

GETTYSBURG, PA. Monday Morning, August 4, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic County Committee are requested to meet at the hotel of Samuel Wolf, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 10th of AUGUST next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

W. A. DENMAN, Chair'n. July 29, 1857.

It is a well known fact that the mongrel papers in this State, there seems to be quite a disposition to find fault with the proceedings of their State Convention, for not incorporating the negro suffrage plank in their platform. In explanation of why it was left out, the Village Record, a leading mongrel journal, published at West Chester, says: "The subject was thoroughly discussed by the committee on resolutions, the member of the committee from Bucks county making an argument in favor of the adoption of such a resolution. The expediency of this action, however, was decidedly opposed by some of the delegates from the interior, who thought their constituents were not yet quite prepared to face the music. It was suggested that the subject should at least be acted upon by Congress, as soon as the pending constitutional amendments would be ratified, and that the States themselves would be relieved of the responsibility of fixing the qualifications of electors in this respect. This it came about that the suffrage plank was omitted from our State platform."

There is a very honest and candid confession, and one too that should open the eyes of the thousands of white men who have heretofore been voting with mongrelism, but have so often asserted that they will no longer vote for that party when they are convinced that it favors negro suffrage. It is not because they are not in favor of negroes voting, not because they would keep the ballot out of their hands, and preserve the superiority of the white man, that their platform says nothing about it, but for the simple reason that they fear the masses of their party are not yet quite prepared to face the music. Not yet prepared to acknowledge Sambo as their equal; not yet prepared to give Cudde the reins of Government; not yet prepared to march arm in arm to the ballot box with these sweet scented "American citizens of African descent." And yet, knowing, feeling and acknowledging that even a majority of their own party, together with the hundreds of thousands of noble Democrats throughout the State, are bitterly opposed to this infamous and degrading doctrine, they have the effrontery to express the desire that Congress will "relieve the State of fixing the qualifications of its citizens;" or, in other words, force negro suffrage upon us, in opposition to the wishes of three-fourths of our white voters. It is to accomplish this that their candidate for Supreme Judge is pledged to make his decisions in accordance with the "wishes of those electing him." And if the white men of Pennsylvania feel that they "are not ready to face the music," and march arm in arm to the polls with an ignorant and degraded race, they must vote for those who will oppose any interference by Congress, with our laws regulating the "qualifications of citizens." Williams has pledged himself to decide that Congress has the right to make negroes voters in Pennsylvania in opposition to the wishes of our people. Sharwood will decide that it is a question that the white men of our State alone can settle.

The New York Tribune, in an article on "The Pennsylvania Convass," thus puts the steel into the address of the Radical State Central Committee, and those papers which are conducting the campaign on the Press principle: "We cannot endorse the address of the Republican State Committee, in which Judge Sharwood is attacked in a most unbecoming and dishonorable manner. As the holder of a State rights celebration, held in the dark ages of 1834, as if an act of 30 years ago could have vital meaning now. The very terms offered by others at the dinner in 1834 are quite as applicable to Judge Sharwood as to the officers of the District of Columbia, and the editorials of obscure Democratic papers are copied in capital letters, as proof of his sympathy with the rebellion. The case of Borie against Lett, in which Judge Sharwood decided against the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money, is also advanced as an argument against his election—a purely legal decision, which, whether right or wrong, was made by the judicial authority, and without understanding of the law."

We submit that this is not the way in which Pennsylvania should elect her chief judicial officer. Such a canvass and a vote of the kind are quite as dishonorable to our party as the rights of party rivalry and a high ground possible in party rivalry. An especial care should be taken not to drag in the dirt of the ermine of justice. The formal decisions of eminent judges upon the points of law ought not to be bantered about in this manner, but to remain the property of a party which is more than a party triumph. If the decisions of a court are to be the subject of party strife, and debated in stimp and scurrilous articles in the press, then a dependent and fearless judiciary. Hold the judge accountable to a political party for his construction of the law, and we inevitably tempt him to sacrifice his integrity; to become that meanest of all creatures, a politician; to minister, obedient to the dictates of politicians. It is precisely this tendency which we fear the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania unconsciously encourage. The wretched and degraded reputation of the judiciary of this city, in tools of political clubs.

