Gettysburg Compiler.

Friday, February 21, 1868.

OLD THAD. DISGUNTED.

Impeachment Again a Fizzle!

Thaddeus Stevens, yesterday week, forced the Reconstruction Committee to a vote on resolutions he had prepared for the impeachment of President Johnson, "for high crimes and misdemeanors"—and came off badly whipped. He was able to muster but three votes for them—his own, Boutwell's and Farnworth's,—whilst six were cast against them, viz: Bingham's, Paine's, Beaman's, Hubbard's, Brooks's and Beck's.

It is said that he (Stevens) became very wrothy, and gave vent to his mortification and disgust by declaring to a Grant man on the Committee:

"SIR: *The Republican party has been killed to-day by the action of this Committee, at the instance of General Grant and his friends.*" I have found that for the last two or three days the men who shouted the loudest, and threw their hats the highest, for U. S. Grant, have been using every exertion to influence against Impeachment the other members of this committee who were supposed to favor it; *that Grant has been using his influence everywhere to the defeat of the scheme*, and that Andrew Johnson has to thank the General that he remains undisturbed in the White House. I have been in public life for forty years, and though I do not pretend to any gift of prophecy, I have seldom been mistaken in any political predictions. I now tell you that to day's cowardly action will cost us New York, Pennsylvania, and probably three or four other Northern States."

—Shortly after the return of Mr. Stevens to his own rooms, he was called on by Mr. *Stilson, correspondent of the New York World.* The "old commoner" expressed himself quite willing to have all he said published. He admitted that as between the President and Grant "the President certainly has the weight of the evidence on his side; but Johnson being right or Grant being wrong, it makes no difference." What he wanted was, to have the President impeached. The correspondent asked him whether he was disappointed with the vote by the committee. "Not a bit, sir,' Stevens replied; "I know all the cowards in this Congress. Long experience has enabled me to black mark every one of them, damn them!"

The correspondent again asked, "What, then, is at last your opinion on the question whether Mr. Johnson will ever be impeached?"

"Sir," said Mr. Stevens, with a bitter smile, "I shall never bring up this question of impeachment again. I am not going to dally with that or any other committee in regard to it any longer."

At this moment a secretary entered the chamber, and the correspondent took his leave.

The real friends of the country will be glad to hear that the old mischief-maker has resolved not to bring up this disturbing question again.

THE McCARDLE CASE.

On Monday, Chief Justice Chase, in behalf of the Supreme Court, declined to dismiss the McCardle case. The opinion is elaborate, and cites many authorities. It states there is ample law to take hold of the case, and the Court will therefore hear argument upon it on the first Monday in March.

The decision causes much commotion in Radical circles at Washington. The leaders of that party know that their "reconstruction" measures will not stand the constitutional test, and hence their alarm at this preliminary step in the Supreme Court. Mr. Trumbull has introduced a bill in the Senate to prevent the Courts from deciding on the "reconstruction" acts at all, and thus leave sole power in the hands of Congress.—Whether the bill will pass time must determine, but if it does it will be one of the most bold and shameless outrages ever attempted by a legislative body.

THE President has ordered a new military district, with headquarters at Washington, and named Gen. Sherman to take command of it. The General, it is said, declines, from an indisposition to be located at Washington. The President also proposes to confer on Gen. Sherman the rank of General *by brevet*—but it is said that the Radicals in the Senate will not confirm it.

GENERAL HOWARD, the chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, has come out openly and decidedly in favor of amalgamation. The matter has caused no little excitement among the leaders of the Republican party in Washington.—While they cannot and do not deny that the tendency of all they are doing is to break down every political and social barrier between the two races, they regard General Howard's open advocacy of amalgamation as "a little ahead of time." They are trying to keep the matter quiet for the present, fearing the effect it may have on the coming elections.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Rad.) relates the following incident connected with the surrender of Grant to Stanton:

The President said, in a conversation on Saturday, that he would give $10,000 out of his own pocket if the American people could have seen General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on Friday, while questions were being put to him about his action in the Stanton matter. He never saw a man look meaner or more humiliated. "He is not a big man," said Johnson, "either mentally, morally, or physically; but before he had answered the questions we put to him, he seemed to have shrivelled up into no bigger than my fist."

RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE.—In 1860 the House at Harrisburg employed 53 officers, and paid them $21,400. The same House, in 1868, employs 98 officers, and will pay them $31,290. So says a Harrisburg correspondent of the Reading *Daily Times*, a neutral paper. Just think of it—one hundred members and *ninety-eight officers!* But of such is Radical extravagance made.

