The Star & Sentinel.

Wednesday, April 15, 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.

GRANT AND VICTORY!

The "Star and Sentinel,"

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

"Rally 'round the Flag, Boys!"

The Presidential Campaign of 1868 will be one of surpassing interest and excitement. The *Impeachment Trial* of ANDREW JOHNSON; the possible attempt at resistance and revolution by the dangerous man now occupying the Executive Chair;—the proceedings of the Impeachment Congress during the Spring and Summer months;—the assembling of the Republican and Copperhead National Conventions, and the platforms, candidates, &c., of the two great political parties,—all these circumstances will make the Campaign of 1868 the most important that has ever occurred in the history of political parties in this country. Republicans must be wide awake. A newspaper this year will become *a necessity* to every voter. No house can afford to be without one.

It will be the aim of the publishers of the *"Star and Sentinel,"* to keep their readers thoroughly posted and informed on all the great matters of National, State and local interest connected with the contest, and in every respect to make a good FAMILY NEWSPAPER. The outside will be devoted to literary and useful matter—such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Farm News, Sketches, &c. The inside will contain local news of Adams and neighboring counties, Editorials, Congressional and Legislative proceedings, Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, Advertisements, &c. No family should do without it.

TERMS: Two Dollars a year, in advance.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

In order to place the *Star and Sentinel* within the means of every Republican family and voter in Adams and the surrounding counties, we will furnish it to the 15th of November—which will include the returns of the Presidential Election, at the following

CAMPAIGN RATES.

Single Subscribers,	$1.00 each.	
Ten Copies,	$8.00 or 80 cts.	"
Twenty Copies,	15.00 " 75 "	"

These rates will barely cover the cost of the white paper upon which the *Star and Sentinel* is printed—so that payment must be made invariably in advance.—Orders by mail promptly attended to.—The papers will be sent as soon as the names are received. Address,

HARPER, McPHERSON & BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, Pa.

THE Southern Rebels are stubbornly resisting the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, and are giving a variety of reasons for it.

The *true* one came out the other day in JOHNSON'S organ, the *National Intelligencer*, in which an Arkansas correspondent declares:

"In any country where labor votes, it is impossible for capital to control the great masses of the people; and to-day the property holders of the North are in urgent need of the moral support of the intelligent and influential men of the South, unwisely disfranchised."

In 1856, HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON of Georgia shocked the Northern mind, ever of the Democratic party, when he declared that *"capital ought to own labor;"* and that as slaves fulfilled this condition, Slavery was therefore right. We had supposed the abolition of slavery had disposed of all this nonsense; but it appears to be still the idea of Southern aristocrats that *"labor ought not to vote,"* and that men of money should absolutely control the country. It is rather odd to see "men of labor" voting for a party whose Southern wing, at least, hold such horrible and infamous opinions.

THREE "democratic" Editors stagger under the accumulated proofs that Copperhead Inspectors, Collectors, and Agents are making colossal fortunes by swindling the government out of nine-tenths of the Whiskey Tax. They are angered at finding that a Republican State Administration is paying off the State debt, reducing taxation, and bringing order out of the chaos in which "democratic" Governors left the affairs of the Commonwealth, whose people trusted them only to be cheated and betrayed. They are furious at beholding, on every hand, the manifest indications that under GRANT the country is to be permanently restored, and Republican principles made dominant over every portion of the country. They are greatly in want of comfort. They seek it—morning, noon, and night; but they find it not. Won't somebody hold their splitting heads, cool their fevered brows, soothe their anxious hearts, and quiet their perturbed spirits? Poor fellows, with inevitable defeat staring them in their face, they are in a bad way!

THE Rebels of South Carolina are running an original Secessionist, Wm. D. PORTER, for Governor; the Rebels of North Carolina are running (VANCE having declined), THOMAS S. ASHE who was Senator elect to the Third Rebel Congress, and was formerly a Democratic Representative in our Congress; the Rebels of Georgia are running MAJOR GEN. GORDON of the Rebel Army, who is not only disqualified under the Reconstruction acts, but is disqualified by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. A beautiful trio of Copperhead traitors!

