Gettysburg Compiler.

Friday, April 3, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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

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

IMPEACHMENT.

The Trial Commenced.

The trial of the President, at the instance of the Radicals of the House, was commenced in the Senate on Monday. The case was opened on the part of the House managers by Mr. B. F. Butler, who read a prosy address, which occupied three hours in its delivery, reviewing the constitutional provisions which are alleged to make it the duty of the House to impeach and the Senate to try a President charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, reciting English and American precedents in cases of impeachment, and considering the matters of fact and law which would be developed in supporting the statements of each of the impeachment articles. A very wide range of inquiry will be opened, both as to the facts and the law of the case, if the points raised by Mr. Butler in his opening speech are to be fully and fairly considered and discussed. Mr. Wilson, of the impeachment managers, commenced the introduction of documentary evidence—the President's official oath—the nomination of Stanton as Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln—the confirmation by the Senate—with a copy of the President's message to the Senate, Dec. 14, 1867, giving his reasons for suspending Stanton. These documents are familiar to the public, but Mr. Stanbery desired to have them read, which was accordingly done. Thus the forms at least are complied with, and unless the President is to be deprived of the common privileges of defence accorded to the humblest criminal, it is difficult to see how there can be that swift solution which is demanded by the more hot-headed partisans of impeachment.

— On Tuesday, the proceedings commenced by the impeachers calling witnesses.

Mr. Burt Van Horn, member of Congress from New York, was put on the stand to detail the incidents of the interview between Gen. Thomas and Mr. Stanton, when the former demanded possession of the War Office. Mr. Van Horn was subjected to a searching cross examination by Mr. Stanbery, which caused him to stammer and hesitate before answering. During this examination it came out that Mr. Van Horn and other Radical members of Congress were at the War Office for the express purpose of spying on Gen. Thomas.

Mr. Burliegh, a delegate in the House from Dakotah Territory, was next called, and was proceeding to state a conversation which occurred between him and Gen. Thomas on Friday night, Feb. 21, 1868, relative to the latter's intention to take possession of the War Office the next morning, when Mr. Stanbery objected to the reception of the testimony on the ground that it was irrelevant.

The Chief Justice decided that the objection was not well taken and the evidence was admissible.

Mr. Drake immediately rose in the most excited manner and insultingly shouted out that the Chief Justice had no right to make any decision whatever on any question. So violent did he become that he was called to order by other Senators and rapped to order by the Chief Justice several times before he would take his seat.

After an argument from Messrs. Bingham, Butler and Boutwell against the right of the Chief Justice to rule on any question, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Wilson, retired for consultation, the motion being carried by the casting vote of the Chief Justice. It was three o'clock when the Senate retired. After being out about three hours, and returning, the result of the consultation was announced in the shape of a modification of the seventh rule, which substantially sustained the decision of the Chief Justice.

Mr. Drake and his particular friends were very wrothy about it, and did not scruple to give audible vent to their dissatisfaction. It is understood that the debate which took place was very stormy. The decision is taken as a bad sign by the more savage of the Radicals.

— The proceedings on Wednesday exhibited no special point of interest, except an abortive attempt of Mr. Sumner to recover from the discomfiture which the impeachers had suffered in the vote of the court in secret session, sustaining by a vote of thirty to nineteen the ruling of the Chief Justice that he had a right to decide, in the first instance, questions of law and evidence. With this view Mr. Sumner submitted an order that in giving the casting vote on Monday upon the motion to go into secret consultation upon the appeal taken by Mr. Drake against the ruling above-mentioned the Chief Justice had done that for which there was no constitutional warrant.—The order was rejected by a vote of yeas 21, nays 27. This is the second failure of those extremists whose programme is to make the Chief Justice a mere ornamental figure in the court of impeachment. The case of the impeachers is growing weaker as the trial progresses.

NAVY SPEECH.—We picked up the Gettysburg *Compiler* yesterday to glance over its ever well-filled columns and bright pages. A paragraph stated that on the outside would be found the speech of Hon. A. J. GLOSSBRENNER. Turning to that part of the paper navy a speech nor anything else of a readable nature could we find. It was as blank as the day the sheet came out of the Paper Mill. Come, STAHLE, "none of your shenanigan" on us!—*Reading Gazette.*

Couldn't help it, Sanderson. Popularity of the COMPILER—"in point of fact," new subscribers! May the spicy and good looking *Gazette* often be "afflicted" in the same way.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MECHANICSBURG.—Last fall the Republican majority in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, was 98. On Friday week the Democrats gazzied the town, electing their Burgess by some 15 majority. Mr. Levi Kauffman, one of the editors of the Harrisburg *State Guard*, was the Radical candidate for Burgess. It seems the people of Mechanicsburg are not much in love with the negro-equality doctrines preached up by Kauffman in the *State Guard.*

WILSON, one of the impeachment managers, declared on Monday week that "Counsel should not be allowed time to educate themselves in the case." In other words, the President must be rushed to trial before his counsel can arrange a defence. Such conduct is destardly. It shows unmistakably how empty are the charges brought by the conspirators.

