Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1868.

An Apology.

In the hurry of changing our press to suit the enlarged edition of our weekly we were unable to have all arrangements as perfect as we could desire. The consequence was that the outside was not as finely printed as usual. We pride ourselves in issuing a paper second to none in the State in typographical appearance. All defects will be remedied in our next issue.

The Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Senate organized yesterday by the election of James S. Graham, of Allegheny, as Speaker, and Geo. W. Hamersley as Clerk. In the House, two ballots were taken for Speaker without an election. The regular Republican nominee, Elisha W. Davis had 45 votes, McCamant, the bolting Republican candidate 9, and Richard L. Jones, Democrat, 46 votes. An adjournment was had until to-day. The Governor's Message was not sent to the Legislature in consequence of the failure of the House to organize, but as we have no doubt that it will be sent in before the INTELLIGENCER reaches its readers, we have not withheld its publication.

The Weekly Intelligencer—Another Enlargement.

With the present number the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER enters upon its sixty-ninth volume, very considerably enlarged and otherwise improved.—Sixty-eight years of prosperous existence is something that very few newspapers can boast. There are not more than two or three in Pennsylvania which have lived so long. From its first issue the INTELLIGENCER has borne the same name, and battled vigorously for the success of the same great political party. It was started by Messers William and ~~Thomas~~ Dickson in 1799, during the struggle between the Federalists and the adherents of Thomas Jefferson, who styled themselves Republicans, but were nicknamed Democrats by their opponents as a term of reproach. The opprobious epithet was accepted by those to whom it was applied, and for considerably more than half a century the Democratic party ruled this country. How wisely and well it governed, the unexampled prosperity of the United States up to the election of Abraham Lincoln sufficiently testifies.

The INTELLIGENCER was launched on a stormy political sea at a crisis which bore some resemblance to the present. The Federalists had complete possession of the General and State Governments. Congress had passed the Alien and Sedition Laws, the former giving President Adams the right to order out of the country any alien whom he might deem dangerous, and the latter imposing heavy penalties on all who might criticise with freedom the acts of the President or of Congress. Mr. William Dickson, the founder of the INTELLIGENCER, was one of the victims of the tyranny of that day, being arrested and imprisoned, without due warrant of law, for exercising with fearless freedom his right to criticise the conduct of those in power.

Then, as within the past five years, the party opposed to the Democracy attempted to maintain its hold upon official position by making an improper use of the agencies of the General Government. The Republicans or Democrats made their appeal to the people, and began the battle with decided vigor in the different States. In Pennsylvania Thomas McKean was the candidate for Governor, and he was elected, in October of 1799, after a very vigorous contest, in which the INTELLIGENCER bravely bore its part. One State after another followed, until in the succeeding year Mr. Jefferson was elected President, under whom the country began that grand and steady march of improvement, which continued uninterrupted until the Radical fanatics who are now in power, in an unfortunate hour, obtained control of the Government. For sixty years the Democratic party held poweralmost without intermission, and he who reads the political history of the country will see that during all that period not a single great measure received the popular sanction which did not have its origin in the brains of Democratic statesmen, and its advocacy in the columns of such journals as the INTELLIGENCER.

When the INTELLIGENCER was started, and for a goodly number of years afterward, it was a four column paper, considerably smaller than our DAILY, but it was vigorously conducted. It was issued regularly by William Dickson, until the time of his death, in the year 1823. After his decease his widow continued the publication of the paper, being assisted in the management, first by her son-in-law, Mr. Bedford, since deceased, and subsequently by Thomas Feran, Esq., now a resident of Washington City. In March of 1837 it passed into the hands of James H. Bryson and Colonel John W. Forney, who enlarged it, but, within the year, Mr. Bryson retired, leaving Mr. Forney alone in its control. In September of 1839 Mr. Forney bought out the *Journal*, which had been established in 1794 by Willcock's & Hamilton, and united it with the INTELLIGENCER, which he then again enlarged.

Mr. Forney continued to conduct it under the title of *The Intelligencer and Journal* until 1845, when he removed to Philadelphia. The *Journal*, as we have said, was established in June 1794, by Willcocks & Hamilton, by whom it was published until July 1796, when it passed into the control of Wm. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton continued to publish it until January 1820, when it fell into the hands of Huss & Brenner. They were succeeded in July of the same year by Captain John Reynolds, the father of our fellow townsmen, the late lamented General John F. Reynolds, and James L. Reynolds, Esq., by whom it was conducted until 1831, when it was published by Hugh Maxwell, until it was merged in the INTELLIGENCER in 1839. After Col. Forney went to Philadelphia, in 1845, the INTELLIGENCER was published for a brief period in the name of Forney & Holbrook. Mr. Holbrook became the publisher alone in 1846, but in a few months he transferred it to Franklin G. May, Esq., of Chambersburg, since deceased. On the first of January, 1848, it passed into the hands of Edwin W. Hutter, Esq., (now a minister of the gospel,) and he continued his connection with it until the 1st of July, 1849, when Hon. Geo. Sanderson took charge of it. The paper continued under the management of Mr. Sanderson and his son, Alfred Sanderson, Esq., until July 18th, 1864, when the establishment was transferred to John M. Cooper, H. G. Smith, William A. Morton and Alfred Sanderson, who retained an interest in it. It was then again enlarged. In August following the DAILY INTELLIGENCER was first issued. It is a decided success, having a handsome circulation and a large and paying advertising patronage.