TWENTY-THREE States have held their State or District Republican Conventions and appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention, and all, without a break in the line, have pronounced for General GRANT as their candidate for the Presidency.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Judge CURTIS' speech in opening the President's case, although able and plausible, was eminently sophistical, and foreshadows the line of defence as purely technical. If the positions assumed by Mr. CURTIS be correct, then the President of the United States has more absolute power than any reigning constitutional sovereign. If the Senate hold that the Civil Tenure Act is a constitutional law, (as it has already twice declared,) to be obeyed, not disregarded, and that it covers the case of Mr. STANTON, as it undoubtedly does, there is an end of the argument. The President's claim of honest motive in disregarding its provisions will hardly be conceded by those who know his actual past and his threatened future. No constitutional Monarch has ever dared to present such a record of official treachery, bold defiance of popular will, and persistent violation of law, as has Andrew JOHNSON, since his accession to the Presidency. Basely betraying the party that elected him—striking hands with the enemies of the Republic and making common cause with red-handed Rebels who sought the nation's life—defying the law-making power by deliberately trampling on laws constitutionaly enacted, and arrogating more than regal prerogatives—debauching the public service by infamous abuses of the appointing power—encouraging opposition to laws enacted for the government of the Rebel States, and hindering their reconstruction—denouncing Congress in drunken revelries and maudlin speeches as a "body hanging on the verge of the government," and inciting drunken mobs to assassination by apologies for the New Orleans massacre and demanding why STEVENS and SUMNER were not "hung"—faithless to principle—false to friends—defiant of Congress—demanding, through a drunken prime minister, whether the people would have him as "King or President," and practically answering the question himself by assuming "kingly" power in violating the law of the land—such is the record ANDREW JOHNSON presents of his official administration. For much less than this Louis XVI lost his crown and life—for much less the head of Charles I. was brought to the block.

Before the U. S. Senate can acquit Mr JOHNSON, they must take back their twice solemnly adjudged record of the constitutionality of the act he has deliberately violated. They must admit the unconstitutionality of their repeated enactments for the government and restoration of the Rebel States. They must practically abnegate all self respect—all claim as a governing power in the Republic—and accepting Mr. JOHNSON as "King or President," as he may elect, invest him with monstrous powers, dangerous in the hands of a prudent Executive—fearful in the hands of a bold, daring, reckless demagogue. We apprehend no such result, but "look to the Senate" for deliverance, and for such a verdict in this great trial as shall teach traitors and demagogues in all time to come that in this Republic, the law must be obeyed by Presidents as well as citizens.

"DEMOCRATIC" BAWLING!

We congratulate the "Democratic" Editors. They have an idea. They pretend to believe that the expenses of the Republican House of Representatives at Washington are extravagant; and they are "horrified" all over! In order to prove this "extravagance," and infer "corruption," they resort to the convenient mode of counting items two, and even three times!

For instance, in an article now going the rounds of the Copperhead press, originating with the New York *World*, they count stationery when it appears in the Clerk's report as received from the dealers; they count it again when issued by the Clerk to the Post Master of the House *for sale to the Members* or distribution to the Committees; and they count it again when sent to the various branches of the Clerk's office for use in transacting the business of the House! There is no trouble in making big figures by this dishonest process of multiplication.

They also complain that the contingent expenses of the House are heavy. But Representatives will die and must be buried; seats of Members will be contested, and contestants be paid; furniture will wear out and break, and must be replaced, and so on. All this takes money. But these Editors do not state what is true, that none of these bills can be paid until they are audited by one of the standing committees of the House, *which is composed of gentlemen of both political parties.* And, after being paid, all these accounts are examined and passed upon by the auditing officers of the Treasury Department, *who are of opposite politics to the officers of the House.*

Complaint is made of the amount and kinds of stationery furnished the Members. To this it is enough to say that the stationery is purchased by contract; that bids are publicly invited and the entire trade notified; that the contract for each article is given to the lowest bidder therefor; that whatever stationery a Representative draws is *charged against* his allowance; and that if he overdraws that allowance the balance is charged against his pay *and is collected from him.*

The existing system has existed under all administrations; and its only effect is to enable Members to get at the lowest market rates the stationery they require, and to get at like rates what may be required for the business of the House.—Separate accounts are kept of each, and each article issued is properly charged and accounted for. The Editors referred to are evidently of opinion that wicked Republicans invented the present system for plundering purposes, and that the stationery is all given away! Wise Judges! If they never get nearer the truth than they are in this instance, we pity their readers, unless they enjoy being misled and humbugged.

