The Star & Sentinel.

Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 10,000 persons.

☞ Advertisements, to secure immediate attention, must be handed in on or before Tuesday morning."

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

THE LATEST.

Our latest advices from Washington are to the effect that the Senate will fix a period about twenty days from Friday next for the beginning of the trial; and that it will be completed within a month from that time, or about the 10th of May.

There is no ground whatever to doubt that the PRESIDENT will be found guilty, and removed. We are reliably advised that this is the *opinion of the leading Democrats in Washington, in and out of Congress.*

We are further advised of the probability of the PRESIDENT's resignation, before final judgment, so as to avoid the danger of the Senate imposing as part of the sentence, a perpetual disqualification for holding office. He desires to be the Democratic nominee; and such a sentence would foreclose him.

On the whole, the prospect of having a distinctive Republican Administration at Washington by the middle of May is about as certain as any future event can be.

SENATOR MORTON'S GREAT SPEECH.

We devote the outside of to-day's issue to the great speech of Senator MORTON, of Indiana, on Reconstruction, recently delivered in the U. S. Senate.—It will amply repay a careful reading.—It is beyond all question the ablest effort which the Reconstruction debate has called out. As a vindication of the policy of the Republican party, it is thorough and unanswerable—terse, logical, comprehensive, and convincing. Let no one lay it by without a careful perusal.

THE Republican State Convention meets in Philadelphia to-day. A. J. COVER, Esq., is the Representative delegate from this county, and Col. MCCLURE, of Franklin county, the Senatorial delegate. Gen. GRANT will be unanimously endorsed for President, and the indications are that Ex-Gov. CURTIN will be presented as the choice of Pennsylvania for Vice President. Gen. HARTRANFT will doubtless be nominated for Auditor General and Col. CAMPBELL for Surveyor General.

MAYOR HOFFMAN of New York, is trying to become the Copperhead candidate for Vice President; and lets slip no chance to make a speech. Hence, he says many foolish things. In a recent one in New York, he said the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON would hereafter be equally odious to the American people.

We are glad that *something* has occurred to "develop" HOFFMAN's horror at Booth's crime, and if nothing else had reconciled us to Impeachment this would. But it is singular it did not occur to HOFFMAN that there is a marked difference between the two cases; for JOHNSON is to be *tried*, by the Constitutional tribunal, for high crimes, and to lose his official life if found guilty, while LINCOLN was not tried, but was foully murdered by a murderous incarnation of the Spirit of the Rebellion.

THE Copperhead State Convention met on the 4th, and nominated CHARLES E. BOYLE of Fayette for Auditor General, and WELLINGTON ENT of Columbia for Surveyor General. These are very light men. ENT's *real* strength in Convention was 12 votes, which he received on first ballot; but the necessity of balancing BOYLE with a General (!) ran ENT up to 71 on the second. JOHN M. COOPER, of Chambersburg, received 36 votes on the first, and 37 on the second, ballot. WM. P. SCHELL is the Presidential elector for this Congressional District, and GEORGE W. BREWER and JOHN R. DONAHOE (who is he?) are delegates to the National Convention. The delegates are instructed to votes as a unit on candidates and the Platform, but are uninstructed as to candidates. The resolutions are tame, and evasive. They ignore JOHNSON; but denounce Congress. Probably the most impudent falsehood in them is holding Congress responsible for the non-reconstruction of the Rebel States; but we believe they, bad and bitter as they are, will be unable to perpetuate disunion. The Congressional policy, with a fair execution of the law (which JOHNSON refuses), will restore them all by July next. But for the Copperhead opposition, they would all be restored now.

WM. A. WALLACE has been re-appointed Chairman of the State Committee, and H. J. STAHLE is the member for this county.

THE Copperheads of North Carolina have reached the high-water mark of outrage and insult to the loyal sentiment of the whole country, in nominating for Governor of that State ZEBULON B. VANCE, who was its Governor during the whole of the Rebellion, and who was one of Jeff. Davis's most efficient agents in keeping up Southern determination, and thereby prolonging the war.

