hand. Copeland & Cline's .- 7 head on hand at ist report. The arrivals were 19 head ought in the county. 20 head were sold, aving 6 in the stables. Leman, Murphy & Co.'s.-Novarrivals or

BEAUTIFUL RED MEN'S TESTIMONIALS. n Thursday evening last a number of the members of the Metamora Tribe, No. 2, I. O. R. M., of this city, paid a friendly visit to their brothers of the Otsego Tribe, No. 59 of Mount Joy. The occasion was made the opportunity of presenting to Otsego Tribe a testimonial in the shape of a preamble and resolutions, expressing the sentiments of Metamora for the hospitality extended to it by the members of Otsego on the inauguration of that Tribe on the 7th of September last. The resolutions are engrossed in the finest style and enclosed in a neat frame, and will prove a pleasing ornament to the Wigwam. The presentation was made in ehalf of Metamora by Mr. Thomas W. Brown, Sachem of the Tribe, and responded

of Otsego Tribe. After a very pleasant time the Metamoras roceeded to the residence of Bro. A. D. Reese, to whose lady they presented a copy of a vote of thanks for her kindness to them on the same occasion. The inscription on this testimonial is very appropriate and is rrounded by a beautiful wreath and is also neatly framed. The testimonials were gotten up by Capt. Charles R. Frailey, Chief of Police of this city, and are the finest specimens of ornamental penmanship we ave ever seen. Wo have no doubt the will be highly prized by their recipients.-The occasion was very pleasant and grati-

to by Mr. F. H. Stauffer, Chief of Records

fying to all concerned. EXTENDED.—We are informed that the . S. Telegraph Company, who have an office on North Queen street, this city, are extending their line through the Southern States, which is now constructed as far Richmond, Va. An office has been established, and the line is in working order

rom all points to that city. A WIDOW GETS A VERDICT OF \$10,700 .-At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas of Chester county, a widow named Baily, sued the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages for the loss of her husband, alleging carelessness on the part of the railroad employees. It appears that in September, 1864, Baily was returning with a number of other persons from the Democratic McClellan Mass Meeting which was held on the 17th day of tha nonth in this city. The train, filled with passengers, reached Penningtonville towards midnight, behind time and being on the south track, and the sta tion house on the north side, Mr. Baily and number of the passengers alighted from the cars, and were on the north track when some one discovered a locomotive coming up that track at full speed, and not many rods below. He gave the alarm and suc ceeded in getting the people all off except Mr. Baily, who was struck by the cow-catcher, tossed into the air and fell with his head between the ends of two cross-ties, and was so much injured as to die from the effects of it the next morning. The widow

received a verdict of \$10,700 UP TO THE TIMES.-We are glad to see the Safety Bridle and Lines gaining such great favor as they have fully proven themselves worth. A few days ago the leading saddlers of this county had a meeting and without one dissenting voice resolved that it was their legitimate duty to manufacture no other but the Safety Bridle unless especially ordered; that is to say if any one prefers breaking his neck to paying five dollars to save it, he shall be accommodated with th

old bridle. But we hope there will be no person s different to his life and limbs as to use the old bridle when he cannot help but know hat every reasonable person who is ac quainted with the Patent Bridle at all, that vith it, it is almost next to an impossibility

o meet with an accident. The following letter from the proprietor of ne of the most extensive omnibus lines in the county shows his high appreciation of the Safety Bridle, and the interest he takes in the safety of his passengers who cannot but feel grateful both to the proprietor and patentee. We would suggest to stage and omnibus proprietors generally to follow this example:

MILLERSVILLE, LANCASTER Co., PA., Nov. 21, 1865. DR. S. B. HARTMAN:

DEAR SIR: He who contributes his mite to the public good is a benefactor and deserves the grateful feelings of his fellow-men in proportion to the amount of good he does. Having attended your novel Horse Exhibition on the 18th inst., I deem it my duty as well as a great pleasure to express to you my entire satisfaction as to the merits of your Patent Safety Bridle and Lines.