THE Baltimore City Councils have passed an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to vote the stock held by the city in the Western Maryland Railroad.—This will no doubt result in kicking Chapman out of the Presidency of the road, as it ought to—and we hope will reinstate Capt. Irwin, who filled the position so faithfully and efficiently previous to its occupancy by Chapman.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?—On the one side is the Constitution, with a Government *of* and *for* WHITE MEN. On the other side is Usurpation, Puritan Fanaticism, Public Plunder, and NEGRO EQUALITY. There is the whole thing in its strongest and sharpest definitions, and as between these two opposing forces there is no possible room for a third party. There can be but two combatants in the coming contest—the Democracy on the one hand and Radicalism on the other. One or the other must triumph. It is for the people to choose between them.—*Reading Gazette.*

A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT!

GRANT BADLY DAMAGED.

The Correspondence between President Johnson and General Grant in regard to the Stanton Affair.

The President Corroborated by the Cabinet.

The correspondence between *President* Johnson and General Grant, on the subject of the latter surrendering the War Department to Stanton, has attracted very general attention. It is known that when General Grant was appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, he promised that if the Senate did not sustain the suspension, he would surrender the office to the President in time for him to appoint a successor to Stanton, so that the latter would be compelled to ask the courts to reinstate him. Grant did not keep this promise, but when Stanton appeared at the office he walked out and left him in possession. The correspondence growing out of this ungentlemanly conduct on Grant's part, is too lengthy for our columns, but we subjoin a sufficient portion to give our readers a correct idea of its purport.

Under date of January 25th, Grant says to the President:

On Tuesday, the day Mr. Stanton reentered the office of the Secretary of War, Gen. Comstock, who had carried my official letter, announcing that, with Mr. Stanton's reinstatement by the Senate, I had ceased to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, and who saw the President open and read the communication, brought back to me from the President a message that he wanted to see me that day at the Cabinet meeting, after I had made known the fact that I was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*. At this meeting, after opening it as though I were a member of his Cabinet, when reminded of the notification already given him that I was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President gave a version of the conversation alluded to already. In this statement it was asserted that in both conversations I had agreed to hold on to the office of Secretary of War until displaced by the courts, or resign so as to place the President where he would have been had I never accepted the office. After hearing the President through, I stated our conversations substantially as given in this letter. I will add that my conversation *before the Cabinet embraced other matter* not pertinent here, and is, therefore, left out. I in nowise admitted the correctness of the President's statement of our conversation, *though to soften the evident contradiction my statement gave, I said alluding to our first conversation on the subject, the President might have understood me the way he said*, namely, that I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement. *I made no such promise.*

This contains a flat denial, by Grant, that he ever made any such promise. In reply to this letter, under date of January 31st, the President positively asserts the promise made, and in forcible terms. He says:

My recollection of what then transpired is diametrically the reverse of your narration. In the presence of the Cabinet I asked you, first, if, in a conversation which took place shortly after your appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, you did not agree either to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence by the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension; or should you wish not to become involved in such a controversy, to put me in the same position with respect to the office as I occupied previous to your appointment, by returning it to me in time to anticipate such action by the Senate? This you admit. Second, I then asked you if, at the conference on the preceding Saturday I had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested you to state what *you intended to do*; and further, if in reply to that inquiry you had not referred to our former conversations, saying that from them I understood your position, and that your action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached. To these questions you also replied in the affirmative.—Third, I next asked if, at the conclusion of our interview on Saturday, it was not understood that we were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate on the case of Mr. Stanton. You replied that such was the understanding, but that you did not suppose that the Senate would act so soon. This account of what passed between us at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th instant widely differs from that contained in your communication, for it shows that instead of having "stated our conversations as given in the letter," which has made this reply necessary, you admitted that my recital of them was entirely accurate. Sincerely anxious, however, to be correct in my statements, I have to-day read this narration of what occurred on the 14th instant to the members of the Cabinet who were then present. They, without exception, agree in its accuracy.