On the 1st of November, 1866, the entire establishment of the DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER passed into the hands of H. G. Smith and A. J. Steinman, by whom the two papers are now published, under the firm title of H. G. Smith & Co.

With the present issue the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER is increased so much in size that it is now the largest Democratic journal published in Pennsylvania, and equaled by only one or two of any class. We make this enlargement at this time to enable us to give our readers a still better paper than we have furnished them in the past.

The large and constantly increasing circulation of our weekly edition shows that it is properly appreciated. Publishing an afternoon daily paper, as we do, we have the best possible facilities for making up a first-class weekly. We do not care to indulge in promises for the future, nor is it necessary that we should do so. Each issue of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER will speak for itself. In its columns will always be found the latest news by mail and telegraph, a full or carefully abridged report of all important political documents and events, extended and ample market reports by telegraph up to the time of going to press, carefully prepared editorials on political and other topics of interest, a variety of entertaining literary matter, and all important local and State news.

To our many friends who have so successfully exerted themselves to increase our circulation we return our thanks, and urge them to continue their efforts with renewed energy. In the pending all important Presidential campaign the newspaper press will prove to be the most efficient agent. A reliable Democratic journal should be put into the hands of every man who can read. Let there be organized effort to do that, and we shall see the effect everywhere in largely increased Democratic majorities. We think every reader of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER can conscientiously recommend it as just such a paper as is needed.

A "Private" Circular from Hon. W. A. Wallace.

Quite a number of Radical journals in this State have published a circular which was issued by Hon. Wm. A. Wallace to the Chairmen of the Democratic County Committees. The document, it seems, was marked "private," though there is nothing in it which might not very properly be made public. Still, as it was meant for the instruction of the men who have the management of the party in the different counties, it was not improper to send it forth in the shape in which it appeared. We give it below:

CLEARFIELD, PA., Dec. 10, 1867.

Dear Sir.—The Spring Elections are approaching and it is of vital importance to us, in the great contest now pending, that we should secure IN EVERY LOCALITY, our just share of the Election Officers; Judges, Inspectors, Assessors and Constables. I write, to call your especial attention to this subject, I need not attempt to demonstrate its importance, all appreciate it. Let me beg that you will at your Committee will give this subject prompt and earnest attention. Regard it as a business matter, and act accordingly. AROUSE OUR FRIENDS IN EVERY DISTRICT; show them how powerful this weapon is, when effectually used. USE THE NECESSARY MEANS *to carry every sure and* DOUBTFUL district for us. Where we are in a minority, place a man of high character, well-informed and courageous, on the Board, as our Inspector: IN SUCH DISTRICTS SEE THAT OUR VERY BEST MEN ARE SELECTED. It is a great error to fill such places with weak men.

Lists of doubtful men and of those who voted with us in 1867, for the first time, with their townships and post offices, can be made very useful. Furnish me all of these that you can obtain.

There are a great many aliens, ready for naturalization, throughout the State, all must now be naturalized. Your labors and mine will be lessened, if you will obtain their names and residences at an early day, and give me the total number in your county, with the probable cost of naturalizing them.

In arranging for your spring elections, you can obtain this information with comparative ease.

If you have not already furnished me with the names and post office address of two active Democrats in each election district in your county, I will be obliged if you will do so. Very respectfully, yours,

WM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

The two subjects treated of in the above circular are of great importance. The Democracy should make a vigorous effort to secure a majority of the election officers wherever they can possibly do so. By so doing they will be able to prevent the practice of the frauds which have so often been resorted to by the adherents of the reckless party now in power. All the Democracy of Pennsylvania ask in the coming Presidential election is a fair election and an honest count of the ballots. That they can secure by attending to the township elections in the spring. They should select their very best men for election officers, men of intelligence and nerve. Where they can only hope to elect an inspector, especial care should be taken to choose the best man in the district, and for such a position no good citizen should decline to run.

The other subject is also one of great importance. It is not too early to begin the work of the coming campaign, and it is true that their are many foreigners in the State entitled to the naturalization papers. A very large majority of these would vote the Democratic ticket. They should all be sought out early and attended to. We do not know but that we ought to feel obliged to the Radical papers which have published this "private" circular of Mr. Wallace. If the Democracy act upon it with proper vigor all will be well. That they will do so we have good reason to believe.

