

C. L. STONER is our authorized Agent for Lancaster City.

THE POLICY.

There is a large class of citizens who are in favor of the restoration of the Union, but only on condition that the institution of slavery shall be preserved; and there is another large class who are willing to prosecute the war and maintain the Government, but only on condition that slavery shall be exterminated.

There is another class of the loyal people, many times greater than those two extremes, who are in favor of prosecuting the war with all the vigor and exertion that can be used, and who are willing to see slavery abolished, but who are not prepared to see it done at once.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN. PENNSYLVANIA, SS.



In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his proclamation, bearing date of the third day of this month, has invited the citizens of the United States to set apart THURSDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

NOW, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend, that the People of Pennsylvania do set apart and observe the said day accordingly, and that they do especially return thanks to Almighty God, for the gathered harvests of the fruits of the Earth.

For the prosperity with which He has blessed the Industry of our People. For the general health and welfare which He has graciously bestowed upon them. And for the crowning mercy by which the blood-thirsty and devastating enemy was driven from our soil by the valor of our brethren, freemen of this and other States.

And that they do especially pray for the continuance of the blessings which have been heaped upon us by the Divine Hand. And for the safety and welfare, and success of our brethren in the field, that they may be strengthened to the overthrow and confusion of the rebels now in arms against our Beloved Country.

So that peace may be restored in all our Borders, and the Constitution and laws of the land be everywhere within them, re-established and sustained. Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN. ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

Shocking Railroad Casualty.

The Hocking Gazette of Thursday gives the following account of the explosion of a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad: "We learn that on Tuesday night a locootive exploded on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Conemaugh siding, three miles east of Johnstown, resulting in the death of the engineer, the fireman, and three other men. The particulars, so far as we have been able to gather them, are these: Engine No. 174, used as a "pusher" (that is employed as an extra engine, at the rear of trains, to assist in pushing them up the mountain grade), was kept standing on Conemaugh siding waiting for a stock train, which was behind time. When the train appeared, the engineer put on steam, for the purpose of running off the siding and taking his position at the rear of the train. As soon as the engine began to move a terrific explosion occurred, the boiler being blown to pieces. The engineer, John Finley, was killed, as was also the fireman, James Miles. Two drivers, and another man, names unknown, are also reported killed. It is said that the accident was caused by an insufficient supply of water in the boiler."

The Louisiana Election Scheme.

The scheme of holding an election in Louisiana has fallen to the ground. The history of this snaky project may be given briefly as follows: Certain pro-slavery and semi-secessionist citizens of New Orleans, acting under an organization called the "Louisiana Executive State Committee," proposed to hold an election on the 2nd inst., in some portions of that State, to choose members of Congress, State officers and representatives to a Legislature, pledged to restore the old order of things and to re-establish negro Slavery in all its ancient vigor. Proclamations were issued, nominations made, and incipient steps taken to effect the object of the conspirators. There were fears that this attempt at counter-revolution might involve serious consequences, but the sober second thought of this "State Executive Committee" led to calmer reflection. The committee adjourned the election sine die.

The reports of Gen. Rosecrans and his corps commanders, so far as relates to the Georgia campaign, are soon to be published. They will shed no light upon the removal of Gen. Rosecrans, having been completed before that "movement" was developed. The reports of Gen. Thomas, McCook, and Crittenden are all voluminous. Gen. Thomas makes a very plain statement of facts without direct censure of any one. Gen. McCook and Crittenden claim prompt obedience to all orders of Gen. Rosecrans by themselves.

The remains of the late George R. Glidon, the well known author and lecturer upon Egyptian subjects, having been lately removed from Panama, were, on Saturday last, deposited in their final resting place at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, where, through the kindness of the managers of that cemetery and other friends of the deceased, an elegant and appropriate mural tablet has been erected to his memory.

The Exchange of Prisoners--Summary of the Correspondence on the Subject--Rebel Effrontery and Ferocity.