VANCE did violence to his better nature in joining the Rebellion. Like STEPHENS of Georgia, he resisted it in its earlier stages. But when he drowned his conscience, stifled the promptings of patriotism, and gave his adherence to the cause of Treason, none was more faithful to its fortunes, and none more identified with its crimes. At the close of the War, he refused to accept the situation in a loyal spirit, and he has done much to obstruct the reconstruction of North Carolina.

It is monstrous to clothe with power and deck with honors the very men who gave Treason its power over the Unionists, and drove the South into a four years' carnival of blood. Yet *this* is the inspiration of the whole of the Copperhead organization, North as well as South—the only difference being that the Southern Copperheads are a little more fully blown than their Northern brethren. Their common purposes are alike infamous, and demand the indignant reprobation of the people.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST GUN!

New Hampshire Election.

CONGRESS SUSTAINED—REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH!

As we go to press, we are in receipt of telegrams announcing a glorious triumph in New Hampshire! The Republicans sweep the State by over 3,000 majority. As the first response to Impeachment, it has great significance. Clear the track!

HAVE WE A GOVERNMENT OF LAW?

If so, the PRESIDENT has no right to disobey the law; and, when he does, it is at his peril. Here is the whole controversy. *No President*, before JOHNSON, ever undertook to create a vacancy by removal during the session of the Senate and fill it by an *ad interim* appointment. *This* was never authorized by any statute, but was expressly prohibited by the Civil Tenure Act. So that, leaving the latter law out of the question, his act is none the less illegal. The only question remaining is as to his purpose, upon which those who know his desperate and shameless courses the last two years can have no doubt.

On this duty of *obedience to law*, ROBERT J. WALKER, Polk's Secretary of the Treasury and a distinguished Democrat, has recently well said that:

"The President has no right to disobey a law of Congress upon the assumption that it was unconstitutional, and that if this were not so the President might set aside all the laws of Congress since the foundation of the Government, upon the ground that they were unconstitutional. That the President possessed no such power, because it was not an executive but *exclusively a judicial power*, and that *all the laws of Congress must be obeyed and executed by the President*, unless their execution was restrained by the highest judicial authority. That to *declare a law unconstitutional* was not only the exercise of judicial power, *but the highest judicial power*, and only to be resorted to by the courts where, in their judgment, the act was clearly unconstitutional, and that in all doubtful cases the court had uniformly refused to interfere with the execution of the law."

IT will be recollected that when the vote was taken on the original resolution of Impeachment, our representative, Hon. WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, was absent, attending the Somerset Court. Upon Mr. K.'s return to Washington he had his name recorded in favor of the adoption of the resolution, and on the 2d inst., pending the discussion of the Impeachment articles, Mr. KOONTZ got the floor, and made a brief but earnest argument in favor of their adoption by the House. We regret that the pressure on our columns precludes its publication in full.—We give the closing paragraph:

"I have, then, shown conclusively, Mr. Chairman, that this proceeding is not only within the provisions of the Constitution, but that the circumstances attendant upon the President's course, prior to and at the time of his attempted removal of Mr. Stanton, evince a determination to wilfully violate the law; and I now wish to say, in conclusion, to gentlemen on the other side of this House who insist that the people 'never, never will stand the impeachment of Andrew Johnson,' that these fears are not well founded. This nation has stood against greater shocks. It remained firm in the midst of a civil war unequalled in history. Its peace and stability were undisturbed at the murder of its honored Chief Magistrate, an event which in other nations would have produced revolution, bloodshed, and anarchy; and if its people could bear without tumult and violence the assassination of an honored and faithful Executive, I ask can they not bear the removal, under the forms of law, of a dishonored and faithless one? All that we demand is that the laws of the country be faithfully executed; and if the highest officer in the Government has wilfully violated any of them and subjected himself to removal from office, a law-abiding and intelligent people will acquiesce in the verdict."

GOV. SWANN, of Maryland, has been again defeated in his Senatorial aspirations, having been trotted out by his friends to fill the vacancy created by the non-admission of Hon. P. F. Thomas. After several days' balloting, on Friday last SWANN was dropped, and Hon. GEORGE VICKERS, of Kent county, was elected—the vote on last ballot standing, Vickers 59, Thomas 41, Earle 2. Mr. VICKERS was originally a Whig and an earnest outspeaker Union man during the early part of the War, but went over to the Democracy on the issues growing out of the Slavery question, and has since been acting with them. He has the reputation of being an able lawyer and a gentleman of refined courtesy.