The Chronicle, the Radical evening organ of Pittsburgh, is after the Radical State Committee with a sharp stick. It quotes the following paragraph from a address lately issued by that committee: "The Democratic party, with Judge Sharwood for its leader, and with Free Trade, State Rights and Secession on its banner, is again marshaling its hoeta, and now summoning us to the field of political combat on these same issues." And protesting against such stupid lying, candidly remarks: "It is insulting to the intelligence of the people of Pennsylvania to say that in this judicial contest the Democratic party has secession inscribed on its banner. We warmly support Judge Williams in this contest, but we will not even by silence lend our indorsement to so utterly shameful and unwarranted a charge as the one above quoted. It is a mere party demoralization when such means are adopted to achieve success. It is utterly wrong and utterly unnecessary. Such things recall against the men who practice them, and cloud even an honest cause with suspicion. Whatever may have been the views of Judge Sharwood thirty-three years ago, it is both absurd and criminal to say that the right of secession will be an issue in the pending election. The Republican party can go into a canvass upon its own merits and upon actual issues, without compromising itself by these shabby devices, and without being bound to surrender to the party which lend itself to such a course of warfare. It is a veritable Mexican business."

During his brief stay in Harrisburg, Gen. Grant was the guest of ex-Governor Porter. The Patriot & Union says his visit was a very quiet one.

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WHY IT WAS LEFT OUT.

A MOST INFAMOUS PLEDGE.

The platform upon which Henry W. Williams, the Mongrel candidate for Supreme Judge, is running, pledges him to render his decisions—not in accordance with law, but in accordance with justice, not in accordance with right, but in accordance with the "political opinions" of his party.

In plain words, constitution, law and justice are to be set aside, and the wishes and wishes of a set of villainous fanatics as ever disgraced the earth, substituted in their stead. No matter what the facts in the case are; no matter what the laws require; no matter what justice demands; his decisions are to be regulated by the "political opinions" of those who elected him. And such "political opinions!" Great Heavens, what a farce will courts of justice become, if candidates who are pledged to render their decisions on such a basis, should succeed.

And yet, infamous as the intention is, there is a design in it, even more infamous. It is a well known fact that the Mongrel majority in Congress will pass an act regulating the right of suffrage in the different States of the North, as they have in the provinces of the South. This will be done in order to force negro suffrage upon the States where they know that object cannot be attained by leaving it to a vote of the people. And as this is a question regulated and controlled by the State Constitutions alone, it will be brought before the Supreme Court of each of the States for final decision. And if the Judges are to decide according to the Constitution and law, there can be no other decision than that it is a violation of the rights of the States, and that negroes cannot be made voters by an act of Congress. But if the decision is to be rendered in accordance with the "political opinions" of the party in power, then will negroes be given the elective franchise, and the right of deciding as to who shall and who shall not vote, be taken from the people and the States. It is paving the way for this decision, that this pledge is administered to their candidate. It is preparing the public mind for this act of usurpation and outrage.

It is laying the corner stone of negro suffrage in Pennsylvania, and just as sure as Henry W. Williams is elected to the Supreme Bench, just so sure will his decisions be in accordance with the "political opinions" of his party, in favor of negro voting, and in opposition to the express provisions of the Constitution of our State.—Democratic Watchman.

In a late number of the Lynchburg Virginia, we find the following: "A friend who has been residing on the peninsula for some months past, informs us that there are about 28,000 negroes between Williamsburg and Hampton—a distance of thirty-six miles. These people are scattered in small settlements by the government, at a cost of \$60,000 monthly, while five companies of cavalry are required to patrol the country to prevent depredations. Every effort has been made to induce a portion of them to remove to Florida, the officers of the government offering them free transportation. There is a standing offer of this nature, made by General Armstrong, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to convey the men with their families, to any point they may select, with the view of engaging in useful labor. But they have persistently refused every offer of the kind and rejected every overture made to get them employment. Under the present provisions of the civil rights bill it is impossible to do anything contrary to their wishes, and so they remain huddled within their limited area and are a heavy tax upon the government. Some of them have taken to the highway as robbers, and for the resistance to a large cavalry force, a residence in that country would be intolerable. How long, we wonder, will the people submit to this enormous tax to support such a vile and worthless piece of the Black Republican party's policy? Radicalism is a dear experiment, taxing the patience and pockets of the people to a degree unprecedented in the history of any country."

