Gettysburg Compiler.

Friday, March 20, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
Hon. CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Gen. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia co.

IMPEACHMENT.

Another step in the impeachment case was taken last Friday. The Senate having resolved itself into a "High Court of Impeachment," Chief Justice Chase presiding, the counsel for the President, Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis, Black, Nelson and Evarts, presented the President's response, asking forty days for the preparation of his answer. A discussion arose between Messrs. Stanbery and Curtis on the one side, and Messrs. Bingham and Wilson on the other—the former contending for the allowance of the time suggested, and the latter insisting on the trial proceeding immediately.—The Senate then retired for the purpose of consultation. At 4 o'clock the Senators returned, and the Chief Justice announced that the President would be allowed ten days to file his answer. Bingham asked an order that the trial commence immediately after such filing, but this was overruled, by a vote of 25 to 26.

The President's answer will therefore be put in on Monday next, but it is not likely that the trial will begin for some days after—not until Wednesday or Thursday. Anxious as the Radicals are to force this infamous proceeding through at railroad speed, knowing ones predict that several months will be required to bring it to a close. The jury of the people will watch it closely, and in the end triumphantly clear the President—let the Senate decide as it may.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE!

We are at last able to lay before our readers the result of the late election in New Hampshire. In spite of the Radical despatches claiming the election of Harriman by an increased majority, the Democrats have made a handsome gain.

New Hampshire, since 1855, has never been carried by the Democrats. In 1856 the Republican majority was 5,556; in 1860, 9,118; in 1864, 3,629; in 1867, 3,146; but now, in 1868, it is only 2,630. The Democratic gain over last year is therefore SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN!—a very significant fact, and all the more so when the immense Radical advantages are considered. The Lower House of the Legislature stood, in 1867, 203 Radicals to 128 Democrats; Radical majority, 75. This year the House stands 190 Radicals, to 141 Democrats; Radical majority, 49—a Democratic gain of TWENTY-SIX!

The Democratic vote exceeds 37,000, no doubt a majority of the legal votes of the State. A glance at the map shows that New Hampshire is surrounded by the intensely Radical States of Vermont, Maine and Massachusetts. This fact indicates whence the increased Radical vote was derived. The entire vote of the State has hitherto never exceeded 71,000.

An examination of the vote by towns shows the damning fact that *the Radicals have gained only in those towns bordering on Vermont, Maine and Massachusetts;* while in the interior the Democrats have gained largely. Colonization (with money) enabled the Radicals to hold the State this time, but that cannot be done at the Presidential election.

This gain in New Hampshire is made on the vote of 1867, a year in which the Democrats carried nearly everything.—The tide is therefore still with us, and it will continue until corrupt and despotic Radicalism is swept from place and power in the nation.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A writer from New York speaks as follows of the Grand Democratic Convention to assemble there on the 4th of July:

The National Democratic Convention to be held in New York on the 4th of July will be the largest and grandest ever held in the United States. Tammany Hall will be hurried forward to completion for the reception of delegates. The exterior is now almost finished, but all the interior work is still to be done, and there is so much of it that it cannot be completed much before July. New York means to give the delegates such a reception as will be worthy of the city and the great business the Convention will have on hand. All the Southern States will be fully represented, and the gathering will be the largest of the kind ever assembled in New York. The outside multitude will be entertained in one of the parks—probably Tompkins Square—and all will find that New York is as hospitable as she is powerful and conservative.

REVOLUTION AND REPUDIATION.

The New York *Commercial*, an ably conducted Republican journal, continues to express much uneasiness at the revolutionary complexion of things at Washington. The financial situation, too, troubles it:

"We are drifting into repudiation!—We are so drifting, not because our debt is too onerous, or that our people are dishonest, but because Congress is either insensible to the danger or indifferent to its consequences. If Mr. Morrill, of Maine, thinks that a spread-eagle speech about faith, honor and integrity will bridge over the danger, he is fatally mistaken. Two things, at least, must be done. Expenses must be diminished and the rate of interest must be reduced.—Both are practicable. Congress can effect both, and it will be held responsible for its refusal or neglect to save us from a great danger and a greater shame."

CHANGED.—A few short years ago the whole power of the government was surrendered to the executive branch. Congress submitted, and the people acquiesced in the supreme character of the President. Any dissent from this view was met with the Bastile argument.—How changed is everything now. The President is treated worse than a scullion. The moment he attempts to exercise his constitutional functions, he is threatened with disgrace. The Jacobins of Congress are strong enough, if they have the courage, to unseat him, and forever prostrate the dignity and value of the Presidential chair. To this, as they due to the other extreme, they say, all right.

TWENTY-FIRST AS A PRESIDENT.—The Providence Journal very properly speaks of the practice of State Legislatures endorsing the impeachment of the President as a "thoughtless and unbecoming proceeding." It may become a very mischievous proceeding also. The New York Times well says that it is not simply that the action now will be relied on technically as a precedent, but its success will have the effect of making men believe that this is a perfectly proper method of effecting a change in the Presidential office.