If will this mongrels gain a little electricity by fusion of negro votes it means, chiefly, "impeach the President," but when they lose, it only means that there were too many "side issues" involved.

GENERAL WELLINGTON H. ENT.

We find in that able paper, the *Columbian*, the following interesting personal sketch of General Ent, the Democratic candidate for Surveyor General. It will be read with interest, and not even his opponents can fail to see that he is a man worthy to be honored and rewarded. The *Columbian* says:

General Ent is well known to all our readers, and has an unsullied reputation both as a soldier and as a man. He was born at Light Street, in this county, August 16th, 1833, and consequently is 34 years of age. He graduated at the Law University in Albany, N. Y., and was soon after admitted to the practice of law in this and adjoining counties, which profession he followed until the outbreak of the war. Gen Ent was the first to move in this county in the matter of raising troops, and on the first call of the President tendered his services, and was unanimously elected to the position of First Lieutenant of the "Iron Guards," a company raised for three months, and which afterwards changed its term of service to three years. This company was accepted by the Governor April 17th, 1861. On the 28th of May following, he was elected Captain of his company, then known as "A" of the 6th Reserves, Captain Ricketts, its former commander, having been chosen Colonel of the Regiment. September 21st, 1862, he was commissioned as Major of the Regiment; November 26th, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel; May 23d, 1863, Colonel, and subsequently was brevetted Brigadier General for gallant conduct in the field. On the 11th of June, 1864, he was mustered out with the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, having served two months over his time.

During this period the General participated with his Regiment in the principal battles fought by the Army of the Potomac from Drainesville to Cold Harbor, in which last engagement he received a bullet through his hand, which has lamed him for life. During Lee's first invasion of Maryland he was home on recruiting service, but at the risk of a Court Martial and without waiting to be relieved, went at once to the front, and joined his Regiment in time to participate in the battle of Antietam. He and his Regiment were particulary distinguished at the subsequent battle of Fredericksburg, being a part of the only charging column that succeeded in breaking through the enemy's line; had *the movement been properly supported*, victory instead of defeat would have crowned our banners. At the battle of Gettysburg the General specially distinguished himself, his command operating on the left in the vicinity of Round Top. During Grant's campaign to the time of his muster out, his career was a brilliant one, and we doubt not the people will reward his services in a triumphant election.

Since the war the General has been principally engaged in the iron business, which interest he has deeply at heart. He is a fluent, forcible speaker, and ere the campaign closes will give his opponents a fair test of his intellectual abilities. At the time of his nomination, and since, he has been in New Jersey on business, and no man was more surprised than himself at the compliment.

Such are our candidates, and we go into the canvass with the consciousness of having good men on the ticket, pledged to constitutional principles, and we doubt not the people, by their triumphant election, will show that reason has resumed her throne, and that the reign of passion has ceased. And now, friends, *go to work.*

THE New York *Herald* draws a striking parallel between the language and bearing of the Radical leaders of the "Rump" and the Jacobin reign of terror during the French Revolution, and instances the threatening "language of Thad. Stevens towards the Senate, the denunciation of Andrew Johnson as a tyrant and violator of the laws on the flimsiest pretext by those who show themselves to be the most violent tyrants, and who scout the Constitution as an obsolete, worn-out instrument. So alike are these revolutionary scenes, so similar the language," says the *Herald*, "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." Equally forcible and striking is the following picture, which we copy from the same journal:

The Girondists of the French Revolution, of whom we may mention Vergniaud, Gensonne, Gaudet, Brissot, Isnard Lanjuinais, Condorcet, were the best, the bravest, the most eloquent and the most virtuous men the revolution produced. Their conduct and their fate were pregnant with lessons to all future generations. Their manly instincts rebelled against the King. But the revolutionary current was too strong to be resisted with safety. Fearful for themselves, they yielded to the popular torrent and voted for the death of the unhappy monarch. This vote at once ruined their influence and sealed their fate. Twenty-two of them soon after perished on the scaffold; nor was the vengeance of their enemies satisfied until Madame Roland shared their fate. Their names had been greater if they had perished earlier. We, too, have our Girondists. Anthony, Fessenden, Howe, Norton, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Morgan—these are the men who are now attempting to moderate the strife. They have played the part of the Girondists so far. It remains to be seen how they will play it out. Will they learn from the past and remain true to their nobler instincts, or will they yield and fall like their great predecessors?