THE Pennsylvania Democratic Convention has resolved that "in enacting the Tenure of Office law, the executive and legislative branches of the Government each had a right to judge of its constitutionality." Very true. The President, judging of its constitutionality for himself, disobeys the act. The House, judging for itself, impeaches him for it; and the Senate, judging of the same question for itself, will, we hope, convict and remove him from office.

WE have received from our esteemed friend JOSEPH S. GITT, Esq., of New Oxford, a severe rejoinder to a scurrilous and groggy personal attack on him by an anonymous correspondent in the last *Compiler*, which we withhold for the present, deeming its publication unnecessary to Mr. G.'s vindication as a high-toned gentleman. Such attacks are best met by silent contempt.

GENERAL GRANT has recently overruled several of HANCOCK's orders of removals in New Orleans, and HANCOCK sought consolation by polite attentions to JEFFERSON DAVIS who is now in that city. What a pity JOHNSON hasn't pardoned DAVIS, and made him eligible and a delegate to the Copperhead National Convention! He would be welcomed with open arms and might be made its President.

THE New Hampshire State election took place yesterday. We hope to receive the result before going to press.—The canvass has been very active on both sides. Both parties claim the State, which has been very close for the last five years. In 1863 it went Democratic by 3,798, but in 1864 LINCOLN carried it by 3,560. Last year it went Republican by 3,146.

ON Monday, Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a very important bill, which proposes to exempt from internal taxation nearly every kind of manufactures, except coal gas, coal oil, petroleum, liquors, tobacco, cigars, and similar products. It was ordered to be printed.

THE Maryland Republican State Convention on Friday last unanimously endorsed Gen. GRANT for President, and Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL for Vice President.

THE IMPEACHMENT

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT—THE PRESIDENT SUMMONED TO APPEAR.

On Thursday last, at 1 o'clock, Chief Justice Chase made his appearance in the Senate chamber, clad in his loosely flowing black silk robes of office and supported on the arm of Senator Pomeroy, chairman of the committee appointed to inform him of the action of the Senate. He was followed by Associate Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court, and Senators Wilson and Buckalew, also of the Senate Committee. A death-like stillness reigned throughout the chamber, the galleries being densely crowded and every available seat on the floor being occupied by Senators and members of the House.

The Chief Justice advanced slowly up the middle isle, and as he did so Mr. Wade announced that all business would be suspended and the Senate would proceed to the trial of the impeachment preferred against Andrew Johnson. After saying this, Mr. Wade vacated the chair, which was then taken by the Chief Justice, who stated that in obedience to the summons served upon him by the Senate he was ready to proceed with the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and was prepared to take the oath required by the Constitution. Associate Justice Nelson then administered the oath to him, standing at his right hand and reading it from a manuscript copy.

Amid an almost oppressive stillness, that seemed most aptly calculated to impress all with the solemn and momentous ceremonies that were taking place, the Senators, one by one, as their names were called in alphabetical order, advanced from their seats to the Chief Justice's desk, where he administered the same oath as he had himself taken, reading it in a distinct but not loud tone of voice. When the name of Senator Wade was called, Mr. Hendricks rose and made objection to his being sworn, on the ground of interest, inasmuch as Senator Wade, in case of the President's conviction, would succeed to the Presidential office. A prolonged discussion ensued, lasting until the hour of adjournment.

On Friday, at 1 P. M., the Senate again resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment, Chief Justice Chase presiding. After some further discussion Mr. Hendricks withdrew his objection to the swearing in of Mr. Wade, and the roll of Senators was completed, whereupon the Chief Justice rose and said—

Senators having taken the oath required by the Constitution, the Senate is now organized for the purpose of proceeding to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. The Sergeant-at-Arms will make proclamation.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence on pain of imprisonment while the Senate of the United States is engaged in the consideration of articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

At the suggestion of the Chief Justice, the Court unanimously adopted the rules for the trial, which had been previously adopted by the Senate.