THE Connecticut farmer who, admiring Ulysses, proposed to name his new seedling potato "the Grant Whites," has backed out of the idea, finding that the Grant varieties are all blacks, and also that they [illegible] small, and few to the hill.

THAD. STEVENS ORGANIZES A REIGN OF TERROR.

The New York *Herald*, an independent journal, but with the Radicals all through the war and for some time after, now sees that their policy will drive the country to destruction. It frequently deals heavy blows at the heads of the Radical leaders, which cannot but have weight with the mass of the people.—The picture it draws of Thad. Stevens in the following article is strong because truthful. The reader of French history cannot but at once acknowledge its entire faithfulness. We trust that not a few Republicans will peruse it—and they of all others should give its points calm and dispassionate consideration. Their judgments would "be all the better for it." The *Herald* says:

The proceedings of Congress in the impeachment business, and particularly the language and bearing of the Radical leaders, bring vividly to mind the Jacobin reign of terror during the French Revolution. When Thad Stevens, on presenting the articles of impeachment against the President, drew up his feeble *frame in the attitude of a dictator* and shook his finger above his head in a threatening manner towards the Senate, while fiercely exclaiming, "Let me see the recreant who dares to tread back upon his steps and vote on the other side!" the history of Jacobin terrorism in the French Convention was faithfully repeated. After analyzing the vote of the Senate as a strict party one, and exulting in the prospect of there being no chance for Andrew Johnson, the "unfortunate man, the unhappy man," escaping his doom, he exclaimed, "Point me out one (of the Senators) who dares to do it," who dares to vote against my programme for deposing "the man at the other end of the avenue." When the bold Radical chief uttered this threatening language he evidently had in his mind the Girondists of the Senate—the Sherman, the Fessenden, the Pomeroys and others in whom he had not much confidence, and whom he felt it necessary to whip in by the threat of party vengeance.

Well may it be said that history repeats itself. It is especially so in revolutionary times. The denunciations of Andrew Johnson as a tyrant and a violator of the laws on the flimsiest pretext by Thad. Stevens and others who show *themselves to be the most violent* tyrants, and who scout the Constitution as an obsolete, worn-out instrument, carries us back to the reign of the Jacobin Mountain in France. Thad. Stevens' exclamations, referring to the President, "Unfortunate man, thus surrounded, hampered, tangled in the meshes of his own wickedness! unfortunate, unhappy man, behold your doom!" reminds us forcibly of the language of Robespierre, Danton, Camille Desmoulins and Marat with regard to Louis the Sixteenth and Marie Antoinette. Unfortunate, unhappy Louis Capet, surrounded, hampered, tangled in the meshes of the bloody Jacobin revolutionists! Unhappy Antoinette, unfortunate Austrian, "what chance was there, what loophole" for your escape? So alike are these revolutionary scenes, so similar the language, that we can hardly realize the fact that we are not reading the history of the French Revolution or that such things are occurring in our own beloved country. Yes, history repeats itself; for we are passing through a similar revolution to that of the French, to that of the English when Charles the First was beheaded, and to those of other nations when all the old landmarks were *destroyed and constitutions* were laughed at. Thad. Stevens is a fit leader in organizing a reign of terror here. He has the boldness of Danton, the bitterness and hatred of Marat, and the unscrupulousness of Robespierre. Ben. Wade is a suitable ally of Stevens in the revolutionary work, though a subordinate actor. He has the coarse and vindictive character of Marat, too, with all the agrarian and levelling theories of the most advanced revolutionist. Sumner, another fit ally, is a visionary and sentimental theorist, conceited as Robespierre, as weak as Camille Desmoulins and as implacable as Marat. The lesser lights of the Jacobin revolutionary party—the Chandlers, Wilsons, Boutwells, Butlers, Binghams, and others—while equally as vindictive and destructive, are but the followers of the leaders. They are all of the same stamp, however, and are all bent on usurpation of power and the destruction of the old government handed down to us by the fathers.

