The Star & Sentinel.

Wednesday, March 25, 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.

JOHNSON is in more trouble. He wants JOHN P. HALE to resign as minister to Spain, and HALE won't.

THE Hollidaysburg *Register* has been purchased by DAVID OVER & BROTHER of Bedford, to whom we extend the right hand of fellowship. We are glad to welcome the return of the Senior to editorial life, and hope he may long remain it it.

THE San Antonio (Texas) *Express* calls the Houston "Conservative" Convention "no more or less than a gathering of the head traitors of Texas. They are the same men who passed the secession ordinance."

Such are the men whom JOHNSON and the Copperheads are trying to make masters, all over the South.

To the Southern Copperhead howl about "negro suffrage," the *North Carolina Standard* tartly replies that the Copperhead leaders in that State were in favor of it, a few months since, and in Capitol Square, Raleigh, tried to persuade the colored people to vote the Copperhead ticket for the Convention. On failing in this, they turned around, to bawl, like the hypocritical knaves they are, about the horrible principle of "Equal Suffrage." It was good enough, till they found it wouldn't work in their favor.

THE tendency among the Copperheads in the Southern States, is to advocate a property qualification for suffrage. This illustrates, at once, how provincial those people are in their notions, and how little they understand, or are permeated with the principle of republican liberty. They are essentially small aristocrats, with no ideas beyond their communities, with no conception of duties to the whole country, and with no grasp of truth in its wider applications. The country has passed the day of small things; they have not.

THE President is now trying to get rid of Commissioner ROLLINS, of the Internal Revenue. He nominated WIDEWELL, who had been urged by the Whiskey Ring, as ROLLINS' successor, but the Senate promptly vetoed the nomination. ROLLINS is unwilling to have his Bureau turned into a purely political machine.

Besides, he said in his annual Report that

"The failure to collect the tax upon distilled spirits, and the imperfect collections from several objects of taxation, are attributable more to the frequent changes of officers, and to the INEFFICIENCY AND CORRUPTION OF MANY OF THEM, than to any defect of the law."

JOHNSON won't stand this exemplification of the workings of "My Policy," and ROLLINS' head must come off. But the Senate!

THE Virginia Convention has inserted in their new Constitution a provision declaring that "allegiance to the United States is paramount to allegiance to the State." Of course, the Copperhead members opposed this, as they want the coast clear, as in 1861, to shield themselves from the charge of treason in the future, as in the past, by quoting triumphantly the duty they owe to their "State."

The Republicans of Maryland put the same thing into their Convention of 1864; but the Copperheads in 1867 wiped it out. Thus, the Southern States, under Copperhead leadership, are getting back to the old secession ground they all occupied before the War.

In the light of such facts, it is pertinent to inquire whether *anything* has been settled by the War, and if so what, if not this doctrine of paramount allegiance to the government of the Union?

JUDGE WOODWARD threatens the National Banks that they shall be blotted out if they don't throw their influence in favor of the Copperhead party.

This is amusing. The Copperheads opposed the adoption of the whole financial policy of which the Banks are a part; and they are its natural enemies, because the Banks help to keep up the credit of the nation. As they were powerless to prevent the creation of the system, they will be powerless to destroy it, *for the men who saved the country are the men who are to rule it.*

Judge WOODWARD tried to stop the War by stopping the draft, but the draft went on, and the War ended in glorious victory. He also tried to stop the War by declaring illegal the greenback currency of the country; but the currency was sustained and the country by it.—The Judge is after a third victim for his rage, and has selected the Banks. But they have weathered heavier storms than he can raise.

THE Copperhead press have long found the Freedmen's Bureau a splendid subject for misrepresentation. It is commonly asserted by them that the expense of the bureau exceeds twenty millions a year. These reckless calumniators will be taken aback somewhat when they learn that General Howard officially reports the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau, from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1868, as follows:

From appropriations by Congress	$4,307,854 29
From miscellaneous sources	1,561,662 92
Total	$5,869,497 21