These facts speak for themselves; seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars taken every year from our heavy-taxed people to support in idleness twenty-eight thousand negroes, who will not accept work when offered. And, if the people sustain the Radical policy, how many more thousands of idle negroes in the Southern States will they be compelled to maintain, to furnish Radical voters?

The Radicals justify the military acts with reference to the South, on the ground that they are necessary to insure public tranquillity and good order in that section. But the Albany Argus truthfully declares "that they do not give us order, nor enforce tranquillity," and continues: "Armed mobs take possession of the cities, and the military, instead of preventing them, only hold inquiries on outrages already committed. There is a peculiar form of crime rife in the South that will provoke terrible vengeance—the outrages of black men upon feeble white women. It was the picture of the helpless English girl in the hands of the lustful Sepoy, that inflamed England to such heights of vengeance as we fear to mention, in blowing the prisoners from the mouths of cannon. Human nature is the same here, and revolts at the idea of such crime. Let us have law—let us have even military dominion—let us have some barrier to this flood of violence and crime, or a day of terrible retribution will come."

True, every word. Radical editors and orators should "heed and be wise."

"Order reigns in Warsaw." The Radicals, having succeeded in disfranchising the great bulk of the white citizens of Tennessee, and in putting ballots into the hands of a numerous horde of negro voters, have carried the State. Brownlow's majority over Etheridge is estimated at thirty thousand. All the Radical Congressmen have been elected, and everything passed off charmingly. In the presence of the negro militia and of Federal bayonets the election was as quiet and as one-sided as it used to be in Maryland in the days of Schenck and Bradford.

Gen. Grant's Politics.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "It is stated in some of the newspapers that General Grant was heretofore a Democrat. A member of Congress informs me that in a conversation with him last week, the General said he had been a Whig while the war was in existence, and that the only Democrat who was in Maryland was Buchanan, but that he never was a politician and rarely voted at all."

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VATERLAND!

CLIPPINGS.

The Germans are coming! Carl Heinzer, editor of the Boston Pioneer, the most ultra Radical paper in the country, can't get loose from the so-called "Republican" party. The Pittsburgh Volksblatt, an influential Radical daily, says that the German "Republicans" must form an alliance with the Democracy. The Iowa German Republican papers take similar ground, and Carl Schurz himself, recommends in the St. Louis Westliche Post, that the German Radicals vote for the Democratic candidates for legislative and municipal offices. The Germans left their Vaterland to seek a land of Liberty, and they will never assist in establishing a worse than Austrian tyranny in America.

The Clinton Democrat, in speaking of the Democratic party in this State at the present time, says: "Let it proceed at once to arraign Radicalism before the bar of public opinion as guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors against the natural and lawful rights of a people whose liberties it has sacrificed upon the altar of a false and spurious philanthropy, and whose Constitution, in the flippant language of Stevens, is 'old and shattered' and 'sticks in the kidneys of some Senators, troubling them at night.' Cramped by taxation and plundered by hordes of hungry vampires—the tax gatherers of Rumpdom—with no prospect of an improvement in their condition, the people are beginning to think. That in tracing cause to effect they will become undecieved and dispel the hallucination that has held them within its spell for the past six years, there can be no doubt. Be it the duty of the Democratic public, and especially the Democratic press, to assist them to a right conclusion."