Ah, but some incredulous and over-hopeful people may say, all will come right; Andrew Johnson is not going to be hanged; the bloody scenes of the French Revolution will not be repeated; we shall come back to law and order by and by, and so forth. Let us not deceive ourselves. History shows us that those generally who inaugurate revolutions do not anticipate the ultimate consequences. When they start they calculate upon stopping short on attaining certain objects; but revolutions do not stop; they grow with party necessities and as partisan feeling becomes intensified. Such things as many would shudder at in the beginning of a revolution are accomplished with the greatest complacency afterwards. The very apathy and over-hopefulness of the people encourage revolutionists to more outrageous measures.—Do the Americans people realise the revolution they are passing through? Is it a small thing to impeach the President of the United States and to depose him *on such flimsy and ridiculous charges as* the Radicals have trumped up against Mr. Johnson? His worst enemies do not assail his honesty or integrity. He has endeavored to perform his duty according to his understanding of it and the Constitution which he has sworn to preserve. His sole offence is that he has not gone with the dominant party in Congress in their efforts to Africanize the country and to revolutionize the government. Is it a small thing to remove a President for party purposes alone?—Such a thing was never dreamed of before in the United States. It is an important and very long stride in the way of revolution. And who a short time ago would have thought that a large section of the country, ten States of the Union, would be kept for years under military despotism in time of peace?—Who would have thought that these States and the white people of our own flesh and blood would be put under the government of barbarous negroes? Who would have imagined that Congress would have ventured to abolish the Executive and usurp all the powers of government in its own hands? Who would have believed that a powerful faction would dare to set aside the constitution and declare it dead? Yet all this has been done, and much more, within the brief period of two or three years. Is not this revolution? It would behard to find in history a greater and more rapid revolution within as short a time. No, the revolution would not stop with the deposition of the President. That event would only accelerate it. His removal would not be peace, as certain Radical organs pretend to say. The necessities of the Jacobin party would impel it on to other revolutionary measures, and probably to serious conflicts among the people. The people would become familiarized with these high-handed and despotic proceedings, and either apathy, which is destructive to liberty or counter revolutions would follow. What under other circumstances and in former times would have startled them might no longer create surprise, and a reign of despotism or anarchy would ensue. A faction determined to rule will stop at nothing when it has the power, and especially when there *is fear* that this power is slipping out of its hands. The military despotism over the South may be extended to the North. Some disturbance may be fomented as a plea for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and governing the North as well as the South by the strong arm of military power. It is quite evident that the Radical oligarchy now established at Washington would not stick at this or anything else to perpetuate its power. As this revolution proceeds we shall soon find that our securities will run down abroad, and they will be sent back in vast numbers, and that both the government and country will be plunged into great financial troubles and bankruptcy. And what will become of the debt and bondholders? Is it likely that the people will see themselves ruined by a revolutionary Congress, and then consent to bear the burden of an enormous debt? If they should it would be contrary to all experience where the people have had a voice in the matter. This is the deplorable state of things to which Congress is hurrying us out, and unless the people rise in their might at the polls and drive the Radicals from power we have a disastrous future before us.

IMPEACHMENT AS VIEWED BY GEN. JACKSON.

During the Presidency of Gen. Jackson, says the *Age*, a case occurred which has an important bearing upon the contest now pending between the Radical party and Andrew Johnson. Upon the removal of the government money from the Bank of the United States, by order of President Jackson, the Senate passed a resolution declaring "the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, and in derogation of both." This was during the session of 1834, and on the day preceding the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Benton offered his memorable resolution declaring the condemnatory resolution of the Senate imputed impeachable matter to the Senate, and ought not to have been passed upon by the Senate, except in the regular forms of constitutional impeachment; and that such resolution ought to be expunged from the Journal of the Senate. But General Jackson also protested against the action of the Senate, and from that bold, able and stirring paper, which roused the country like the blast of a war trumpet, we copy the following passage:

If the House of Representatives shall be of the opinion that there is just ground for the censure pronounced upon the President, then will it be the solemn *duty of the House to prefer the proper* accusations and to cause him to be brought to trial by the constitutional tribunal. But in what condition would he find that tribunal? A majority of its members have already considered the case; and have not only formed but expressed a deliberate judgment upon its merits. It is the policy of our benign system of jurisprudence to secure, in all criminal proceedings, and even in the most trivial litigations, a fair, unprejudiced and impartial trial; *and surely it cannot be less important that such a trial should be secured to the highest officer of the government.*

The Constitution makes the House of Representatives the exclusive judges, in the first instance, of the question, whether the President has committed an impeachable offence. A majority of the Senate, whose interference with this preliminary question, has, for the best of all reasons, been studiously excluded, anticipate the action of the House of Representatives, assume not only the function which belongs exclusively to that body, *but convert themselves into accusers, witnesses, counsel and judges*: and prejudge the whole case—thus presenting the appalling spectacle in a free State, of judges going through a labored preparation for an impartial hearing and decision by a previous *ex parte* investigation and sentence against the supposed offender.

If, in 1834, General Jackson objected to being judged by the Senate because "a majority of its members have already considered the case, and have not only formed but expressed a deliberate judgment upon its merits," has not the present Chief Magistrate good grounds to stand upon the same platform? Assuredly he has. The Radical Senators have converted themselves into accusers, witnesses, counsel, judges and jurors, and have now summoned Andrew Johnson to appear, in order that he may have a fair, impartial and just trial. Will not every man in the nation, not blinded by passion, admit that this impeachment movement is a disgrace to the intelligence of the age in which we live, and fraught with untold mischief to the progress of free principles, not only in this land, but in all parts of the world? But the people sustained Andrew Jackson and rebuked the Senate, and they will, in the end, pass a like judgment upon all who are engaged in the present impeachment conspiracy.