On the organization of the bureau, May 15, 1865, it was necessary to assume the accounts of the Department of Negro Affairs from January 1, 1865. Therefore, with this allowance, and the further deduction of $850,000 to relieve white destitution, the legitimate expenses of the bureau have been only $3,847,854. This sum, remember, is for the period of two years and eight months, or an average of two millions a year gross expenses. The assistance the Bureau has been to the freed people in obtaining them employment, in securing them justice, in defending their rights against murderous, vengeful enemies, and in relieving the wants of the starving whites as well as blacks, is incalculable. Its services have been worth vastly more than even the exaggerated expense alleged by the Copperheads. Only the heart of a demon would impel men to maliciously slander the good works of that bureau, which will remain to attest their beneficence long after Copperheadism has gone to its grave.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The whole expense of the Freedmen's Bureau, during its whole existence, has been less than one-sixtieth of the amount of money stolen by JOHNSON'S Copperhead Internal Revenue officers during the last two years! It is less than one-fifth of the amount they stole last month. What offends Cope in the Freedmen's Bureau is that they have had no chance to tamper with its funds and grab part of them.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON ON REPUBLICAN [illegible]

Hardly any anti-administration [illegible] more sedulously circulated by the Copperhead press than the [illegible] JOHNSON has but carried out Mr. LINCOLN'S plan of Reconstruction. This has been repeatedly disproved, but by no one more emphatically than by Senator HARLAN, who was formerly Secretary of the Interior, and in position to know the secret history of Reconstruction. In a recent debate in the U. S. Senate, he remarks:

"It had been said by Mr. HENDRICKS that Republican Senators had been committed to the admission of those States by the action of President LINCOLN in inaugurating President JOHNSON'S policy. He knew personally that the paper referred to proposing that policy was not in Mr. LINCOLN'S handwriting, as claimed by that Senator. The Secretary of War had, in his testimony before the Reconstruction Committee, assumed the authorship of the proposition. The President, in communicating freely to reporters of the press and others occurrences in the Cabinet, had set a precedent that, perhaps, it would not be improper for him to follow, in stating that what had since become the vital feature of that policy had never been approved by a majority of President LINCOLN'S Cabinet. *The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, (then in charge of that Department,) the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Interior had insisted that suffrage in some form should be granted to the colored population of those States.*"

He said further:

"President LINCOLN, on this subject, never had a policy, but had declared, when urged on the subject, that having a policy was what he especially wanted to avoid, so as not to be trammelled. He referred to the Winter Davis bill of 1864, which had reached President LINCOLN an hour before the adjournment of Congress, and read from President LINCOLN'S subsequent proclamation, declaring he was not prepared to follow any one plan, but that he was willing to adopt the principle of the resolution in regard to any other States but Louisiana and Arkansas; and Mr. HARLAN read from Mr. LINCOLN'S last public utterance in a speech in Washington, the declaration that as a bad promise was better broken than kept, whenever he was convinced that to break his promise to Louisiana and Arkansas was for public interest, he would break it.—In that same speech he had avowed his unwillingness to adopt any fixed plan."

JOHNSON started out declaring that his steps in restoring these States were provisional only, and subject to the approval of Congress. But he changed ground in December, 1865, and undertook to force the acceptance of these governments upon Congress. At this moment, the controversy began—the Republicans insisting on Reconstruction with the loyal side up, and JOHNSON with the Copperheads insisting upon it with the Rebel side up. That point of difference still exists; and the people will settle it definitely next fall in electing a President and Congress.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

Mr. WALLACE, Chairman of the Copperhead State Committee, is a shrewd politician, and displays a perseverance and energy worthy of a better cause.—We have already given several of his "secret" Circulars to the faithful, urging some sharp and questionable practices to carry elections in doubtful districts. We have before us "Circular No. 2" of the present year, in which WALLACE shows that he has a proper appreciation of the power of the Press. The advice he gives his Copperhead friends is so logical and true, politically, that we give the Circular in full for the benefit of our Republican friends:

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOM,
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 10, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—The Democratic State Committee, at its recent meeting in this city, adopted the following resolution, viz:

"That we earnestly request the Democracy of each township in the State to take such measures as will secure to every Democrat in their respective district, the reading of at least one sound and reliable Democratic newspaper, the county newspaper to have the preference, and that they will also endeavor to place such paper in the hands of all who are willing to take and read the same."

The circulation of Democratic truth is vitally important. Errors of opinion can best be combatted by calm argument. The family fireside is the political meeting. Send your arguments there for dispassionate reasoning and plain truths are there received in all their power.

The weekly newspaper, coming at regular intervals in the quiet homes, even of our antagonist, is received gratefully and its contents read, studied and commented upon.—"Constant dropping wears the hardest stone," and eventually the truths we teach and print, revere and practice, will find a lodgment in the mind of our adversary.