For Surveyor General.

John M. Cooper, Esq., of the *Valley Spirit*, is being urged as a candidate for Surveyor General by many prominent Democrats in the State, and especially by the editorial fraternity, to whom he has been so long and so favorably known. Twenty years ago Mr. Cooper established the *Valley Spirit* at Chambersburg, a journal which under his management speedily became one of the best known and most influential in Pennsylvania. From that time until the present he has almost constantly occupied the editorial chair. When the *Daily Intelligencer* was started, and for more than two years after, he was associated with us in its management. He has since bought out the parties to whom he sold the *Spirit*, and has returned to his old location, much to the gratification of the Democracy of that section.

Mr. Cooper we know well, from long and intimate association with him, and we know that he is especially well qualified to fill the position of Surveyor General. During the whole of Mr. Barr's term, and during a portion of that of one of his predecessors, Mr. Cooper was connected with the Surveyor General's office in a capacity which made him familiar with its entire management. If honesty, intelligence and capacity fit a man for any office, then is he perfectly fitted to fill the position of Surveyor General. If long, faithful, and valuable service in the cause of the Democracy entitle a man to be rewarded, then has he very strong claims upon the party. In the burning of Chambersburg Mr. Cooper lost heavily, a very valuable property belonging to him having been destroyed, together with his library and other personal effects. We are sure the editorial fraternity of this State will feel inclined to aid in his nomination, and in such matters they exercise a controlling influence.

The Negro Jury Bill.

There is some speculation among Radical members of Congress as to the exact *status* of the bill striking the word "white" from the charters and laws relating to the cities of Washington and Georgetown. It was passed and sent to the President prior to the recess, and when the adjournment took place he had yet two more days for its consideration. It is thought by some that it will become a law, if the Executive does not return it to-morrow. The better opinion, however, is that the bill is dead, by reason of the adjournment of Congress before the expiration of the ten days allowed the President by the Constitution for the consideration of all bills of a legislative character.

WE commence to-day the publication of the testimony given in defence of Rev. W. V. Gotwald at the trial in Gettysburg. The object of the testimony was to prove an *alibi*, or, in other words, that he was not in Gettysburg at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed. We shall give the record of the case without comment.

For Auditor General.

Gen. W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks county, will be a candidate for the nomination for Auditor General, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention. We make this announcement upon the authority of the following letter:

DOYLESTOWN, PENN'A. December 31st, 1867.

H. G. Smith & Co., Lancaster, Pa.:

DEAR SIRS:—Your favor of the 30th inst., enquiring whether I intend to be a candidate for nomination for Auditor General, at the approaching Democratic State Convention, was received by this morning's mail.

Before the reception of your letter, I had been written to from other sections of the State on this subject, and had also been spoken to by several gentlemen. After due consideration, I have concluded to allow my name to be presented to the Convention for the nomination in question. I was not a candidate, as you well know, when nominated in 1865; but as the party selected me to be one of its standard bearers in a hopeless contest, I accepted the responsibilities of the position with great cheerfulness. If the partiality of the Convention shall place me in nomination a second time, I shall feel under great obligations to the party; but if some other gentleman shall be nominated, I shall be satisfied with the result, and support the nominee with all my strength. Yours truly,

W. W. H. DAVIS.

We do know that Gen. Davis was not a candidate for nomination in 1865, and that he only consented to run at the earnest solicitation of a majority of the delegates present at the convention. The Democracy of Pennsylvania can bear witness to the fact that he cheerfully accepted the responsibilities of the situation, and made a somewhat active canvass at his own expense, at a time when our success seemed very unlikely.

General Davis, though comparatively a young man, has gone through two wars with distinction. He was a captain in the Mexican war, and immediately after the breaking out of the rebellion he raised a regiment in Bucks county and was commissioned as colonel. He bears on his body more than one wound received in defence of the Union, and the letter which we publish above was written with his left hand, the right having been shattered by a shell which struck him when leading his regiment in the very front of battle. During the entire rebellion he served, always with marked efficiency and gallantry, but, without such a recognition of his services as they deserved. There was a reason therefor. He was a Democrat from principle, and he made no concealment of his political opinions. Had he stooped to fawn upon those who controlled promotions, and made his paper a vehicle for flattery, he might early have secured the rank of Major-General. During his services in the field he still retained control of the Doylestown *Democrat*, of which he is editor and proprietor. It has long been well known as one of the most influential Democratic newspapers in Pennsylvania, and was, during the war, at once an able advocate of the cause of the Union and a defender of every popular right which was assailed by those in power. General Davis was a soldier who knew the distinction between the use and the abuse of military power, and he never allowed himself to be made the apologist or defender of anything that was wrong.