IMPEACHMENT OF CONGRESS.

Senator Doolittle addressed a vast assemblage at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday week. After speaking two hours, he closed with an impeachment of the Radical policy in Congress as follows:

In conclusion, fellow citizens, while the impeachment of President Johnson closes my mouth upon the subject of his impeachment, while delicacy and duty forbid me to speak upon that, my mouth is not closed, and no considerations of duty or delicacy will prevent me from speaking of another impeachment, and before a tribunal more august than the Senate. *In the name of constitutional* liberty, in the name of our great ancestors who laid the foundations of this Government to secure liberty for themselves and for us, in the name of all who love that liberty, who are ready to struggle and if need be to die, rather than allow it to be overthrown; in the name of the coming generations, and of that race to which we belong and which has given to the world all its civilizations, I do arraign and impeach the Radical policy of the present Congress of high crimes and misdemeanors. At the bar of the American people, in the presence of High Heaven and before the civilized world, I impeach it, first, as a crime against the laws of nature which God the Almighty has stamped upon the races of mankind, because it attempts to force a political and social and unnatural equality between the African and the Caucasian, between an alien inferior and exotic race from the tropics, with the highest type of the human race in the home of *the latter in the temperate zone. Second,* I impeach it as a crime against civilization, because it would by force wrench the Government out of the hands of the civilized white race in ten States of this Union, to place it in the hands of the half-civilized African. Third, I impeach it as a crime against the constitution, because it tramples down the rights of the States to fix for themselves the qualifications of their own voters—a right without which a State ceases to be republican at all. Fourth, I impeach it as a crime against the Constitution and against national faith, because it annuls the pardons constitutionally granted to hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent white men of the South, and in open, palpable violation of the Constitution disfranchises them. Fifth, I impeach it as a crime against the existence of ten States of the Union and the liberties of eight millions of people, because in express terms it annuls all civil government by which alone those liberties may be secured, and places them under an absolute military despotism. Sixth, I impeach it as a crime against humanity, tending to produce a war of races to the utter destruction of one or both, a result which cannot be prevented except by a large standing army, which neither our resources will bear nor our liabilities long survive. Seventh, I impeach it as an utter abandonment of the purpose for which we fought and mastered a rebellion. It tends to make false all the promises and pledges made by the friends of the Government in its fearful struggle to put down the rebellion, and it tends to make true all the prophecies and forebodings of its enemies.

True charges, every one of them, say the jury composed of THE PEOPLE!

A PATRIOTIC REPUBLICAN.—Major James B. Coit, of Connecticut, hitherto a Republican, and a soldier of the Union, has written a scorching *letter to the* Norwich Grant Club, declining membership and office. He scorns association with a club "called by, and affirmed by, and for the most part addressed by those who sympathize with the Radical party in its war on the Executive, the Supreme Court, the people of the North and the treasury of the nation," and assigns the following reasons for his course:

The game of "hurrah boys!" will not blind the people to the issues now before them. They propose to hold the Radical party shortly accountable for the present condition of our country and the disgrace their legislation has brought upon it at home and abroad. With the record of the party before me I much prefer to go with those who were wrong and are now right, rather than those who were right and are now wrong.

BAD BLOOD AMONG THE RADS.

The Radical State Convention in Philadelphia, week before last, was anything but harmonious. On the motion instructing the delegates to the Chicago Convention to vote as a unit for Cameron for Vice President, there was a lively time. The Wade-Cameron men opposed it bitterly. Mann, of Potter, said:

There are 100,000 Republicans in Pennsylvania, as good, to say the least, as any 100,000 Republicans in the United States, who *prefer* Ben. Wade *for* President. That fact is to be made known at Chicago, and it will be by the selection of delegates of their choice, or in some other way. Now, there is no use in attempting to choke us in this Convention nor in the State, for it cannot be done. There are a large number of Republicans in Pennsylvania, who do not desire the nomination of U. S. Grant, simply because they do not believe him to be a Republican, but a Conservative. We have acquiesced in that nomination, but if you insist on putting another Conservative on the track, you will miss the votes of many people at the polls next October, which you need.

Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, continuing the Wade-Cameron side of the debate, said that for the Committee on Resolutions to attempt to instruct the delegates elected by the people of the districts is as preposterous as it is revolutionary. The business of this Convention is to nominate a ticket, the electors at large, and delegates at large. *The balance of* the work is to be left to the people—and any attempt on the part of the majority here to say that the minority shall not be represented at Chicago, will be met with resistance on the part of the people. *The power to so instruct* delegates is not committed to this Convention, and any attempt to exercise it will be resisted to the last.