In a late conversation with the reporter of the New York Herald, Thaddeus Stevens remarked: "I fear we shall lose Pennsylvania in this next election. I do not think we have earnestness enough in the State to unite and draw out the Republican strength, while the Republican portion of our Legislature has been so openly, notoriously, and shamefully corrupt, that all the honest people in the State are disgusted. This corruption will certainly beat us here next election, unless we draw out the Republican strength by getting up a furor or excitement on impeachment. Geary, too, hurts us very much. He is an unhappy failure, and his nomination was an unfortunate thing for his party." This is a fair and truthful picture of the present condition of the Radical party in this State. They have followed expediency so long that the whole organization is honey-combed with fraud, corruption and venality. In order to cover the ulcers which are eating away the Radical party, Mr. Stevens recommends "a furor or excitement on impeachment," and the Press is following about the greenback decisions of Judge Sharwood. But these devices will not succeed. The people are tired and disgusted with the open, notorious and shameful corruption of the party in power, and they will act in such a manner as the polls as to fulfill the prophecy of Mr. Stevens.—Age.

We know thousands of thoughtful and sagacious Republicans will vote for George Sharwood in preference to Henry W. Williams. They will do so because they know that in the hands of Judge Sharwood all their rights and all their interests will be perfectly secure. The very decision which Republican newspapers are parading against him will be a powerful argument in his favor. If the bondholders do not desire repudiation they will vote for George Sharwood.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Schuyler Colfax said in his speech at Washington city a few days ago, when speaking of the Reconstruction act—"The President vetoed them on the explicit ground that they gave the military commanders supreme and absolute power over the people of the late rebellious States. Congress accepted his construction of the act, and repressed them over his veto." Mr. Colfax is Speaker of the House of Representatives, and as such took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. That same Constitution declares that the military shall be subordinate to the civil power. How, then, can the declaration, that he and his party have passed a law that makes the military commanders supreme and absolute over "the late rebellious States," be reconciled with his oath of office? Is there such a thing as political perjury?—Doylestown Democrat.

No man who looks at any of the paper currency issued by the Government of the United States can fall to see that it is not receivable for all debts. Duties on imports cannot be paid in "Greenbacks." The United States Government will not receive them in discharge of such liabilities, but compels the importer to sell his "greenback" paper and buy gold with which to satisfy his claim upon him. Does not the decision of Judge Sharwood rest on as sound principles of law as this enforced demand of the Government?

The Radicals of New Jersey held a negro suffrage convention at Trenton, on the 23d, attended by about 400 delegates. The speeches and resolutions endorsed equal suffrage to the black man, and some of the speakers called upon Congress to invade the State and enfranchise the negro. As this movement did not meet the views of the Radical State Committee, it resigned in a lump. A resolution nominating Grant for President in 1863 was laid on the table.

Why can't the Radicals of Pennsylvania be as honest as those of New Jersey and announce and stand by their sentiments?

Sheridan must consider it his especial mission to prove to the people what an egregious blunder Congress made in endowing a set of military strapons with absolute power in the South. His first outrage is the removal of the New Orleans Board of Aldermen and the appointment of negroes in their place.

Some time since a gentleman died in the town of X, who during his life refused to believe in another world. Two or three weeks after his demise, his wife and three children, by a medium, a communication which read as follows: "Dear father, I now believe. Please send me my thin clothes."

TOWN AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

COMMEMORATION WEEK.—This is Commemoration week. On Tuesday (to-morrow) afternoon, Rev. Mr. Sprecher will deliver the Holman Lecture on the Augsburg Confession; in the evening, Rev. J. G. Butler will address the Alumni of the Seminary. On Wednesday morning, Junior Exhibition; afternoon, Rev. Dr. Selig's address to the College Societies; (at the invitation of the Philadelphia Societies); evening, Rev. V. L. Conrad's address to the Alumni of the College. Thursday morning, Commencement; in the afternoon, laying Corner Stone of Stevens Hall, with address by Hon. M. Russell Thayer.

GERMAN PIC NIC.—The Pic Nic at Wolf's Spring, on Wednesday, was quite a success. The number in attendance was large, running well up in the hundreds in the afternoon. Our German friends—old and young, men, women and children—enjoyed themselves finely, and regretted the shortness of the day. The principal amusement was dancing, which was kept up with much spirit until the close of the Pic Nic. Truly, it is pleasant to spend an occasional day in the woods.