Such a man deserves to be rewarded. He goes before the Convention ready to abide cheerfully by its decision.

There will be other candidates for the position. We see that Chas. E. Boyle, Esq., of Fayette county, has been announced as such. He also is a gentleman of high character, and marked ability. The struggle between two such men as General Davis and Mr. Boyle will, we are sure, be but the generous rivalry of friends, and in either of them the Democracy would have an able and popular candidate for Auditor General.

The Meeser Libel Suit.

Mr. Wm. Meeser, the proprietor of the *Sunday Mercury* has been sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of nine months, and to pay a fine of $500 for libeling District Attorney William B. Mann. The alleged libel consisted of a story in which one William Bilman was held up to public contempt and ridicule as being guilty of certain base acts. The question was whether by William Bilman, Wm. B. Mann was meant. Evidence was adduced to prove that Mr. Meeser had declared he could safely publish what would otherwise be a libel on Mr. Mann by changing the spelling of his name, and that he would do so. The only evidence adduced by Mr. Meeser, which was of any importance, was that of the writer of the story, who swore point blank that he did not mean Mr. Wm. B. Mann. Unfortunately for Mr. Meeser the jury did not seem to attach much credit to the testimony of their witness. The line of defense adopted by Mr. Meeser's counsel prohibited any attempt to prove the truth of the alleged libelous matter. They were invited to do so, but relied entirely upon the attempt to prove that the publication was not intended to apply to Mr. Mann.

We notice that the *Morning Post*, the most Radical paper of Philadelphia, thinks the sentence undeservedly severe, and suggests the propriety of executive interference. No newspaper proprietor should ever publish a line derogatory to the character of any man, whether in public or private life, which is not perfectly susceptible of being proven to be true. In the publication of the truth, when the matter is proper for public information, the press of Pennsylvania is protected by the Constitution of the State, which allows the truth of the matter to be given in evidence, and makes the jury judges of the law as well as of the fact.

The Conservative Convention of Virginia.

Radical newspapers are almost compelled to lie. Were they to tell the truth their party would dissolve like an April snow before the sun. They constantly and persistently misrepresent every movement made by the white men of the South. If they are to be believed all the loyalty, all the honesty and all the decency of that section is to be found among the negroes, and such representatives of the white race as Hunnicutt and Brownlow. At this late hour, weeks after the adjournment of the Conservative State Convention of Virginia, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* assails the men who composed it, and misrepresents the action had. It says "the speeches made were as violent, refractory, and disloyal as they could have been before the breaking out of the rebellion." Never was a baser false, hood uttered. Nearly all the distinguished men of Virginia were assembled in that Convention. It was spoken of by the entire press of that State as the ablest and ~~most~~ influential body ever assembled in Virginia. There were all the leaders of both the old Whig and the Democratic parties. That Convention was the representation of the whole white race of the "Old Dominion." The proceedings, speeches and all, were published in the leading papers of both parties in the North, and not a word was uttered which could be construed into hostility to the Government of the United States, not a syllable which could offend any sensible white man in the North. The resolutions and the speeches were full of genuine patriotism, and much more truly loyal than very many of the editorials of the *Telegraph*. When any party is reduced to a condition in which it has to depend for its existence upon falsehood and concealment of the truth, its end is nigh at hand. That such is the present status of the Republican party admits of no doubt.

The Democratic Watchman.

The *Democratic Watchman*, one of the ablest papers in the State, published at Bellefonte by P. Gray Meek, comes to us this week greatly enlarged and improved. It is changed to quarto form and presents a very neat appearance. Mr. Meek is a strong and spirited writer and his paper is a live institution. He is a member of the legislature. We wish him abundant success in every relation of life.

Protesting Against the Truth.

For years together the Radical anti-slavery newspapers, which were published in the North, filled their columns with reports of outrages committed on the slaves of the South by their masters. In most instances the stories were greatly exaggerated, and very frequently they were fabricated for the occasion. During the war certain Northern newspapers employed correspondents who made it a regular practice to manufacture stories of outrages upon Union men and negroes. When the war ended an attempt was made to keep up the animosity which had been excited in the minds of the Northern people, by the same base means. Republican journals were filled with tales of imaginary outrages, and the condition of the negroes was represented to be most deplorable. Wholesale slaughter of them was the rule, and kind treatment the exception.

When telegraphic connection was established with all important points in the Southern States, and the associated press began to give us daily reports of what actually occurred, the occupation of the lying correspondents of Radical newspapers was gone. Their glaring falsehoods could no longer be palmed off on an ignorant public. Quick as lightning came the exposure of their untruthfulness. The telegraph corrected the mis-statements which were made, and by the associated press the truth was sent to every prominent newspaper in the country. The white men of the South could no longer be held up as rioting in the blood of defenceless negroes. The African was made master of the South by Congressional enactment, and he began to show his true character. The telegraph kept the country advised of his doings. The murders were not all on one side. The sable pets of radicalism were no longer shielded, and their crimes concealed.—The telegraph told the truth from day to day. Even the most Radical newspapers were compelled to publish correct accounts of what occurred.