GEN. GRANT has a quiet but most effective way of doing business. Last week some new recruits at the Carlisle barracks, composed of Pats, Patricks and other "salt water" sovereigns, held a meeting and passed a series of insolent resolutions, denouncing impeachment, endorsing Johnson and tendering him their services in his contest with Congress. When their action was brought to General GRANT'S notice, he quietly issued an order assigning the commander of the post, General GRIER, to duty with his regiment of cavalry in Missouri, and ordering General HANCH to his place for two years. A subsequent order notifies the new commander to prepare detachments of recruits, from time to time, and forward them to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will have an opportunity of fighting Indians instead of dealing with impeachment.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Notwithstanding the Copperhead rejoicings the Connecticut election has resulted in a substantial Republican victory. ENGLISH, the honor of whose election the Copperheads have been throwing up their caps and drinking whisky with frantic exoitement, was during the war *burnt in effigy* by the Democracy of Connecticut; because while a member of Congress he steadily voted in favor of vigorous measures to put down the rebellion, and even voted for the bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. His consistent War record, during the Rebellion, with his personal popularity, drew to his support many War Democrats. Withal he is indebted for his re-election to New Haven and Hartford, and the heavy colonization in those cities of "roughs" from New York. The 3d and 5th wards, New Haven, alone gave him 2199 majority—464 more than his majority in the State. In other words, the Republicans swept the rural districts, but were overborne by these two cities. The total vote in the State was 99,328—majority for ENGLISH 1,725. The Senate will stand 12 Republicans to 9 Copperheads, a Republican gain of one. The House will stand 129 Republicans to 108 Copperheads, a Republican majority of 21, which is nearly twice as great as last year, and secures a Republican Senator to succeed Mr. DIXON. His successor will be Ex-Gov. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM. In November next, these Democratic "repeaters" will be needed at home, in New York, and our friends confidently expect to carry Connectcut for GRANT.

The Boston *Advertiser* thus hits off the Copperhead boastings over the resut in Connecticut:

Sing a song of 'Lection—
Make a sounding boast!
Eight lively Roosters
Crowing in the *Post!*
When the *Post* was opened
The news each one did go for,
But very few could really find
That there was much to crow for.

In Wisconsin the Republican State ticket for Chief and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court was triumphant by a largly increased majority. This will "settle" Mr. DOOLITTLE, and give us another gain in the U. S. Senate.

In Michigan, no State candidates were voted for. But the new Constitution was voted down by 36,000 majority. Of course, this was not a party fight. All the Democrats opposed it, because it established Impartial Suffrage; all the Temperance men voted against it because the prohibitory features of the *present* Constitution had been omitted from the *new*, and were submitted separately.—The Good Templar organization gave its whole strength to the Prohibition clause; but against the Constitution lest, if it were adopted and the Prohibitory clause lost, they would lose ground already possessed. Besides the new Constitution largely increased the pay of State officers, and contained several unacceptable changes. The Copperheads are crowing over this result; but it indicates nothing as to next fall's voting on National Questions. Michigan is as sure for GRANT as is Menallen township or the York Springs district.

In Calais, Maine, on Monday of last week, Mr. S. T. KING (Republican) was elected Mayor by a majority of 332. All the wards went Republican.

The Republican voters at the primary elections in Indiana, on Monday of last week, endorsed for re-nomination Hon. G. W. JULIAN, General J. P. C. SHANKS and G. S. ORTH. All three gentlemen voted for impeachment in the House of Representatives, and are sustained by their constituents.

In Lafayette county the township election shows considerable Republican gains over last year.

Laurenceburg the Republicans have carried their township election, showing being a gain of 282 over last year.

Indianapolis gives the Republicans a majority of 800—an average gain of nearly 400 on the vote cast over that of last fall.

Lansing, the Capital of Michigan, on Monday gave an increased Republican majority of one hundred and sixty-two votes.

The elections in Ohio also show handsome Republican gains. In Cincinnati, the Copperheads elected two of the six candidates on the general ticket, the vote being light and these two being also run on the "workingmen's" ticket.

At Cleveland, the Republican gain is about one thousand. Nineteen out of thirty of the Councilmen are Republicans.