SABBATH SCHOOL PIC NIC.—The annual Pic Nic of the German Reformed Sabbath School came off at Spangler's Springs on Friday. A number of the families connected with the congregation participated, thus making the number on the ground unusually large. The day was of course pleasantly spent.

PIC NIC.—A mammoth Pic Nic will come off in the grove of Mr. Francis Cunningham, in Freedom township, on Saturday next, (August 10th)—free to all who feel disposed to unite in it. The Gettysburg Brass Band will be present.

The Good Templars will have a Pic Nic at Spangler's Springs to-morrow.

A Pic Nic will be held near East Berlin next Saturday. Messrs. DeLone, Kuhn and Trostle are the managers.

FESTIVALS.—The Festivals for the benefit of the Methodist Church at Petersburg, on Friday and Saturday evenings week, were largely attended. The tables were crowded from an early hour until eleven o'clock, realizing a handsome sum, but exactly how much we are not advised.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. George George, of this place, whilst assisting in hauling hay on the farm of Henry Herbst, a few days ago, fell from the wagon and broke one of his ribs.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—We recorded, some weeks ago, an accident which befell Mr. A. Marshall, of Straban township—his falling from a cherry tree and breaking his jaw bone. Another accident, of a painful nature also, has since happened in the same family. A son of Mr. M's, fell from a horse, and broke an arm. Medical aid was at once had, and the boy is doing well.

ARM BROKEN.—On the 20th ult., Jesse W. A. Lewis, aged about ten years, (son of Jesse Lewis, of Latimore township,) was thrown from a horse, and broke an arm at the elbow.

ACCIDENT.—Miss Amanda Mummet, near New Oxford, received some severe burns, a few days ago, in falling from a horse rake, occasioned by the frightening of the horse. We are glad to learn that her injuries are not of a serious nature.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A few weeks ago, a son of Andrew Smith, near Bonough-town, died very suddenly. At five o'clock in the evening he was in his usual health, and at nine was a corpse. Two physicians were in attendance, who did everything possible for the sufferer, but without avail. It is said that they pronounced the disease cholera.

Our Press builders write us, under date of New York, August 1: "Your Press will be shipped to-morrow or next day, at earliest. We regret that we have been obliged to trespass so much on your patience, but trust the Press will please you so well as to make amends."

BANK PRESIDENT.—Dr. Jacob Hay, Sr., has been elected President of the York Bank, in place of Henry Welsh, Esq., who resigned the position to accept the Revenue Assessorship. Mr. Welsh made a first-class President, as Dr. Hay no doubt will.

NEW COURTFEET.—A new courtfeet "greenback" has made its appearance. It is a fair imitation of the genuine, except that the words "United States" are somewhat blurred.

THE COLUMBIA BRIDGE.—The Columbia Spy learns that the contractor for the re-building of the Columbia Bridge has been directed to commence operations early in August.

The farm of the late Daniel Newman, in Franklin township, has been purchased by Levi Minter—25 acres, at \$25 65 per acre.

THE INDIAN DOCTOR, desiring to locate himself within the reach of the many who need his professional services, has engaged rooms at the house of Mr. Frederick Snider, on the Emmittsburg road, two miles below Harney, at cross roads leading from Taneytown to the Two Taverns, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., where he will remain from Wednesday, August 7, until Monday, August 12.

The Doctor has had a large run of practice here, which will doubtless continue when he returns.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Dr. Grove's Magneto-Balve and Plaster, in another column. This article has been used by persons in this town and vicinity for some years, and given great satisfaction. The proprietor having engaged in its more extensive manufacture, is now enabled to offer it for sale to the entire public.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL which was awarded at the Paris Exposition for the best Sewing Machine, was received by Elias Howe, Jr., for his world-renowned "House Sewing Machine," as will be seen by an official Report in another column.

Eleven deaths from cholera occurred at Memphis, Tennessee, on Wednesday week.