The contrast between the truth and their former exaggerated stories is so marked that the Radical newspapers have been sorely troubled. They cannot very well decline to publish the reports furnished by the Associated Press, and so, to break the force of the truth, we find them constantly protesting against the news they publish. They would like to get back to the time when they could lie with comparatively little chance of detection. Fortunately that period has passed away. They can no longer influence the minds of their fanatical readers by pretending that the publication of the truth is not allowed. With the negro not only free, but master of the South, there is no restraint upon the transmission of news. Their attempts to assail the correctness of the press reports only shows their disposition to disguise and conceal the truth. The people will prefer the facts to the comments of these discomfited falsifiers. The best thing the Radical newspapers can do is to publish the truth as they receive it without any comment. Their attempts to paliate the outrages committed by negroes only damages their cause, and their protests against the truth are of no avail.

Light Breaking in Lancaster County.

A Glorious Democratic Victory in the Borough of Columbia.

Revolutions never go backward, say the Radicals, and they are likely to learn the truth of their pet phrase. Everywhere the tide of Democratic victories sweeps on without interruption. Even in Old Lancaster County light seems to be breaking in on the political darkness which has so long prevailed. In the Borough of Columbia, a town which has been steadfastly Radical, knowing neither variableness nor a shadow of turning for more than half a score of years, the Democracy achieved a glorious victory at the borough election which was held on Monday. It was a fair, stand up fight, the Democrats having nominated and published their ticket some two weeks in advance of the election. The vote polled was much larger than at any previous election of the kind. The result is decidedly gratifying. It shows that the Democracy are in splendid fighting condition. They are beginning the great Presidential campaign in the right way.

The following is the complete vote:—

FIRST WARD.		
Judge.		
JAMES HENRY	139 A. J. Kauffman	142
Inspector.		
JAMES DAILY	141 I. Fred. Williams	140
SECOND WARD.		
Judge.		
T. R. MCCLINE	158 I. B. Haldeman	165
Inspector.		
WM. PATTON	156 Saml. Swartz	168
THIRD WARD.		
Judge.		
DAVID GRAEF	124 J. C. Hollingsworth	62
Inspector.		
JNO. HYSINGER	124 J. U. Sourbeer	61
	1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward.	
Burgess.		
MCDIVITT	122	138 121
AUWERTER	135	147 65
Town Council.		
CRANE	135	159 131
DEWWILER	134	128 125
MCCLINE	139	144 125
Hershey	137	148 61
Hippey, Sr.	138	143 60
Rote	137	136 56
School Directors.		
WATTS, } 3 years.	145	149 123
YOUNG,	132	140 123
NORTH, } 2 years.	137	145 123
COLLINS,	136	125 125
Freeman, } 1 year.	131	138 62
Allison,	129	102 64
Armor,	141	155 61
Bruner,	145	150 62
Assessor.		
BECHER, J. C.	138	125
Boyd	139	143 54
Constable.		
McGinnis	158	84
Sheets	27	38
High Constable.		
LYCK	137	133 127
HOUSER	126	146 57

For Constable, the Democrats had no candidate. McGinnis was the regular Republican candidate, and Sheets was independent Republican.

Christmas in the South.

Our Southern exchanges come to us with the evidence that the holiday season has brought but little joy to one-half of our country. From Eastern Virginia to western Texas comes the same sad story of destitution and want. The negroes have failed to provide against the vicissitudes of winter, chosing to idle the summer away in political excitement, listening to incendiary harangues, and dreaming of the time when the property of the whites would be divided among them. Multitudes of them are now reduced to the point of starvation, and are boldly plundering for a living. In many sections the whites are trembling with fear lest there may be an uprising of the blacks who are banded together in leagues, and generally armed. That such apprehensions are well grounded there is good reason to believe. The negroes who once made the whole South ring with their mirth at Christmas are in terrible distress; but they do not remember that they have to thank their professed friends for all the miseries they are called upon to suffer. They have been taught to regard their former masters as their enemies, and led to believe that the land belongs to them. Our Southern exchanges speak of the destitution which prevails among the blacks in a tone of commiseration. But it is not the negroes alone who are suffering. Everywhere throughout the South multitudes of white women and children, widows and orphans, are destitute of the necessaries of life. Poverty is universal in what was the richest section of our country. It is not strange that there should be little joy in a section where such a state of affairs exists. The policy of the Radicals is fast reducing the South to the condition of San Domingo and Hayti, and unless the masses of the North put a check to their fanaticism the whole country will be involved in ruin. Let us hope that next Christmas will see both the North and the South prepared to participate with more joy in the festivities of the season.

