Gettysburg Compiler.

Friday, January 31, 1868.

TEMPTING FATE.

The New York *Times*, one of the most ably edited Republican papers in the country, sees ruin ahead for its party if Congress persists in its high-handed course. It has warning after warning against this revolutionary policy, and appeals almost daily for measures of a different character—measures calculated to relieve business distress, and impart confidence to the monied interests of the country—and, not least, to save the Republican party from the madness of the blind fanatics and demagogues who are rushing it upon the breakers of destruction. Some of these articles have great point and force—so much so that we cannot resist giving the readers of the COMPILER, and especially such as may, through mere *party* attachment, have been voting against us, the following as a sample of the *Times's* reasoning. Says that journal, in a recent issue:

The action of Congress at this present session will constitute the platform on which the Republican party will go into the next Presidential election. There is a clamorous demand in certain quarters for "bold measures," which can only mean measures calculated by their character to startle the fears and apprehensions of the country. The measures which the House has sent, and is about sending to the Senate for its concurrence, certainly answer this description, and have produced this effect. The utter abolition of the local governments in the Southern States, the virtual deposition of the President from a portion of the constitutional functions of his office, and the installment of an absolute dictator in his stead, the restriction of the Supreme Court, and the attempt to coerce its decisions in specific cases, are measures not calculated to calm the public confidence in the party which makes itself responsible for them.

Whatever is in our national affairs demands resort to remedies so extreme and desperate as these? While the war was raging, while a rebellion of formidable proportions and power menaced our Government with overthrow, many things were done for which the plea of necessity was urged and admitted, for then the plea was at least intelligible. But what does it mean now? In what quarter does any such imperative necessity for extreme measures exist? The rebellion is over. The Government is safe. No armed hostility threatens it with overthrow. No public peril overhangs the nation which can only be averted by the extremest measures which desperate states ever dream of resorting to.

And without some such necessity, the Republican party cannot vindicate itself before the people, or retain the power which, without sufficient warrant, they thus assert and exercise. "Bold" measures are tolerated by the people when the people deem them necessary—in presence of some great emergency—though even then they do not pass unchallenged. But they are fatal to any party that resorts to them without being able to demonstrate their essential and inevitable necessity.

The *Times* concludes with the declaration that "*the Republican party is tempting fate*," and "if overthrown now, it is overthrown forever;" that by taking the extreme ground Congress threatens to take, it is alienating from its confidence and support thousands who heretofore sustained its fortunes.

It is to be doubted whether the efforts of moderate papers like the *Times* will have any effect for good upon the revolutionists who rule in Congress; but be that as it may, they cannot fail to have weight with THE PEOPLE—and that will be an important point gained for the country and the party which always sustains it, the old, time-tried Democracy.

PUBLIC meetings are to be held in New York and the other large cities to denounce the revolutionary acts of Congress. All the great business and commercial interests of the country are being seriously imperilled by the attempt of the Radicals to ruin the South and the North together for the purpose of enabling them to elect the next President by negro votes.

PREDICTING the bloody strife in France the dominant party in the Congress of that nation found it necessary to get rid of the Executive, and then the Judiciary, as the dominant party in our day and hour are attempting. The next step to complete the parallel will be to banish or behead the minority in the legislative branch and the work is done. Are we to have the rule of the Jacobins repeated?

ANOTHER GUN!—An election was held in California, a few days ago, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of a member of the State Senate. The deceased Senator was a Republican. A Democrat was elected to fill his place. The Golden State continues her adhesion to Democracy.

THE city of Allegheny, this State, held its municipal election on Tuesday week. The Republicans, as usual, carried the day, but by a greatly reduced majority. The Democratic gain over the vote of last year was 649! The ball keeps rolling!

WHEELING, West Virginia, has gone Democratic by an average majority of 500—a gain over last year. The good work goes bravely on!

IT is intimated that Grant may be subjected to court martial for surrendering the war office to Stanton upon the unlawful mandate of the Rump Senate, and without permission from his superior—the President. It is to be hoped, however, that this may not be done. A sort of cheap martyrdom is just what the Radical leaders now want for him, and the petty piece of trickery by which Stanton was put in was evidently concocted between them for that purpose. Let the plotters be disappointed!

THE fine pictures which have heretofore adorned the State Library at Harrisburg, on a number of them, have been removed and taken without any authority to grace the parlor and reception rooms of Hans Geary. The *Patriot & Union* very properly suggests that this matter should be inquired into. They were purposely placed in the Library that the public might see them.