At 2:45 P. M., the Managers of Impeachment, on the part of the House of Representatives, with the exception of Mr. Stevens, were announced.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE—The Managers of Impeachment will please come forward and take the seats provided for them within the bar.

The Managers then came forward and took their seats.

Mr. BINGHAM, Chairman of the Managers then said—We are instructed by the House of Representatives, as its Managers, to demand that the Senate take process against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, that he may answer at the bar of the Senate the Articles of Impeachment heretofore presented at the bar of the Senate by the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOWARD then offered an order that a summons be issued, according to the rules of procedure in the trial of cases of impeachment, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, returnable on Friday, March 13th instant, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon, which was adopted, and the Senate, sitting as a Court, adjourned until Friday next.

THE PRESIDENT SUMMONED.

At four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate called at the White House and delivered to the President the summons of the High Court of Impeachment to appear before it on Friday, the 13th instant. The President quietly remarked that it would receive attention, and the Sergeant-at-Arms retired.

Some of the President's friends state that he will respond in person to the writ, and that he will then wait the action of the Senate in giving him time to file his answer. He claims that the proceedings in this case should be conducted exactly the same as similar proceedings in cases before ordinary courts.—When called on to file his reply, he will respond with a demurrer that the charges against him do not amount to high crimes and misdemeanors in the meaning of the Constitution.

THE TENTH ARTICLE.

Some discussion has occurred among the Managers on the part of the House upon the advisability of withdrawing the tenth article, the one introduced by General Butler, containing quotations from the President's speeches, as in the estimation of Congressmen generally it opens the door to a wide field for investigation in case the President chooses to hamper proceedings and protract the trial. It has been intimated by those in the confidence of the President that on that article alone he intends to subpœna as many witnesses as will consume the time of the Court three months. The Board of Managers however, in reply to these assertions, say that they will admit all on that article that the President may wish to prove by a cloud of witnesses, and that therefore they will not allow him to waste time on that point. The matter, however, is still under advisement; but though the question has not been definitely decided it is nearly certain that the trial will be made as short as possible.

POSITION OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

It having leaked out that there has been some disagreement between Chief Justice Chase and the Senate as to the rules adopted by the latter, the Copperheads, with their usual propensity to pervert facts, have undertaken to represent the Chief Justice as hostile to the Impeachment movement and disposed to interpose difficulties and delay. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives the facts in the case:

It seems that when the Senate Committee to prepare rules first met, it was suggested that it would not be improper to consult with with the Chief Justice preparatory to drawing them up. This suggestion was favorably received, and Messrs. Howard and Edmunds were asked to see and talk with Mr. Chase. They called on him and were cordially received. He stated, when they mentioned their business, that he did not think it best for him in his official capacity to assist at that time in preparing the rules. This view was concurred in by the two Senators, and thereupon followed a long informal talk upon the subject. The fact was very soon developed that the Senators, and particularly Mr. Howard, differed greatly and radically from the Chief Justice as to his rights and privileges while sitting as a member of the Court of Impeachment. He took the ground that the Constitution, in making him the presiding officer, conferred upon him the right to vote on all questions that might arise during the trial, though not on the final question of guilt. This opinion was controverted by both Senators, and strongly combatted by Mr. Howard, they holding that the duties of the Chief Justice are simply those of a presiding officer, and that he has no vote at any stage of the proceedings. It is not necessary to say that neither Mr. Chase nor Mr. Howard convinced the other, and the conference finally broke up with the understanding on Mr. Chase's part, as he says, that the Senate committee were to draft their rules and further consult with him before reporting them to the Senate.—Mr. Howard did not understand that there was to be another meeting, and says, indeed, that it would have been entirely useless, as the Chief Justice demanded a concession that the committee and the Senate would never give. It is a fact, however, that no further consultation did take place, but that the rules were prepared, reported to the Senate, and after amendment agreed upon. The Chief Justice felt or assumed that he had not been treated fairly—in a word, that he had been snubbed; hence the letter which he wrote without, so far as can be learned, consulting any leading public men. This document created so much talk and doubt that he was visited by various friends last evening. He protested that there was nothing more in the letter than appeared on its face, and somewhat indignantly denied the stories to his discredit that were circulated in connection therewith.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Since the adoption of the Constitution there have been five trials of impeachment by the Senate. The first of these was that of Wm. Blount, a Senator from Tennessee. It commenced December 17th, 1798, and concluded January 14th, 1799. The next was the trial of John Pickering, Judge of the New Hampshire district, which lasted from March 3d to March 12th, 1803. The third was that of Samuel Chase, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was commenced November 30th, 1804, and lasted until March 1st, 1805. The fourth was the trial of James H. Peck, Judge of the Missouri district, which was prolonged through two sessions, viz: from May 11th to May 25th, 1830, and from December 30th of the same year to January 31st, 1831. The last trial by the Senate was on the impeachment of Judge Humphreys, of the Tennessee district, about the year 1863, we think; but the record is not before us.