At Van Wert the entire Republican ticket was elected; majority 136—large Republican gain.

At Ottawa the Republicans elected the Mayor and City Council by a majority of 25, a gain of Mayor and three Councilmen over last year.

There are Union gains in Lancaster of 50; Norwalk 50; Troy 20. Steubenville goes Union by 407, a gain of 100.

At Bellefontaine, the straight Republican ticket was elected by 106 majority. Heretofore Democratic.

The Campaign of 1868 opens brilliantly, and leaves little, or no, room to doubt the overwhelming verdict of the people next fall in favor of GRANT and early Reconstruction.

ASSASSINATION THREATENED.

Colonel FORNEY, writing from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* of the murderous operations of the "Kuklux Klan" in the South, says that the gang has appeared in Washington, and states:

At last the assassins have established their camps in Washington, and anonymous warnings have been served upon most of the leading Republicans in Congress. Judge WARD has had several, while Messrs. BUTLER, BINGHAM, STEVENS and other Managers of Impeachment have been duly admonished to hold themselves in readiness for sudden doom. I have seen some of these missives, with their cabalistic letters, signs and sentences, and find them in exact accordance with the reports of the messages sent by the Rebel fiends to the devoted patriots further South.

AT LAST, our Legislature has passed a Registry Law—the Copperheads of course violently resisting. Everywhere, Registry laws check illegal voting; and nowhere do Copperheads willingly tolerate such an invasion of their "high constitutional prerogative" to *manufacture* voters when they can't find enough flesh-and-blood voters. SHARSWOOD would not be on the Supreme Bench to-day, had this bill been passed last year. The provisions of the act will necessarily prevent much fraudulent voting. We will publish it in full next week for general information.

SMITH M. ROBINSON, of this place, has purchased an interest in the *"Fulton Democrat."* Mr. R. is a graduate of the *Compiler* office, a practical printer, and in all save his politics we wish him abundant success.

CASE OF THE COPPERHEAD SENATOR.

The admission of Col. JOHN K. ROBINSON of Juniata county, to his seat in the State Senate, will be subject of general congratulation. He succeeds Mr. SHUGART, Copperhead. The latter held the certificate; but the most shameless frauds were proved in Centre and other counties, and he has been ejected. Another warning to Copperhead ballot-box stuffers.

Col. ROBISON was a gallant soldier thoroughout the war, is a gentleman of high position and irreproachable character—modest, honest, and manly. His district and the State will have reason to be proud of his record in legislation, as it justly is of that bravely made in war.

As this was not only the longest but most remarkable contested election case ever tried in the Legislature, we annex a brief statement of it from the *State Guard*, and invite the attention of fair minded men of all parties:

"The most material and important ground of the contest was the fraud perpetrated at Philipsburg, in Centre county, by the importation of foreigners. A large number of Irish laborers, who were working on a railroad in the adjoining county, were brought over the line about ten days before the election, and quartered in Philipsburg in the hotels, where they were kept until the fraud was consummated, when they returned to their work in the other county. They were unnaturalized foreigners, and were led up to the polls on the day of the election, like so many sheep to the shambles. Forged paper were procured in Luzerne county, where, it was proved, they were lying about loose, bearing the seal of the court, and signed by M. I. Philbin, Prothonotary. They were sent up by "a lawyer" from Philadelphia, put in the hands of one Mark Leddy, a "boss" on the railroad, and after being soaked in coffee to give them the appearance of age, they were distributed to the men to produce at the polls as the evidence of their right to vote. The poor dupes were led up, one after another, by the Irish "boss," (having also been furnished with tickets specially prepared for the purpose by one Sheriff Perks,) and were made to perjure themselves by swearing to their papers and residence, in order to vote the Democratic ticket. A more gross and infamous fraud was never perpetrated in the Commonwealth.