Mr. Bayne, of Pittsburg, denounced the resolution as a usurpation of power and authority to attempt to instruct delegates elected to Chicago. If he were a delegate there he would not obey a word of the Convention. We have delegates running in Western Pennsylvania, said he, who will pay no regard whatever to any instructions emanating from this Convention or any other body.

This protest and indignation, however, did no good, and the Curtin resolution was passed by a vote of 80 yeas to 40 nays.

NOW IS THE TIME TO READ.

Now is the time for the people to read and understand the issues that are to come before them this fall for decision.—It was never so important for the salvation of the Union that the people act understandingly. One false step now may prove fatal to the government beyond the hope of recovery. Never was the national existence, as a free constitutional government, in as great peril as to-day. The Congressional conspirators and traitors have their hands at the throat of the nation, and the body is almost pulseless. We tell the people that the struggle today is not one of party, but for the existence or destruction of free government. If the Radicals triumph, free constitutional government is at an end, and only taxation and oppression are in reserve for the people.

—The foregoing, taken from that sterling Democratic journal, the Detroit *Free Press*, contains a great deal of truth in a few words fitly spoken. Truly, now is the time to read. The country is passing through a severe trial, in which every interest is involved. Events of greatest moment are transpiring every day. The people, in order to act wisely and understandingly in this crisis, must READ THE TRUTH. This they can now only find in the Democratic and Conservative journals. The COMPILER will keep its readers well posted in relation to all important matters. Subscribe at once. Send in your names, with $2 in each case, and we are sure you will get the worth of your money.

POLITICAL CRIMINALS.

No thief, no burglar, no highway robber was ever so shy as the Radicals are of the courts of justice. Not a word had they to say against General Lorenzo Thomas, the great co-conspirator with Andrew Johnson, when he challenged his accusers in a court of law. Again last week, a small amendment was secretly smuggled through Congress, taking away, in cases of *habeas corpus*, the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.—This was to get the McCardle case from before that Court, where it is now actually on trial. Let it be remembered that it is from judges appointed by their own party that the Radicals now slink away. Any place where law is administered is too hot a place for them. Surely, remarks the *Age*, this is equivalent to a confession of guilt. It is because they are *criminals* that they are so much afraid of the courts.

No United are felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law.

THE FAVORED AFRICAN.

On the third instant, the Senate of the United States passed a bill exempting property held and used for negro schools in the District of Columbia from local taxation. Similar property used for *white* schools is taxed by the city authorities, and no measure has yet been introduced in either branch of the Rump to exempt it from taxation. It is not enough that the negro should enjoy all the privileges enjoyed by white men.—He must enjoy more. His black skin is so beautiful, his thick lips are so captivating, his long heels are so bewitching and his wooly head so entrancing to the Radicals in Congress, that they must, in the profundity of their admiration, exempt him from burdens which white people have to bear. But what do the white people think of this? Will they not indulge in some serious thoughts about it?—*Valley Spirit.*

THE Radical papers herald the result in New Hampshire as an evidence of the popularity of General Grant. How so? Harriman last year, *without* Grant, received over three thousand majority; this year, *with* Grant, his majority, on a largely increased vote, is reduced to about twenty-five hundred. Left-handed popularity this for General Grant.

ALTHOUGH the Democracy in Camden, New Jersey, were beaten at the late contest, still they made most significant gains upon the vote of March, 1867. Three members have been added to the Democratic roll in City Councils, and in the South Ward the candidate of that party was defeated by one majority. On the popular vote there is also a Democratic gain, and yet the Radicals claim a victory. If such victories as these do not herald a defeat, then "history will not repeat itself." The Democrats of Camden are a fighting race, and they will push the Radicals to the river and into it before the contest closes.—*Age.*

OUR CANDIDATES.—The heartiness with which the Democratic journals of Pennsylvania greet the nominations made by the State Convention inspires confidence in the result of the election. The party in all sections of the State are satisfied with our nominees, and will go into the fight for them with an earnestness that will be the best guarantee of victory.

THERE is said to be an unexampled run of shad in the North Carolina sounds. Upwards of sixteen thousand nets have been set, and the fishermen are exceedingly jubilant.

GENERAL LEE has completed the manuscript of his long meditated memoir of "Light Horse Harry."

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1868.

Editor Compiler:—Not unlike our Legislature, I have not been quite as attentive to duty of late as I ought to have been. But I think I could give you better reasons for my negligence than the Legislature for its wonderful waste of time. But there may be some palliation after all, as a certain member said on Tuesday, when the question was up for adjourning over a week, from Tuesday to Monday, "That the State and people would be no loser if we could adjourn forever."