IT is beginning to creep through the heads of Radicals and Republicans that the extreme measures proposed by Congress, will unsettle the country and produce widespread disaster, and protests by leading business men are going up to stay the mad course of the revolutionary hedge-Boundholders, look out.

THE Portland *Argus*, which was one of three or four Democratic papers that hoisted Grant's name for President, has at last hauled it down with sufficient disgust.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was arrested on Saturday evening week, on his arrival at Queenstown, by the British authorities, as a suspected Fenian. George says he was only going to Ireland as a correspondent of the *World*. He was afterwards released.

PRINCE Alfred's brewhouse may go to the upper house in this world, but in the next he will go to the lower.

HOW GRANT KEEPS HIS WORD.

The special correspondents of the New York *Herald* and New York *World* agree in giving the following detailed account, evidently from high sources, of the manner in which Grant deceived the President:

There is not the slightest doubt that Grant admitted, in the presence of the Cabinet, a promise either to resign the Secretaryship of War or compel Stanton to get a mandamus to put him (Grant) out. Grant was very much confused and embarrassed at the meeting, and confessed that he had reiterated the promise on the preceding Saturday, when requested by the President to give a decided answer one way or the otner. He confessed, also, that he had undoubtedly agreed to wait upon the President again on Monday, and excused himself in a stammering way by saying that he had been engaged with General Sherman and "other little matters" that day, and was thus prevented from keeping the engagement. He told the President that he was afraid of the provisions of the Civil Tenure of Office bill, and that he did not wish to encounter fine and imprisonment by opposing Stanton's reinstatement.

The President reminded General Grant that he had said that he (the President) would bear all the penalties and responsibilities that might be connected with opposing Stanton's reinstatement under the Civil Tenure bill; that if there should be any fine or imprisonment resulting from carrying out his (the President's) views in the matter, he (the President) would suffer them himself, and thus relieve Grant from any danger whatever. It was also pointed out to General Grant that on the Monday before Stanton's reinstatement he (Grant) could not have been engaged with General Sherman, as the latter had called on the President that day, while Grant had not done so. To this Grant made no reply. He was also reminded that he was present at the President's reception on Monday evening, when he said nothing whatever to the President about his change of views, but greeted Mr. Johnson in the usual way.

On Friday, January 17, another Cabinet meeting was held, and after the regular deliberations a long editorial published in the *National Intelligencer* on the 16th, giving an account of the understanding between the President and Grant, and corroborating the President's version of the affair, was read in the presence of Secretary McCulloch, Secretary Browning, Secretary Welles, Postmaster General Randall and Mr. Johnson. Each of these Cabinet officers stated then and there that the statement of the case as presented in that article was correct, but that it did not go far enough nor represent the matter in as bad shape as the truth would justify. Secretary Browning remarked that he had kept a pretty full record of the proceedings of the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday and of Grant's admissions at that time, and that the *Intelligencer* article stated the truth when it said that Grant had promised either to resign and give back possession of the War office to the President in time to place the latter in the same position as when he appointed Grant Secretary *ad interim*, or to compel Stanton to resort to legal proceedings to obtain possession under the Civil Tenure bill. Secretary McCulloch remarked that he was surprised that Grant acted in such bad faith. Postmaster General Randall declared that the course of the General astonished him; that he did not expect to find him act so much "the sneak" and the deceiver. Secretary Welles declared that it appeared to him the true reason why Grant had promised to call on Monday, the 13th, was because he (Grant) supposed that the Senate would pass the reinstating resolution on Saturday, and thus the whole question would have been decided before the interview appointed for Monday could take place. By that time Grant would have turned over the War Office to Stanton and the President could not get possession except by resort to legal proceedings. The fact that the vote on the subject did not occur until Monday spoiled this scheme, and hence Grant did not call on the President on Monday.

ABOLISHING THE SUPREME COURT.

Under this title the Albany Evening Journal, whose Republicanism is not to be questioned, says:

"We read with astonishment and apprehension, in the dispatches of to-day, that a majority of the House judiciary committee have decided to report a bill providing that the Supreme Court of the United States shall have no jurisdiction *in cases arising under the military reconstruction acts of Congress*, and that no cases of this character shall be referred to it.

"Do the Republican leaders in Congress wish to justify the charge of the Democracy that they are bent upon usurpation and revolution? Have they become so indifferent to popular opinion *that they are prepared to remove any* obstacle which may be presented to their policy, regardless of every constitutional provision? We are not ready to believe this; yet we shall be compelled to do so if the purpose now announced is really carried into effect.