I must confess that I was, prior to the day of your exhibition, as much of a skeptic regarding the merits of your invention as a man could well be, and I felt satisfied that I had sufficient reasons for believing that it would be impossible for you to prevent vicious horses from running away and kicking with the aid of your invention alone. DEAR SIR: He who contributes his mite

vein vicious horses from running away and kicking with the aid of your invention alone.

I have been a horse owner and driver for many years, and flattered myself that I knew enough about bridles and horses to convince me that your invention had few advantages over the ordinary bridle. But, when I, with my own eyes, saw you control the most vicious kicking horses with the greatestease, I was at once convinced that you were right and that I was wrong; that you could not only do all you claimed to do with your bridle, but even more. In consideration not only of theintrinsic value of the Safety Bridle and Lines as an agent in controlling vicious horses, but the safety they afford to life and limb when used on the most gentle horses, which oftimes become frightened and run away, I desire henceforth to use your bridles alone on the horses used in my omnibus line. I deem hencesorth to use your bridles alone on the horses used in my omnibus line. I deem it a duty which I owe to my patrons, and would consider myself guilty of the greatest neglect did I not avail myself of the safety which your bridles afford. You are at liberty to make such use of this communicaion as you desire.

tion as you desire.
I am, sir, truly yours, &c.,
John G. Brenner,
Proprietor Millersville and Lancaster City

THE LANCASTER COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY This institution is now half a century old. was organized on the 8th of February, 1815, at a meeting held in the old Court

House, when John Hubley, Esq., was Chairman, and Rev. Joseph Clarkson, Secretary. Its first public celebration was held on the first Tuesday of the May following, in the old Lutheran (Trinity) church on which occasion Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, D. D., preached a sermon in its behalf in Kerr delivered a sermon in English. We understand that it is proposed at its fiftieth anniversary to be held on Thanksgiving vening, in St. Paul's German Reformed Church, to give a condensed history of its operations, and three addresses will be deivered by clergymen of this city. Its friends in the city and county are invited to be present on that occasion, and we hope

every church will report a contribution in aid of its funds. POCKET PICKED.—On Tuesday morning last, Col. Milton Weidler, late of the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Reserve Corps, who left this city in the 11.15 A. M., train for Johnstown, Cambria county, on business, met with a misfortune. Shortly after arriving at Harrisburg he found that his pocket had been picked of his pocketbook, which contained \$680. Numbers of our citizens have been robbed in this manner lately at Harrisburg by the "lightfingered gentry," and we think that it is high time some means were adopted by the police of that city to detect and catch these miscreants, that they may receive the punishment they so richly merit.

TENANT HOUSES,-There is a very general complaint in every large city and town of the scarcity of tenant houses. This is particularly the case in Lancaster, where, at the present time, at least three hundred could be occupied if they were only built. The want of tenant houses, which rent from \$60 to \$100 per annum, is a business evil, entailing great inconvenience and even distress on a class of people who really constitute the great producing population of this and every other community. This might be remedied, if our men of meansthe wealthy capitalists -would invest a portion of their surplus money in enterprises of this kind. In every ward of the city we have vacant lots and ample room for building purposes, and nothing is wanting but a spirit of enterprise on the part of our wealthy citizens. The absence of this spirit on their part has been a great drawback to the prosperity of Lancaster in the past, but we trust that a timely hint on the subject will change their policy in the futureespecially as such investments will pay well in the end.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—We were invited to the office of Dr. A. H. Carpenter this morning to see another patient of the Doctor's, Frederick K. Ort, of Rohrerstown, who for a long time has been a consumptive. For five months, he says, he was unable to speak above a whisper, had severe coughing and much pain about the breast, and would expectorate about a pint of matter per day, together with several hemorrhages. He had been under the treatment of many other physicians, but was unable to get any relief. He chanced a few weeks ago to observe the advertisement of the Doctor's in one of our newspapers, when he immediately applied to him and has been under his treatment ever since. He says that he is now much improved, being able to sleep at night, and having an excellent appetite; the cough has left him; the expectoration has ceased, and he is now able to work. This is another of the many wonderful cures, that we have been recently called upon to notice, effected under the treatment of Dr. Carpen ter, and it gives us pleasure to make the nnouncement.