Now is the time to make the effort to secure that lodgment. The commencement of the year, the long winter evenings, and the unprejudiced condition of the minds of many, as compared with the condition of the same minds six months hence, are reasons for making this attempt now.

I therefore address you with the earnest request that you will give this subject prompt attention. Call to your aid our active friends. Canvass your district. See who has and who has not a Democratic paper. Form clubs for newspapers. Urge every one to take *some* paper. Talk with the moderate men of the other party, and endeavor to get them into the club. Be discreet and careful in approaching them, and you can succeed in many cases. A small effort in this way now, will be found to be of great service hereafter.

Let us circulate truth. Let us work energetically *now* for victory. We can save the Republic and WE WILL. Do not wait for the committees. Act upon your own judgment. Organize your locality, but above all, SEE TO IT, THAT EVERY ONE TAKES A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

The advice of Mr. WALLACE involves the most effectual mode of building up a party, and we commend it to the serious attention of our Republican friends in the various townships. Put a good Republican paper into every family, and much of the hard work necessary in an important campaign is saved. Thereby, the lukewarm will be roused—the timid strengthened—the doubting convinced—and triumph at the polls secured.

To aid our friends in this work, and at the same time compensate them for their trouble, we propose to GIVE A CREDIT OF ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to any one of our *present* subscribers sending in the names of *four* new subscribers, with the cash ($2 each) in advance. In other words a PREMIUM OF FIFTY CENTS will allowed on *present* subscriptions for EACH NEW subscriber sent to us.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH authorizes the statement that the amount of greenback currency now in the Treasury is less than at any time since the close of the war, the bulk of the Treasury balance being in gold. The amount of gold now in the Treasury exceeds $100,000,000, as is shown by the books of the Treasurer's office. The greenback currency now in circulation amounts to $356,000,000 authorized by law, and the fractional currency to nearly $30,000,000. Adding to this the amount of national bank currency in circulation, which nearly reaches the limit of $300,000,000, there is a paper circulation of about $700,000,000.

THE civil war in Japan seems likely to end in the triumph of the allied Daimios over the Tycoon. The latter, it is reported, has been defeated in a severe engagement, and fled to Yeddo. The Government of the young Mikado has notified the representatives of the foreign powers that Japan will faithfully adhere to the treaties. On the other hand, however, a report reaches us that all the foreigners have left Hiogo and Osaca, and that one foreign vessel has been fired upon by the Japanese.

SENATE REFUSES TO GRANT THE REPLICATION OF THE MANAGERS.

THEY WILL PROVE THEIR CHARGES.

THE TRIAL TO BEGIN ON MONDAY.

The Senate met on Monday last as a Court of Impeachment, as per adjournment, to receive the answer of President Johnson to the charges preferred by the House of Representatives. We condense from the Baltimore *American* report the substance of the proceedings.

At 12½ o'clock Vice President Wade announced that under the rules adopted for the government of the Impeachment trial, the business of the Senate would be suspended and ordered notice to be sent to the House that the Senate was ready to proceed with the Impeachment.

In a few moments after, Mr. Wade retired from the chair of the presiding officer, which was immediately occupied by Chief Justice Chase.

It should be stated that throughout the session of the Court, as on all former occasions since the opening of the proceedings, Mr. Wade declined voting upon any of the propositions submitted. Whether he will adhere to this policy to the end, the future will develop.

After the customary proclamation of silence by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate had been made, the Managers of Impeachment on the part of the House were announced, and Messrs. Bingham, of Ohio; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of Iowa; Butler, of Massachusetts; Williams, of Pennsylvania, and Logan, of Illinois, entered the chamber and proceeded to the seats assigned them, where Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who had been carried in a chair from the House of Representatives, was carefully seated. The members of the House of Representatives entered in a body.

Messrs. Stanbery, of Kentucky (late Attorney General); Curtis, of Massachusetts; Evarts, of New York; Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Nelson, of Tennessee, shortly after followed, and seated themselves at their desk, on the right of the presiding officer.

Garrett Davis, the venerable Senator from Kentucky, renewed his resolution that the Senate was not competent to try the Impeachment, in the absence of Senators from ten States, but it was promptly voted down, yeas 2, nays 42, Davis and his colleague, Mr Creek, alone voting for the resolution, while every Democratic Senator voted with the Republicans against it.