"The constitution of the United States provides that 'the judicial power shall (not may) extend *to all cases of law and* equity arising under' it; and particularly mentions among these, 'controversies to which the United States shall be a party.' It leaves Congress with no power to determine the jurisdiction of the court, but simply enables it to specify the method of its organization, and the manner in which its proceedings shall be conducted; *for it will be at once* perceived that if a majority in the legislature can prohibit the court from passing upon any particular class of cases which have become subjects of popular excitement, then the judiciary, so far forth, is virtually abolished, and there is no appeal for the citizen from the operations of a law, however obnoxious it may be in its provisions, *to the principles* of the constitution, or however subversive of personal rights. That questions like those arising under the reconstruction bills were intended to be embraced among those for which the creation of the court was authorized, is too plain to admit of dispute."

A ONE-SIDED "FIGHT."

One of the Radical organs says:

"The President, having been worsted in his fight with Congress, is anxious to transfer his share of the quarrel to the Supreme Court."

Let it be constantly borne in mind by the people, remarks the *Patriot & Union*, that the President has never made an attack upon the Rump Congress; never encroached upon any of its powers or privileges; never deprived it of any prerogatives or rights which the Federal Constitution grants to a full and lawful Congress—although the Rump is not such a body as that instrument contemplated and provided for. He has simply acted upon the defensive, warding off, as best he could, the unlawful and infamous blows leveled at his rights and prerogatives by the Rump traitors. In not a single instance has he taken or attempted to assume duties belonging to the congressional branch, whereas the Rump has, in scores of instances, usurped the duties and functions of his office. Few men would have exercised the forbearance which President Johnson has, under the multiplicity of wrongs which the Radical leaders have heaped upon him.

THE Government pays Gen. Grant about thirty thousand dollars a year. That is giving him a decidedly substantial testimonial of gratitude, and the *people will not feel under any obligations* to elect him President on a Radical platform.

THE principles of the Radical party are eternal.—*Radical Paper.*

Yes, eternal villainy, eternal stealing, and eternal nigger equality. Fitting, eternal perdition.

A RADICAL paper doubts like it because that Hancock means civilian's dress. Not Orleanian. Most people will look upon it as an indication of his good sense.

THE CLOVEN HEEL CROPPING OUT IN THE SOUTH.

The Southern negro conventions are beginning to exhibit the croppings of the cloven heel in an unmistakable manner. In the words of a local paper, "the Devil, with all his horns and hoofs," is beginning to show himself in earnest. In the Georgia Convention the white man is considered of no account in framing the new constitution. He is disfranchised without recourse, in many instances, while the negro is elevated to every prerogative heretofore enjoyed by the whites. The Radical negro's aim is not only at political equality, but at social equality with the whites. This was evinced in the tumultuous dismissal from the Convention of a proposition the other day to prevent the intermarriage of whites and blacks, and to banish to Liberia any magistrate or clergyman who should be found guilty of uniting such persons in marriage. In the indignation of the majority it was proposed to banish the proposer himself to Liberia without delay. The Georgia negroes demand equal rights to public conveyances, hotels, &c., with the whites, as in Louisiana. In the South Carolina Convention a large majority of the officers are blacks, and a black constitution will no doubt be born of the body. In the North Carolina Convention the blacks are so jealous of their position as the equals of the whites that reporters are excluded who shall dare to make any distinction of color in their records of the proceedings. This, however, is not the sentiment of all the black delegates, for one of them insisted on the color being reported, alleging that "if his white brother was ashamed of his color he (the black) was not of his." In Virginia a proposition to assist the emigration of the blacks of the State to the Western country, where they can live in the enjoyment of their freedom unmolested, was scouted at. The negroes mean to be at the head of affairs in Virginia, as in all the other proscribed States. The latest dodge is that they must have their share of the members of Congress; but they may be willing to compromise if their white allies will furnish each black aspirant with an equivalent for two year's Congressional service—sixteen thousand dollars.

Thus are the Radical revolutionists going on from bad to worse—from anarchy in Washington and negro supremacy in the South to open and corrupt bargains for political plunder. In all these croppings out of the cloven heel we see the tendency of the times—that the Radicals mean to secure perpetuation of political power by all the influences at their command, or that they intend to leave the government in a condition of inextricable confusion, riot and chaos.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The People Speaking!—Congress Denounced!—The President Sustained!