A very voluminous correspondence which has taken place between Commissioners Meredith and Ould, relative to the exchange of prisoners, has been published. It appears that on the 20th of October Mr. Ould renewed a proposition to General Meredith that all officers and soldiers on both sides should be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel, the excess on either side to be on parole. This was just subsequent to a formal declaration of exchange by the rebel commissioner, when he had declared exchanged nearly the whole of the Vicksburg garrison and all those taken at Port Hudson. This course was adopted in order to swell the ranks of Bragg's army with paroled prisoners and enable them to retain possession of Chattanooga then being threatened. Mr. Ould's letter was very sharp; he complained very bitterly that his proposition had not been answered more than a month before when it was made; and expressed no hope of obtaining a reply to the renewal of the proposition. He was disappointed, however, for on the 20th of October General Meredith responded at length declining the proposition. He stated that while Lieut. Col. Ludlow was Commissioner of exchange, Mr. Ould had enticed him into the establishment of a precedent whereby exchanges were declared without designating the persons exchanged by name or descriptive lists. Lieut. Col. Ludlow did not see, at the time he consented to this mode of declaring exchanges, the evil that would result. The trick so skillfully played by Mr. Ould was repeated in another instance, until at last confusion and disputes arose with relation to the balance sent. The rebel commissioner claimed a preponderance of federal prisoners, until the fortunes of war threw into our hands the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

Then a sharp game was unblushingly played. It will be remembered that on the 3d of July the War Department promulgated a general order declaring invalid all paroles given not in accordance with the strict language of the cartel. This order relieved from their obligation a few prisoners taken by the rebels at Gettysburg. The rebel commissioner, however, took advantage of it to absolve from their paroles the Port Hudson garrison, and subsequently extended the absolute to other cases, numbering several thousand soldiers. In September, Mr. Ould made another declaration of exchange, where, by he released from their paroles a large portion of the garrison captured at Vicksburg. This declaration covered an indeterminate number of troops, designated by commands but not enumerated. By this act a large number of rebels were discharged from their paroles above what had any right to be so discharged, the excess being, as stated by Gen. Meredith, one third. Occurring as it did about the time of the battle of Chickamauga, and the anxiety of Mr. Ould to make another declaration, show very plainly the straightness to which the rebels were reduced, which obliged them to violate every principle of honor in order to reinforce their armies. Mr. Ould had previously declared that he would proceed to make declaration of exchange for the purpose of putting troops in the field whenever he thought proper. In view of this assertion he proposed to General Meredith to release all officers and men on both sides, paroling the excess. The exchange of prisoners has ceased. There was no probability of an immediate resumption, and Mr. Ould was anxious to make a new arrangement.

To the statement of facts set forth by Gen. Meredith, Mr. Ould retorted with a general denial. He also charged duplicity on the part of the Federal government, and upholding his own band of rebels as saints, quoted the order of July 3, 1863, in justification of his invalidating the paroles taken at Port Hudson. He concludes the correspondence in an insulting manner.

The negotiations are at an end, meanwhile our noble martyrs in Richmond prisons are starving to death, while the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and in other military prisons, are being treated with liberality. We must endure this injustice until such time as the fortunes of war shall release our men from their sufferings, or until we retaliate in kind, if, indeed, it were possible to find Northern men who would consent to be the means of treating men in the cruel manner, that seems natural to the "chivalry."

A Terrible Record of Barbarism--How Union Men are Treated in Richmond.

We have already given our readers so much of the evidence of the barbarous treatment of the Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels, that it appears almost superfluous to harrow the feelings by calling up witness after witness to repeat the horrible facts, and make human sensibility shrink from the agonizing picture once more, in fresh and bootless terror and amazement. Still, perhaps, as a record of what men barbarized by slavery can become, even in this nineteenth century, it may be permissible to add to the dark record we have already made up. It is addressed to a New York paper by a Baltimore correspondent, and describes a visit to the prisoners lately brought to Annapolis from Richmond: "Three days since I went to Annapolis, determined to hear and see for myself if such things could be in the Nineteenth century. First let me say, I am a person no longer young, one who I have seen much suffering of all kinds, in all ranks of life, both in this country and Europe, and therefore not likely to exaggerate either from inexperience or first impressions. I have also been a constant visitor for a year or more, to the hospitals, in and around Baltimore, witnessing the most intense suffering among our sick and wounded soldiers--enabling me to esti-