There is some prospect of late, since the weather is getting more mild and pleasant, that the Legislature may break up somewhat earlier than was supposed some time ago; not that they are getting more honest and more industrious, or that the business for which they were sent here to transact is in a more advanced state, but merely because they would like to get home to make arrangements for the coming summer. I am sure every tax-payer in the State is, or ought to be, glad of the near approach of the adjournment. If they could take a peep into the secrets of this body, every taxpayer would say, depart from hence as soon as you can.

Much was said of the corruption of the Legislature last year, but corrupt and infamous as it was, the present one is far ahead in that line. Everybody here would agree with me if the question were put to him. The general appropriation bill is quite a huge affair, some of the items having been raised from last year, besides new ones adopted. The Senate has to act on it yet.

The contested election case in the Senate, between the sitting member, Mr. Shugart, and the contestant, Mr. Robinson, is not yet decided. It will cost the State between three and four thousand dollars, it is supposed. It is a case like that of your Senator and Mr. Duncan three years ago, and will likely be so decided. In connection with this, permit me to relate an incident that occurred the other day. I will relate it as it was told me. A certain Senator was asked by a Republican friend to aid Mr. Robinson in this matter. He replied—"No, sir—I perjured myself three years ago for that d—d cockle eyed ape, and I shall not do it again." The Senator in question and his "ape" are not on good terms now.

You are aware there is a *Daily Legislative Record* printed by order of the Legislature. Mr. Bergner, a rank Radical and the publisher of the *Telegraph* here, is the publisher. He gets *fifteen* dollars for every page, whilst responsible parties have offered to publish it for *twelve* dollars per page, and I have it from practical printers that it could be printed for ten dollars, and yet be remunerative.—Thus about eight thousand dollars are squandered, which could be saved to the tax-payers in this single item.

The Radicals, at least the majority of them, refused to sustain the Hickman resolution, giving the negroes votes in this State. The question with them was only as to time. They contended, in their remarks, that the people were not yet ready for it—that they needed a little more instruction on the tender point of making the negro an equal with them.

The vote on this resolution was a mere cheat. It is to gull the party into the belief that they are opposed to negro suffrage. This is self-evident from the way their leaders act in the South and in Congress. It is also shown here on other bills. For instance, a bill was passed the other day permitting the negroes to vote in the city of Lancaster for officers in the city. Lancaster city is Democratic, hence the negro element there must be brought into requisition. A similar bill is now up for our city, Harrisburg. You know our city is also Democratic. The section giving the negro the right to vote here and in Lancaster, reads thus: "That the freemen of the city of Harrisburg, citizens of this State *or of the United States*, who shall have resided," &c. Here the Civil Rights bill is to come in aid. Everybody here sees the drift, and the people are quite indignant at the attempt to make the negro here a voter.—We have a vast number of negroes here, and should this bill become a law, and the wards of the city changed as contemplated, the Radicals may succeed to a great extent in the city election. The bill changes the wards from six to eight.

A bill was presented the other day in the Legislature to make a turnpike from Hanover, in York county, to Mount Rock, in Adams county. Also one to authorize and empower the three railroads running to and from Hanover to build a Union Passenger or Union Passenger and Freight Depot, at a point where the Littlestown Railroad crosses the Carlisle turnpike in the borough of Hanover.

The "Border Damage Bill" has been made the order of the day for to-morrow night. I have made diligent inquiries as to its probable fate. I think its passage in the House this year is very doubtful, having been so determined on by a clique. Last year it was permitted to pass the House, but was ordered to be defeated in the Senate, on the plea of want of time. That there is a sham effort made here by some to effect its passage, when, at the same time, they have no manner of desire to pass it, I have ample proof. Among these is your Senator, and last year Mr. Stumbaugh, from Chambersburg. I have discovered that you had several gentlemen over early in the session last winter, to aid in pressing the bill through. The bill was drawn up by a lawyer in your place, and handed to Mr. Stumbaugh, of Franklin county, to be presented at as early a day as practicable. The Republicans having a large majority, it was thought best by your men to give the bill to a Republican, and the memorials to your member, a Democrat. Thus the matter was arranged, to the satisfaction of all concerned, as they thought. Well, instead of Mr. Stumbaugh bringing the bill before the House, day after day was left go by, till towards the close of the session, so as to enable your Senator to plead want of time. There is no mistake in this. If necessary, I think it could be proven.—This year it is to be defeated in the House, to avoid action in the Senate.—Whether they can accomplish the design, time will tell. But this much I do know, that they have a better opportunity to do so than last year, on account of the many new members. It is an infamous game, and you ought to expose the trick. A. L.

THE frantic ecstacies of the Republican press throughout the country, over the fact that they were just not beaten in New Hampshire this year, signifies what a fearful looking for of judgment there is in all their hearts.

THE inventor of the latest flying-machine, a St. Louis man, is to test his apparatus by jumping from a balloon two thousand feet from the earth. He tests it himself.

A snow slide, five or six miles in length, has blocked the Central Pacific Railroad, killed a Chinaman, burned seven locomotives, and destroyed considerable other property.