At a large and spirited meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Association of Pottsville, on the evening of the 22d instant, to discuss the revolutionary proceedings of Congress, telling speeches were made by Hon. W. P. Ryon, E. G. Scott, Esq., and others, and the following among other resolutions unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The revolutionary action of the Congress of the United States as manifested by the Supplemental Reconstruction bill; the bill subverting the powers of the Supreme Court; the interference with the Executive Department by controlling the position of Secretary of War; the attempted degradation of gallant and meritorious officers of the army solely for their known attachment to civil liberty, and the numerous instances of assumption of powers not warranted by the Constitution as exhibited by the general legislation of Congress during the past two years, have justly created apprehension and alarm; therefore,

Resolved, That for and in the name of the young Democracy, we solemnly *protest* against this infamous legislation on the one hand, and this indecent conduct on the other, and hereby pledge ourselves at the polls and in every lawful way, to so direct our action as to effect the repeal of such legislation and render opprobrious such action.

Resolved, That the confidence expressed by Andrew Jonnson in the young men of the country is reciprocated, and that to him are due the thanks of the nation for the intrepidity and firmness he has shown in defence of the Constitution, and we hereby pledge ourselves to stand by him in every emergency, and call upon the young men of the country to hold meetings and sustain him.

WE give the following article from the Richmond *Enquirer* as illustrating the need of a Freedmen's Bureau at the South. The incident is, we suppose, one of ten thousand similar ones, of daily occurrence in that section:

A gentleman from one of the neighboring counties, who desired to obtain a number of able-bodied negro laborers for his plantation, visited Richmond to procure them, having heard that there were hundreds of unemployed blacks lounging idly about the city. The morning after his arrival he was directed to one of the localities where large quantities of bread and soup are daily distributed by the Freedmen's Bureau. He found a ragged, hungry horde of nearly five hundred persons, assembled to receive their usual supplies of food. To his astonishment, these applicants for soup and bread were not all women and children. He counted one hundred and eighty able-bodied negro men, capable of performing every variety of farm labor. There they were with every conceivable variety of vessel, waiting hours to be fed by the Bureau. To many of these hulking idlers he offered the highest wages paid to agricultural laborers, and abundant rations of good, wholesome food. *But they all refused to enter his service, alleging among other reasons, that they were fed by the Bureau, and did not wish by leaving Richmond to forfeit their right to vote!*

THE waning popularity of General Grant with the people, since his recent duplicity in the Stanton imbroglio, is every hour becoming more apparent. A notable illustration of this fact lately occurred at a popular theatre in New York. One of the actors introduced into a new piece the bid expression of "fighting it out on that line," etc., and met with a storm of hisses from all parts of the house. A proposition to give "three cheers for Andrew Johnson" was received with great applause, and the audience joyfully and promptly assented to the patriotic suggestion. Those astute politicians in the Radical ranks who shouldered the General on account of his supposed availability, will soon drop him and look out for a new man and better candidate. But if he should run for the Presidency on the negro-suffrage platform, the Radical millstone around his neck will, sink him deeper than plummet ever sounded, and the prophecy of the New York *Herald*, that he will be worse beaten than General Scott in 1852, will be certainly realized.—*Age.*

THE northern soldiers seem to have *made up their minds quite generally that* the "boys in blue" will no longer run with the political machine of the *boys in black*. They discover that the Mongrel party meant to use them for no better purpose than freeing negroes, and that now they want to use their votes to bring *and keep* them down to a level with negroes. The "boys in blue," therefore, are very rapidly turning political *white*.—*Exchange.*

THE Radical State Convention will meet at Philadelphia on the 19th of March.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28, 1868.

Ed. Compiler:—Your Damage bill was presented in the House, by Mr. Winger, of Franklin county, one day last week, and, contrary to the general usage, was referred to the Military Committee by the Speaker. Last year it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. This act of the Speaker, by referring it to the Military Committee, is received by its friends as a great gain. In the latter Committee it has some chance, whereas in the former there would have been no chance at all, as its chairman, Mr. Mann, is the greatest enemy in the House to your claim. The friends of the bill are now full of hope.