mate the amount both of mental and physical pain which men are capable of enduring. On arriving at the hospital at Annapolis, we found the "matron just starting" on her tour of inspection, and she kindly allowed my friend and myself to accompany her. Wishing to prepare us for what we were to see, she gave us an account of the arrival of the prisoners by boat, on the 29th ult. The men landed at five A. M., in the chilly dawn, and it seemed a fitting time for so mournful a procession. They numbered 180 men, brought from Belle Isle near Richmond. Many were unable to walk and were carried to the hospital. Those that could walk must have presented a sight never to be forgotten; for, before leaving, the rebels not only stripped them of socks, shoes and blankets, but took from them their shirts and pantaloons, except where the rags could scarce hold together. Men came without hats or caps, with thin cotton drawers, and bodies bared to the waist--their nakedness and bleeding feet covered only with what their cruel captors had left them, not with mercy, but because they were too filthy to keep. These men had been on Belle Island, (which seems to be a barren waste,) without any protection against the weather, except what they had themselves constructed. They had lain on the sand, which was to them both bed and covering, exposed, both sick and well, to all extremes of heat and cold without clothes, without food, (except small quantities of the most repulsive kinds,) for weeks and months, many having been taken prisoners at or before the battle of Gettysburg. Many are suffering from what are called sand sores, and the surgeons in vain attempt to produce general circulation of blood, the cuticle in many instances seemingly dried on the bone from exposure, and nearly the color and consistency of parchment. If food was denied them, it would seem that the veriest barbarian would have given them shelter to die beneath.

With this preparation we visited the wards. On entering the first room, some sick men sitting in silence near the fire, lifted their hands to show us that with us was entering the unseen, but not unexpected visitor--death. Before us lay a young man just breathing his last, a mere skeleton, whose dying throes seemed to place in stronger relief a frame which must once have belonged to a strong and vigorous life. We turned away in our horror only to look upon another who would soon follow his martyred comrade. Near them stood male nurses, who after witnessing horrors of all kinds, both on the battlefield and in the hospital, stood perfectly subdued and heart-wrung, in witnessing that most fearful of deaths--death from starvation.

In another room was a poor young boy equally squalid in appearance, a network of bones, perfectly crazed, and tossing his arms about and talking wildly and indistinctly; he, too, could live but a few hours, and most probably would never be sane again. The next patient was a respectable looking middle aged German, with the bedclothes drawn tightly over his head, moaning and writhing in his agony. My friend begged me to listen. I could only distinguish these words: "I am so tired, something to eat, what torment," and then the ejaculation "Oh, Holy Christ!" Then we saw several others, emaciated to the last degree, several of whom were trying to eat--their kind nurses tempting them with delicacies and such food as they could bear. Some, after taking the longed for article and putting it to their lips, would turn away with an agonized loathing expression, as if eager to swallow but incapable of the effort. Others, after eating with famished haste, would, after a few moments, eject it all, their stomachs being too much weakened to bear nourishment, either solid or liquid. Could anything be more fearful than this living death--this famishing, with food before their eyes and within their reach. There were other patients who were better; they could digest light food, and had some hope of life. It was then the sixth day since they came, and out of 180 men, 53 had died of ill treatment and actual starvation. The surgeons said at least two-thirds of the 180 would die, and if any recovered it would be with broken constitutions, utterly incapable of supporting themselves. Many had died on first arriving, unconscious, from their suffering that they were among friends and in the land they had died for. Others were too far gone to say much, but were thankful to feel that they might die under the old flag and be taken home to be buried with their kindred.

Copperhead Doctrines.