HANDSOME MONUMENTS.-Mr. Lewis Haldy, Marble Mason, has just erected over the graves of Mr. John Sehner and Gen. B A. Shaeffer, at Woodward Hill, two chaste and beautiful monuments, which for neatness, taste and symmetry are not excelled by any in that cemetery of beautiful monuments. That of Mr. Sehner is of Italian Marble. 16 feet high, and is finished in the highest style of art. Gen. Shaeffer's is also of Italian Marble, is about 6 feet high, and is built in the shape of a cross. These monuments were built under the direct supervision of Mr. Haldy, who was assisted by Mr. William Conner. a first-class work man. It is really worth a visit to Woodward Hill to see them. ____

THE WASHINGTON.-We invite the especial attention of the traveling public to the card of the Washington House, Philadelphia, in another column. It is enough to say that it is under the management of Mr. Chas. Allmond, formerly of the States Union, where that gentleman earned a reputation as a caterer for the public, which s fully sustained at the Washington. He s assisted by Mr. W. F. Caleb, and our accommodating and jovial friend, Capt. Vonersmith. We can assure those who patronize the hotel they will be fully satisfied

in every particular. SALE OF REAL ESTATE. - That well-known property, situated in and fronting on North Duke street, formerly occupied as the Inteligencer Office, the Provost Marshal's Office and Law Offices, has been sold by Jacob S Shirk to Messrs. Reed, Henderson & Co., Bankers, for \$6,250. These gentlemen will ear down the portion of the building formerly occupied by the Intelligencer and erect a Banking House, They intend to numence operations at once.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF DIPTHE-RIA.—The following interesting article on the Symptoms and cure of Diptheria, we clip from the Columbia Spy. It is from the pen of Dr. A. W. Scott, an eminent physician of Palmyra, Iowa, who wrote it at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Rambo, the editor and proprietor of the Spy. In accordance with your request I send

you a description of the symptoms, and an account of the treatment of that fearful courge Diptheria. You can rely on it with scourge Diptneria. You can rely on it with the utmost confidence, as it has never been known to fail, though used to my personal knowledge in over one thousand cases. I send to you cheerfully, and hope every newspaper in the nation will copy.

newspaper in the nation will copy.

Symptoms.—I cannot enumerate all of the symptoms, as they vary in their character. Generally, the first symptom noticed is difficulty in swallowing, with a continued spitting and hawking to clear the throat, and a feeling of more or less prostration.—Then fever, headache, aching of the bones, with a pain at the angle of the lower jaw, and sometimes swelling of the glands at that place. Bowels costive. By examining the tongue it will be found coated with white, sometimes a whitish yellow; the tonsils will be found more or less swollen, and if the disease has advanced to any extent, they will be metallic. if the disease has advanced to any extent, they will be partially or wholly covered with a whitish leather. with a whitish leathery membrane, which nakes is appear as if the throat was filled with little blisters.

As the disease advances this membrane

seeps forming until it extends into the air ubes, which makes the breathing quick icult, and the patient because restless; and toward the last makes ner sway, and the patient dies of suffoca

TREATMENT-DIPTHERIA WASH. Golden seal.....pulverized, drachn Borax Black Pepper..... Alum. Nitrate of Potash

Put all into a common sized tea-cut, o Put all into a common sized tea-cut, or vessel which holds about 4 ounces, and pour half full of boiling water, stir well, and then fill with good vinegar. Fit for use when it settles. Make a swab by getting a little stick about the size of a pipe stem, notch one end, and wrap a strip of cotton cloth around it, letting the cloth project about half an inch beyond the end of the stick, so as not to prick the mouth and throat, and fasten with a thread. fasten with a thread.

fasten with a thread.