The Chair notified the President's counsel that the Court was now prepared to receive the answer of the President. Mr. Stanbery, the senior counsel for the respondent, prefaced the reading of the answer by regretting that more time had not been allowed them for preparation, and turned the immense bundle of manuscript over to Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts, who began its reading in a clear and distinct voice, and continued for about a half hour, when he transferred the documents to Mr. Stanbery, who, after reading his quota, handed it over to Mr. Evarts, who finished it in a manner and tone of voice decidedly pleasing to all, particularly the representative of the press.

Mr. Johnson contends that he has been actuated by the best of motives in all his actions, asserts that he never contemplated using force to oust Mr. Stanton to put Lorenzo Thomas in his stead; charges that the extracts of his speeches at St. Louis and Cleveland, quoted in what is known as the Butler article, do not correctly set forth his views or give a true representation of his meaning, suggests that witnesses can be summoned from Alaska to prove what he did say, and throughout the document insists that the courts should be the arbiter of the difficulty between himself and the people. He concludes by reserving to himself the right to alter, amend or add to his answer at any time.

THIRTY DAYS' DELAY ASKED.

Mr. Boutwell, on the conclusion of the reading, said that, on the part of the Managers of the House, they would file their replication to the President's answer at one o'clock on Tuesday.

Mr. Evarts proposed that thirty days from filing of the reply of the Managers of the House be granted the President's counsel to prepare for trial.

Gen. Logan opposed delay, as there were no reasons for it, and because the counsel for the President had had as much time for preparation as had the counsel for the people.—If the President was not guilty of the high misdemeanors charged against him, he said, let him have a speedy trial and acquittal.

Mr. Evarts again appealed for delay, urging that himself and associates had not had time to in any manner prepare their case, and that it had not received due attention from them.

Mr. Wilson replied on the part of the Managers in a most effective speech, citing precedents which should govern this case, and showing how the President and his counsel had not complied with the rules of the Senate governing the trial. In his answers, Mr. Wilson claimed that the President not only admits committing the crimes alleged against him, but asserted a right to do so. He argued that during the delay asked for he might use the vast patronage in his hands to still further distract the peace of the country. He maintained that under the rule adopted a few days since by the Senate, the trial must proceed on the filing of the replication of the House; there was no power to extend the time, without that action should be reversed.—Mr. Stanbery responded to Mr. Wilson, recited the labors and arduous exertions of the President's counsel in behalf of their client, and said that no interest had been their application that they had had to labor on the Sabbath. He complained that the Managers had the advantage of them, as they had been examining witnesses for days past, whilst the defence had not subpœnaed a single witness.

Mr. Bingham closed the discussion in a most forcible argument against the proposed delay. He had no reasons for postponement, as stated, and he submitted that either time only should be granted on the personal affidavit of the President himself at the bar of the Senate. He adverted to the danger to the country from further delay, arising from the Congress of the U. States, not claiming the right to remove every executive officer in the Government without consulting the Senate. He might in this manner prevent the collection of the revenue, and in other ways cripple the operations of the Government. The outrages the President has committed upon a betrayed people demand no retrenchment, and the Senate rather should by a speedy trial.—Mr. Henderson moved to interrogate the counsel on the open mail to whether, but this was refused, and the question recurring on the proposition of Mr. Evarts for thirty days' additional time for the President's counsel to prepare for trial, it was rejected by a strict party vote—yeas 12, nays 41.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson proposed that ten days be allowed from the filing of the answer of the House, but without a vote, the Senate, as a Court of Impeachment, on motion of Mr. Sherman, adjourned until Tuesday.

[illegible] Thaddeus Stevens looked better as he was borne from the Senate Chamber than he [illegible]

[illegible] Thomas, his chief interest [illegible] miserable state prisoner, informed him that about ten days ago some of the Great Cat's admirers were congratulating themselves upon the death of "old Tom," the rumor of his sudden demise having been extensively circulated in Baltimore. He replied: "Yes, they are trying various ways to kill me; but I am not dead yet, and have no idea of dying until these troubles are all over." "Why, sir," said he, in a joking manner, "I never felt better. Tell my friends that I am not going to die just yet. There is much still to do."

GEN. HANCOCK EXAMINED.

Gen. Hancock was summoned to appear before the managers of impeachment and was promptly on hand. He has undergone a long examination, and rumor has it that the testimony elicited was important. The General has had a private interview with the President since his arrival, which lasted some two hours.

The examination of the General was doubtless in relation to certain propositions said to have been made to him by the President, as to certain contingencies that might arise in the course of the trial.

THE PROSPECT.