We find in the Cincinnati papers a report of further proceedings against the parties charged with treason and conspiring against the Government of the United States. In the United States Court, on Monday morning, Mr. Pugh made a motion to quash the indictments in the cases of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, and Mr. Corry entered a demurrer in the case of Mr. Cathcart, on the ground that treason or conspiracy is no longer possible, the compact of the Union having been broken! We quote these two monstrous propositions as we find them in the copy of the demurrer:

7. That the treason and conspiracy are charged to be against allegiance, when they can only be against obedience, and because of the agreement of the State of Ohio, and of all the States, to the constitutional compact, binding on the citizens of Ohio and of each State, so long as the compact remains. 8. That treason or conspiracy against the United States, after the refusal of some of the States to continue the national compact, is no longer possible.

The first instance in the Union army of a commissioned officer being reduced to the ranks, is the case of 1st Lieut. Joseph J. Janis, Seventy-first Ohio regiment, found guilty of forging an order, detailing him to Louisiana to Cincinnati to arrest deserters. He absented himself seven months under this forged order. A Court-martial sentenced him to serve three years or during the war, as a private, in such regiment as the General commanding the Department might designate, and Gen. Burnside selected the Twentieth Kentucky regiment, and ordered the offender sent to it under guard.

A WEALTHY secess slaveholder from one of the lower counties of Maryland a few days since stated that more than half the slaves in the Maryland Peninsula have already absconded or been recruited; and declares that if recruiting be not stopped, slavery there will be defunct in three months. He mentions an instance where out of 321 slaves, only 83 remain, and these are old men and women and little children.

UNION TRIUMPH IN DELAWARE.

The country will be satisfied with Delaware. Hon. N. B. Smithers, Unconditional Union Candidate for Congress, is elected without opposition: "We commend the good taste of the disloyal party in concealing its insignificance, and withdrawing from a useless contest. We know, however, that Mr. Brown's name was withdrawn, the day before the election, to give color to the charge that the Government intended to forcibly interfere with the election, and that prominent politicians in other States advised the Copperhead leaders in Delaware to adopt this course. It is the last resort of a defeated and disloyal party."

THE GETTYSBURG CELEBRATION.

Yesterday the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, prepared for the interment of the remains of the Federal soldiers who fell in the battles of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July, was formally consecrated, in the presence of an immense concourse of people gathered from all parts of the Union, of the President, the Governors of the loyal States, and many distinguished representatives of the army, navy, clergy, and the liberal professions. There was a large concourse of persons on the ground, numbering over 15,000. The President made the dedication speech, Edward Everett delivered the oration, which was listened to in silence. The entire scene was one of grandeur due the importance of the occasion.

CHATTANOOGA.

Advices from this point say that the desertions from Bragg's army are more numerous now than at any time since his expulsion from Middle Tennessee. Daily the demoralization of the enemy increases, while, on the other hand, the army under Gen. Thomas is in admirable condition and excellent spirits. A most encouraging sign is the re-enlistment of the veteran regiments for the war, fully four-fifths of the men evincing an eagerness to reenter the army, and see the war to its end. The weather is fine, and the health of the troops good.

The friends of the different candidates for speaker of the House in the coming Congress are industriously at work. Western men are urging the claims of Hon. E. B. Washburne with great confidence of success, claiming that his long and useful experience as a legislator, and his eminent ability as a parliamentarian, entitle him to the position. Other candidates from different sections are strongly talked of in connection with this position.

The famous New York Excelsior Brigade, now commanded by Colonel Wm. R. Bruster, has offered to re-enlist for three years, after the expiration of its present term, on condition of being allowed the privilege of reorganizing as mounted infantry, and returning to New York for the period of sixty days to recruit.

The War Department has ordered that printed lists of persons enrolled in each Congressional District shall be made and posted where the people can see them, for the purpose of insuring an accurate register. Exempts who find their name in the list may apply at once for relief.

It is stated that the Hon. Thomas Guthrie, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, will be elected United States Senator from Kentucky to succeed L. W. Powell, the present incumbent. The election occurs this Winter.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

A Great Battle in East Tennessee--General Burnside Fighting Longstreet--The Enemy Repulsed--Our Army falls Back on Knoxville--The Battle Probably Renewed on Thursday.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 18.--Gen. Longstreet, after crossing the Tennessee river, on Saturday morning, 14th inst., was attacked in the afternoon by General Burnside, who drove the advance guard back to within a mile of the river edge. By nightfall Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops, and on Sunday morning advanced in force.