LENGTH OF THE TRIAL.

There is much diversity of opinion as to the duration of the trial, and although no accurate estimate can be formed at this time, it is most likely that the trial will last until the middle or last of April. No one here who has an opportunity to judge and who can look upon the issue impartially, doubts a conviction.

AD INTERIM THOMAS TO BE RECOGNIZED.

It is said the President has finally determined to recognize *ad interim* Thomas as Secretary of War, by inviting him to attend the regular Cabinet meetings. What demonstration he will make to get possession of the War Department none can tell; probably none beyond his usual demand. He may open a War office in the White House, or in the Navy Department, both of which are open to him.

Secretary Stanton remains at the War Department day and night, having his meals brought to him, and holds levees day and night, which are attended by hosts of friends, including members of both Houses, prominent among whom is Senator Wade.

For over a week past Adjutant-General Thomas has only called and humbly asked for his private letters, which are given him by Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend, who acts as Adjutant-General. The room of Thomas is being kept locked up and the key is in the personal custody of Mr. Stanton, who refuses to give it to him unless he will resume his duties as Adjutant-General and abandon his assumptions to the office of the Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.

The Washington correspondents of various papers, Republican and Democratic, agree that it is the President's purpose to object to every Senator who has expressed an opinion as to his guilt [illegible] further that the Senate, as now constituted, in the absence of representatives from ten States, is not competent to try him—both of which pleas will of course be over-ruled. It is said that prominent Democrats are urging him, after making these points, to refuse to submit to a trial, in view of the certainty of conviction, but to tender his resignation, and appeal from the Senate to the people. Conviction will debar him from forever holding office, while a resignation and appeal to the country would strengthen his chances for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Good advice, but not likely to be followed.

All the counsel of the President have not yet been selected, but Judge R. R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, and David Dudley Field, of New York, have been regularly retained.

VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

While conversing with a highly distinguished Southern gentleman yesterday afternoon, a native of Georgia, (says "Occasional," the Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*,) I could not restrain the wish that what he said to me could be heard by the Democrats of the old free States.

He said: "The removal of Andrew Johnson would be lifting from the Southern people a greater load than any under which they have ever suffered. We are like men struggling with a fiend—our steps are watched, our words noted, our lives threatened, our labor plundered, our best men slandered, our great improvements retarded, our friends kept away, our brethren driven off—all because Andrew Johnson pardons, pays, and pushes on our enemies. We shall make Georgia a Republican State by a tremendous vote, but no tongue can tell what we have had to endure to accomplish it, and yet we are better off than our brethren of Mississippi, Texas, and Louisiana. In the first the reign of terror is more severe than it ever was during the rebellion, while General Hancock, excited to his bad work by Andrew Johnson, refuses to arrest it. Give us a Republican in the Presidential chair, and we shall require nothing from Congress. Millions will be immediately saved to the public treasury, and there will be an instant submission on the part of the public enemies. All that is needed to make the South bloom like a garden, is to notify the emigrant and the capitalist that they will be protected by the laws. I belonged to the Democratic party in its best days, voted for James Buchanan in 1856, and for John C. Breckinridge in 1860; but when I realized that the overthrow of the Democratic party was simply to prepare the way for the rebellion, I took my stand, and now, regretting the delusion under which I labored, I am resolved to do all I can to repair my mistake."