REV. ROBERT C. CHASE and wife,

of Philadelphia, Miss Mary E. Haupt, sister of Herman Haupt, Esq., formerly of this town—and two other Philadelphians, with two citizens of New England, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat, in Bar Harbor, on the coast of Maine, on Wednesday week. Mr. Chase was an Episcopal minister in the northern western section of the city, and was highly esteemed. Miss Haupt was known to many of our people. Her late residence was Philadelphia, where she conducted a Female Seminary; near West Penn Square, with Miss Mary Tazewell, who was drowned at the same time. Herman Haupt sailed for Europe a day or two before the lamentable occurrence.

A BRAVE WOMAN.—A short time since, a man with an axe made an attempt to force his way into the house of Mr. Geo. Bowman, living about two miles South of this place. Mr. B. had occasion to be absent on the night mentioned, and about ten o'clock Mrs. Bowman hearing some unusual noise in the lower part of the house, and upon getting up discovered a man with an axe in his hand, endeavoring to force his way into the house. She seized a loaded gun and fired at the villain, which caused him to drop his axe and flee. It is not known whether the shot took effect or not. He had almost effected an entrance when discovered by Mrs. B.—Hanover Citizen.

WHY FOLKS READ LOCALS.—An old "local," who ought to know all about things pertaining to his department, says the people read items of local interest for reasons as opposite as man and wife. A reads about a fight because he was there, and saw it; B, because he hasn't there and didn't; C, because he heard about it; D, because he hadn't; while those who had a hand in it, want to know how much of truth concerning them the editor has deemed comparable in its utterance with a continuation of his own earthly career. The consciousness, too, that hundreds of others are simultaneously perusing the same article, and that it is therefore a subject of common thought and conversation, doubtless adds to the zest with which ordinary readers eagerly devour articles that otherwise would have but a dull perusal or no perusal at all.

William G. Smoyer, son of Hon. D. M. Smoyer, is attached to the Pacific Railroad Surveying Expedition.

SHARPE'S NEW GALLERY at HANOVER is the place to have your Pictures taken. None better, none cheaper. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

The testimony has been closed, and the lawyers are speaking, in the Surratt trial.

WHO MURDERED OUR SOLDIERS? The responsibility of leaving the Union prisoners to die in the prison-pens of the South is a question that will not be properly solved, viz: on the shoulders of Lincoln, Stanton & Co., who refused to exchange, or even to receive them.

Gen. R. Old, the rebel commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has written a letter to the Washington Intelligencer, saying that in 1864 the rebel authorities offered to deliver up 15,000 sick and wounded Union soldiers without equivalent, and he says he can prove this by the records of the War Department. The truth of this matter has long been suspected by thinking men. It was the policy of our government to keep our suffering soldiers in the Southern prisons, "to weaken their resolution, to sap the basis of their substance." If the relatives and friends of the Andersonville victims continue to uphold the Radical leaders who connived at this wickedness, they deserve to be haunted forever by the ghosts of those who fell victims to the Radical government doomed to a lingering death.—York Gazette.

THE "HATERS" Two young white girls were abducting, assaulted by some Waynesboro, Georgia, negroes. The girls will not survive. A negro who fled from a rape upon two girls aged eight and ten years, near Nantux, N. Y., a few days ago.

A shocking tragedy occurred in Union City, Obion county, Tennessee, on Monday week. A negro man broke into the residence of a young couple, and a highly respectable widow lady, named Chapman, outraged her person, and then died. Two sons of the injured woman followed him, and he was shot and killed. The truth of this matter has long been suspected by thinking men. It was the policy of our government to keep our suffering soldiers in the Southern prisons, "to weaken their resolution, to sap the basis of their substance." If the relatives and friends of the Andersonville victims continue to uphold the Radical leaders who connived at this wickedness, they deserve to be haunted forever by the ghosts of those who fell victims to the Radical government doomed to a lingering death.—York Gazette.

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THE COLUMBIA BRIDGE.—The Columbia Spy learns that the contractor for the re-building of the Columbia Bridge has been directed to commence operations early in August.

The farm of the late Daniel Newman, in Franklin township, has been purchased by Levi Minter—25 acres, at \$25 65 per acre.