If the case rested here the question would be evenly balanced, but the President is sustained by five disinterested witnesses—for the members of the Cabinet, who were present at the interview, all agree with him in their recollection of the promise Grant made. The weight of evidence is so overwhelmingly on the side of the President, that Grant stands convicted of violating his promise and departing from the truth. His reputation for honor and veracity suffers very greatly by the conflict. The correspondence, however, damages him still further in the eyes of all honorable men, for it convicts him of duplicity and double-dealing toward the President. In another letter, Grant says:

From our conversation and my written protest of August 1st, 1867, against the removal of Mr. Stanton, you must have known that *my greatest objection to his removal was the fear that some one would be appointed in his stead who would, by opposition to the laws relating to the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relation to the government, embarrass the army in the performance of the duties especially imposed upon it by the laws;* AND THAT IT WAS TO PREVENT SUCH AN APPOINTMENT THAT I ACCEPTED THE APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY OF WAR AD INTERIM, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withdrawing it from him in opposition to the law, or, not doing so myself, surrender it to one who, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate, was sought, and it was to avoid this doubt, as well as to relieve you from the personal embarrassment in which Mr. Stanton's reinstatement would place you, that I urged the appointment of Governor Cox, believing that it would be agreeable to you and also to Mr. Stanton, satisfied as I was the good of the country, and not the office, the latter desired.

From this it appears that he concealed from the President his real motive in accepting charge of the War Department. While he pretended that he did it to oblige the President, he now admits it was done to prevent him appointing a man of his own choice to the office. No doubt it was done with the full knowledge and by the advice of Stanton and his friends. In order to accommodate them, and assist to reinstate the dismissed Secretary when the time should arrive for it, he consents to play a contemptible game to deceive his superior officer. Duplicity of this kind would destroy the reputation of a business or professional man, and cannot fail to injure Grant's beyond repair. The good sense of the country likes honest, straight-forward conduct, and we believe the public will as severely condemn the absence of it in the General of the armies as in a less important personage.

The above letters were sent to Congress, under a call from the House, the Radicals supposing that Grant had the better of the President. But the President was not to be thus silenced. On the 10th of February, he addressed another letter to Grant, from which we make the following telling extract. The President says:

You speak of my letter of the 31st ult. as a reiteration of the many and gross misrepresentation contained in certain newspaper articles, and recall the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 28th ult., adding, and here I give your own words, anything in yours in reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding. Whenever a controversy upon matters of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially where upon either side it loses the character of the respectful discussion which is required by the relation in which the parties stand to each other, and degenerates in tone and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to rely upon but the opposing statements, conclusions must be drawn from these statements alone, and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they afford in favor of or against either of the parties. I should not shrink from this test in the controversy; but, fortunately, it is not left to this test alone. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, the details of which, in my letter of the 28th ultimo, you allow yourself to say contains many and gross misrepresentations. These gentlemen heard that conversation, and have read my statement. They speak for themselves, and I leave the proof without a word of comment.

I deem it proper, before concluding this communication, to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say that a performance of the promises alleged to have been made by you to the President would have involved a resistance to law and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton. You then state that you had fears that the President would, on the removal of Mr. Stanton, appoint some one in his place who would embarrass the army in carrying out the Reconstruction acts, and said, "It was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the appointment of Secretary of War ad interim, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton, by my withholding it from him in opposition to law, or not doing so myself, surrendering it to one who would, as the statements and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate, was sought."

First of all, you have admitted that, from the very beginning of what you term the whole history of your connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension, you intended to circumvent the President. It was to carry out that intent that you accepted that appointment. It was in your mind at the time of your acceptance. It was not, then, in obedience to the order of your superior, as has heretofore been supposed, that you assumed the duties of the office. You knew it was the President's purpose to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose. You accepted the office, not in the interest of the President, but of Mr. Stanton.

If this purpose, so entertained by you, had been confined to yourself; if, when accepting the office, you had done so with a mental reservation to frustrate the President, it would have been a tacit deception. In the ethics of some persons such a course is allowable, but you cannot stand even upon that questionable ground. The history of your connection with this transaction, as written by yourself, places you in a difficult predicament, and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but induced him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton out of office by retaining it yourself after an attempted restoration by the Senate, so as to require Mr. Stanton to establish his right by judicial decision.

The President concludes with letters addressed to him by Secretaries Welles, McCulloch, Browning and Seward, and Attorney General Randall, in reply to inquiries from him as to their recollection of the conversation with Grant. They all corroborate the President's statement. We make room for three of them, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1868.—*Sir:* Your note of this date was handed to me this evening. My recollection of the conversation at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, corresponds with your statement of it in the letter of the 31st ultimo, in the published correspondence. The main points specified in that letter giving your recollection of the conversation are correctly stated. Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES.