General Burnside finding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his disposal, fell back to Lenoir, the rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy through the day. Three desperate charges were made upon our positions during Sunday night, but they were handsomely repulsed.

On Monday morning Gen. Burnside evacuated Lenoir, but owing to the energy with which the rebel pursuit was kept up, it was determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly he came into line of battle at Campbell Station, where a fight ensued, lasting from late in the forenoon until dark. Our first position commanding the road from both sides, the infantry deployed in front of this, and were soon attacked by the enemy, who made several gallant charges, and finally succeeded by out-flanking our men in driving them to the cover of the batteries, which now opened a terrible and destructive fire.

The rebels retired before it, gave way, and eventually fell back to the river. It was now 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the rebels showing a design to renew the attack, and having brought three batteries to their assistance, General Burnside fell back to a more desirable position, and again gave them battle. The contest continued, closing at nightfall, with our troops in possession of their own ground.

The object of the fight having been attained, and as the detention of the rebels had enabled our trains to get all in the advance, our troops fell back during the night, and early on Tuesday morning reached Knoxville, where a general battle is expected to be fought to-morrow.

Yesterday the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts upon the Loudon and Clinton roads, and heavy skirmishing was continued all day. This morning the attack was resumed,

when the fog which had set in during the night had lifted. The rebels finding it impossible to drive our men with infantry, brought several guns into position, and poured in a flanking fire. In the afternoon they brought forward a heavy force of infantry once more, and after a brief skirmish, charged our position. A terrific hand to hand conflict occurred, both sabres and revolvers being used on both sides; our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but at last were compelled to fall back about a third of a mile to a strong line, which they held to night. We have to regret the wounding of Gen. Sykes, of the cavalry, who commanded the outpost. His condition is critical.

Lieut. Col. Smith, of the 20th Michigan, was killed at Campbell's Station. Our loss in that fight was between 200 and 300. Our loss to-day will not exceed 150.

The enemy's loss on Monday, owing to the severe fire of our artillery, could not have been less than 1,000. Their loss to-day is estimated at 400 or 500.

Gen. Shackelford had a brisk fight on Sunday with the rebels, on the other side of the Holston, three miles from here. He kept the enemy in check, and at night they disappeared. Our men are in the best of spirits, and perfectly confident of success to-morrow.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.--Court opened at 2 o'clock, when the examination of Geo. W. Mehaffey was resumed. There was an instrument known as a coal chisel hammer, used by railroad men to cut the ties for the rails to rest on. The blade was about one inch and a half as far as he knew, he had about \$30 or \$40. He had started Brady in business, as the latter was desirous to avail himself of the spring trade. He had given Brady \$75 to purchase his stock to start with. Brady kept cakes, tobacco, segars, but lager beer was the principal article. He believed that the scales on the outside of the instrument were made by blood. He was not adept at judging whether the marks were made by blood or not; there were bloody marks on a skull, which might show that the instrument was thrown into the river. Several persons were arrested on suspicion. At the time Brady was murdered, the witness held \$85 of his money for safe keeping. There was blood on an empty lager beer keg underneath the counter, on the shoving and on the shingles, as it had spurted forth.

Jacob Roath testified that McCully was in Marietta before the offense was committed, and saw him kicking a drunken Dutchman at the Upper Station. He had on at that time one gum shoe, and appeared to be lame, and a boot or shoe on the other foot. He kicked the Dutchman with the right foot, on which he had the gum shoe. John Rudy testified that on Saturday, May 23rd, he saw the prisoner in Marietta, between Mehaffey's saw mill and counting house, at 9 o'clock at night, going in an easterly direction. Before he met the prisoner he overheard men talking, as if in the canal-boatmen. When he met McCully, he bid him good evening, which McCully did not return, but spoke two or three words, which he did not understand. The distance from Mehaffey's office to Brady's is 300 or 400 yards, more or less.