As soon as it was known that the election would be contested, the authors and perpetrators of this iniquity attempted to bribe the most important witness to leave the State, (a man named O'Mara) employing for this purpose a Catholic priest named Tracy, who was produced on the stand and testified that after corresponding with the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, he paid the witness $500 to leave the State and remain absent until the investigation was over. Another witness, named Jones, after he was subpoenaed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, was hidden away in a stable, and his food carried to him daily from the hotel where a majority of the Irishmen had been quartered. Still another witness, after he was actually on his way, was slipped out of the car, from the very presence of the officer, by one of the contractors, who had under his control the wretched instruments of the fraud. Our readers will remember, that another witness, after he had testified before the committee, was murdered in cold blood while on his return home. Fraud, perjury, bribery and murder—all legitimate consequences of the tactics of the Democratic State Central Committee. What a fearful responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the man or men who made the contract for enough votes to carry the Twenty-first Senatorial District!"

Mr. O'MARA was found after considerable trouble, and appeared before the committee, testifying to the fraudulent use of the naturalization papers, and also that he had been paid $500 by Father TRACY to leave the State until after the trial. A desperate effort was made to break down O'MARA's testimony as false and perjured. Near the close of the investigation the Copperheads were startled by the appearance of Father TRACY himself on the stand, fully endorsing O'MARA's statement. We extract from Father TRACY's testimony:

"About two or three weeks before the meeting of the Legislature—the first of last January—I paid Mr. O'Mara five hundred dollars in his own house in Clearfield; it was in the evening I paid him. The agreement was he was to leave the State and stay out for three months. Mr. Gorman—a boss of Mr. Collins'—gave me the money to pay to O'Mara. It was at the instance of Mr. Gorman I made the arrangement with O'Mara. I had correspondence with Mr. W. A. Wallace on the subject. The intention was to keep Mr. O'Mara out of the State until this contested election case was decided."

The development in this case alone prove the urgent necessity for a stringent Registry law, if we want fair and honest elections. The bitter opposition of the Copperhead leaders to such a law only proves their approval of these villainous frauds and their determination to carry elections by fair or foul means.

REBELS THREATEN ANOTHER WAR.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* foreshadows the Democratic programme. It advises the Rebel whites of that State as to their course, and counsels:

"Association with the great Democratic Party of the United States. In this association, we will have a powerful external support. If they succeed in the approaching Presidential election, negro rule, wherever established, will be overthrown. *The white race will have a convention of their own, take possession of the State, and be supported by the Government of the United States.* If they fail, acting with them, *our cause becomes their cause*, and linked with their great struggle for free government and the Constitution, against revolution and despotism."

These Rebels were locofocos before the war. There is nothing to prevent them from being Copperheads now. Neither they, nor the party, have changed; and the assimilation of principle, thought, and purpose is complete. Let the two have joy with each other!

But to what entertainment do these plotters ask the people? *Nothing but a return of Civil-War.* The South Carolina Rebels avow their purpose, if the Copperheads elect their President, to overthrow by force the new Government of South Carolina about to be established by the popular vote of the whole people of that State; and they expect aid, in their treason, from the Copperhead Administration which they hope to see in power in Washington.

This is bold policy, and its avowal is a piece of frankness for which we ought to be thankful. But it is hardly kind to honest Northern men who propose to vote the Copperhead ticket, to tell them that thereby they will be directly aiding schemes which, if attempted to be carried out, will envelop the South in carnage, and involve the whole North in its terrible consequences.

IT is supposed the testimony in the Impeachment trial will be closed by the last of this week. Next week may be given to argument by counsel and to consultation by the Senate. So that judgment may reasonably be expected within two weeks from this time.

GEN GRANT has ordered the commanders of military districts to take immediate and summary measures for breaking up and preventing the organization and spread of the secret Rebel order known to outsiders as the Kuklux Klan.

YESTERDAY three years ago President Lincoln was murdered by the assassin Booth, and the spirit of rebellion, defeated and subdued on the field of battle, won its greatest victory in making a martyr of Lincoln and elevating Johnson to the Presidential chair.

IMPEACHMENT.

OPENING OF THE DEFENCE.

AD-INTERIM THOMAS ON THE STAND.

BUTLER RIDDLES HIM.