To the President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 6th, 1868.—*Sir:* I have received your note of the 5th instant, calling my attention to the correspondence between yourself and General Grant, as published in the *Chronicle* of yesterday, especially that part of it which relates to what occurred at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th ult., and requesting me to state what was said in the conversation referred to. I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I have no hesitation in saying that your account of that conversation, as given in your letter to General Grant, under date of the 31st., substantially, and in all important particulars, accords with my recollection of it. With great respect, your obedient servant, H. MCCULLOCH.

To the President.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1868.—*Sir:* I am in receipt of your letter of February 5th, calling my attention to the correspondence published in the *Chronicle* between the President and General Grant, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, 14th of January, with a request that I state what was said in that conversation. In reply, I have the honor to state that I have read carefully the correspondence in question, and particularly the letter of the President to General Grant dated January 31, 1868. The following extract from your letter of January 29 to Gen. Grant, is, according to my recollection, a correct statement of the conversation that took place between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on January 14th last. In the presence of the Cabinet, the President asked General Grant whether, in a conversation which took place after his appointment as Secretary of War ad interim, he did not agree either to remain at the head of the War Department, and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence by the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, or should he wish not to become involved in such a controversy, to put the President in the same position with regard to the office as he occupied previous to General Grant's appointment, by returning it to the President in time to anticipate such action by the Senate.

This General Grant admitted.

The President then asked General Grant if at the conference on the preceding Saturday he had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested General Grant to state what he intended to do; and, further, if, in reply to that inquiry, he (General Grant) had not referred to their former conversation, saying, that from them the President understood his position, and that his (General Grant's) action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached?

To these questions General Grant replied in the affirmative. The President asked General Grant at the conclusion of their interview on Saturday if it was not understood that they were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate in the case of Mr. Stanton? General Grant replied that such was the understanding, but that he did not suppose the Senate would act so soon; that on Monday he had been engaged in a conference with General Sherman, and was occupied with many little matters, and asked if General Sherman had not called on him that day?

I take this mode of complying with the request contained in the President's letter to me, because my attention has been called to the subject before, when the conversation between the President and General Grant was under consideration.

Very respectfully,
ALEXANDER RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

To the President.

This testimony certainly clinches the nail, and leaves Grant's veracity in the worst possible position. All room for doubt is swept away, and the President stands forth triumphantly sustained and vindicated. So self-evident is this that even Grant himself, in a rejoinder, entirely drops the question of veracity, and tries to wriggle out of the difficulty by taking upon another direction of insubordination. The impartial press of the country is speaking out, and the duplicity and treachery involved are receiving due comment, to the irreparable damage of Grant. There are even rabid Radical journals which take him severely to task, as witness the following from the Philadelphia *Morning Post*:

General Grant's letter will disappoint its readers. It is a reply to one of the least important parts of the President's argument—the charge of insubordination. The question in which the people are especially interested, is whether Mr. Johnson is at all correct in his statement of Grant's position while acting as Secretary of War. General Grant himself challenged Mr. Johnson to make good his word, when he accused him of many and gross misrepresentations. Mr. Johnson accepted this challenge, and undertakes to prove that General Grant did make certain promises which he afterwards violated. He brings forward his witnesses—they are five members of the Cabinet—they all sustain the President's assertions.

With such a chapter in Grant's history, will the Republican party have the hardihood to place him before the country as a candidate for the Presidency? If they do, they will outrage every sense of propriety, and meet such a rebuke at the hands of the honest and upright masses as will learn them to respect truth and fairness to their last day.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

The New York *Herald*, which a few months ago was foremost in advocacy of General Grant for the Presidency, thus spoke last week:

The correspondence of General Grant with the President, relative to Stanton and the War Department, shows how the mightiest heroes and most popular men may fall when they enter into politics and suffer themselves to be influenced by politicians. A short time ago General Grant was the most popular man in the country. He had won imperishable renown on the battle-field. He was looked upon as a model of honor and frankness, and as being inherently conservative. He was looked to as the proper man for President, because it was supposed he would not go with the extreme parties. In a word, his position was a splendid one. *But he fell into the hands of scheming politicians.* Through their influence, doubtless, he went into the War Department to thwart the President—to watch and obstruct the Executive, as he confesses, in the matter of carrying out the reconstruction laws of Congress. This great soldier has been led into the most equivocal conduct throughout the whole of this Stanton business, from ambition and a desire to please the leaders of the dominant party in Congress, and they have used him as a catspaw for their own purposes. The fate of General Scott might have been a warning to him; but it seems that ambition blinds and perverts the most distinguished men. When we look at the position General Grant has placed himself in, even by his own showing, through this Stanton affair, it may well be said, How are the mighty fallen!

READING.