A somewhat amusing incident to the Democratic side of the House occurred last night. Mr. Armstrong, one of the nine "bolters," offered a resolution for the appointment of an additional Transcribing Clerk, a particular friend of his. Mr. A. accompanied his resolution with some remarks, in which he stated that he was promised this extra favor—that *it was in the bargain*. This tickled the Democratic side somewhat, which gave considerable uneasiness to the Reds. Some of them jumped up apparently in great rage, denying any such bargain having been made with the "bolters." Mr. A. retorted by re-asserting what he had said before, and seemed to be equally wrathy. Some of the Democrats began to tease them a little, when a call of the question was made by a good many Republicans, and the resolution was lost. It is too bad to be thus cheated by his friends. Some of the Democrats called for the article of agreement, and requested that it be read by the clerk. It afforded considerable amusement to the Democratic side, and considerable restlessness on the part of the Republicans.

A bill to repeal the act of last session incorporating the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, was also presented yesterday. A similar bill is before the Senate.

The bill confirming the action of the majority of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of changing the location, &c., of a portion of the State road between Harrisburg and Gettysburg, was passed on Friday. It had passed the Senate some days previously.

This is the fourth week of the session and only about half a dozen bills were passed so far. This seems like retrenchment and reform, eh! What will the hard laborers say?—does it accord with their notions of retrenchment?

There will be a good deal of special legislation again this session, if I may judge from appearances thus far.

Mr. Armstrong, the "cheated bolter," also offered a resolution yesterday endorsing the conduct of Gov. Geary in witholding the appropriation for the Antietam Cemetery, and called for the yeas and nays. By this the Republicans thought to put the Democrats in the position of favoring the rebels. Mr. Chalfant, from Montour, a sound and able Democrat, answered this move by some wholesome remarks, which made the Republicans fairly quiver in their seats. It seemed as if they were, as they ought to have been, ashamed of themselves. The Democrats faced the music and gave a solid vote against such narrow-souled action. A. L.

WHAT A SOLDIER THINKS.

The *Union*, published at Madrid, Maine, gives the following extract from a letter written by one of the soldiers in the Sixth Maine regiment. It indicates very distinctly the immense change which is going on in public opinion in regard to the Radicals. This soldier veteran says:

I have been a Republican five years. I fought the South in arms three long years. I marched over desolated fields and grounds deluged with blood. I thought, as scores of others did, that I was fighting for our old flag and the Constitution, but I was greatly mistaken. I found out before the close of the war that I was fighting to keep an army of plunderers in power. I think that they have been kept in power a little too long for the country's good. It is time they were relieved. I think there are honeser men enough to rule the nation. The Republicans have had a fair trial and they have proved themselves incompetent. We ask them to stand back, and give place to a better class of men. This they must do no matter how much they dislike the idea. I for one will never consent to be ruled by a negro! The Republicans must remember that there are in the loyal States one million soldiers who will not be ruled by negroes, nor consent to see any portion of our own white race thus degraded! No, never!

IT was fondly supposed that the supplementary reconstruction bill now pending in the Senate, and which is the fourth of the series, would be a finality. It has been discovered, however, that the regal powers which are therein conferred upon General Grant can be swept away by a single breath of the Executive. The law which revived the grade of General expressly provides that the officer appointed to fill that position shall command the armies of the United States "under the direction and during the pleasure of the President." By this law, passed less than two years ago, the President can, at any moment, designate another general-in-chief. The military committees of the two houses are hard at work to devise some plan to meet this new difficulty, and in a few days we may, in the language of Fernando Wood, expect another monstrosity to be revealed to the gaze of the country. The truth is, this whole reconstruction policy of Congress is very much like a leaky vessel; for every hole that is patched up two new ones are discovered.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON, January 27.—There have been received here by Republican members of Congress such vigorous protests of Republican constituents against the last reconstruction bill adopted by the reconstruction committee, forbidding adjudication by the Supreme Court in causes arising under the recent reconstruction acts, that it is not believed the committee will urge the bill on the House, and, from authentic sources, it is learned that the proposed measure will be reconsidered by the committee and ignored.—Democratic members say they prefer to have the bill tested by a vote in the House, and let the result go to the people in the coming contest for President.

DAVID MCCONAUGHY, (a person who occupies a place in the State Senate to which he is not entitled because not elected to it by the people) opposed a judicial district bill, the other day, because he "saw every Democratic Senator voting for it." David is one of those extra sharp individuals who sees through two pair of eyes and is always "smelling a mice."—*Patriot & Union.*

And has all his life been trying to make people believe him "important," as well as "sharp"—but where shown his never had credit for being either.

THE Radical leaders fear the people hence their eagerness to overthrow this Government and establish a military despotism.

THE Hartford *Times* pronounces the Radical party in Connecticut dead. Let it praying for.

Local Department.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Paying.—Mr. Heltzel, on Friday last, presented a petition for damages from citizens of Adams county.