Every Republican that you meet and converse with is highly gratified with the result of Monday's work in the Senate, and the Democracy are correspondingly despondent. The latter conclude that the result is beyond doubt, and that the removal of Andrew Johnson from the Presidency is only a question of time; and that very short.

Latest by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1868.

The following replication of the House, agreed upon by the Managers of Impeachment, was filed to-day:

"The House of Representatives of the United States having considered the answer in fact of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to the articles of impeachment against him by them exhibited in the name of themselves, and of all the people of the United States, reply that the said Andrew Johnson is guilty in such manner as he stands impeached, and that the House of Representatives will be ready to prove their charges against him at such convenient time and place as shall be appointed by the Senate for that purpose.

The Senate refused to grant the unreasonable delay asked for by the President, and *ordered the trial to begin on Monday next.*

THE MANAGERS AND THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

From the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* we clip the following in relation to the impeachment proceedings:

The Board of Managers held a session to-day, and examined one witness, whose testimony is not considered important. The members of the Board spend a large part of each day and night in studying the laws, authorities, acts and precedents in any way bearing on the case, so that there may be no unnecessary delay in answering any objections or points which the counsel for the defence may raise. The story that the President intends to resign is authoritatively denied. He intends to fight to the bitter end, and will do all in his power to make the struggle as long as possible. He holds daily interviews with his counsel, and to-day was in consultation with Messrs. Stanbery, Nelson, Curtis and Evarts several hours. It is generally understood that his counsel are satisfied that they cannot present a very strong case, and that privately they despair of an acquittal. Mr. Johnson is deeply chagrined at the equanimity with which the country and his friends, especially the Northern Copperheads and the Southern Rebels, take his impeachment. His Excellency was under the impression that his trial would lead to something like a revolution—perhaps disarrange the finances, plunge everything into disorder, and stop the work of legislation. He is mortified in learning that the world can get along without him, and that instead of annoying the country he has only called down trouble and ridicule upon himself.

THE "BUTLER ARTICLE."

The N. Y. *Times'* correspondent writes:

It is understood that the Impeachment Managers have virtually agreed to abandon the last article in the indictment against the President, better known as "Butler's article," if the defence attempts to take undue advantage of it by subpœnaing witnesses from a distant part of the country, and thereby delaying the trial. It has been suggested that General Rousseau, now in Alaska, who was one of the Presidential party during the famous "swing around the circle," and consequently a competent witness for the defence, might be called under this article.

MR. JOHNSON AND MR. BLACK.

A despatch to the New York *Sun* says:

The President's counsel are in session most of the time in the library in the White House. The President is considerably annoyed at Jerry Black talking so freely outside of the hopelessness of his case, and he now swears lustily that he never entertained the idea of resigning, but will see the trial through to the end.

THE Washington *Star* denies that Senator Wade has received a single letter soliciting appointment in anticipation of his soon occupying the Presidential chair. It also says that he has never intimated to any one, not even his personal friends, nor has he even considered the subject, of who should form his Cabinet if impeachment proves successful.

THE House of Representatives has resolved that on the days when the Senate shall sit for the trial, the House, as in Committee of the whole, shall attend at the bar of the Senate at the hour agreed upon for the commencement of the proceedings.

REBEL SUPREMACY IN KENTUCKY.—A Graves county (Ky.) correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes:

"Union men are fast leaving this State, for new homes in Illinois. The few loyal men here are subjected to aggravated insults, which must be borne with meekness; for, should an unlucky wight attempt to redress a wrong, his life pays the forfeit, or he finds himself an inmate of a prison, whilst his aggressor goes at large to renew his outrages upon the men whose only fault was adherence to their country. At every public gathering—elections, courts, sales, and even Sundays—every body goes around, and upon such occasions no opportunity passes unimproved to have a quarrel with Union men; this is done in order to get an excuse to shoot them, *&c* to drive them out of the country. At the last election, when a vote was cast for a Union man, the crowd was certain to receive the announcement with hisses and groans, and cries of "nigger thief!" "Yankee d—l!" and similar epithets. It was galling to an American mind, I assure you, but we had to bear it.

The counties are, almost without exception, proselyted to this evil course. More than one-half the men who enlisted in the Federal army, in this section, have been driven from home to avoid indictments found against them for acts whilst in performance of their duty; for scarcely a rebel officer or soldier has been called upon to answer for the numerous crimes committed during the many raids into this district; and even noted guerillas go unwhipped of justice, whilst proofs of their atrocities can be obtained in abundance.