Democratic Victory—A Gain of Over Three Hundred and Fifty Votes Since October.

READING, February 15.—The Democracy of this city won a great victory yesterday. Their candidate for Auditor, Dr. Hiester M. Nagle, was elected by a majority of 330. Judge Williams' majority last October was 19. This is a Democratic gain in four months of 355 votes. The Democrats have also elected Mathias Mengel, Esq., Alderman, and Captain W. W. Diehl, Constable in the South Ward. Both branches of the City Councils are largely Democratic. The Democrats elected three out of the four Select Councilmen voted for, six out of the ten Common Council voted for, and seven out of the nine Assessors.

—The Democracy of Reading fired a grand salute over their victory on Saturday, and all were jubilant, as they had abundant reason to be.

The people are tired of turmoil, taxes, and the nigger, and this expression of popular opinion at Reading is only a foretaste of what may be expected all over the country.

MORE DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The city election yesterday resulted in favor of the Democrats. A mayor and a majority of the aldermen are elected by the Democrats for the first time in ten years.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Fed. 12.—Our town election yesterday resulted in a Democratic majority of 70, a gain since last election of over 300. Both parties were scoring for the Presidential sweepstakes next fall, and Democrats hereabouts are bound to be in good training.

ERWIN, Steuben co., Feb. 12.—The town of Erwin has just elected A. J. Fox, Democrat, Supervisor. This town gave Fenton fifty majority in 1866; in 1867, Nelson, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, received 15 majority, a gain of 65 in one year in a total vote of only 387, and now Supervisor Fox is elected by 25 majority, a gain of 10 more.

The New York *World* says a similar change throughout the State would give the Democracy a majority of 100,000 for their Presidential candidate, and there is no reason why the change should not occur.

PRAYING A CONTINUANCE OF MILITARY DESPOTISM.

In the Senate of the United States, on Thursday last, Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, presented a memorial signed by over one thousand citizens of Alabama, protesting against negro rule, and praying for a continuance of military government in the State. It sets forth many grievances, and concludes as follows:

Continue over us, if you will do so, your own rule by the sword; send down among us honorable and upright men of your own people, of the race to which you and we belong, and ungracious, contrary to wise policy and the institutions of the country, and tyrannous as it will be, no hand will be raised among us to resist by force their authority; but do not, we implore you, abdicate your own rule over us by transferring us to the blighting, brutalizing, and unnatural dominion of an alien and inferior race—a race which has never shown administrative capacity for the good government of even the tribes into which it has always been broken up in its native state, and which in all ages has itself furnished slaves for all the races of the earth.

Never in the history of the world has any more touching appeal been made to their conquerors by a subjugated people. Let the white men of the North read it and ponder over it. Here are a people of our own race, men with the proud blood of the Anglo-Saxon in their veins, men accustomed to all the rights and privileges of freemen, appealing in tones of supplication for the poor privilege of being allowed to live under the rigors of an irresponsible military despotism. They ask the continuance of what all free people have regarded as an unsupportable form of tyranny, in order that they may be saved from the still more horrible condition of negro domination. Will the people of the North prove deaf to such an appeal? Not if they have a spark of manhood and decency left. Should the Radicals in Congress dare to force through the rejected constitution, and to subject the white people of Alabama to the rule of a horde of barbarian negroes, they will earn the detestation of every man who has the spirit of a freeman in his bosom, and will richly deserve the fate of tyrants.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

THE U. S. Senate, on Wednesday, refused to admit Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, by a vote of 21 yeas to 28 nays.

THE Boonsboro', Md., people are making an effort for the construction of a branch railroad from Keedysville to that place—a distance of about three miles only.

Local Department.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

The Gettysburg Zouaves will meet for drill and parade at 1 o'clock to-morrow, in full dress. The Company will shoot for a medal.

Pension.—A bill has been read in the Legislature to grant a pension to Henry Little, of this place, a soldier in the war of 1812.

Postmaster.—W. H. Longwell, formerly of this place, has been appointed and confirmed as Postmaster at Pithole City, in this State.

Ballou's Monthly for March contains the usual amount of choice and interesting reading matter. It is one of the cheapest magazines published.

Woolen Factory.—A project has recently been started to raise a stock company to build a large woolen factory at Carlisle.

Improvement.—Samuel Harbst has put up a large Stable, 42x80 feet, in the rear of the Keystone House. We believe it is his intention to open a Livery Exchange.

In Jail.—John Cook, a "traveller," was arrested and placed in limbo, last week, charged with stealing two umbrellas from the residence of R. G. Harper, Esq. The umbrellas were recovered.

