



W. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1865.

The Southern Congressmen.

A special dispatch from Washington in the Baltimore Sun of Monday, says: "It is now pretty clear that the President has at heart the admission of the Southern Congressmen, and will make it a measure of his administration. Those opposing it will be regarded as hostile to the most material points of his policy."

President Johnson and the Republican Leaders.

There has been quite a "rush," lately, of Republican politicians to Washington, the purpose evidently being to get up a "pressure" and thus "persuade" President Johnson to change his own views and adopt theirs.

The degree of success attained by this movement may be inferred from some extracts which we make from a letter written by Col. McClure, who went to Washington to see the President. The Col. had an hour with Andrew Johnson, and came away rather gloomy. He says:

"I believe that the President will yield all his power to the admission of the representatives of the rebellious States into Congress during the next session. The Senate being organized the question cannot come up until it is brought up in order; but there will be a strong pressure to force the admission of the Southern members by placing their names on the roll when the House meets. The Mr. McPherson will not do, and on all votes of instruction he will call only those who are returned from State clearly entitled to representation. The law forbids him to do otherwise, and he will be faithful to it. The question of Johnson will then agitate the House, and I fear that the contest between the President and Congress. The South is encouraged by the position of the administration to be impudent in its demand for admission, and it is not improbable that it will in the end be admitted."

It would be foolish to dispute the fact that the President, Johnson, and the Republican leaders are in a contest. The President disclaims the position of a partisan Executive, and that he is not insensible to the flattering approval of his administration by the Democratic party. I do not mean by this that he is in sympathy and fellowship with them; but I do mean that he is not wholly in sympathy with them, and he will, I feel warranted in saying, adhere to the political fortunes of the Southern States without regard to political consequences. This may or may not sever him from the party that sustained and cherished him in the darkest days through which he passed, but it will not sever him from the Union that won him the honor of obloquy; but if it does, I fear that he will accept the situation. He evidently means to leave all other things, to compass the admission of the Southern members and the complete restoration to power of these States, and if Massachusetts and South Carolina to my mind hands over the same administration, then will we have a faithful President and a harmonious country. If not—I leave the future to tell the story. Where in all this record soon to be made up the Nation shall see that Johnson is the greatest of crimes and must be punished."

The Olden Time.

A contemporary observer that it is refreshing to those who live in this age of extravagance to look back over a period of forty years, and see how people lived in days gone by. A glance at the "weekly prices current," published in the month of November, 1824, will satisfy the reader of the correctness of our remarks. We publish the articles with the present market rates, in order to show the cost of living then and now:

1824.—Butter 8 cents per pound, hams 7 cents per pound, lard 7 cents per pound, shoulders 4 cents, eggs 7 cents per dozen, potatoes 13 cents per bushel, wheat flour 24.75 per barrel, rye flour \$1.02 per barrel, wheat 90 cents per bushel, rye 51 cents per bushel, corn 25 cents per bushel, oats 29 cents per bushel.

1865.—Butter 55 cents per pound, hams 30 cents per pound, lard 30 cents per pound, shoulders 22 cents per pound, eggs 25 cents per dozen, potatoes 75 cents per bushel, wheat flour \$2.15 per barrel, rye flour \$7 per barrel, wheat 90 cents per bushel, rye 51 cents per bushel, corn 29 cents per bushel, oats 40 cents per bushel.

Quite a difference to be perceived. Reason—we had Democratic currency in the olden time, now Shively tags.

Jeff. Davis.

On Monday last, a petition praying for the pardon of Jeff. Davis, signed by fifteen thousand ladies of Baltimore, was presented to President Johnson by a committee of the signers, headed by Mrs. C. Coleman, daughter of the late John J. Crittenden.—Mrs. Coleman addressed the President in a very feeling manner, to which he listened with marked attention. Hesitating for some moments, he finally said:

"That he regretted more than he knew how to express, that he could not grant the pardon of Jeff. Davis, but that he would pleasure to accede to the request of the ladies present than it would give him to have it granted. If," added he, "it were simply a question, however, between man and man, I would release Mr. Davis; and it is a great National question. Mighty issues might be involved, and now is not the time to take such a step. I think," continued the President, "I have the courage, or as you term it ladies, pluck, to do my duty and have proved it. When the proper time comes for the exercise of magnanimity, I trust that I shall not be found wanting."