THE impeachment of the President being a thing wholly new in our history, it is not surprising that some people misapprehend what has been done. The House has impeached the President; but this is of no force in itself. The impeachment must be tried by the Senate, the Chief Justice presiding, and if two thirds of the Senate shall find the President guilty as charged, he will be removed from office.

NOT a single citizen of the country has ever been injured in person or property by act of President Johnson, nor has there been lost to the Treasury a single dollar of the public money. On the other hand, thousands of people, North and South, have been brought to the verge of starvation, and hundreds of millions of dollars have been kept out of the public treasury by the unconstitional legislation of the Rump Congress.—*Patriot & Union.*

BULLY FOR HICKMAN!—John Hickman, a member of the Legislature from Chester county, in his speech delivered a short time ago, in the House, in favor of striking the word *white* out of the Constitution, said:

"I may possibly see the day that I may walk side by side with a colored women. I have seen a great many colored women that I would rather walk with than a great many white men. I know a great many negroes who I think are better entitled to vote this moment than a great many white men who do vote, and have long exercised the franchise."

A GENTLEMAN writes from Rome (Ga.) that if a freedman tells the Bureau that a farmer owes him a sum of money, and the farmer protests that he doesn't owe him a dollar and asks for a trial, no trial is granted, but a military judgment is summarily rendered against him for probably more than he is worth, his property siezed, his person put under guard, and his family terrified, and all for nothing—no writ, no charges, no court, no jury, no examination, no inquiry, nothing but the black vagabond's "say so."

NOT content with abusing Judge Chase, the mongrel organs have opened their dirty spouts upon the Judge's daughter—Mrs. Senator Sprague. This is not strange, because the public is already familiar with their blackguardism of Mrs. Lincoln.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 30, 1868.

Editor Compiler:—In my letter week before last, an error of some consequence occurred in relation to the expenses of the contested election case in the Senate, between Robinson and Shugart. I do not know whether it lies at my door or belongs to the "printer." No matter of that, I will correct it now. Instead of three or four thousand dollars, read from fifteen to twenty thousand. I have it from good authority, one of the committee, that the expense will be something like that, if anything rather more than less. The committee was drawn on the 9th of January, and closed the evidence on Wednesday last. Near four hundred witnesses were examined. These witnesses were nearly all examined here, from Centre, Mifflin and other counties, a distance of over one hundred and fifty miles. The argument will open in the Senate Chamber on Monday next. It is a case precisely like that of your "ape," three years ago. You know he had no earthly right to the seat, yet, to procure a majority in the Senate, the committee decided that he was entitled to the seat. So it will be in the present case, although the contestant, Mr. Robinson, is no more entitled to a seat there than you or I.—The same reasons exist now as then. Out of the 11 retiring Senators, 9 are Republicans, and 2 Democrats; therefore, Shugart must be put out and Robinson put in. You are aware the Republicans have only five of a majority in the Senate, and they are sure of losing two next fall, McConaughy and Shoemaker.

To give you a glimpse of the extravagance and corruption of the present and preceding Legislatures, I will state a single case as a sample. By looking over the Auditor General's report of last year, you will find that the pasters and folders cost the State twenty thousand dollars. A bill was up in the House on Thursday last, fixing the number and pay of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives. During the debate on this bill, it was stated that there were responsible parties ready to do this job—pasting and folding—by contract, for three thousand dollars. Now, the Republicans knew that the job could be done for three thousand dollars, yet paid twenty thousand. Here are something like seventeen thousand dollars given to favorites for no service rendered, in this single item, in one year.

No time has yet been definitely fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature, but it is generally conceded that it will not take place before the 9th of April, if then.

The General Appropriation bill passed the House some time ago, and has been under consideration in the Senate for the last week. So many amendments and additional appropriations were added that the whole bill was voted down yesterday. I presume it will be reconsidered on Tuesday, as it is not likely the members would adjourn and go home without their thousand dollars apiece.—But some say they don't care—that they have already drawn nearly all.

Legislation is going on yet at a great rate. Private bills come in about as fast as ever, and they are rushed through with locomotive speed and receive but little attention, and many pass which should be defeated. Your Senator woke up the other day and had quite a number passed in the Senate, besides a parcel introduced. The following were passed yesterday and sent over to the House: An act granting a pension to Charlotte McMaster, widow of a soldier of the War of 1812, from Adams county. Also pensions, &c., to Jacob Comfort, John L. Burns, Joseph Harman, John Baltzly, Henry Brickert and Jacob Brown, all soldiers of the war of 1812, from Adams county. Also an act to incorporate the Mount Rock and Hanover Turnpike Road Company. Also two House bills, one of which is an act to authorize the Gettysburg, the Littlestown, and the Hanover Railroad Companies to establish a Union Passenger Depot, and to change portions of their roads, to connect therewith; and the other an act to incorporate the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Railroad Company, and authorizing said road to make connections and increasing the number of commissioners.