Big Premiums.—Last week the Westminster Building Association sold three shares of money at a premium of 38 per cent., and three shares at 41 per cent The highest figure yet reached here was 28 per cent.

Lamp Explosions.—We notice in our exchanges an unusual number of coal oil lamps explosions, some resulting in horrible and fatal injuries. Too much care cannot be taken, as well to secure a pure article of oil, as in the use of it.

Sale.—Isaac Deardoff has purchased the property of Henry McDanuell, near town—16 acres, with improvements—at $2,100; and ten acres adjoining, from John H. McClellan, at $1,000.

Courts.—The Senate has passed the bill—and the House will—to change the time for the Courts in this county, so as to make the November and January terms two weeks, and thus avoid special Courts.

Another Judge.—The members of the Chambersburg bar have petitioned the Legislature for another Law Judge in that district. A vast amount of business has accumulated on the dockets of the several counties.

Repealed.—The Legislature has not only repealed McConaughy's Gettysburg lottery act, but authorized the Auditor General to seize the property and assets of the defunct corporation for the benefit of the individuals who invested in it. The getting at the assets may make business for somebody—if there be assets to get at.

Explosion.—We learn that on Thursday of last week, a steam pipe attached to the steam saw mill of Miltenberger & Brady, in the South Mountain, exploded with considerable force, doing some damage. Mr. E. Perie was severely scalded by the escaping steam about the hands and face, but his injuries are not likely to prove fatal.

Burned.—On Friday night last, the building over the "water tank," two miles this side of New Oxford, on the Gettysburg railroad, was consumed by fire. It appears fire had been made in the building the evening previous in order to keep the water from freezing, but somehow became ignited to the structure, and was soon consumed.—*Hanover Citizen.*

Readings.—Rev. Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, at the invitation of the College Societies, will give Readings from Shakspeare and other authors, in Agricultural Hall, this evening. We predict a rare treat, and bespeak a full house. Those staying away will be apt to regret it.

Anniversary Exercises, by the Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College, will come off in Agricultural Hall, to-morrow (Saturday) evening—to consist of a number of original orations, music by the College choir, &c. Doors open at 6½, and exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. The public are cordially invited. No charge for admission, but a collection will be taken to pay hall rent. A pleasant evening's entertainment may be expected.

A Public Reception at the Orphans' Homestead, with exercises appropriate to Washington's Birthday, in which the children will participate, will be held to-morrow. Major Cleaton, of Conn., will give an account of the progress of the work for the Homestead in New England. The public are invited to be present. Tickets of admission, 25 cents each; can be procured at the stores of Messrs. Schick, Fahnestock, Buehler, and R. Horner.

Normal School.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Superintendent Sheely will open his Normal School, in this place, on the 30th of March. Such as desire to attend had better make application early, as the popularity of the institution is bound to bring in all it can accommodate in a short time. The Gettysburg Normal has been of vast benefit to those who have heretofore attended its sessions, and similar if not better results may be looked for in the future. As the Normal always adds life to the town, we are glad to announce the approach of another session.

Delegates.—W. S. Stenger, Esq., has been chosen Representative Delegate for Franklin county to the next Democratic State Convention, which will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next. Joseph P. McDivit, Esq., of this county, is the Senatorial Delegate for Adams and Franklin, and Daniel Geiselman, Esq., Representative Delegate for Adams. The Convention will nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and select Delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Look Out.—According to one Prof. Delisser, a series of celestial and terrestrial phenomena is at hand. On the night of the 27th of February, in the western heavens, there will be a conjunction of the moon with Jupiter and Venus; and three nights later Jupiter will pass Venus by only twenty-three seconds of a degree. The result of these conjunctions and perturbations will be atmospheric commotion—electrical discharges, heavy gales, high tides, earthquakes, and nobody knows what besides. Moreover, the whole year will be fearful for its storms, inundations, eruptions, quakings of the earth, &c.

"Heating on its Wings," say all who have made use of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and by such use been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The profession will always keep this standard remedy by them.