In reference to the trial of Mr. Davis, Mr. Johnson said:

"Almost every arrangement has been made for the trial of Mr. Davis, but no one can tell what changes may be brought about in the course of a few weeks. A heavy and injudicious action in this matter might produce incalculable misery. Mr. Davis has been a great leader in the war against the Government, and it is but right he should be tried by the laws of the land. I sympathize with him in his sufferings. His quarters have been changed and his condition ameliorated."

Black Americans.

Four millions of Black Americans, faithful to the Union in its years of peril, cry up to us from the South not to let the National justice be slain.—Tribune.

Is not the Tribune slightly in error? The cry of the "Black Americans" is for nations and medicine, and not "national justice;" for instance, here is a Washington despatch which the Tribune carefully suppresses:—"The medical department of the Freedmen's Bureau estimates that it had about seven thousand sick and helpless negroes under its care throughout all the Southern States."

Why don't the Tribune give these "Black Americans," whom it is killing by inches, food and medicine instead of continually gabbling about "national justice?" Horace Greeley & Co. have murdered more negroes in the past five years, than have ever been killed in the "middle passage," and yet the Tribune insults common intelligence by talking about "justice to the negro." When will the press have courage to cram down the throats of the Abolitionists their base falsehoods, and hold them responsible for the unmitigated cruelties which they have inflicted both on the white man and the helpless negro?

The Elections.

New York has gone for the Republicans, by probably 20,000. The Republicans also carry New Jersey, by from 2,000 to 2,500. In both these States much apathy prevailed among the Democrats, as in Pennsylvania, but they will do better next time.

Illinois has likewise gone Republican, but by a reduced majority. In Maryland, under an infamous registry law, few but Republicans were allowed to vote.

Wells, Democrat, is elected Governor of Louisiana. In Alabama, Bulger is elected Governor.

The New York Elections.

The New York World, commenting on the result of the election in that State, says:—"The tide of fanaticism which has swept over the Nation, engulfing its laws, its liberties, and its material prosperity, though visibly abating, has not yet reached its ebb. Every hour it falls, and the time cannot be far distant when the people of the North, so long led through deep waters by blind guides, will see the light of day and other things. That day will see the triumph of Democratic principles and of those who have faithfully upheld them."

In the election just closed, the Democratic party has been faithful to its time-honored principles. It has sought nothing less than the good of the whole country. It did not hesitate to injure the measure of an administration whose election it had opposed, for those measures were well adapted to the end which it never lost sight of through four years of war—restoration of the Union and its laws, of peace, of our rights, of local self government, and of fraternal good-will between all sections of our common country. And to-day the chief regret of every intelligent Democrat will be, that that local election has been lost, but that Mr. Johnson's political measures for the early restoration of the Southern States to their so equal and normal relations in the Union, which was the chief and almost the only national issue at stake in the late canvass, have not received the weighty endorsement of the Empire State.

The Hanover Cities has changed hands, Messrs. Wm. Heil and Jno. U. Shaffer having purchased the establishment from Messrs. Welsh and DeLoach. In the hands of these young men we doubt not that the Gates will be conducted with spirit and ability, and that it will show more of its sterling Democracy. Success to them!

The Clerk of the House and its Organization.

The Cincinnati Commercial, one of the most prominent and ably conducted papers in the country, contains the following in reference to the course Mr. McPherson will pursue on the admission of Southern members:

Wendell Phillips, some months ago, made his proclamation that the fate of the nation was in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, who by law holds over till the next Congress elects a Speaker, and whose duty it is to prepare an official list of members. Mr. Phillips avowed that in the firmness of the Clerk in excluding from the roll the names of members from reconstructed States, was vested the only hope of National salvation. This was the rock or sandstone upon which we reposed, and he expressed a melancholy apprehension that the Clerk might not be a man of ability.

Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, would have been a singular person if he had manifested any considerable opposition to this kindred flora to magnify his office, but he would have commended himself to the judgments, if he had been careful not to show a disposition to assist in the process of the exclusion of his constituents. We find in the New York Evening Post, a Washington letter dated October 23, containing the following:

"The Clerk of the last Congress, by law, holds over till the next Congress elects a Speaker, and it is his duty to prepare an official list of members. He calls the roll when the House meets, and when the election of Speaker takes place he uses this roll. Great power is conferred upon the Clerk, but it could not be otherwise. Mr. McPherson has informed his friends, without reservation, that he will not place upon the official list of members any person claiming to be elected from a State that has been in rebellion against the Government. To do differently would be to decide, himself, one of the most important questions before Congress: for to let in eighty Southern members would be to give to the subject of their own reorganization, would end the controversy in their favor at once."

That members of Congress elected in States that were involved in the rebellion will present themselves in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 1st of December next, is certain. "Knock me at the door," is a figure of speech.—There is no military or other guard at the door to inspect the passes of members, and pronounce upon their validity. Horace Maynard and Colonel Stokes, of Tennessee, will not encounter any more difficulty in walking into the Chamber, than will John Eggleston and General R. B. Hayes, of Ohio.

Tennessee, we suppose, may be counted a State that has been in rebellion against the Government. Mr. McPherson—if the President's reorganization is well informed, and we have no reason to doubt it, will not place the names of Maynard, Stokes, and others of this example to all the reconstructed States is clear) upon his official roll. Perhaps a motion will be made directing that he will call all such members, and perhaps the roll will be so constituted; and perhaps the decision of this momentous question rests with him alone.

An instructive precedent will readily be cited by readers of Congressional history. On the 21st of December, 1861, the Clerk of the twenty-sixth Congress, Hugh Garland, Clerk of the twenty-fifth Congress, refused to call the names of the members from New Jersey, to use the seats of all the members of that State were seated. For three days there was an excited and wild debate, and the roll was finally called disorderly. On the fourth day, the Clerk was directed to call the roll again, and commencing with Maine had proceeded according to the geographical situation of the States, as far as New Jersey, and was about to say that he would not call the names of the members of that State, when Quincy Adams, who had not had any thing to say about the controversy up to that moment, suddenly took the floor and said:—"I rise to interrupt the Clerk."

Instantly there was profound silence in the Hall, and Mr. Adams said:—"We designate as disgraced our constituents, and the country, because the Clerk of the House, the mere Clerk whom we employ and whose existence depends upon our will, usurps the throne and sets us, the Representatives and vicegerents of the whole American people, at defiance, and holds us in contempt. And what of this Clerk? He is to be suspended, and to give negative to the functions of Government and put an end to this Congress? He refuses to call the roll? It is in your power to compel him to call it, if he will not do it voluntarily. (Here Mr. Adams was interrupted by a member, who said he was authorized to say that the Speaker, Mr. Johnson, the Clerk who had avowed that he would resign, rather than call the State of New Jersey) Well, sir, let him resign, continued Mr. Adams, and we may possibly discover some way by which we can get along without the aid of his powerful talent, learning and genius."

Mr. Adams then made a motion to require the Clerk to call the roll for the State of New Jersey, and there was a general outcry of "how shall the question be put?" All knew the Clerk would not put it. Mr. Adams said:—"I intend to put the question myself." That solved the difficulty. Mr. Adams then said to the Clerk, "I have sprung upon a desk, and moved that the Hon. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, take the chair as presiding officer, and officiate until the House be organized by the election of its constitutional officers. The motion was put and carried. Mr. Adams was escorted to the Speaker, and the members of the House organized. If Edward McPherson, "the mere clerk, usurps the throne," and attempts to play the role of Hugh Garland, it will not be difficult to find one who can follow the Adams precedent in bringing order out of chaos. It was easy for the Courtiers and other Republicans to make a great cry against the recent election for delegate to Congress in New Mexico, and claim it as a Republican victory. We know something about the politics of that territory. Parca, who was defeated, was the candidate of Watts, Connolly, Collins, & Co., and the military clique of Santa Fe, who have been their enemy of the Democratic party of the territory since it was established. We fought them politically for four years.—Watts was lately the Republican delegate in Congress from New Mexico, Connolly and Collins both held office under Lincoln's administration; the former being Governor, and the latter Superintendent of Indian Affairs. We know the outfit like a book. These men and their party are the enemies of the Democracy, and have been badly beaten. We are glad of it. It is a cheap consolation to call it a Republican victory."