New Daily Paper.

We see that the proprietor of the Reading *Gazette* is about to renew the daily which was formerly issued from that office. We wish this new candidate for public favor the most abundant success.

Commonwealth vs. Rev. Washington V. Gotwald—The Record in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County.

Defence.

J. W. Eighelberger, sworn: Mr. Gotwald was called to take charge of the congregation in the month of February or March, or earlier. The Emmettsburg and Millersburg churches are the charge, about 7 miles apart. When my daughter was ill, I sent for Mr. Gotwald—on the 26th of March, Thursday. He came in the afternoon, and left directly after dark; 10 miles from Gettysburg: don't know how the roads were then. Mr. Gotwald, the defendant, was at Emmetsburg. This is the church record; I am Secretary and keep it. On the 25th and 26th of April we had a communion season. Mr. Gotwald was there, and Dr. Bougher was with him. No record made on the 25th; on the 26th, which was Sabbath, there is one. The whole of this record was only made out by me within the last ten days. There is a memorandum in another part of the book made on the 26th of April, 1863. I know it was the 26th of March, I dispatched one of my nephews from home to Baltimore, and sent a note to Mr. Gotwald, at Gettysburg, to come over; it was Thursday. She was taken sick on the 23d, Monday night.

Rev M. L. Cutler, sworn: I was in the Theological Seminary in the same time Gotwald was there, in 1863. He was called away on the afternoon of that day. He returned the same evening at 8 or 9 o'clock; staid that night. The next morning he left on the train for Harrisburg; his brother and himself told me he was going to see about the dead body of his brother. He returned on the 4th of April, Saturday; he came up from the depot. He then went, the same day, to Fairfield; he went on horseback. John Hopkins had care of his horse; the one they call Jack. I saw him start for Millerstown. He returned on the following Monday, the 6th of April, in the morning. I saw him the same morning go on the train; he said he was going to Aaronsburg. On the 17th of April I saw him again in town; he came up from the depot and I spoke with him; he said he was going to Fairfield, and I saw him go in that direction. On the 17th he gave me a book and a pamphlet; I went next day to Emmettsburg.

✗ The statement I make from my memorandum and from my recollection. I know he was not at the Seminary from the 6th of April to the 17th, because he boarded there, and I was in town and did not see him. Before that time he had assumed the charge of the Emmettsburg and Fairfield congregations. The only reason I have for expressing an opinion that he was not in Gettysburg between the 6th and 17th, was that I did not see him. In April I had not commenced preaching. On the 4th I saw him ride towards Fairfield, from Buehler's; I was there. On the 6th I saw him on horseback early in the morning; I was in the habit of walking in the morning. On the 17th I saw him get on his horse there, at Buehler's. He did not return on the 17th from Fairfield; don't know that it was the 17th, except I have a record of it. I left on the 18th; don't know it was the 18th, except from the memorandum. He was my roommate, and I made the memorandum of his absence, as it was a loss to me.

William Gotwald, sworn: I am a brother of defendant. I was at Pennsylvania College. He left on the last Monday of March to go to Aaronsburg, to attend to my brother Jacob's affairs. I saw him start to go to the depot; went with him. He returned on the 4th of April, Saturday. I started home the day for Fairfield. John Hopkins had the charge of his horse. He returned early in the morning of Monday. I saw him and went with him to the depot; saw him start. On Friday, the 17th, he returned from Aaronsburg. I received those letters in the due course of the mail; got them out of the post-office here; they were in the handwriting of my brother.

Mr. Buehler, sworn on *voir dire*: I have no contingent fee depending on the result of this case; if he is acquitted I do not expect a larger fee.

In Chief: I am postmaster at Gettysburg. This is the stamp of the post office at Aaronsburg, dated April 10; also this, dated the 14th. I received these letters in 1863, in due course of the mail; I mean in the time they would come by due course of mail. On the 17th of April I saw him in Gettysburg. I came with him in the car when he arrived. From Buehler's he started on horseback towards Fairfield. He returned from Fairfield on the 24th. He was with me in my room on the 24th. Messrs. Richards and Bougher (Henry Bougher), came with him. That was the next time I saw him. They came in a two-horse carriage; Jack took care of the horses. He spent that evening with me in College. The weather was rainy and unpleasant. We were preparing papers in his brother's matter. The next morning he started with Dr. Bougher.

✗ I did not see him at any of these places, only what he told me. On the 6th of April he got here early; I know it was Monday. I do not know where he was from the 17th to the 24th; he was out of town; I only know from his statements. He *pressed* at the *Seminary*, and I at the College.