Swab the mouth and throat well every half hour if the case is bad, every hour if not bad. When the patient gets better, every two hours; then when better, two or three times a day, till well; which will be from two to seven days. Touch every affected spot, the Uvula, Tonsils, and Fauces, the whole of the back part of the mouth, and the top of the throat; and let the patient swallow a little of the wash each time you swab. Swabbing causes no pain though swallow a little of the wash each time you swab. Swabbing causes no pain, though the patient will gag, and sometimes vomit; but swab well, and a feeling of relief will follow every swabbing.

Keep the patient in the house, but ventilets well. The distribution wash, and live

late well. The diptheria wash and lini-ment will be found sufficient for all cases, if taken in time; and should you mistake ment will be bounded in time; and should you mistake any other "sore throat" for diptheria, you will effect a cure almost invariably, as I use this for all common sore throats. I have never lost a case, and many have told me that no money would induce them, in these dintheria "times" to be without the Wash

SAD AFFAIR NEAR MANHEIM .- A sad shooting affair occurred about two miles northwest of Manheim on Sunday last. Two brothers, named Hallman, sons of the Constable of Rapho township, both of whom have served in the army, were going through the musket exercise, one of them having a musket and the other a cane. The musket which was loaded with shot, accidentally went off, the load lodging in the right side of the other brother, touching the lung. the German language, and Rev. William The wounded man is now lying in a very precarious condition, and there is very little hope for his recovery. The brother who had the musket is deaf, having become so in theservice. The wounded brother is still attached to the army, and was to have left yesterday to rejoin his regiment. Both are much esteemed, and the affair has created general regret in the neighborhood,

ORDERED AWAY.-Col. Hambright, who has been on the recruiting service in this city for the past three months, has been ordered to the headquarters of his regiment, the 11th U.S. Infantry, which is stationed at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Boston, Mass. His friends will be sorry to learn this.

VINUM SAMBURG. - We have been shown specimens of sacramental or pure juice Wine, prepared by Alfred Speer, of Passic N. J., out of the Portuguese Samburg, a valuable grape which he cultivates country. In taste it assimilates to port without its heating qualities, being absolutely free from spirits further than its own fermentation affords. Preference is given to it over all other wines in New York and other hospitals, as a tonic, gentle stimulant, diuretic and sudorifie. Mr. Speer has been nine years experimenting in the production of this Wine, and the newest wine he sells is four years old.

Sold by Henry E. Slaymaker, No. 31, Eas King street.

COMPLIMETARY. - Dechert, one of the editors of that sprightly and enterprising paper, the Hagerstown (Md.) Mail, was re-cently in this city, and whilst here paid a visit to Dr. Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters Manufactory. He thus speaks of his visit, and is highly complimentary to the Dr. and his gentlemanly chief clerk, Mr Thomas W. Brown:

Thomas W. Brown:

Mishler's Celebrated Bitters.—The senior of the "Mail, whilst on a recent visit to Lancaster, had occasion to call in at the celebrated establishment of Dr. Benjamin Mishler, the proprietor of the most popular Herb Bitters in the world. We confess that we are much surprished to see such a large establishment of the kind, and were gratified in being shown through the building by the gentlemanly and clever Thomas gratified in being shown through the building by the gentlemanly and clever Thomas W. Brown, whom the Dr. has in his employ, and who took great pains in explaining the manner in which the Bitters are manufactured. The Bitters have now a worldwide reputation, orders being received for them from all parts of the United States, Canada, Europe, &c. The Dr. has thousands of certificates, setting forth the many virtues of his admirable Bitters, and has hereofore published many of them to the world. We refer our readers to Mishler's advertisements in another column for full particulars. David M. Good is the Argut particulars. David M. Good is the Agent or Hagerstown, of whom the Bitters can be obtained.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS?-Our old and exellent Democratic friend, Mr. Barnherd Mann, (Farmer,) and his son, Mr. Simon Mann, recently chopped from a half tree of Spanish Oak the following: 11 cords of wood, 14 cords of bark, 123 rails and 22 staves. The tree was grown on the premises of Mrs. Elizabeth Mann, (widow,) of Manor township. If any body can beat this, we shall chronicle it with great pleasure; but we do not believe it can be done very

LANCASTER GRAIN MARKET, MONDAY December 4th, 1865: Family flour, 🤁 bar., ..810 50 Extra.....do Extra......do.....do. Superfine ..do.....do. Wheat (white) 7 bus. 2 3 Wheat (red)....do 2 0 Whiskey, per gallon.....