GENERAL [illegible] Thomas, has [illegible] M. Clay, Minister to Russia, has resigned. General Hancock has arrived at Washington.

THE French troops in Rome have been reduced to a single brigade.

THE election of the new Constitution in Arkansas is progressing. The returns are meagre and doubtful.

THE Oregon Democratic State Convention have decided unanimously for Pendleton for President.

GENERAL Lorenzo Thomas is urged by some of his friends to return to the President his commission as Secretary of War.

GOV. BROWNLOW, in speaking of recent elections of county officers, says: "Gloriously has Tennessee taken her stand for the impeachment of her ignoble son."

GEN. Reynolds has issued an order announcing his assumption of command of the Fifth Military District, in the place of Gen. Hancock.

THE Boston *Traveller* says: "The New Hampshire Democrats, failing to defeat the Republicans, have gone to work trying to whip each other, and are having the fiercest quarrel of the season."

THERE has been quite a flood in the Susquehanna during the past week, but so far we have heard of no serious damage being done. At twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the river was nineteen feet above low water mark at Harrisburg.

IN the Ohio Legislature, a few days since, Christopher Hughes, Esq., of Butler County, a sturdy Democrat, delivered a speech in which the following passage occurred: "I would rather trust the Democratic party in political matters than God Almighty!"

J. O. P. BERNSINE, formerly of Maryland, has been nominated to the Senate as Second Auditor of the Treasury, in place of B. B. French, the present incumbent. Only a few months ago French wrote some very adulatory poetry in laudation of the President.

THE Republican State Convention of Vermont met at Rutland on Wednesday, and elected delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. The Convention passed resolutions sustaining the course of Congress in regard to impeachment, and endorsing General Grant for the Presidency.

IT is positively denied by friends of Chief Justice Chase that he has consented or will consent to the use of his name by Democrats in connection with the Presidency, and it is also denied by leading Democrats that there is any probability of their ever giving him any chance to refuse the favor at their hands.

A DARING robbery was committed at Collierville, Tennessee, on the Charleston Railroad, on Tuesday night. The store of Mr. Morough was entered by three men in disguise, who tied the clerk, Mr. Wilson, and then proceeded to break open the safe, carrying off its contents, and goods to the amount of $1,000

REV. James Lynch, a colored preacher of Mississippi, challenges any one in the State to discuss the question of suffrage with him before the voters of the State. He satirically remarks: "My color alone should be no objection to an acceptance of this challenge, inasmuch as it will take no part in the task. I will only use my heart, my brains and my tongue."

ADJUTANT General Thomas attended a Cabinet meeting on Friday, but the sensational story that he had issued an order as Secretary of War is contradicted by the Adjutant General himself, who moreover avers that he has "not thought of issuing an order until this matter is settled." Now that the first heat of the battle is past, the General's discretion seems to be resuming its due proportion to his valor.

DEATH OF JUDGE WILMOT.—Judge Wilmot, at one time a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death one of the Judges of the Court of Claims of the United States, died at his residence in Towanda, Bradford county, on Sunday last. Mr. Wilmot was well known as the author of the Wilmot proviso, and an able advocate of Republican principles.

ANDREW JOHNSON has been wont for some years past to "put his foot down;" at least he has been in the habit of announcing from time to time his remarkable performances in that expressive if not very classical phrase. He has probably by this time come to the conclusion that this last time he has "put his foot into it."

THE La Crosse Democrat, BRICK POMEROY'S paper, is the most widely circulated Copperhead journal in the country. It denounces the Eastern Democracy for opposing the party in the Northwest in its efforts to "relieve the poor men of the unbearable load of taxation, by *repudiating the bonds*, which are mortgages upon the life and industry of the nation."

BRICK POMEROY pronounces savagely against President Johnson whose position today, he says, "commands neither our respect nor our confidence." He then gives him the finishing stab after this fashion: "Andrew Johnson has neither honesty nor straightforwardness in his action. He is a man of low moral nature, coarse-grain, great selfishness, and boundless ambition. Naturally a ruffian and a tyrant, he is a great moral coward."

MR. STEVENS was in unusually good health and lively spirits on Saturday. Besides attending the meeting of the Managers of Impeachment, he accompanied his colleagues of that committee to Brady's photograph gallery, where a picture of the group was taken. His manner was quite animated, and his remarks were characterized by that vein of dry pleasantry with which those who know him are so familiar.