Jacob Wolf, sworn: I reside at Aaronsburg, Centre county. This is from Hamburg about 150 miles; from here by mail 31 miles staging. In April, 1863, I saw Washington Gotwald in Aaronsburg. In the spring of 1863 I took him to Madisonburg to preach; this was in the afternoon. In Aaronsburg he preached in the evening; he preached there on the 12th of April, 1863. That is the only time that year he preached there.

Dr. Baugher, sworn: In the opening of 1863 I attended the communion at Emmettsburg, in the Lutheran Church there. I can not specify the day or week. It was about the end of the session; I can't tell if it was the same week or the next. Services were held, I think, on Saturday. I can't tell if I went with Mr. Gotwald; I think I went with him in the buggy; I can't tell if it was Monday or Saturday. I staid with either D. Eighelberger or Mr. Gable. He preached at that time. We returned the beginning of the week; perhaps he went to Philadelphia that week.

Mrs. Susan Gotwald, sworn: I am the mother of Washington Gotwald. I live in Aaronsburg, Centre county. I had a son who was killed in the navy. Washington came there on the last Saturday of March, and remained till the following Friday. He took me to Bellefonte; he left the following Friday for Gettysburg; the next Tuesday he came back. The squires, Mongle and Colum, fixed the papers; Colum studied law. Washington staid there about ten days. Wolf took him from my house to Madisonville to preach, and he preached at Aaronsburg on Sunday evening. The first Sunday he was up he did not preach. I never heard anything about an arrangement to go away with Eliza Walter; never heard any such thing talked about. I remember those dates because I sent for him, and was interested in the matter.

✗ Have no memorandum to fix date, nor any other thing, except my memory. I am 63 years of age. I don't know when he was ordained nor installed, nor at what place. It was before that time. The surgeon that was killed is the only one of my sons who was in the service; he was killed on the 8th of July, but we did not hear of it for some time after. I have three sons; one was a doctor; he had just got free; he has been ten or twelve years a doctor; he was a doctor before he went into the army; he was in three years; came out last August; his name is George; he was in the army in Tennessee.

[Letter of 10th April, 1863, postmarked Aaronsburg, dated "Home;" letter of 14th April, 1863, and envelope, addressed, "Mr. W. M. Gotwald, Gettysburg, Pa."; letter of 14th April, 1863, and envelope, both alike: "Dear brother Will," "Home, April 14, 1863." Letter read to corroborate the other witnesses.]

Adam C. Musselman, sworn: I live near Fairfield, Adams county. That Spring we invited Mr. Gotwald to be our minister. He came there on Saturday, the 4th of April, and staid all night at my house, and preached for us on Sabbath, the 5th, early in the morning. This was Easter Sunday. He came there next on Friday, the 17th of April. I saw him that evening, at Dr. Rhinehart's. On Saturday he visited the congregation. Saw him on Saturday evening; he preached for us on Sabbath, morning and evening. He staid all day on Sabbath. I saw him on Monday evening at D. Shield's store. The next morning I went to see him and he was gone. He returned to Fairfield the last week in April, and spent that week visiting among the congregation; part of the time I went with him. I made up a list of several families. He came to Fairfield on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning I made him the list; I saw him that Monday evening at Dr. Rhinehart's; I wished him to go to Reiley's on Thursday. I went to Emmettsburg on Thursday, and saw him and Mr. Wentz half way between Fairfield and Connellsburg, eleven miles from Gettysburg. On the next day (Friday) I met him early in the morning at Dr. Rhinehart's, on horseback, and went with him to visit the families of the congregation. I know it was early in the morning, because he wanted to finish visiting the congregation. This was Friday, the first of May.

✗ He said he would be there on Friday, the 17th of the month. He travelled on horseback. I did not see him from Monday, the 20th, until the following Monday evening.

Lewis Wortz, sworn: I live 3½ miles from Fairfield, between Fairfield and Emmettsburg, half way between the two places. I belong to the Emmettsburg congregation. In April, 1863, I remember Mr. Gotwald visiting my house; it was on Wednesday, the 29th of April. He staid there all night, and on Wednesday we visited round the members of the congregation, it being Thanksgiving day. When he came on Wednesday I can't tell which way he came. I parted with him at Dr. Rhinehart's on Thursday evening, the 30th day of April, 1863.

✗ He came in the afternoon; I saw him then; I fix the 29th, as Thanksgiving came on the 30th of April; it was ordered by the President of the United States, in April, 1863.

Maxwell Shields, sworn: I live in Fairfield, Adams county. I remember going to visit on Saturday, the 18th of April, with Mr. Gotwald, Mrs. Biling, who was sick, on the Sunday following; I went with him into the country that day. Mr. Gotwald preached in the Lutheran Church at Fairfield. I was at Chaleeham on Saturday afternoon.

✗ I did not see him on Monday, to the best of my recollection; I won't say if I was at home on that next Monday.