Local Department.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

The Spring Elections occur to-day.—Democrats, DO YOUR DUTY!

Deplorable Occurrence.—Dr. D. S. Peffer, long a prominent and highly successful physician, residing at Abbottstown, this county, some weeks ago became disturbed in mind. Evidences of growing insanity so multiplied that a constant watch over his actions became necessary. A patent right dealer, named Cole, from the State of New York, we believe, then temporarily in Abbottstown, consented or offered to stay with him, and did so for some days. During Tuesday night last, whilst Cole, it is supposed, was lying down to get some rest and was fast asleep, the Doctor struck him violently upon the head with a heavy wash bowl, fracturing his skull in a horrible manner. Cole was unconscious when discovered, and continued so until Wednesday night, when death ensued.

Dr. Peffer was brought to this place on Wednesday and lodged in one of the cells of the county prison, for safe keeping.

This is one of the saddest instances of insanity it has ever been our duty to record, and the intelligence of it will come upon many of our readers with shocking force. The sympathies of the entire community cannot fail to be touched by it.

Sudden Death.—On Friday evening last, about 8 o'clock, Mrs. Frances H., wife of James E. Flaherty, residing in East York street, this place, while attending to ordinary domestic duties, complained of dizziness in the head and proposed to retire. Whilst disrobing herself, she fell to the floor speechless. Dr. O'Neal was at once called in, but after lingering until 4 o'clock next morning, she died. She was 44 years of age, and was in her usual health the evening before, having partaken of a hearty supper.

Another.—On Monday last, Mr. Daniel Beitler, of Butler township, but formerly of this place, died very suddenly, of apoplexy. He had left the house for the purpose of attending to his farm stock, and not returning as soon as was expected, a member of the family went out to look after him, and, sad to state, found him lying in the yard, quite dead. A physician called in gave it as his opinion that death was instant. Mr. Beitler's age was 85 years 7 months and 1 day. He was widely known and universally respected.

Fall of a Bridge.—As a drover, Thomas Graham, was passing over the bridge across the Bermudian at the York Sulphur Springs, in this county, on Friday last, with ten head of horses, the structure gave way, precipitating Mr. Graham and a young man with him, together with the horses, into the stream beneath, which, at the time, was high and filled with floating ice. The young man was badly hurt. Indeed we are told that one of his legs was broken. Several of the horses also received injuries—one of them breaking a leg. It seems that the bridge was in a dangerous condition, the middle pier having been swept away by the ice, thus leaving the span of 64 feet unsupported; but Mr. Graham, being a stranger, rode upon it without thought of danger. It is said that the managers of the turnpike had been notified of the dangerous condition of the bridge.

East Baltimore Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Baltimore, adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday last. We notice the following among the appointments announced by the bishop:

Carlisle District—James Curns, P. E.—Carlisle—William R. Mills; G. D. Chenoweth, supernumerary. Mount Holly—John Donahue* Chambersburg—Samuel Barnes. Shippensburg—William A. Houck. Shippensburg Circuit—John A. McKindless. Newville and Rehoboth—William H. Keith. Mechanicsburg—Thomas Daugherty; Oliver Ege, supernumerary. Carlisle Circuit—Jos. A. Ross, John W. Feight;* D. C. John, supernumerary. Duncannon—Andrew W. Gibson. New Bloomfield—Geo. W. Bouse, Geo. W. Iser.* Newport—Alexander R. Miller, W. H. Houghtelin.* East Salem—To be supplied. Mifflin—Alexander M. Barnitz. Tuscarora—Cambridge Graham. Concord—Andrew E. Taylor, Wm. Schriber;* Gettysburg—John B. Vanmeter, Joseph B. Shaver.* York Springs—James M. Clark, Jesse B. Young* Hanover and New Oxford—Franklin Gerhart. Shrewsbury—J. Clarke Hagey, Frederick E. Crever. York, first charge—N. S. Buckingham. York, second charge—J. H. S. Clarke. Wrightsville—J. Max. Lantz. S. L. Bowman, Professor at Dickinson College, H. C. Cheston,* Principal Preparatory Department, members of the Carlisle Quarterly Conference. John B. Mann, agent of the Memorial Church at Gettysburg, member of the Gettysburg Quarterly Conference. T. B. Ege,* President of Irving Female College and member of the Mechanicsburg Quarterly Conference. Those marked * are deacons.

John H. C. Dosh, P. E. of Frederick District. Emmittsburg—J. Duey Moore, Wm. A. Koontz.* Hagerstown—G. W. Ferguson. Waynesboro'—Daniel Shefler. Mont Alto—Corwin W. Wilson.* Frostburg—G. W. Cooper.* Allegany—A. J. Bender, James W Howard.*

William Guynn goes to Williamsburg, George Warren to Birmingham, Henry G. Dill to Catawissa, Martin L. Drum to Renovo, and Leonard M. Gardner to Strawbridge charge, Baltimore.