Also an act to extend the time for the payment of the enrollment tax on an act to incorporate the Battle House and Mineral Springs Watering-place Company.

Also an act to extend the time for the payment of the enrollment tax on the Adams County Railroad Company.

Also an act to authorize the School Directors of Butler township, in Adams county, to pay the committee appointed to procure volunteers to fill the quota and to levy and collect a tax for that purpose.

Also an act in relation to pleading and judgment, and additional return days for writs in the Courts of Common Pleas of the Nineteenth Judicial District.

You will see from the foregoing list that your Senator woke up all at once.—These bills ought to have been brought up long ago, to ensure their passage this session. It is almost impossible for them to go through the House before the day of adjournment, should the Legislature adjourn on the day mentioned above. I have it from reliable authority that he could have presented them a month ago had he attended to his duty. Should they be defeated for the want of time, your citizens know who to blame.

This is about the most trifling and corrupt Legislature that has convened here these many days. I will again relate a single one of many equally bad cases.

On Friday, the 20th of March, an act was passed in the House of Representatives, entitled as follows:—"An act incorporating the Domestic Resource Company." This bill, although trifling as its title would indicate, proved to be a huge affair, probably equal to your Senator's Lottery bill last year. All seemed right, however, till Tuesday morning following, when a member jumped up in his seat, with all the dignity and gravity imaginable, and held up a newspaper toward the Speaker, and announced—"Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a newspaper, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday, in which is an editorial article to which I would draw the attention of the House. I move it be read." Of course leave was granted and the paper handed to the Clerk and read. The learned and sedate lawmakers were all on tip toe to hear what this was. The Clerk read the article, as follows:

A Scandalous Piece of Special Legislation.—Saturday's report of the Legislative proceedings in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on the day before contained the following brief paragraph: "An act incorporating the Domestic Resource Company passed finally." This is so modest and innocent a little sentence that very few people would be likely to pay attention to it, yet the bill referred to is what Harrisburg operators would call "a big thing." We have a company of the most extraordinary character, with power to issue $10,000,000 of stock, and to borrow money without limit, and almost without liability. This company, among other wide-sweeping powers and privileges, is authorized to purchase and hold real estate without other limit than its own idea of its own necessities and convenience. Such an unbridled grant to a corporation to hold real estate, we feel safe in saying, has never been heard of except in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, since the statutes of mortmain. It is further empowered to purchase and sell bonds and securities, to make *advances of money* to railway and other companies, and to contractors and manufacturers; to receive and *hold on deposit* personal estate, including notes, bonds, obligations and accounts of individuals, companies and *States;* to collect, adjust and settle accounts of individuals, companies and States; to receive and hold real estate as well as personal estate, in *trust*, and to *sell or dispose of* it in the United States or *elsewhere, without proceeding in law or in equity*, on such terms as the company chooses; to deal in exchange, foreign and domestic; to endorse and guarantee railroad bonds, and to establish branches and agencies *anywhere* in the United States, *Europe* or *elsewhere.*

It beats anything yet attempted in the Pennsylvania Legislature since the old days of "log rolling," under the United States Bank; and we lay the foregoing dissection of the new "monster" before the public, that they may take a thorough look at it; and we trust it may also meet the prompt inspection of the Senate, the Attorney General and the Governor.

After the reading was over the members looked amazed and quite grave. No one wanted to father the child—it looked too monstrous—it was then reconsidered and voted down, not one to do reverence to it.

Now, what do you think of the wisdom, patriotism and efficiency of one hundred Legislators, to leave such a bill be *snaked* through, without looking into its provisions, and by far the larger portion of whom are lawyers at that. And moreover, an editor of a newspaper, one hundred miles off, had to draw their attention to it and expose the enormity of the swindle. I think this sample will suffice you and your readers, as well as every honest man in the State.

Your "Border Damage Bill," as it passed the House, is now before the Senate. It has been reported by the committee as committed. So I was informed. I heard it rumored that the Senate intends to add additional restrictions to it by way of "loyalty" to abolitionism before they intend to pass it. I cannot tell whether it is true or not, but I think it will make but little difference what they will do with it, as it is merely intended to blindfold the sufferers. Even this much would never have passed had it not been on account of losing votes in these counties next fall. On the first bill, only three Republicans voted for it, and these were personally interested in it. Mr. Armstrong, from Lancaster, a hard negro man, made a speech for the bill last year; this year he spoke against it. Instead of giving your sufferers bread they give them a stone.