FARRAGUT AN OUT-AND-OUT REPUBLICAN.—The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* says: "The telegraphic report coming from Alabama that Admiral Farragut is talked of as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, will be read, by those who know the gallant Admiral, with irrepressible laughter. A more uncompromising Republican and outspoken Radical is not now living. While in Columbus Farragut frankly and freely made known to many of our leading citizens his political views, and declared, in unmistakable language, his detestation of the policy and principles of what he termed the Copperhead party."

IT is understood in official circles in Washington that the President intends ordering Gen. Halleck, now in California, to the command of the Fifth Military District. It is also rumored that Gen. Emory will be removed from the command of the Department of Washington, by the President, and Gen. Gordon Granger, one of Mr. Johnson's favorites, appointed his successor. Gen. Hancock rumor assigns to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, with his headquarters in Washington. Large numbers of recruits for the regiments stationed in Washington have arrived there during the present week.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.—A pure and unintoxicating wine, prepared from the finest native grown Port Grapes, especially for the use of Christian churches, and guaranteed to retain its grateful flavor and essential qualities unimpaired for any period, by A. Speer, Passaic, N. J. and 102 Reade St., New York.

Our druggists have some that is four years old.

Forwarding Notices.

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

HAVING purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c., of CULP & BARSHAW, the undersigned intends to build up a business under the firm name of HIVES & CULP, at the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, on a more extensive scale than heretofore.

We are now receiving and shipping Flour, Feed, Grain and all kinds of produce.

Flour and Feed [illegible] kinds of Groceries, kept constantly on hand and for sale, cheaper than they can be had anywhere else.

☞ [illegible] kinds of [illegible] on hand, or furnished to order.

☞ A [illegible] will have our Warehouse every TUESDAY NOON, and accommodating will be our motto. Prompt attention to business, and a share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

[illegible] Warehouse, 163 north Howard street, Baltimore. Being determined to pay cash for all produce, we hope to merit a share of the patronage of our friends.

ALEXANDER HIVES,
JAMES CULP.

M'CURDY & HAMILTON,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, &c.

[illegible] Carlisle street, adjoining Buehler's Hotel, offer the highest price for

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN AND BUCKWHEAT.

They have constantly on hand for sale,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Molasses, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, &c., with salt, Fish, Oils, Tar, Soaps, Bagging and Tobacco, &c. Also the best brands of FLOUR, with Feed of all kinds. They invite your patronage, and invite producers to give them a call. They are willing to pay the highest price in cash for produce, and have constantly on hand for sale,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Molasses, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, &c., with salt, Fish, Oils, Tar, Soaps, Bagging and Tobacco, &c. Also the best brands of FLOUR, with Feed of all kinds. They invite your patronage.

SEYFERT'S ALUMINATED FERTILIZER.

Soluble Pacific Guano, Rhodes' Phosphate and A. A. Mexican Guano.

Whilst they pay the highest market prices for all they buy, they sell at the lowest living profits. They ask a share of public patronage, and feel sure of giving satisfaction in every case.

ROBERT M'CURDY,
WM. HAMILTON.

July 3, 1867.—tf

DANIEL GULDEN,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES,

LUMBER, COAL, &c.

THE undersigned keeps on hand, at his Ware House, in the "Golden's Station," in Straban township, on the line of the Gettysburg Railroad, all kinds of

GROCERIES,

including Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spices, &c., with Salt Fish, Oils, Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, &c. Also,

LUMBER AND COAL,

including Building Stone, Shingles, Laths, Stove and Blacksmith Coal. Also, On hand, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

He also pays the highest market price for Flour, Grain, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Clover and Timothy Seed, Potatoes, &c., or will receive and forward the same on commission. He respectfully asks a share of the public to give him a call.

DANIEL GULDEN.

Aug. 21, 1867.—tf

W. E. BIDDLE. H. S. BENNER.

100,000 Bushs. Grain Wanted.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD WARE-HOUSE. W. E. BIDDLE & CO. would inform the public that they have taken the Warehouse at the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, in Gettysburg, where they will carry on

THE GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS

in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Sumac, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Rags, Hides, Shingles and Skins. In exchange, will sell Salt and Plaster, Guano and Produce Plaster.

GROCERIES—On hand, for sale, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soap, &c. Also COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds: Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

They are always ready to supply Retail customers with Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.

Also, Ground Plaster, with Guano and other fertilizers. COAL, by the Barrel, Ton or Carload.