Watches Stolen.—Last night week, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the jewelry store of Messrs. Singer & McCleary, on York street, in this place, was entered during the temporary absence of the proprietors, and from all our watches, valued at $75, stolen from one of the cases. On noticing the loss next morning, Messrs. S. & McC. employed Detective Rouzer to take the case in hand and work it up if possible. Suspicion pointed to two stragglers (one pretending to be blind) in town on the previous day, and, pursuit being made, they were traced as far as Littlestown, where it was found they had disposed of the watches, and taken the train for Baltimore. Mr. Rouzer at once telegraphed the police of that city, and followed in the next train. Reaching Baltimore, he was informed that two men answering the description had arrived there, but some time previous to the reception of the despatch—and that they had inquired concerning the trains to Washington, as though they intended going there. Mr. Rouzer took this as a "blind" on their part, and set himself to work, with some assistance, to find them in Baltimore. In this he succeeded at a late hour of the night, coming upon them in one of the dens frequented by thieves. He brought them back next day, and they were committed to prison. They are said to be old offenders, one going under the name of Henry Reed alias Rue, and the other James Elliott, one hailing from Philadelphia and the other from Baltimore. Both have been in the penitentiary several times. Elliott is blind of one eye, and nearly so in the other, but he managed to read a newspaper in the cars on the way here. We are told that they do not deny the theft. The watches have all been recovered.

The South Mountain Railroad.—We learn, though not from an official source, that the Cumberland Valley Railroad and the South Mountain Iron Company have determined to build the road from here to Pine Grove Furnace as soon as practicable. We trust this will not prove a false alarm, as all previous anouncements in regard to the building of the road have been.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Advertising People.—People who advertise are smarter than those who don't—better looking, too, nine in ten. Our advice to everybody except in matrimony is—to advertise. It is sure to return largely, increase your reputation as a business man, make hosts of friends, and add to the number of shrewd and sensible people in the world, of which there has never yet been an overstock.

Little Dorritt.—By Charles Dickens.—Complete in a large octavo volume, of 317 pages, with large and clear type, is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and is for sale by all booksellers, price Thirty-five cents a copy, uniform with "Our Mutual Friend," issued at the same price, and makes the fifteenth volume of "Petersons' Cheap Edition for the Million of Charles Dickens' Works." This edition will be complete in eighteen volumes, of which the following twelve have already been published, price Twenty-five cents each, viz:—"Sketches by 'Boz,'" "David Copperfield," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Hard Times," "Great Expectations," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Dombey and Son," "Christmas Stories," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," and "American Notes," and "No Thoroughfare," at ten cents, and the others will follow one a week, until this series is complete. A complete set of the eighteen volumes will be sent to any one, free of postage, on receipt of Four Dollars by the Publishers.

Of the almost innumerable number of *preparations in the market for restoring gray hair to its original color, we know* none of which gives so universal satisfaction as King's Vegetable Ambrosia. We have tried it and found it to restore the color in a truly wonderful manner—as well as to remove dandruff and all itching caused by humors of the scalp. Try it and be satisfied.

Feb. 14. 1m

Coe's Cough Balsam—The great popular Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and Consumption.—Both sizes—ordinary 4 oz., also mammoth family bottles—for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. No family should be ever night without it in the house.

GENERAL McCLERNAND'S OPINION OF GRANT.

General McClernand writes the following letter to the Springfield, Illinois, *Register*, under date of January 6:

I observe in the Chicago *Tribune* of the 4th instant, certain extracts purporting to be taken from "Badeau's Life of General Grant." Of whilom Colonel, now Lieutenant Badeau, it is enough to say, *en passant*, that he was unknown to me, unless I once saw him hanging around General Grant's headquarters as a questionable appendage, where he may still be an ornamental rather than useful appurtenance. Failing to gain distinction as a soldier, he seems determined to gain infamous notoriety both as a personal traducer and panegyrist. Undertaking ostensibly to write General Grant's biography, he has commenced the hopeless task of writing him into the Presidency. In this effort he has gone out of the way to assail me, and only echoes his master's malevolence. It is, rather, then, of his master, from his position a more distinguished object, that I would briefly speak. Let him publish the correspondence—the whole of the correspondence of which he complains—through his partisan amenuensis. This done, his character for candor and fair dealing will be exhibited in a better light than at present before the public, to whose judgment he appeals against a fellow soldier. Sometimes General Grant's sense of justice, but oftener his passions, have controlled his conduct toward me. Especially has this been the case since the brilliant and successful issue of the Mississippi campaign, in which the Thirteenth Army Corps, which I had the honor to command, bore such a meritorious part. In his official report of that campaign, he, either from ignorance or malice, falsifies important facts, honorable to that corps and to me, to the disparagement of both. The proof is on file in the War Department, but has never been permitted to see the light. Only recently, when my name was before the Senate for confirmation to office, he, as I understood, and no doubt truly, descended from the dignity of his station to cause my rejection, thus pursuing me in civil as well as military life. A man who receives an injury may forgive its author, but that author never forgives the person he has injured. General Grant should, in prudence, if not in justice, be more forbearing, for no public man of modern times owes so much of reputation and influence to the forbearance of others. If the veil were once lifted, and the public made acquainted with his real character, General Grant would stand very differently in public estimation than he does at present.—That time will yet come, when the wrong done me and my command will be corrected. Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