I would further add that the editor of the *Ledger* forwarded a copy of his paper containing the exposition, to every member of the House, on Tuesday morning.

A. L.

PHOTOGRAPHED.

The telegraph has announced to the world, as a matter of general interest, *that the managers of the Impeachment* have had their photographs taken "*in imperial style.*" Thad. Stevens and Ben. Butler are most prominent in the groupe, and the others are arranged so as to make the best show possible. There will be another photograph taken of these follows some day. Impartial history will be the artist. Then they will be exhibited in their true characters, and all who look upon them will turn away with loathing and contempt. This historic picture will be held up as a warning to all free people, and the names of Stevens, Butler and their associates in crime, will be remembered as are the names of those who have lived to curse the earth.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

STARVED TO DEATH.—We cut the following from an exchange:

A *respectable, industrious woman*, the mother of nine children, died of starvation, last week, in Philadelphia. Her husband, who worked in a foundry, had been out of work for some weeks, and the *poor woman, too proud to ask assistance*, had denied herself that her little ones might have food, until nature could endure no more, and she perished.

This is the way it goes, says the Doylestown *Democrat.* A white woman starves to death in Philadelphia for want of food, while the government keeps up a bureau, which costs the tax-payers several millions a year, to feed, clothe, and educate negroes. This thing goes on year after year and the people quietly submit to it. Congress devotes a large share of its time to the negro, and all manner of ways are devised to make him more comfortable and give him new power, notwithstanding women are permitted to starve in Philadelphia, under the nose of the Union League. It seems that justice has taken its flight from this world.

FORNEY'S *Press* says that before Mr. Curtis "had proceeded many minutes" in the reading of the President's reply to the impeachment articles on Monday, "one-half of the members had left the Senate and *many Senators had given up listening and were diverting themselves in various ways.*" In the face of this disgraceful confession the country is expected to look upon such persons as constituting a "high court of impeachment." A "high old court" it is.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE appointment of Gen. Hancock to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, gives great satisfaction in conservative quarters. His brilliant statesmanship while in the command of the Fifth District, is a sure augury of a judicious exercise of authority in any emergency that may arise.

THE New Hampshire *Statesman* (Radical) figures up the vote of that State as follows: Harriman 39,778; Sinclair 37,290—majority 2,488. This is a gain in votes on the vote of 1867, for the Rads 3,960; for the Democrats, 4,461, and a Radical loss on majority of 532. The Democrats gain 20 members of the House of Representatives.

W. W. HOLDEN, the Radical negro candidate for Governor of North Carolina, wanted Lincoln assassinated in 1863. He swallows the black dose now, however, and that covers a multitude of sins. John Wilkes Booth if now alive and a convert to Radical negroism, would certainly be made a Radical candidate for something—probably one of Ben. Wade's Cabinet

THE Radicals in Congress refused to allow a Minister from our Government to be sent to the Papal States, but voted with alacrity to send one to the worthless, revolution-cursed "Republic" of Hayti. The first act was to insult the Catholics—the other to compliment the niggers.

NASHVILLE, March 20.—McAdam, a convict, recently pardoned out of the State Prison, to which he had been sentenced by the Circuit Court of Franklin county, for an outrage on his mother-in-law, is raising a company of negro militia, having been commissioned as captain by the State authorities.

There's Radicalism for you—Brownlow Radicalism.

IN every county in this State at the late elections for local offices the Democracy made most extraordinary gains. The indications presage a full majority of from twenty to thirty thousand.

PUBLIC PLUNDER.

What Stationery Means in the Radical Dictionary—Port-Monnaies, Hack-Hire, Kid Gloves, Snuff, Leaders' Travelling Expenses and Board Bills Viewed as Stationery.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, March 28.

Mr. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House, appears as the author of an octavo volume of 231 pages, which would be faultless in style if it were not so highly figurative. It is a statement of the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, which Mr. McPherson communicates in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the 4th day of March, 1842, which requires "that the Clerk deliver to the postmaster of the House *such kind and quantities of stationery* as from time to time may be necessary for the use of the House, keeping an accurate account of the same, and also of the quantity and value of that used in the Clerk's office; and that, hereafter, in the annual report now required by law to be made by the Clerk, showing the amount of expenditure from the contingent fund of the House, he be required to state accurately and distinctly the *quantities* and *cost of the stationery* used by the House and the Clerk's office separately." All this is stated in a very brief communication on the first page of Mr. McPherson's novel, and the remaining 230 pages are filled with figures which will convey to the tax-payers of the country a startling view of what Radicalism considers "Stationery." It would take a good accountant a week to add up this bill, and whether it amounts to millions, or only hundreds of thousands of dollars, the items show that full one-half, and probably two-thirds, of these charges are downright swindles upon the Treasury and the pockets of the people. Radicalism and robbery are synonymous terms.