Returned.—Col. McClure returned to Chambersburg from Montana, on Friday last.

Error.—A sale of Gettysburg National Bank stock was reported in our last at $61 25 per share. It should have been $62 20. The par value is $50.

Thanks.—Our thanks are due to Hons. Fernando Wood and S. J. Randall, of the House at Washington, for Congressional favors, and to Hon. N. Heltzel, of the House at Harrisburg, for Legislative documents.

Settled.—Messrs. J. Franklin Culp and James Lashell, lately of this place, have hung out their shingle as house and sign painters and paper hangers, at Macon, Ill.

Big Load.—The fine six-horse team of Hezekiah Laishaw, Franklin township, brought to town, on Monday, a load of wood which ranked full 4½ cords—said to have been the largest load ever delivered here.

Lecture.—Rev. De Witt Talmage delivered his lecture on "Gamblers" to a large audience, in Agricultural Hall, on Tuesday evening. It was frequently applauded. Dr. Coppee, of Lehigh University, is to be the next Lecturer.

United States Taxes.—By the amendatory act of March 2 1867, all returns of incomes and special taxes are required to be made by the first day of March, under a penalty of *fifty per cent. additional.*

Leg Broken.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Klunk, wife of Jacob Klunk, Esq., of Germany township, on the 24th inst., slipped upon the ice and fell, breaking a leg, between the knee and ankle joints. Dr. T. O. Kinzer was called in, who gave the case proper attention, and the sufferer is getting along as comfortably as could be expected.

Sales.—More than three columns of personal property sales will be found on the next page. The COMPILER having a larger circulation in Adams county than any other journal, it is of course the best medium through which to reach county readers—and advertisers know it. Attention is directed to the sales advertised, as well as to advertisements generally.

Important to Soldiers.—By a recent decision of the Court of Claims, the members of the following Penn'a. regiments are entitled to $100 bounty: 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 71st; also, all persons who enlisted between April 15th and July 22d, 1861, and were discharged upon surgeons' certificates of disability and received no bounty. So says an exchange.

Handsome "Donation."—Sheriff Hann was the recipient, by Express, last week, of a very desirable present, from his son Hillery, residing in St. Joseph's, Mo. It consisted of a box, with a quarter of venison, several prairie chickens, and a monster wild turkey, snugly packed therein. We were one of a dozen to make the first attack upon the turkey, but his eighteen-pounder-ship held out through that and a succeeding table. He afforded glorious cutting and ditto eating. Oh for a score of *thoughtful* relatives or friends in the "far West" about this time of year!

Arrested.—Samuel McDonald and Valentine Williams were arrested at Fairfield, this county, a few days ago, by Constable McClean, on the charge of having robbed the store of Dr. James W. Miller, in Frederick county, (near Mechanicstown,) of ready-made clothing, cloth, &c., to the value of about one hundred dollars. A part of the clothing was found with them, they having intended to make sale of it at Fairfield on Wednesday. Upon their arrest, they were brought to this place and lodged in jail. The Sheriff of Frederick county is expected here soon, to take them away, on a requisition from the Governor. McDonald and Williams come from "nowhere," and are said to be a hard looking pair.

Mill Burned.—The large three-story grist mill, long known as Frantz's, belonging to Frederick Foreman, on West Conococheague creek, in Montgomery township, Franklin county, was entirely destroyed by fire, on Friday evening last. The mill had been but lately repaired, and one of the gudgeons working too tightly, produced friction, from which the fire resulted. There were five thousand bushels of wheat in the mill, all of which was lost. The mill and machinery were estimated to be worth $10,000.

A NEGRO KILLED.—On Friday afternoon last, two negroes in the employ of Mr. Alexander Horner, living on the line of the railroad, about six miles from Westminster, got into an altercation, which led to blows. In the melee one of the negroes, named John Mack, struck the other a heavy blow on the head with a club, *mashing in* his skull, and inflicting injuries from which he died. The deceased was named Jones, and hailed from Virginia. Justice Azariah Oursler held an inquest upon the body, and the evidence showed that the act was a cold-blooded one, Jones being disposed to get out of Mack's way, and the blow was dealt when he was unprepared. Mack has not yet been apprehended.—*Westminster Advocate.*

OUTRAGE ON NEGROES.—A dispatch from Jackson, Mississippi, says: In Jasper county, on the 25th and 26th, a squad of freedmen who were charged with stealing hogs, waylaid a constable's posse who where searching for them with a warrant for their arrest. An affray ensued, and two white men were killed, one mortally wounded, and five others severely. Only one negro was wounded and arrested. Several parties are searching for the perpetrators.