Revs. Henry Slicer, Thompson Mitchell, Joseph France, B. H. Creever, John H. C. Dosh, W. L. Spotswell, and T. Barnhart, were elected delegates to the General Conference which assembles in Chicago in May next.

The Conference will meet at Danville next year.

Memorial Church.—We notice the following in the proceedings of the Methodist Conference at Baltimore on Monday: The committee on the matter of the Memorial Church at Gettysburg reported resolutions recommending it to the liberality of the Church, and proposing the appointment of the Rev. J. B. Mann, of the Baltimore Conference, as an agent for the collection of subscriptions, with a salary of $1,500, the salary to be raised by assessments on the several districts. Quite a lively discussion arose on the resolutions, particularly in regard to that part for the employment of the agent and the mode of obtaining the funds for his salary. Patriotism and the sacrifices of the war were brought into the discussion. All seemed to concede that a church was wanted at Gettysburg, costing from $100,000 down to $20,000. Rev. H. Slicer suggested that the matter should be commended to the presiding elders, who should present the subject to their preachers and to the churches at large. The resolutions were adopted.

Appointments.—Among the appointments by the Baltimore Conference South, we notice that of Rev. Elias Welty for Hagerstown, Rev. S. M. L. Consor, of the Baltimore Conference North, goes to Fairfax, Va.

We judge from the language used that Mrs. S. A. Allen's IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER is a preparation of merit. It is advertised by every one. Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 3m

"Mormanism."—Our readers should bear in mind that Col. McClure will lecture in Agricultural Hall on Monday evening next—subject, "Mormanism."—The lecture will certainly be interesting.

The remaining lectures of the course will be delivered by Prof. Kidd, of Cincinnati, March 31, and Rev. Dr. Tallmage, April 6.

Political.—John Stewart, of Chambersburg, is the Radical Elector for this district. John Cessna, of Bedford, and Dr. E. G. Fahnestock, of this place, are the Delegates to the Chicago Convention, with Wm. Adams, of Franklin, and Dr. Duffield, of Fulton, as alternates.

Shad.—As the fresh shad season is near at hand, and in order that our lady readers may be enabled to do ample justice to that excellent fish, we publish the following method of boiling their finny victims: Clean the shad, wash and wipe it, flour it well, wrap it in a cloth and place it in a large vessel of boiling water with a great deal of salt. It will require about twenty minutes to cook it. Serve it up with egg sauce or rich drawn butter. This most excellent fish is said to be very palatable when dressed in the manner stated.

To House-Keepers.—Young folks and others, who are preparing to go to house-keeping this spring, will do well to make a call at Col. C. H. BUEHLER'S Ware-rooms, near the Depot, Gettysburg, Pa., where, in addition to a large variety of the most approved COOKING STOVES, Sitting Room and Chamber Stoves, can be found a very large assortment of every kind of TIN-WARE, Hollow-Ware, Japan Ware, Toilet and Chamber Sets, Bread and Spice Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Waiters, Coffee Mills, Water Coolers, Spittoons, Pudding Moulds, Flour Sieves, Candle Sticks, Smoothing Irons, Egg Beaters, Fruit Cans, Jelly Moulds, and a thousand other articles in the house-keeping line—all of which will be sold at lowest cash prices. Call and examine. 4

Blanks.—Common, Executors' and Administrators' Deeds, Mortgages, Common and Judgment Bonds, Amicable Actions, Promissory, Judgment and Waiver Notes, Summonses, Subpenas, School Orders and Statements, and all other BLANKS—printed on the best of paper, and with clear type—can always be had at the COMPILER office.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure will immediately relieve and permanently cure the most aggravated case of Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Sour Stomach, Constipation, and all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. Physicians, clergymen and all who use it, join in unbounded praise of its great virtues. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1.00.

De Soto when he visited the shores of America, sought long and arduously for the "Spring of perpetual youth," that those who bathed therein might never grow old in appearance. People of our day have in part discovered a substitute for this unfound spring in Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, a few applications of which gives to white or gray hair that dark, strong and glossy appearance peculiar to youthful beauty. If any of our readers doubt this, let them try a bottle and be convinced of the truth of our assertion.

March 13. 1m

Incomparable.—Grace's Celebrated Salve is conceded by all to be the best preparation for the cure of cuts, burns, wounds, scalds, sprains, and cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally. In places distant from medical aid it will be found invaluable, and in the nursery it should always be at hand.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the *Age*, under date of Tuesday, says: According to current report, the valiant Stanton and his equally valiant followers hereabouts, are still apprehensive that they may be suddenly forced to leave their comfortable quarters and "carried away captive" by a band of Virginians, headed by Colonel Mosby. The long bridge has been strongly guarded at each end for some time