On Thursday last, the Senate resumed the trial of the President, the galleries and every available seat being occupied. Mr. Curtis opened the case for the defence in a very elaborate argument, occupying the entire afternoon of Thursday and portions of Friday. It was mainly a legal argument, cold and impassioned, but able and ingenious. Dealing with the legal aspects of the question, it was accepted as an admission that the President is to be acquitted, if acquitted at all, on technical grounds, and not by a rebuttal of the facts proven by the prosecution. Mr. Curtis took the ground—1st, That the tenure of office law is unconstitutional; 2d, That if constitutional Mr. Stanton's case does not come within its provisions, because he was appointed by Lincoln and not by Johnson; 3d, That if the law be constitutional and Stanton's case be within its provisions, the President, believing it unconstitutional and not binding on him, was not guilty of such "high crime and misdemeanor" as to subject him to impeachment, in removing Stanton; 4th, That the President had a right to test the constitutionality of the law, by maintaining what he believed to be his constitutional prerogatives, until some tribunal should decide the question.

At the close of Mr. Curtis' argument on Friday, *ad interim* Secretary of War Thomas was sworn as a witness for the defence. He testified to his receiving a commission as Secretary of War from the President on the 21st of February, when he received the order to take charge of the War Department. The President said he intended to support the Constitution and the laws, and he expected Thomas to do the same, and he responded that he would. The interview between himself and Secretary Stanton, when he demanded possession of the books and papers of the War Department, was then recited, and corroborates the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution on this question. Mr. Stanberry then asked the witness what occurred between himself and the President after Secretary Stanton had refused to vacate his office, and Messrs. Butler and Bingham objected to his answering, on the ground that when a party is on trial he cannot put in his own expressions, after the offence has been committed, as evidence in his own behalf, and therefore what the President had said after Mr. Stanton had refused to surrender his office, and the Senate had declared Thomas' appointment illegal, was not admissable. The Senate, however, determined to admit the evidence and Thomas resumed his testimony, and said that when he had made known Mr. Stanton's refusal, the President replied, "Very well, you go and take charge of the office and perform its duties."

Gen. Butler then took hold of Thomas and subjected him to a most merciless cross-examination, in which Thomas was made to confirm the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution as to his threats to "kick Stanton out," to "break down the doors of the War Department," &c.

On Saturday, the examination of Thomas was resumed, Gen. Butler subjecting again to the rack and developing the old man's inconsistencies, contradictions, and weakness to such a degree as to break the whole force of his testimony, and causing Butler to characterize him before the Senate "as a weak, vascillating old man, pampered by a little pride, and fit to be a tool."

Gen. Sherman was then put on the stand, to prove conversations with the President and what the latter declared was his purpose in removing Stanton. The Senate, however, ruled out the testimony. The fact was elicited that on two occasions, Jan. 5 and Jan. 20, Johnson tendered the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim* to Gen. Sherman, the latter declining. The day was occupied by argument as to the admissibility of declarations of the President in his own defence, his counsel evidently regarding its admission as vital; but the Senate steadily ruled against its introduction.

On Monday counsel for defence made renewed efforts to get in declarations of the President to Gen. Sherman as to his motives in removing Stanton, which were steadily ruled out by the Senate, until finally it was agreed by one majority to allow Gen. Sherman to detail what the President said when he wanted him (Sherman) to take the position, viz: that he had a right to make the appointment of a Secretary *ad interim*—that he could not get along with Stanton—that if Sherman would agree to take the position and demand the office, Stanton would yield, being a "coward." General Sherman couldn't "see it," declined to enter the trap, and said he would not take the office unless Stanton would retire quietly, and even then reluctantly. The day having been consumed by arguments on the questions raised the Senate adjourned.

ANDREW JOHNSON.—A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* has been to a reception at the White House, and speaks of Andrew as follows:

I went up to the White House to-night to a reception. There was a great attendance—every room full. There was an old man with a face worn by care, sorrow, dissipation, and I know not what. Every line spoke of an unpeaceful life. He smiled and bowed, and bowed and smiled, as if all unconscious of the lightning that fell upon him at the Capitol. I watched the weary face carefully, and with all that I had heard of his outraging the nation's pride and debasing himself so foully still fresh in mind, I still felt more of pity than of anger for him! Poor old man! He has thrown from him the grandest opportunity that ever man had to make a nation happy and give himself a place with the great of the world. He has sown the wind and now must reap the whirlwind. He sleeps in a hard bed and drinks bitter waters, but he made them so himself. He has made himself what he is. God pity him! Man nor devil could have made him worse.