Eminent men of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in *the blood*. This accounts for the debility, low spirits and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element and in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

"Prevention is better than Cure," is an old adage, and must have been written before Cox's Drapeaud Lace was discovered, for one bottle has, in many instances, cured Dyspepsia in its worst form, whereas it would take one a life-time to learn to so live to prevent this troublesome disease.

JUSTICE CHASE, of the United States Supreme Court, was so feeble that, the other day, he was taken into the court room on the shoulders of negroes.

THE assault of the Rump upon the Supreme Court is to prevent the Judiciary from interfering the supremacy of the Federal Constitution.

"The Gettysburg Asylum."—Mr. Van Wyck, member of Congress from New York, in a recent report to that body, pretty thoroughly exposes the "Gettysburg Asylum" lottery scheme. It appears from this that a wealthy tobacconist of New York, John Anderson, during the war, invested largely in diamonds, a portion turning out *bogus*.—Upon the close of the war, and the fall in gold, these diamonds rapidly depreciated, and Anderson cast about for some plan to make himself "whole." Calling in Benjamin G. Ferguson, Ex-Governor Dickinson, old lottery dealers, it was decided to get rid of the "jewels" through an immense lottery scheme, under the popular idea of benefiting disabled soldiers. To give color to the undertaking, an agent was sent to Gettysburg to secure ground for the location of the proposed Asylum, and he contracted with Judge Ziegler for a number of acres. The next move was for a charter, but it was found that the Constitution of New York prohibited the incorporation of such questionable organizations.—Pennsylvania was then looked to, and the coast being found clear, the *bogus* scheme was placed in McConaughy's hands, to be engineered through the Legislature—and it passed.

It may here be said, parenthetically, that McConaughy, upon returning home, seemed to feel special pride in the fact, and to claim importance for it, that in getting this bill through he had "shrewdly" secured, *as a condition*, a large *bonus* for his "battlefield memorial association."

To give the scheme a "takey" look, the names of Gen. Meade and other prominent gentlemen were connected with it. A flaming advertisement promptly appeared in the newspapers, inviting "the whole world and the rest of mankind" to buy "tickets" in the "patriotic" enterprise. An office was opened in Philadelphia, and the diamonds there displayed. The Attorney General of the State "smelt a mouse," and threatened legal proceedings against the swindling concern. Gen. Meade opened his eyes, and withdrew from all connection with it. This fell like a wet blanket upon the scheme, and the diamonds were taken back to New York. Dead for a while, it started up again some months ago, after somehow securing exemption from government tax. Mr. Van Wyck agitated the matter in Congress, and his report, exposing the *bogus* character of the affair, is the result. Of course the permit to go on without paying the government tax, has been withdrawn.

Bills have been introduced in both Houses of the State Legislature, to repeal the charter. There is a disposition to give sufferers by the swindle a remedy, and provide punishment for those concerned in it. May *all* be reached.

Court.—The following cases were tried at Court last week:

COMMON PLEAS.

Peter Diehl vs. The Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—Action to recover for insurance on tannery. The insurance was granted on the tannery without steam. Subsequently Mr. Diehl leased the tannery to his sons, who introduced a steam engine. A few months after a portion of the buildings burnt. The Company refused to pay, and Mr. Diehl brought suit, alleging that he had given notice to the Company—that one of the managers had examined the premises—and that an assessment had been made on the premium note, &c. The Court took the ground that the policy itself, which was the evidence of contract between the parties, expressly provided that the change should suspend the policy, unless such change was made by the consent of the Company and endorsed on the policy. Notice of change was not sufficient; nor was it in the power of an agent or manager to change the contract. The jury, under the instructions of the Court, rendered a verdict for Defendants.

Jonathan B. Myers vs. Gibson Myers—Summons in Partition. Plaintiff claimed the undivided half of a tract of 66 acres of land, with improvements, in Reading township. Defendant resisted on ground that the Plaintiff had not paid one-half of the purchase money. Verdict for Plaintiff, that he have equal partition of the land.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Com. vs. Isaac Kane.—Indicted for stealing a horse, the property of Jacob R. Witmor. Defendant had been indicted with John Ulrich, who, however, plead guilty at the April Term, 1866, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. Kane was subsequently tried and found guilty, but a new trial was granted. Last week he was re-tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and eight months.