When Gen. Lee surrendered, there was great opposition by the Republicans to every appearance of lenity toward the rebels. Some of the former even called Gen. Grant a "traitor," because of the terms he made with Gen. Lee. That does not straighten the head of the strap doctrine, think of the daily perdons granted by the President to leading "rebels!"—Humph!

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John & County.

PROBATE SETTLEMENTS.

The publication of THE COMPILER costs more than double now what it did before the war, whilst every dollar's worth of material required must be paid cash. Having but a limited "working capital," we are compelled to ask prompt settlements. Such is the rule in business matters generally, and it should be especially so in the newspaper line. No other branch suffers more by protracted credits, because in none other are the accounts so widely scattered.

Paper is again going up—indeed, has already reached an enormous figure—and no matter how much higher it may go, we must have it. Whilst we are, then, sparing no expense to meet the wants of our patrons, it is unreasonable that we ask payments as promptly as we are compelled to make them? "Dunning" is always unpleasant, but the large daily demands upon us leave no other course. All who owe us for subscription, advertising and jobbing, will be performing a duty, and conferring a favor, by paying up without delay.

NOVEMBER COURT will commence next Monday. Opportunities will thus be presented throughout the county for sending money to us, and we earnestly hope that those indebted will avail themselves of them. Such as may have no chance of the kind are requested to remit by mail.

SENATORIAL.—The vote for Senator in this district looks up as follows:

C. M. Duncan.....6198
D. McConaughy.....8163

Duncan's majority, 25
Mr. Duncan has accordingly received the certificate of election.

The Republican papers are urging McConaughy to contest the seat. A small gibberer all his life, it would be somewhat strange if he should forego a chance to indulge that propensity now. He would not be McConaughy if he did not try some dodge to "let himself down"—something to divert public attention from the ugly fact that he ran lower than a pig on the Republican ticket in his own county.

LECTURE.—Rev. J. R. Warner will deliver his Lecture on the "Battle of Gettysburg," in this place, on the evening of the 28th inst.—Go—All go! The proceeds will be devoted to Ever Green Cemetery.

NEW DIRECTOR.—On Monday last, Mr. Abraham Krieb, of A., entered upon his duties as Director of the Poor. Major J. M. Bollinger retired, having served the full term of three years without re-election, and the client of a good farmer, and will make an efficient Director—as did his predecessor, Maj. Bollinger. The Board now consists of Messrs. George Mackley, President, John N. Grant and Abraham Krieb, of A.

SOLDIERS' FUNERALS.—On Saturday week the body of Hiram Tawney, son of John Tawney, was brought home, and on Monday interred in Ever Green Cemetery. A squad of returned soldiers, under command of Sergt. Wm. Holtzworth, turned out on the occasion, and paid a fitting tribute of respect to their dead comrade. Mr. Tawney was accidentally shot by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a fellow soldier, at Front Royal, Va., in October, 1861. He was about twenty years of age, and the youngest of four brothers in the service during the war.

On Monday the body of Elias N. Harz, son of Samuel Harz, of Cumberland township, was brought home, and on Wednesday interred in the grave, in Ever Green Cemetery. A squad of returned soldiers, under command of Sergt. Wm. Holtzworth, joined the funeral, and paid due honors to the deceased. Mr. Harz was in his 23d year, and was killed at the battle of Sayler's Creek, on the 6th of April, the last engagement in which the 15th took part. The funeral services were held in the German Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. Deitch officiating.

PIDFORTH.—Jan. Wilson has purchased the property of Michael Dillon, in West Middle street, for \$1,000.

Robert McConaughy has sold Lot No. 2, in Cashtown, to Geo. Sheely, for \$715 cash.

Harvey D. Watts has sold one of his cottage properties, on West Middle street, to Rev. Mr. Valentine, for \$2,000 cash.

William M. Digham has sold 148 acres of his farm, with the improvements, in Highland township, to Hugh McConaughy, for \$3,300 cash.