FORNEY says that President Johnson "sits in the White House by the judgment of Heaven." Well, Forney, isn't Heaven as good a judge as you are?—*Prentice.*

THE wife of Colonel G. S. Gibbings was killed in Galveston, Texas, on Friday evening, by jumping from a carriage while the horses were running away. The Colonel and his three little daughters escaped unhurt.

THE rebel General Longstreet was at General Grant's reception on Wednesday week.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., in this place, by the Rev. W. R. Denues, Mr. JOHN R. WOLFORD, of Hoodland, to Miss ANNIE M. BONEBRAKE, of Fayetteville, Pa.

On the 13th inst., in Arendtsville, by the Rev. D. W. Shultz, Mr. CHARLES McDANNELL, to Miss SELVINA L. ORNER, of Butler township.

On the 6th ult., at the dwelling of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Owens, Mr. W. A. EICHELBERGER, to Miss LYDIA A. SPANGLER, both of this county.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. E. S. Johnston, Mr. HENRY CLAY METZGER, of Hanover, to Miss EMMA CORA MYLEY, of Fairfield.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., Mrs. HANNAH LOUISA, wife of Mr. Daniel H. Klinger, of this place, aged 34 years 10 months and 14 days.

On the 12th inst., near York Springs, Pa., Mrs. MARIA, wife of Abraham Livingston, aged 59 years 6 months 11 months.

On the 13th inst., at Heidlersburg, Pa., Mrs. MARIA M., widow of Michael Harman, aged about 80 years.

On the 10th inst., at Mercersburg, Miss MARGARET SCOTT, daughter of Capt. James Scott, formerly of Gettysburg, in the 74th year of her age.

On the 17th inst., in this place, Miss HELEN AMANDA HEAGY.

On the 25th ult., OLLIE SARAH, infant daughter of Mr. Samuel Orner, of Menallen township.

On the 9th ult., HENRY ALLEN, infant son of Samuel and Amanda Sterner, aged 6 months and 10 days.

On Tuesday, Feb. 4th, after a lingering illness, of disease of the kidneys, Mr. EPHRAIM HEAGY departed this life, aged 58 years 4 months and 7 days.

Bro. Heagy was a very worthy Elder of the Reformed congregation at New Oxford; esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. He was a most excellent neighbor and a peace loving citizen; a kind and affectionate husband and a faithful and devoted christian.

His piety and christian character exerted not only a great influence for good in his own church, but in that of other denominations. All who knew him, knew him but to love him.

I never met a man in the ordinary walks of life whose christian graces had been more harmoniously developed. He was a christian after the type of the Apostle John. He was modest, yet bold in the discharge of his duty in the church; as well as in his family at home. He always manifested a warm interest in the welfare of his church and her benevolent institutions.

Bro. Heagy gave tangible evidence of his devotion to the church, his appreciation of the saving efficacy of the gospel, and his love for the poor, by bequeathing, in his last will and testament $200 to the Reformed Church at New Oxford, $100 to the Orphans' Home at Womelsdorf, and $100 to Home Missions. In the death of this beloved brother the Reformed Church at New Oxford has lost one of her most earnest and faithful members. We deeply lament his death, yet we rejoice in the hope that our loss was his gain. Elder Heagy, after setting his own house in order, by providing well for his beloved widow, and a general distribution of his earthly goods among his relatives, friends, gently, though silently, committed his soul into the care of his heavenly Father. His funeral was largely attended and the services most solemn and impressive. The occasion was improved by a sermon of his pastor from Gen. 5: 24.

Peace be to his ashes. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Children's Lives Saved for 50 Cents.

Thousands of Children die annually of Croup. Now, mothers, if you would spend 50 cents, and always have a bottle of Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment in the house, you never need fear losing your little one when attacked with this complaint. It is now 20 years since I have put up my Liniment, and never heard of a child dying of Croup when my Liniment was used; but hundreds of cases of cures have been reported to me, and many state if it was $10 per bottle they would not be without it. Besides which, it is a certain cure for Cuts, Burns, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throats, Swellings, Mumps, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Spasms, Old Sores, and Pains in the Back and Chest