Com. vs. Abraham Trostle.—Assault and battery, on information of Samuel Shelly, tax collector for Huntington township. Defendant refusing to pay his taxes, Shelly threatened to make a levy, whereupon the assault was committed which led to this suit. Found guilty, but sentence postponed.

Com. vs. Christian Hoffman. Assault and battery, on information of Lewis Kummerant. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to pay fine of $5 and costs.

Com. vs. Samuel Stanton—Surety of the Peace, on information of David Robison. On hearing of parties, complaint dismissed.

The Grand Jury approved the view for a bridge over Willoughby's run, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Fairfield.

Fish!—Fish!—Fish!—We have made ample arrangements for furnishing Storekeepers with all the *Fish* they may want throughout the season at *old Philadelphia prices*, with *all freight added.*

We will *warrant* all the Fish we sell and will carry a *large stock* all the time. Please *call* or *write*, and learn prices.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
Carlisle, Penn'a.

Sold.—Nicholas Deatrich, of Huntington township, has sold his farm in Tyrone township, to J. S. Deatrich, for $4,750.

MARRIED.

On the 23d instant, at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Dr. Kurtz, Mr. EDWARD BRADLEY, son of the late Henry Bradley, deceased, to Miss FANNIE C. KRAUS, daughter of Jacob Klunk, of Germany township.

On the 26th inst., in Tyrone, by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Mr. MARTIN W. KLUNK, son of Jacob Klunk, of Germany township, to Miss MARY E. BECKENSTOCK, of Piney Creek, Clarion County, Pa.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. J. A. Hay, D. D., Rev. R. G. FOUNDSON, of Mercersburg, Pa., to Miss EMMA M. HUMMER, of this place.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. M. V. Glover, at the house of the groom's brother, No. 823 Rodwood street, Philadelphia, Mr. CHARLES A. SHERLIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELLEN BISHOP, of this place.

On the 23d inst., at the residence of Joseph Bailey, Esq., by Rev. Edward Barrett, Mr. ISAAC H. BROWNSDORF, of Franklin township, to Miss LIZZIE BLACK.

DIED.

On this place, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. SARAH JONES, relict of the late Rev. John Jones, and daughter of George Winter, deceased, late of this place.

On the 16th inst., near Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Mrs. SUSAN L. STALLSWITH, widow of David Stallsmith, aged about 50 years and 23 days.

On the 20th inst., in this place, Mr. GEORGE KRAUS, aged 51 years, 3 months and 12 days.

In Westminster, on the 23d inst., Dr. ALEXANDER DUNN, late of Frederick county, and the town of Gettysburg, aged 82 years and 23 days.

On the 19th inst., at Altoona, Blair county, Pa., Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Robert R. Taylor, formerly of this county, aged 75 years, 9 months and 1 day.

FURNITURE.

SHEAFFER & BECKER,
PETERSBURG (YAS.) PENN'A.,

Are prepared to offer to the Public anything in their line as cheap as can be had in the country.

Pay has no will to sell and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

UPHOLSTERING

made to order. Repairing done neatly, cheaply, and with dispatch.

Jan. 24, 1868. tf

ROBERT C. COBEAN

HAS just received a new supply of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

of latest styles, for Winter use, which he is selling at reduced prices. He also manufactures and repairs

HARNESS OF ALL KINDS,

promptly and of reasonable terms. Children's Hallers, Whips, Trunks, Valises, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of Notions always on hand. Call at the old stand on Chambersburg street, two doors west of Buehler's Drug Store.

The highest prices will be paid for all kinds of FURS.

Jan. 24, 1868. tf

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing in the Hat, Cap, Boot and Shoe business, between R. C. Cobean & John Scherzer, under the style and name of Cobean & Scherzer, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm will present them, and those indebted to the same will please call and pay their accounts.

JOHN SCHERZER.

Jan. 24, 1868.

540 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED,

AND THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING

Within Ten Miles of the Summit

OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining 10 miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with undiminished energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC

WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869,

was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. These means are divided into four classes:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains, then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a second lien as security. The interest on these Bonds is paid by the United States government, which also pays the Company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the government, and no more, and only as the road progresses. The Trustees for the Bondholders, are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant of absolute *donation* from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre, at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which $25,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

The Means Sufficient to Build the Road.

Contracts for the entire work of building 916 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 500 miles, at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $15,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company to be $30,000 per mile,

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles will be as follows:

916 miles, at $68,058	$62,365,012
184 miles, at $30,000	10,720,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,700,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the U. S. Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a