Mr. Sumner's Resolutions The following were introduced in the

Senate by the Hon. Charles Sumner yesterday:

Resolved, That, in order to provide proper guarantees for security in the future, so that peace and prosperity shall surely prevail, and the plighted faith of the nation shall be preserved, it is the full duty of Congress to take care that no State declared to be in rebellion shall be allowed to resume its relations to the Union until after the satisfactory performance of five several conditions precedent which must be submitted to a

shown by an honest recognition of the unity of the republic and the duty of allegiance to it at all times without mental reservation or equivocation of any

The complete suppression of all oli-The complete suppression of all oligarchial pretensions, and the complete enfranchisement of all citizens, so that there shall be no denial of rights on account of color or race, but justice shall be impartial, and all shall be equal before the law.

The rejection of the rebel debt, and at the sematime the adoption in justice.

at the same time the adoption, in just proportion, of the national debt and the national obligations to Union soldiers, with solemn promises never to join in any measure, direct or indirect, for their repudiation, or in any way tending to impair the national credit.

The organization of an educuational

system for the equal benefit of all, without distinction of color or race.

The choice of citizens for office whether State or National, of constant and undaunted loyalty, whose conduct and conversation shall give assurance of peace and reconciliation.

Resolved, That in order to provide

these essential safeguards, without which the national security and the national faith will be imperilled, the States cannot be precipitated back to political power and independence, but they must wait until these conditions are in all respects fulfilled.

Copper and Copper Stocks.

The war between Spain and Chili has had the same effect upon the price of copper as the rebellion in the South had upon the price of cotton. Spain has de-clared the coast of Chili under blockade and as Chili is the great copper producing country of the world, and as copper is extensively used in machinery of all kinds, and even for currency in Europe, any event which interferes with the trade in it is sure to enhance its price trade in it is sufe to enhance as price. Late news from England shows a rapid and high advance in its price, which has been followed here. If there is any prospect of the war continuing as long as our rebellion, and we think there is, for the Spaniards are rather slow, the spirit of the speculation will be revived here beyond precedent. Already we hear of companies in this vicinity, which had been dead and buried months ago, peing dug up and revived under new

names. If the money market was not rather tight we might expect to witness an ac-tive speculative campaign in copper stocks before the close of the year. There is an abundance of this property now held here, for the very good reason now held here, for the very goo that buyers at any price are, like angels visits, few and far between; hence if Visits, iew and ial between, neares a becomes those who have the speculative fever, to be on their guard. If it be true that all is not gold that glitters, it is equally true that all is not copper that s called copper. Much of it which will probably soon be thrown in the market will be paper, and nothing but paper. A word to the wise is sufficient.—Bos-

Black Marble.

We were shown, by Col. J. Ross Thompson, on Monday forenoon, a spe-cimen of black marble procured from the quarry near Williams which have frequently been made in the papers within the last few months. It was polished in a manner equal to the best foreign marble, and promises to become a very important article among the productions of our State. This kind of marble, we are informed, has never before been found in America—that in common use being obtained from Belcommon use being obtained from Be gium and Ireland, at great expense. The deposit near Williamsport is large, and apparently inexhaustible. The veins are from eighteen inches to eigh feet in thickness. A company, consist-ing of some of the best known busin ess men of this city and Philadelphia, has been formed to work the quarry, and the members feel much confidence that never lost a case, and that no money would induce them, in these that no money would induce them, in these diptheria "times" to be without the Wash and Liniment; and when a soreness in the throat is felt, it is used and a cure is always effected.

Your friend,

DR, W, A, SCOTT,

DR, W, A, SCOTT,