THE desperate straits of a desperate party are being brought to light every day by the attempts of the Copperheads to bolster up their cause on false assumptions and false facts, by strained conclusions, and wilful perversions. The names of great men now entombed and honored are dragged into their speeches and editorials in vindication of their position.—Now Clay is quoted, then Webster, then Hamilton and Madison, all to prove doctrines that they repudiated throughout their whole lives. Stray, disjointed sentences are gobbled up without reference to sense or context, and inserted to show just the opposite of what these men thought and spoke. The party that this presumes upon the gullibility of its readers must have a very frail tenure in the respect and admiration of the educated masses. Perversions of the speeches and writings of these great men were enough to make a freeman weep, but the marring of their reputations, the dragging down of their great names from the proud positions they occupy in American statesmanship, is a worse crime than any that disgraced Nero's catalogue.

GENERAL NEWS.

GOLD continues weak under the Impeachment movement, selling down to 140½.

THE internal revenue receipts during last week amounted to $5,485,629.

A Mr. Miller, in Racine, Wisconsin, died from putting kerosene on an ulcer.

BAYARD TAYLOR says that only one meerschaum in ten made in Germany is genuine.

A CHINAMAN in California fattens rats for the tables of his epicurean countrymen.

BANGOR, Maine, has been carried by the Republicans, for municipal offices, by about 400 majority.

HON. Thaddeus Stevens, for the past four days, has been too ill to attend the sessions of the House. He is slightly better, but is yet exceedingly feeble.

THE municipal election in Memphis, Tennessee, on Saturday resulted in the entire success of the Republican ticket by 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The home of Johnson repudiates him and demands impeachment.

THE Republican press of the country, with out exception, sustains the action of the House of Representatives in impeaching President Johnson for his violation of the law he was bound to execute.

THE money-order system of the Post office Department has not only proved to be a success as far as possible convenience is concerned, but also as a source of revenue to the Government.

THE Democracy, whose dislike of "political parsons" is so well known, have had as their chief canvassers in New Hampshire, the Rev. Henry Clay Dean, the Rev. C. Chauncey Burr, and the Rev. J. C. Lovejoy.

GEN. Hancock's demand or request to be relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District was received by Gen. Grant on Saturday. It will be referred to the President. It is rumored that the President will assign him to the new Department of the Atlantic, headquarters at Washington, the same which Gens. Sherman and Thomas so indignantly declined. The next steps will be to brevet him Lieutenant General and General, but the Senate will have something to say to that.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.—The joint committee of the Old and New School Presbyterians, appointed by the general assemblies of 1866, and continued by the assemblies of 1867, are to meet in Philadelphia to-day, for the purpose of making a final report. The results of the Pan-Presbyterian Convention, in Philadelphia, in November last, and the many ratification meetings since held, East and West, are said to have made sure the union of the Old and New Schools, though the United and Reformed Presbyterians may not come in for the present.

THE Democrats of Philadelphia have placed at the head of their delegation to the National Convention, Alderman William McMullen. This is a very worthy selection. Mr. McMullen has been distinguished in public life. He was the referee in the celebrated prize fight between Collyer and Barney Aaron, at Aquia Creek, has been engaged in innumerable rough and tumble fights on his own account, and is an adept in all kinds of political cheatery. The Democrats of Philadelphia will probably send him to Congress to keep Mr. Morrissey in countenance.

GRANT AS A CIRCUS RIDER.—Mr. J. R. Grant, father of General Grant, is writing a life of his illustrious son, for the New York Ledger. The following anecdote, is told of the Hero of Vicksburg and Richmond:

"Once, when he was a boy, a show came along in which there was a mischievous pony, trained to go round the ring like lightning, and he was expected to throw any boy that attempted to ride him.

"Will any boy come forward and ride this pony? shouted the ring-master.