They will pay the HIGHEST CASH price for Grain, delivered at Gettysburg, or Baltimore prices, less freight, if delivered at Baltimore. They are prepared to convey Freight either way, in part, coupling at REDUCED RATES. They will attend to buying for the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly in Gettysburg. Their carriage will be at Warehouse of Nathan Koop & Co., No. 128 North Howard street, near Franklin, Baltimore, where freight will be received at anytime. They invite the attention of the public to their line, assuring them that they will spare no effort to accommodate all who may favor them.

April 11, 1867.—tf

BIDDLE & BENNER.

Cabinet Making.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned take this method of informing the public that they still carry on the

Cabinet-making Business,

in all its varied branches, and that they now have on hand a large assortment of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,

Tables, Corner Cupboards, Safes, Stands, Dressing Bureaus, Chairs, of different kinds; in short every thing in the Cabinet-making line.

ALSO, READY-MADE COFFINS AND COFFINS MADE TO ORDER.

All work which will be sold cheaply. All the old stand on South Baltimore street, opposite Winebrenner's Tannery. The undersigned having had over 30 years experience in the business, flatter themselves that they can make as good work as any others, if not better. New beginners and others will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell low as possible to suit the times.

GARLACH & TRIMMER.

Dec. 18, 1867.—tf

FURNITURE.

SHEAFFER & BECKER,

PETERSBURG, (Y. S.,) PENNA.,

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

☞ Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

FURNITURE

made to order. Repairing done neat, cheap and with dispatch.

Books, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

A. D. BUEHLER,

DRUG & BOOK STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Near the Diamond.

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied at wholesale and retail, at prices as low as any house in the city.

DR. R. HORNER,

PHYSICIAN AND DRUGGIST,

Office and Drug Store, CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Medical advice without charge.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, BAKING SODA, CREAM OF TARTAR, LAMPS, OILS, &c.

☞ PHYSICIANS and FAMILIES will be supplied with Medicines warranted fresh and genuine.

Dr. R. Horner's OLIEN, a reliable remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, &c.

All sales to be made by the proprietor.

Jan 8, 1868.—tf

FALL STYLE OF HATS FOR 1867.

S. S. M'CREARY

HAS just received a fresh and general assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Hats, of the latest styles, Gentlemen and Boys' Caps, and also a large supply of fine and low priced Wool HATS and CAPS for Men and BOYS. He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Directors of Hamiltonban township, until the 15th day of April next, for the rebuilding of School House No. 1. The Board will meet at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day to receive bids, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest bidder, if satisfactorily secured to the Board.

DAVID SWORD, President.

W. H. Hafer, Secretary. Mar. 18—3t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between R. R. Foutz & Bro., was dissolved on the 20th of February, 1868. The business will be conducted, hereafter, by R. R. Foutz.

R. R. FOUTZ & BRO.

March 18, 1868.—3t

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

The undersigned, all having been duly appointed Assignees, under deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of Creditors, by KASPER G. EYSLINGER and WIFE, of Berwick township, Adams co., Pa., hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Kasper G. Eyslinger to make immediate payment, and those having claims are required to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Assignee.

Bendersville, Mar. 11.—6t

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of ABRAHAM HOSTETTER, late of Mount Pleasant, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned residing in the said township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY M. HOSTETTER,
JACOB HOSTETTER, } Adm'rs.

Mar. 25, 1868.

JURY LIST—APRIL COURT.

GRAND JURY.

Cumtaup—James W. Geisemanger, Foreman.
Berwick tp. Adam Blasenhand.
Oxford. John R. Herch.
Mount Pleasant. George Hagerman, sr., Henry J. Hemler.
Germany. Jacob Lefever.
Straban. Eden Norris, Robert Bell, Josiah Bonner.
Reading. Wm. S. Hildebrand.
Gettysburg. Solomon Powers, Wm. E. Biddle, Samuel S. Cook, Henry Christman.
Butler. Jacob Rosenberger, Samuel Harris, Michael Bentrish, Jacob Hershey.
Hamiltonban. Hamilton King, Elijah Spangler, Henry B. Kitchen, Henry J. Hildebrand.
Latimore. Andrew P. Myers, John Wolford, Anthony K. Myers, Joseph Pickel.
Cumberland. George Bushman, Henry Butt.
Tyrone. Jacob Bowers.
Littlestown. W. A. McSherry.
Oxford. T. J. Barnes.
Union. Amos Lefever.
Highland. Reuben Golden.

March 18, 1868.—4t

Poor House Accounts.

CORNELIUS DA