The present bill of the House for the mere item of "stationery" is only for a single year. It does not include any of the large legitimate expenses of the House—the pay of members, printing of public documents and so on. But the mere cartage of documents, mostly Radical electioneering pamphlets printed at the expense of the people, amounts to $5,562.50 a year, this cartage covering 11,151 loads of trash, the bulk of which goes to wrap bundles in grocers' shops and to baser uses. Thomas H. Beaten and J. B. Clark, "trooly loil" of course, have the carting of these "loads." If the articles of what may properly be called stationery are really furnished to the members of the House, it is probable that nearly every member intends to set up a stationery shop at the close of his term as a Representative. In a single session 4,741,963 envelopes, costing $2,478.73, were furnished. This envelope business includes fancy note-paper and envelopes to match, visiting cards, monograms, and paper collars and cuffs, not only for the members, but for their families for present use and for several years to come. It should be remembered that every member is presumed to purchase all the stationery he needs with money which he draws for the express purpose. There are now 194 members and delegates from Territories in the House. In a single year, according to McPherson's romance, these members used 726 gold pens, costing $2,837.84; 1,039 inkstands; 2,726 penknives, costing $5,520; and 527 porte-monnaies, costing $1,044.39. Among other items of stationery are hair-brushes, nail-brushes, toilet soap, Martinique snuff by the dozen bottles, cork-screws and kid gloves. The kid-glove business is one of the sublimest of all the swindles. For instance, "on account of the death and burial" of a Representative, there are charged twenty-five and one-half dozen kid gloves, costing $762, or about four pair to each member to wear to a single funeral. Other "stationery" appears in round charges for coffee-urns, sauce-pans, broilers, flour-sifters, and fish-kettles. It may be remarked here that N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, has a very nice thing of it. There is scarcely a week when his bill for two or three thousand dollars does not appear, and his "travelling expenses" alone would cover the entire cost of the British Abyssinian expedition. Columns could be filled from this one document to show the barefaced swindling manifest in this list of the contingent expenses of the House.—Prominent among these swindles is the outrageous one of summoning witnesses before some committee or other from N. Orleans or Alaska, and paying them for their testimony at the rate of $200 or $300 each; under pretence that traveling expenses cover the bill. Every "loil" loafer in the South who went to Washington last year to beg for an office, or to lie about his neighbors, or as a Radical dirty-work agent, was summoned as a witness and was roundly paid out of the people's money. Remember, too, that this gigantic swindle is one of the least of those constantly perpetrated by the party in power. To support the Government, the old cant cry of Radicalism, means being supported by the country, at the expense of the people, and the right to draw $1,000 from the Treasury is freely translated into the privilege of stealing $5,000. If there were no other reason for ridding the country of the now dominant party motives of economy alone should prompt and compel it. The entire revenues of the country are not sufficient to pay the expenses of the Government and at the same time to fill the pockets of the thieves who are plundering the public Treasury.

AT last accounts, says the Quincy Herald, the nigger was ahead—at least, in the opinion of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, who said, the other day, that "the negroes now in the conventions of the southern states are better fitted to make constitutions than were John Marshall and James Madison." The next we shall hear from these Radicals will most likely be that George Washington was born of negro parents, and that Thomas Jefferson was born in Africa. If there is anything foolish and ridiculous that has not yet been said by these Radical leaders, it is only because they havn't been able to think of it or find time to say it.

A CHANGE IN LIFE.—The ups and downs in this life are aptly illustrated in the person of Hiram S. *alias* Ulysses S. Grant, late shoe and leather dealer at Galena, Illinois, who now receives $30,000 a year salary. One of his head clerks recently asked the General to recommend his salary to be increased to $1,400. Grant refused Grant's little boy, ten years old, rides to school every morning on a pony, with an orderly on horseback about a rod behind him. This is style for a man who has a million superiors in every gift and acquirement, who have to support their families on a thousand dollars a year, and spare out of that a part of the tax to pay Grant his $30,000.—*Reading Gazette.*

THE negroes of Madison, Ga., failing to get the land and mules promised, ran a Radical electioneering agent out of town the other day.

IT is said that Jefferson Davis is no longer under bail to stand trial.

Local Department.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

Thanks.—Our thanks are due to Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner and Hon. Fernando Wood for Congressional documents; and to Hon. N. Heltzel for Legislative favors.

Cattle Plague.—On our fourth page will be found a very interesting communication on Pleura-Pneumonia—to be followed by another next week.