Samuel Peck testified that he saw the prisoner on the Saturday before the Tuesday the murder was discovered; he saw McCully in Brady's saloon. He wore a gum shoe on the right foot. He was not intimately acquainted with the prisoner. Henry Kaufman testified that he had seen the prisoner between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23rd of June, going up the river-shore towards Brady's shanty. He wore a dark coat, blue pants, and a grey slouch hat; but did not observe his shoes.

Mrs. Ann Houseal said she lived in Maytown, one mile and a half from Marietta. The prisoner was at her house on the Saturday evening before the murder. He asked for some gin, and said if what would fill his bottle he would leave. This was between 8 and 9 o'clock; the bottle was filled. On Sunday morning about 6 or 7 o'clock, she saw him sitting on the bench in front of the house. After she had opened the house, she went back, when McCully came back to the pump, washing his hands and face, and wiped himself on a grey house cloth that was hanging in the shed, that was nearer to him than the towel that always hung at the house; he remained there until 8 or 9 o'clock, when he left. As he washed his hands she observed that he examined them very closely, turning them round. When he was in front of the house, she noticed that his coat sleeve was split, and the lining or shirt sleeve was marked as if with blood. It might have been calico and marked in that way, as she did not pay any particular attention at the time; he wore a grey hat, light blue pants, and dark blue coat. The prisoner was at her house early on Saturday morning and also in the evening. When she first saw him he was either crazy or had the mania-a-potu.

Jacob D. Keller said he was coming over his division of the road, near Bainbridge, some time after the murder was committed, he saw the prisoner and asked him where "he hailed from?" To which McCully replied "off that boat there," and asked whether he had seen George Ashton? Mr. Keller replied he had. McCully said he had given him \$45 and he wanted it back again. Geo. Ashton testified that McCully never gave him \$45 and that he never owed him that amount. Benjamin Sellers said McCully came to his house on the 29th of May, in Lebanon county. He had a cane in his hand and wore a kind of brown coat, blue pants, a gum shoe on his right foot, and a boot or shoe on his left. He said he came from Harrisburg.

Joseph Miller, a resident of North Lebanon, said the prisoner came to his place on the 29th of May, but did not have any conversation with him. He was dressed in a kind of a summer coat, a slouch hat, a black imperial on his lower lip, and his hair cut short. Slater Grier, colored, said that he is a resident of Lebanon, and saw McCully there, on the 29th of May. McCully came to him and got his hair cut and shaved, leaving him a small imperial, which he had colored. He stated he had come from Alexandria.

John G. Billman knows the prisoner, who came to his house in Lebanon, in May

last, stating that he had been in Lancaster county, in Marietta, for a couple of weeks. Joseph Brouche, testified that while in Lebanon, McCully told him he would tell him something provided he would not divulge it; to which he assented. He said he had rowed with a man in Marietta and laid him low; but that he had to take the hatchet to him. When they both had got to Rudy's tavern, he treated McCully, who told him that he had paid \$9 for the white coat he then had on. They then went to the wood-yard office.

Sarah Hubbard testified that McCully came to their house in Lebanon, and said he had just come from the army three days ago. He stated there one week and two days, and left a pair of blue pants and a black coat, which were gotten by Mr. Libhart. He stated that he had been wounded.

Hon. John W. Killinger testified that the prisoner called at his office in Lebanon and presented him with a piece of paper on which were written the words "I am lousy" in lead pencil. The prisoner called witness to the door and asked for charity, claimed to have known witness while in Legislature; looked very miserably outwardly--had on military clothes; said he had been in the army on the coast of Carolina; had a cane which he said he brought from Carolina which he left with witness. He asked for clothing particularly. Believed he gave him coat and pantaloons. That was all that passed between them.

Defendant stood up and witness identified the pants he had on. A linen coat was also shown which witness thought was the same he had given defendant. Witness referred defendant to his wife for clothing. When defendant left he took a stick with him. The stick the defendant gave witness was a hickory one.