Ulysses stepped forward, and mounted the pony. The performance began. Round and round and round the ring went the pony, faster and faster, making the greatest effort to dismount the rider. But Ulysses sat as steady as if he had grown to the pony's back. Presently, out came a large monkey and sprang up behind Ulysses. The people set up a great shout of laughter, and on the pony ran; but it all produced no effect on the rider. Then the ring-master made the monkey jump up on to Ulysses' shoulders, standing with his feet on his shoulders, and with his hands holding on to his hair. At this there was another and still louder shout, but not a muscle of Ulysses' face moved. There was not a tremor of his nerves. A few more rounds, and the ring-master gave it up; he had come across a boy that the pony and the monkey both could not dismount.

A SNAKE CRAWLS INTO AN INFANT'S STOMACH.—The *Bucyrus* (Ohio) *Journal* states that during the great snow a lad near that place went out to a potato mound to get potatoes; after clearing away the snow, and breaking into the mound, he found a kind of nest in the straw, in which was a compact ball which he took to be a large ball of string such as our wool men use. He brought this in with the potatoes, and laid it on the baby's cradle near the stove. His mother just then sent him off to a neighbor and continued about her work. He was gone an hour, and when he returned, upon looking for his ball, he found it had resolved itself into a pile of squirming snakes, many of which were seeking the warmth of the infant's body, one having actually entered the infant's mouth. A cry of alarm from the boy attracted the attention of the mother toward the cradle, and seizing the child she sought to extricate the reptile, but was too late, and it actually drew itself within the baby's mouth and down its throat. Dr. Ingraham was sent for, but he recognized the snake as being the common "serpens noctus," and therefore perfectly harmless. He declined worrying the baby with medicine, and the child seemed unhurt by its singular accident. The mother declares, however, that its appetite is much increased, and that in its sleep it frequently hisses loudly.

AN interesting and important discussion on the Alabama claims took place in the British House of Commons on Friday last. Mr. Shaw Lefevre made an eloquent speech urging the settlement of the question on the plan proposed by our Government. Lord Stanley replied on the part of the Government in a temperate speech, complimenting our Minister, Mr. Adams, for the conciliatory course he had pursued, but asserting the neutrality of England during the war and defending the refusal to submit the matter to arbitration.—He thought a friendly arrangement of the difficulty is still practicable, and spoke of the reception of Mr. Thornton at Washington as a pledge of peace. Mr. W. E. Forster thought that the claims of the United States deserved better treatment and more careful consideration than they had received. Mr. John Stuart Mill spoke of the hasty recognition of the belligerent rights of the South as an unfriendly, rash and unprecedented act, and advised that the claims be submitted to a mixed commission for settlement. Mr. Gladstone doubted if reparation was due the United States, but said the country would support the Ministry in a just and honorable settlement of the dispute. The debate is commented on by all the London journals. They generally declare that the refusal to refer the claims to arbitration is not due to any desire to shun just obligations, and that Mr. Seward has only to meet Lord Stanley in a like spirit and the misunderstanding will be ended.

Special Notices.

A VERY REMARKABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.

Removes all extraneous matter which accumulates on the hair.

RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.

Renews the brush, wiry hair to silken softness.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.

One bottle shows its effects.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

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BOILS.

Like the volcano, Boils give issue to the foul and fiery contents of the deep interior. To remove the cause of such suffering it is only necessary to vitalize the Blood by supplying it with its *Life Element*, IRON.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

(a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron) will do this effectually, and give *strength, vigor* and *new life* to the whole system.

Extract of a letter from REV. RICHARD S. EDES, of Boston, Mass.

"For years I was a sufferer from Boils, so that my life became wearisome through their frequent and persistent recurrence; finally a carbuncle formed in the small of my back. During its progress large pieces of decomposed flesh were every day or two cut away, and the prostration and general disturbance of the system were great. Before I had recovered from this attack two smaller carbuncles broke out higher up, and I was again threatened with a recurrence of the sufferings to which I had so long been subjected. It was at this time that I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I continued taking it until I had used five bottles; since then I have had nothing of the kind. For years I was one of the greatest sufferers. Other medicines gave me partial and temporary relief, but this remarkable rem dy, with a kind and intuitive sense, went directly to the root of the evil, and did its work with a thoroughness worthy of its established character."

A 32 page Pamphlet sent free. The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey st., New York.

Sold by all druggists.