Property Sold.—David L. Topper has sold his property, in Highland township, to Mrs. Louisa Wisler—8½ acres, with improvements, at $800.

Omitted.—In the list of Township Officers published last week, we accidentally omitted the names of the Inspectors elected in Mountjoy, viz: U. M. Appler and Wm. Young.

Error.—The stable, with horses, &c, burnt in this place on Monday night week, belonged to the firm of Danner & Ziegler, and not Judge Ziegler alone, as erroneously stated in our last.

Normal School.—Superintendent Sheely's Normal School opened on Monday, with a large attendance. This useful institution cannot but meet with the highest success.

National Cemetery.—In the House at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the Speaker presented joint resolutions from the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, favoring the transfer of the Gettysburg National Cemetery to the general government.

Admitted.—On Wednesday last, John M. Young was, on motion of D. Wills, Esq., admitted to the Bar, after a creditable examination in open Court. Mr. Young expects to put out his shingle somewhere in the west, probably Kansas. He has our best wishes for his success.

Improvements.—Mr. David Bluebaugh is about erecting a handsome residence on West High street.

Mr. E. H. Minnigh, on Chambersburg street, is putting a third story on his residence, and remodelling the front. It will be one of the most decided improvements of the season.

New Church.—We understand that the German Reformed Congregation of Littlestown have determined upon the erection of a handsome church edifice during the coming summer. Sufficient funds have been subscribed to warrant the undertaking. The building will be 38 by 55 feet, with basement and steeple. It will no doubt prove an ornament to the town and a credit to the congregation.

Port Route.—A new post route has been established between York Springs and Wenk's, in Menallen township, *via* Idaville. The establishment of a post office at Wenk's would accommodate a large number of persons who now have defective mail facilities, and we hope it will be done.

Lectures.—Prof. Kidd's elocutionary entertainment, in Agricultural Hall, on Tuesday evening, was one of *the* treats of the course. A master of the art of speaking, he gave us almost every conceivable style—and all with a *naturalness* that took the house by storm.

Rev. Dr. Talmage will deliver the last lecture on Tuesday evening next.

Correction.—John Stuart, Jr., Sequestrator of the Carlisle and Hanover turnpike, through the Carlisle *Herald*, states that the bride over the Bermudian creek, where Mr. Graham recently met with an accident, was a new one and in good condition; that the ice had lodged against the piers only the night before the accident occurred, and that he had been notified of the fact the day subsequent to the accident.

Removed to the State Asylum.—The Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday week, took up the case of Dr. D. S. Peffer, for the killing of Mr. Cole, and after taking sufficient testimony to establish the Dr's. undoubted insanity, directed him to be transferred to the State Insane Asylum, at Harrisburg—and he was accordingly removed, by Sheriff Hann, on Saturday. The change was not only a matter of necessity, but demanded by every consideration of mercy.

The First.—Wednesday, the 1st of April, was a busy day here. A large proportion of our population changed quarters—whilst many thousands in "greenbacks" changed pockets.—Though houses were scarce, we believe everybody was accommodated; and though there was some complaint of the scarcity of money, settlements were effected with the usual promptitude. A loosening in the money market will, we hope, follow.

The Next Wheat Crop.—From present indications, the next wheat crop will be a good one in this county. Farmers in different sections agree in stating that it stood the winter very well; that the large amount of snow which fell and remained for a long time on the ground protected the young plants, and prevented them from freezing out. The wheat crop in Adams county has become a big thing, and its promising appearance now will be accepted as real good news by the community generally.

Seventeen Year Locusts.—The Centreville (Md.) *Observer* says that this is the year for the re-appearance of the seventeen year locusts. These insects made their first chronicled appearance here in Maryland in 1799, and returned every seventeen years after that time. They last appeared in 1851, of which many of our readers doubtless have a distant recollection.

"*Straw Catching.*"—The comparing of the Democratic majorities in the large country districts of this county, on the very light vote of Friday week, with those had on the heavy vote of last fall, may be taken as a fair sample of the way in which Radical editors feel compelled to console their readers in the downward path of their party.

Removed.—Mr. Bierbower has removed his Segar Store to the Diamond, one of the best locations in the town. By thus consulting the convenience of the tobacco-using public, he has no doubt greatly bettered his business prospects, good as they have been. He offers a large and choice variety of goods in his line, and is certain to give every one the worth of his money. It

Yielded at Last.—By letter received from the proprietors of Coe's *Cough Balsam*, we are informed that they have at last yielded to the pressing demand, and in addition to ordinary size now so long in the market, have consented to furnish their popular remedy (Coe's Cough Balsam) in mammoth family bottles, which will be the largest bottles of medicine ever sold in this country for $1—and which is unequalled as a sure and speedy remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all throat and lung complaints. Both sizes can now be found at all drug stores.