Moses Arndt testified that he resides in Jonestown, Lebanon county, saw prisoner in May last in Lebanon at the railroad house. Prisoner said he was from the army and had belonged to the 1st California regiment and that he had been in the battle of Ball's Bluff and was wounded. Next saw him in June.

The prisoner's counsel here interfered and objected to the evidence of Mr. Arndt. After some sparring among the counsel the witness resumed. Saw defendant in Reading on the 5th of June; asked witness for money. Saw Mr. Libhart and went with him to Reading and arrested defendant. When arrested the defendant said "he didn't care a damn whether he was hung or not." Defendant knew the charge that was against him. Did not hear any conversation between the defendant and Mr. Libhart. Judging from the prisoner's appearance and the remark he made the witness thought the defendant was a deeply dyed man in crime or else relied on his entire innocence. The prisoner did not show any idea of resistance when arrested, but appeared willing to go.

After this witness had finished the Court adjourned until half past nine o'clock on Friday morning.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.--Court opened at 9 o'clock. F. K. Mossey testified that he had gone to Brady's shanty with Geo. W. Mehaffey, the "intelligent witness," who was first examined, whose testimony was corroborated.

Calvin Sultzbach said that he, with his brother and Harrison Rose, composed the fishing party that Brady was to accompany. They had knocked at the door and window, and then left, when he thought he heard a noise--went back, listened at the keyhole but did not hear anything. When about to cross the river, he met a small man or boy, who asked the road to Bainbridge, and said he had been "laying around." There was a similarity in the tones of voice between the man or boy on the bank and the prisoner, whom he met a week afterwards.

Jacob C. Burkhardt, Christian Philley, Geo. W. Mehaffey, John J. Libhart, Dr. John Houston, Conrad Annot, and others were called in the part of the prosecution, all corroborating facts that had been elicited and already published, from the former witnesses. The warrant for the arrest of the prisoner, the clothes found in Lebanon, a black coat, a white shirt and blue pants, were offered in evidence and identified.

Christiana Markley testified that Brady called at her house between 10 and 11 o'clock, on the night of the murder. He lifted the latch, and she raised the upstairs window, when he left. She recognized him distinctly in the moonlight.

DEFENSE.

Mr. Price opened for the defense, in which he said he would entirely disprove the testimony of the prosecution, and establish an alibi; that he wore no gum shoe at all, and explain away all the facts that had been elicited against the prisoner.

John Houseal, sworn, said McCully was at their house in Maytown, on Saturday at dinner time, and remained about until evening. The witness was at home all night, and did not see the prisoner until next morning. He did not know whether the prisoner slept on the bench all night or not; he might have been in Marietta.

Henry Bowman saw the prisoner in Maytown, at the tavern about sundown. He came back again between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, and saw a man lying on the bench in front of the house, and took it to be McCully, because there was no other man there before dark.

Charles Laux, of Maytown, said he saw a crazy looking man on the street, without a hat, in the morning. This was the prisoner, and in the evening at 9 o'clock he saw a man lying on the bench in front of the house.

THE PRICE OF COAL.--There is no article of general consumption in which there is just now more speculation than in coal. There is certainly none in which speculation should be more discouraged. Considering the severity of our winters and the extent to which the poorer classes are affected by any rise in the price, care should be taken to stimulate competition as much as possible among the dealers. It is owing to the reverse policy being pursued that the latter have been enabled to force this article up to its present unnatural price. Making due allowance for the increased cost of labor, transportation, &c., we cannot figure out any just reason why coal should be selling at its present high prices in Lancaster.

It is openly charged in our large cities--and undenied--that the price of coal is regulated from day by day by a combination there, who have no consideration for the suffering of a poorer class, and who would willingly see them decimated provided they could thereby swell their own profits. There is but one way to prevent to meet such cold blooded calculations. Economize in the use of it. And as a guarantee against unnatural prices in the future, let public meetings be immediately convened to press upon Congress the necessity of modifying the duty on foreign coals--for once the sea-board is supplied, interior towns like Lancaster--between the coal fields and tide water will obtain coal at a fair price.