Those who went to-night went from curiosity; went to see him as they would to see a beast at bay; went to display themselves, and see who go to receptions. The Senators and Congressmen were few; the constituency made the many. An old habitue of the reception told me four fifths were strangers. An old man tottering in his fall; an audience full of visitors who cared not for him, and a petty placemen. The scene will not be repeated many times.

ANOTHER WARNING.—Last week, Jonathan Mast, a farmer residing near Farmerville, Ohio, undertook to fill a lamp from a two gallon jug of burning fluid, his son, aged 9 years, holding a candle near by. The fluid exploded, enveloping the room in flames, there being ten persons present. Mr. Mast escaped from the building and ran to a neighbors about a quarter of a mile distant for help. His way could be plainly traced afterwards by blood and pieces of flesh which fell from his body. Timely assistance saved the building. Mr. Mast lived about an hour after the accident, and his little son some time longer. Both were buried on Monday. One of the children died Monday night. Of the remaining seven all were alive on Tuesday; but three of them cannot live, and it is feared all will die.

GENERAL NEWS.

A DISPATCH from Omaha says that depredations of a serious character are being committed daily by the Indians.

JOHN GREY, a resident of Noble county, Ohio, said to be the last revolutionary soldier, died on the 29th ult.

A WASHINGTON despatch says it is understood that the difficulty between Gen. Butler and Gen. Grant has at last been amicably settled.

THE crop reports from all sections of the country are, with but few exceptions, of a favorable character. The heavy fall of snow during the winter months has protected the autumn cereals from frosts and alternate freezing and thawing.

POSTMASTER General Randall and other members of the Cabinet are making arrangements to sell their houses, furniture, &c., in anticipation of being compelled to "seek fresh fields and pastures new," at the close of the impeachment trial.

Is is again announced from Washington that the trial of Jefferson Davis will be begun at the next term of the United States Circuit Court in Virginia, which commences in May. Chief Justice Chase will proceed to Richmond for that purpose as soon as the impeachment trial of the President is finished.

THE U. S. Supreme Court has decided the long contested Gaines case, in New Orleans, in favor of Mrs Gaines. The issue involved much of the most valuable part of New Orleans, worth probably $20,000,000, and the decision probably makes Mrs. Gaines the wealthiest woman in America. The case has been before the Courts for thirty years.

HON. H. H. Starkweather, member of Congress from the Third District of Connecticut, has published an address to the Republicans of his district, congratulating them on the fact that they have increased their majority in nearly every town and predicting that in November, with Gen. Grant as their leader, the State will be triumphantly carried by them.

THOMAS D' Arcy McGee, one of the ablest and most distinguished statesmen of Canada, and a member of the Canadian Parliament, was shot dead on the night of the 6th ult., by an assassin, on the steps of his residence, as he was entering his house. He had left the House of Commons but a few minutes previously, where he had made a speech on a pending question. Although an Irishman he opposed Fenianism, and it is supposed his assassination was brought about by that organization. His death produced much excitement, and a number of suspected parties have been arrested.

BEAUTIFUL AND OF UNIFORM EXCELLENCE.—A well-known, safe, and speedy agent for restoring gray hair to its original color, for preventing the loss of the hair, for promoting its healthy growth and increasing its beauty, a gradual but certain cure for baldness, and an essential toilet requisite for all who prize that choicest gift of nature, a bountiful supply of hair; the above is said by all who use Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. April 1—1m

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

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CUMBERLAND.—Rev. H. M. Johnson, President of Dickinson College, died at Carlisle on the 4th instant, of pneumonia.

DAUPHIN.—Solomon Landis, a respectable citizen of Middletown, aged 70 years, and worth from $50,000 to $75,000, committed suicide on Sunday a week, by shooting himself with a rifle. He recently lost $1,500, which much disturbed him.

FRANKLIN.—One evening last week, while the wife of Ephraim Kime, residing about four miles north of Chambersburg, was filling a lighted lamp with keresene, it exploded, envelloping her in flames. She was severely burned, a portion of her clothing being consumed before the flames could be extinguished.—Rev. Dr. Gerhart has accepted the Professorship in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg.—On the 1st inst., a log house, of Adam Small, of Guilford township, caught fire from a defective flue and was burnt. David Dine was moving in the house and lost some of his furniture.—The question of the continuance or repeal of the Franklin county "road law" is to be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election.—While Mrs. E. Guyer was driving a carlage near the Stauffers-town toll gate, the horse ran off, smashing the carriage, the occupants, Mrs. Guyer, her son aged 6 years, two young ladies and a babe, being thrown out; all escaped serious injury except Mrs. Guyer and son, who were seriously bruised, the little boy being in a critical condition.