RHODE ISLAND has gone Radical, as usual—as everybody expected.

Execution of Donovan at York.—Wm. Donovan, convicted of the murder of the Squibb family, was executed at York on Tuesday last. The scaffold, procured from the Sheriff of Lancaster county, was erected in the rear part of the jail-yard, several feet lower than the wall. At precisely half-past eleven o'clock, the prisoner, accompanied by Sheriff Engles, Sheriff Hoffman of Dauphin county, and Revs. Murray and Mahar, ascended the scaffold. Prayers were uttered for the soul of the unfortunate man, after which the clergy bid him farewell. Sheriff Engles then asked Donovan if he had anything to say, when he turned to the audience and declared his innocence—that he was in bed when the murder was committed, and knew nothing about it. The Sheriff then adjusted the rope and stepped from the platform, and as he walked down the stairs pulled a small rope—the trap fell, and with the words, "the Lord have mercy," the soul of Donovan was ushered into eternity.

His neck was broken by the fall—which was about three feet. The body remained motionless, with the exception of a few twitches of the fingers. Motions of the heart could be felt for about fifteen minutes, when the physicians pronounced him dead. At twelve the body was lowered and placed in a coffin—and next day interred in the burying ground in South Beaver street.

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

The Great American Hair Preparation, valued at home and abroad, a real Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle.*) A great triumph of science. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED, (*new style.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

March 25. 1m

No Wonder so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, and when tried, "found wanting," that the invalid loses all faith in specifics. We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease.

AN ACT OF CRUELTY.

Mr. Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, is certainly excusable for turning an honest penny by setting Mr. Grant, the father of the General of that name, at work, to puff into eminence his son. But Bonner has much to answer for, in beguiling from a respectable obscurity an innocent old gentleman, and inducing him to display his egotism and garrulity in the futile attempt to make a great man out of a very ordinary boy. If the father had sufficient power of discernment to see in his son Ulysses the germs of greatness, why did he not give him a better situation than that of a porter in his leather store in Galena, at a salary of forty dollars a month—a small pittance for a man with a family? The elder Grant boasts of having been able to give each of his children $25,000, after retaining enough to support himself and family in at least comfortable circumstances. Why, then, did he not, out of that abundance, give to the great and brilliant Ulysses the small sum of three hundred dollars, to enable him to purchase an outfit, when he was offered the commission of a lieutenant-colonel? Why was it that it was left to a former partner of the elder Grant, D. A. Collins, Esq., to furnish the means for procuring that outfit, after the positive refusal of the father and brother to advance him a dollar for that purpose? We would respectfully suggest that the least said on a subject like this by the relatives of General Grant, with a view to improve his chances for the Presidency, will be the most easily mended. A judicious "reticence" is a very good thing in its place.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT—ELEVEN MEN KILLED.—Scranton, Pa., March 31.—By the breaking of a chain connected with the hoisting machinery at the Diamond coal mines in this city, this morning, a platform containing seventeen men was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, 185 feet. Eleven men were instantly killed, one has since died, and two more, it is thought, cannot live. They leave eleven widows and twenty-eight orphans. This is the most disastrous accident that has occurred in the Lackawana Valley coal fields for many years.

DARING ROBBERY OF A RHODE ISLAND BANK.—The following is one of the most daring robberies we have ever heard or read of:

PROVIDENCE, March 25, 1868.

Last night four men hired a carriage in this city, drove to North Scituate, ten miles distant, went to the house of Albert Hubbard, cashier of the Scituate National Bank, entered the bed chamber, and after binding and gagging the cashier and his wife took the keys of the bank and went away. It appears, however, that they were unable to open the bank vault, so they returned to the house and carried off the cashier with them back to the bank and compelled him to open the vault, which they robbed of about $25,000 in bills and bonds, besides valuable papers deposited with the bank. The robbers then returned to Providence and soon disappeared, taking the train for Boston about half-past four o'clock A. M.

NEW TEXAS, Allegheny county, became Democratic, last week, for the first time, by majorities ranging from ten to fifty.

LATROBE, Westmoreland county, went Democratic on the 20th ult., for the first time in many years.

GLORIOUS.—The Democratic victories in different parts of Pennsylvania. The "impeachers" are being impeached by the people.

THE Harrisburg *Patrot and Union* says, good old Jacob Ziegler, now in his ninety seventh year, walked to the Second ward polls on Friday and voted the straight Democratic ticket Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, Mr. Ziegler refused a carriage, but preferred walking and appeared remarkably active for a man of his years.

STANTON holds his commission as Secretary of War from Mr. Lincoln, hence, according to the tenure of office act, he was liable to removal any time after