The best known remedy for

SCROFULA,

in all its manifold forms, including *Ulcers, Cancers, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, etc.*, is DR. ANDERS' IODINE WATER, a pure solution of Iodine without a solvent, discovered after many years of scientific research and experiment. For eradicating humors from the system it has no equal. Circulars sent free.

J. P. DINSMORE,
36 Dey st., New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. [Mar. 4.-1m

THE GREAT PRIZE

EXHIBITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,

Awarded over Eighty-two Competitors,

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,

The Only Cross of the Legion of Honor

and

GOLD MEDAL

given to

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES,

per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel" (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867, in these words:

ELIAS HOWE, JR. { Fabricante de Machines a coudre exposant. Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, Exhibitor.

This double first honor is another proof of the great superiority of the Howe Sewing Machine over all others.

SIBLEY & STOOPS,

No 23 South Eighth Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Are for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Western Virginia. [March 4.-3m

GEORGE JACOBS & BRO., Gettysburg,

Agents for Adams County.

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS and debilitated whose sufferings have failed to find a remedy in medicine, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Are you weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys think, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling?—Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Do your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish you be left alone, to go away from everybody?—Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights?—Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become and feel discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—some of your downcast looks or any other means have some. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. Those will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.—

How many men from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble never ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.—HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York, and

104 South 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

April 30, 1867.-1y

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MEDICINES IN THE WORLD.

Established in 1835 by one of our Most Eminent Physicians, and now used throughout North and South America, with more pleasing results than any other Medicine in cases of diseased Liver, Blood or Skin, Indigestion, Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, and Fever and Ague.

Thousands of certificates are in our possession, giving detailed accounts of perfect *cures* effected by these invaluable Medicines. They regulate the system and put all the functions of the body in a healthy condition.

Sold by all Druggists. White & Howland, Proprietors
Successors to Dr. John Moffat and Dr. W. B. Moffat, New York.

April 4, 1867.—1yeow

TO THE LADIES.—FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR,

We are selling *Silks, Shawls, Dry* and *Fancy Goods* of every description, also, *Silver Ware, Furniture, &c.—Valuable Presents*, from $3 to $500, sent *free of charge* to agents selling clubs of ten and upwards. Circulars sent free to all address. MESSENGER & CO.,
P. O., Box, 2231. 42 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.
Feb. 5.-6m

COLGATE & CO'S GERMAN ERASIVE SOAP.

COLGATE & CO'S *ERASIVE SOAP.*

Is manufactured from PURE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. [May 16, 1867.—1y

NO LOSS CAN BE MORE FATAL TO BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY in the female sex, than the loss of the Hair; glossy, luxuriant hair is one of the most powerful of all personal charms. When baldness or even a deficiency of hair sets in, we naturally look for a dry and wrinkled skin, a faded complexion; when not actually seen, we see them in imagination. Why, then, not cultivate your hair? Encourage it and strengthen it; or if your hair is gray or white, the natural color can be restored by a few applications of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM (new style) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Price One Dollar. Every Druggist sells it. [MAY. 4.-1m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Specialist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 625 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. [Nov. 29, 1867.—1y

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

GEO. JACOBS & BRO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, Pa.,

next door to Keystone Hotel.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, TWEEDS,

Of all styles, and best quality the market can produce, furnished cheap as can be sold in the country, which will be cut out, if desired, without extra charge.

Goods made up and warranted

TO FIT.

Also, sole Agents for Adams County for

The Howe Sewing Machine,

The most perfect & reliable in America!

The highest premium—the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and Gold Medal—awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

The Howe Machine will do a larger variety of work in better style than any other machine, and defies all competition for simplicity and ease in working. Call and examine them. Circulars containing price list, &c., can be had on application. [Feb. 12, 1868.-tf

MERCHANT TAILORING.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,

and other materials for Men's Wear, furnished and made up, to order, on short notice.

SATISFACTION WARRANTED.

Work also solicited from Customers, who purchase their Goods elsewhere.

W. T. KING,

York street, opposite the Bank

June 12, 1867.—1y

NEW AND CHEAP CLOTHING

AT BRINKERHOFF'S.

STACKS OF THEM!

CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

which he is selling at such prices as cannot fail to take them off very rapidly.