FREDERICK.—Sam'l R. Hogg, aged 70 years, died in Frederick on the 1st inst.—While the family of Wm Ebert, of Frederick, were burning brush in the garden, on the 30th inst., his daughter, aged 6 years, apprached the fire, when her clothes caught from a spark, and before it could be extinguished, she was so badly burned that she died the next day.—Ralph Luckett, son of the late Mountjoy B. Luckett, and Luther Birely, son of the late Valentine Birely, of Frederick, were drowned last week in the James river, at Lexington, Va. where they were attending the military school of which Gen. Lee is President.

WASHINGTON.—A man, named Samuel Taylor, while laboring under depression of spirits hung himself to the limb of a tree, near Mercerville some ten days ago.—Josephus Ground of Leitersburg, was during a sojourn at the Eutaw House in Baltimore, last week robbed of about $117, while for a few moments absent from his room.—The "South Mountain House," kept by Mr. Smith, was entered by burglars on the night of the 21st ult., and various articles of clothing, revolver, and other property stolen.

YORK.—The citezens of York on the 4th inst., voted on a proposition to authorize a loan of $10,000 for the purchase of two steam fire engines. It was defeated by 164 majority.—John Wilson, of York, has been appointed Notary Public, by Gov. Geary.—Rev. Mr. Allaman, of Hanover, has accepted the call of the Lutheran congregation in Middletown, Md.—A son of Edward Young, of Hanover, was attacked and badly gored by a cow, while returing from School on the 13th inst.; but for aid from persons passing by he might have been killed.—Mrs. Bolyer, (colored,) of Wrightsville was seriously burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she was filling when lighted.—Some nine weeks ago William C., son of Christian Zellers, of York, was bitten by a vicious dog; last Wednesday, the boy was seized with convulsions, and after buffering excruciating pain died of hydrophobia in the evening.

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred on Lake Michigan on Thursday. The steamer Sea Bird took fire when about thirty miles from Chicago, and was totally destroyed. She had on board about one hundred persons, including eight or ten ladies, and some eight children. Only two persons are known to have escaped. As soon as the alarm of fire was given, it seems that all on board became demoralized, and in consequence all were lost but two—C. A. Chamberlain and Edwin Hanneberry, of Sheboygan.

Special Notices.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

For the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, &c., &c.*

This great remedy is too well known and is performing too much good to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

Testimony of Mr. PETER SHAW.

WEST WINDSOR, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1866.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & SON:—Gentlemen.—During the winter of 1865 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe *Cough. Pain in the side and Lungs* which prevented my good health to such an extent as greatly to alarm my friends and to the result. During this time I tried several highly recommended remedies with no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but, before carrying this resolution into effect, I was induced by the recommendation of your agent, Mr. Huntley, to give Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a trial. I did so, and to my great joy found immediate and permanent relief *by the use of only one bottle*, and I am now as well as ever. I believe your Balsam is one of the best remedies for *Coughs, Colds* and all *Lung Diseases*, now in use, and conscientiously recommend it as such.

Yours truly, PETER SHAW.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont, st., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

We are constantly hearing favorable reports from those who have tried this remedy. Amy Anthony, wife of Mark Anthony, of this city, and living at No. 6 Locust street, afflicted with a felon on the finger, was recently induced to make a trial of the Salve. Almost instantly she experienced relief from the pain, which had been almost unendurable. Every other remedy but this proved unavailing. Those who have tried it once are satisfied of its merits, and nothing will induce them to be without a supply.—*Fall River News.* [April 1.-1m

PERSONS WHO ARE GRAY

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, create a new growth, by using

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is the best hair dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft, and glossy.

Price $1.00. For sale by all druggists.

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

April 1.-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, 24 July, 1867, in these words:

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

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

SIBLEY & STOOPS,
No. 22 South Eighth Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Agents 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 been protracted from hidden causes, 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, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or ropy, 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? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get 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 the 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 sad and discouraged; they are always polite