THE INDIAN DOCTOR, desiring to locate himself within the reach of the many who need his professional services, has engaged rooms at the house of Mr. Frederick Snider, on the Emmittsburg road, two miles below Harney, at cross roads leading from Taneytown to the Two Taverns, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., where he will remain from Wednesday, August 7, until Monday, August 12.

The Doctor has had a large run of practice here, which will doubtless continue when he returns.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Dr. Grove's Magneto-Balve and Plaster, in another column. This article has been used by persons in this town and vicinity for some years, and given great satisfaction. The proprietor having engaged in its more extensive manufacture, is now enabled to offer it for sale to the entire public.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL which was awarded at the Paris Exposition for the best Sewing Machine, was received by Elias Howe, Jr., for his world-renowned "House Sewing Machine," as will be seen by an official Report in another column.

Eleven deaths from cholera occurred at Memphis, Tennessee, on Wednesday week.

Rev. Robert C. Chase and wife,

of Philadelphia, Miss Mary E. Haupt, sister of Herman Haupt, Esq., formerly of this town—and two other Philadelphians, with two citizens of New England, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat, in Bar Harbor, on the coast of Maine, on Wednesday week. Mr. Chase was an Episcopal minister in the northern western section of the city, and was highly esteemed. Miss Haupt was known to many of our people. Her late residence was Philadelphia, where she conducted a Female Seminary; near West Penn Square, with Miss Mary Tazewell, who was drowned at the same time. Herman Haupt sailed for Europe a day or two before the lamentable occurrence.

A BRAVE WOMAN.—A short time since, a man with an axe made an attempt to force his way into the house of Mr. Geo. Bowman, living about two miles South of this place. Mr. B. had occasion to be absent on the night mentioned, and about ten o'clock Mrs. Bowman hearing some unusual noise in the lower part of the house, and upon getting up discovered a man with an axe in his hand, endeavoring to force his way into the house. She seized a loaded gun and fired at the villain, which caused him to drop his axe and flee. It is not known whether the shot took effect or not. He had almost effected an entrance when discovered by Mrs. B.—Hanover Citizen.

WHY FOLKS READ LOCALS.—An old "local," who ought to know all about things pertaining to his department, says the people read items of local interest for reasons as opposite as man and wife. A reads about a fight because he was there, and saw it; B, because he hasn't there and didn't; C, because he heard about it; D, because he hadn't; while those who had a hand in it, want to know how much of truth concerning them the editor has deemed comparable in its utterance with a continuation of his own earthly career. The consciousness, too, that hundreds of others are simultaneously perusing the same article, and that it is therefore a subject of common thought and conversation, doubtless adds to the zest with which ordinary readers eagerly devour articles that otherwise would have but a dull perusal or no perusal at all.

William G. Smoyer, son of Hon. D. M. Smoyer, is attached to the Pacific Railroad Surveying Expedition.

SHARPE'S NEW GALLERY at HANOVER is the place to have your Pictures taken. None better, none cheaper. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

The testimony has been closed, and the lawyers are speaking, in the Surratt trial.

WHO MURDERED OUR SOLDIERS? The responsibility of leaving the Union prisoners to die in the prison-pens of the South is a question that will not be properly solved, viz: on the shoulders of Lincoln, Stanton & Co., who refused to exchange, or even to receive them.

Gen. R. Old, the rebel commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has written a letter to the Washington Intelligencer, saying that in 1864 the rebel authorities offered to deliver up 15,000 sick and wounded Union soldiers without equivalent, and he says he can prove this by the records of the War Department. The truth of this matter has long been suspected by thinking men. It was the policy of our government to keep our suffering soldiers in the Southern prisons, "to weaken their resolution, to sap the basis of their substance." If the relatives and friends of the Andersonville victims continue to uphold the Radical leaders who connived at this wickedness, they deserve to be haunted forever by the ghosts of those who fell victims to the Radical government doomed to a lingering death.—York Gazette.

THE "HATERS" Two young white girls were abducting, assaulted by some Waynesboro, Georgia, negroes. The girls will not survive. A negro who fled from a rape upon two girls aged eight and ten years, near Nantux, N. Y.,