Peter Grabill, sworn: I reside in Emmettsburg. He came to my house on the 21st of April, the day of Mr. Walker's sale—Tuesday, in the afternoon. Henry Baugher, Jr., and Mr. Richards, all staid there that night. The two young gentlemen were there all the time until Friday afternoon. On Wednesday I accompanied him to visit some of his people. He had a horse and buggy. On Thursday he left there, and returned Friday morning. He went in the direction of Hackersmith's—Southeast. He returned in the direction from Hackersmith's. He left on Friday afternoon; I furnished him with an additional horse, and he returned on Saturday forenoon with Dr. Baugher. It was raining, and the roads were heavy. He and Dr. Baugher left for church, and returned to Gettysburg on Monday. This was the time we had the communion.

✗ I was at home on Monday, the 20th of April, or may have been in Emmettsburg; I go there almost every day; I don't remember anything about it. Walker's sale was on Tuesday; Baugher, Richards and Mr. Gotwald were there when I returned from the sale. My recollection was recalled to this by Mr. Gotwald in October following. I certainly had a recollection about the number of days they remained there with me. I am a member of Mr. Gotwald's church, and have conversed with him about this case. I have taken an interest in this case, and was his bail for half an hour; the justice told me may be they would object, as I was a non-resident. He then entered other bail. I purchased a wagon bed and lime bed.

Joseph Addlerberger, sworn: I saw Mr. Gotwald at Mr. Grabill's, near Emmettsburg, about 8 o'clock in the evening. Took breakfast with them next morning, and went down with them to the sale, for the purpose of bringing the things Mr. Grabill bought; Mr. Grabill asked me to go. Gotwald remained there until Friday afternoon. I saw him at Grabill's on Wednesday evening; also saw him on Thursday and Friday. I helped him to fit him out. He returned on the next Saturday with Dr. Baugher, and remained until Monday morning. I can't tell who preached; may be Dr. Baugher. They were both there on Saturday and Sunday.

A. S. Wilhernan, sworn: I am the Administrator of Mr. Walker's estate. We had a sale of personal property 5 miles from Emmettsburg, on the Littletown road. It was on Tuesday, the 21st of April, 1863. This is a handbill of the sale. [Handbill given in evidence.] Graybill purchased goods there and came the next day and paid for them. Mr. Addlerberger and a black man took them away. I left to go home the second day after the sale, on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Muhlenberg, sworn: On the 13th of May, in the evening, we returned, and left on the 23d day of May. The visit I spoke of was about 20 minutes or half an hour, not longer, I think. I think I told this to Mr. McClaine on my private examination. I noticed nothing peculiar; she made some remarks about having heard about the young ladies, but I noticed nothing distinct. Jessie Walters passed through the room the time I was sitting with Miss Maria. The same evening Mr. Gotwald was there, and that evening Mr. Walters passed through before Gotwald was there. The evening I was there was the only evening I met Mr. Gotwald there. Mr. Carr's trial was then on trial, or had been finished; Miss Maria was commiserating his family. He lived on our street.

✗ I cannot tell exactly the time I spent the evening there.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Resolution of Thanks to General Hancock.

The Radicals of Congress seem to have returned to Washington full of bile, and determined to show at once their hostility to General Hancock and to the civil law of the land which he is determined to sustain. In the House Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, introduced the following:

Resolved, &c., That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Major-General W. S. Hancock, for his wise, patriotic and timely recognition of the just rights of the citizens and the great principles of Constitutional liberty, as expressed in the order issued by him, upon assuming command of the Fifth Military Department, so-called, and for his prompt determination to restore and maintain the supremacy of the civil law within the boundaries of his command.

Mr. Farnsworth (Radical), of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to by a party vote. Subsequently, Mr. Washburne, of Ill., introduced a resolution censuring the President for removing Stanton and Sheridan, and thanking the latter for his course in Louisiana, and also thanking Grant for his letter against the removal of Stanton. This, of course, was adopted by the same vote that defeated the resolution offered by Mr. Eldridge, and which, for a while, created considerable sensation in the House. The Radicals were compelled to "eat the music" and put themselves on record against the patriotic course of General Hancock, and in favor of the lawlessness of Sheridan, while at the same time Washburne very ingeniously got a *quasi* endorsement for himself by the resolution thanking Grant.

Caucus Nominations.

The Senate Republican caucus met on Monday afternoon at three o'clock. General Harry White, of Indiana, presided. The following nominations were made:

Speaker—Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny county.

Chief Clerk—Geo. W. Hamersly, of Philadelphia.

Assistant Clerks—Lucius L. Rogers, of McKean county, and Francis H. Braggins, of Mercer county.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Wm. A. Rupert, of Connneautville.

Doorkeeper—Ethel Fuller, of Bradford county.

Messenger—