H. P. and R. M. Digham have sold their farm, in Freedom township, to William M. Digham—118 acres, for \$3,500 cash.

Alexander Woods, as agent for Mary Cook, has sold her house and lot on Chambersburg street, for \$1,260 cash. Lewis Cumerant purchaser.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—Our citizens are promised several rich intellectual entertainments during the winter. Prof. Mayer, who is said to have extraordinary qualifications for the task, proposes to deliver a series of illustrated Scientific Lectures, the object being the purchase of additional instruments for the College. We refer the reader to a communication from the Professor, in another column, and will not permit ourselves to doubt the speedy and entire success of the undertaking. The tickets, we understand, will be ready for sale in a few days, and if they do not go off rapidly we shall be much mistaken.

Rev. Jacob Ziegler, of this place, has accepted a call to the Paradise Charge, in York county, and will remove to York about the 1st of January, to enter upon his ministerial duties in that field. He has labored faithfully and acceptably among us for many years, and the good wishes of a large circle of warm friends will go with him.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Curtin has appointed the 7th of December as a day of Thanksgiving—the same fixed by the President.

DIVIDENDS.—The First National Bank of Gettysburg has declared a semi-annual dividend of four and a half per cent., and the Gettysburg National Bank ten per cent. The Honorer Saving Fund Society also ten per cent.

Mr. John Gruet has opened a Ladies' Oyster Saloon, next door to the Eagle Hotel. John does things up in first class style, and is consequently being well patronized. Give him a call, all ye who want an elegant "stew" or "fry."

FALL MILLINERY.—Miss McCree has just received her Fall Millinery, and the attention of the Ladies is directed to it. As usual she has displayed a great deal of taste in the selection of her goods, and is prepared to sell them very cheap considering the times.

A movement is on foot for the endowment of a new chair in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. To be called the "General Howard Professorship."

The Antietam Soldiers' Cemetery will consist of eleven acres. The area will be twice as large as that of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, and will contain twice as many graves.—Exchange.

This statement reversed would be nearer the truth.

To the Citizens of Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, Nov. 1, 1865.

The desire to afford the citizens of Gettysburg the means of passing a few evenings pleasantly and profitably, and at the same time advance the interests of the College with which we are connected, induces me to lay before them the following proposals:

I propose to deliver a few Lectures in which I will properly and clearly unfold the Beauty, the Grandeur and the Order of the Material Universe, and endeavor to set forth the general teachings of modern science.

In these Lectures I will illustrate my remarks with experiments exhibited in all their completeness and unobscuredness; regarding no time as lost which will aid in the slightest degree to their beauty and force.

I find, however, in making out the list of apparatus required to perform these experiments, we will have to add about \$300 worth of additional apparatus to the collection of my own which I have brought to the College, and to those instruments which I have purchased for the College since my election.

The College Chapel seats comfortably 150 persons, and I therefore propose that we issue tickets, at \$2 for the course of six lectures, and \$10 for the course of ten lectures. This will bring in \$300, which will serve to purchase the apparatus which I propose using in the lectures.

In our large cities, for chemical lectures, not only do we greatly enlarge the list of those who are interested in the course, but we are only \$2, and that not for ourselves, but for the purchase of apparatus to give pleasure to thousands of students who will come after us, to give us labor, time and skill, for the cause of science and education, and without their part, should remember that they receive more than the value of this small outlay in witnessing experiments that few ever have the privilege of beholding.

My friends, Dr. R. Horner and Col. Baehler, will give all information required, and from those gentlemen tickets can be obtained. It will require some weeks to get the apparatus here and to prepare the experiments. I therefore propose delivering the first lecture soon after the Christmas holidays.

ALFRED M. MAYER, Professor of Physical Science.

Editorial and Other Briefs.

A strict quarantine is to be imposed at New York on all vessels arriving from Spanish ports.

All the troops have been withdrawn from the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

S. M. Swaine, of Philadelphia, is making a bust of President Johnson.

Secretary Martin has ordered the discharge of all the female clerks—one hundred in number—from the Interior Department.

General Longstreet, on Tuesday, had an interview with General Grant. On the same day he took the steamer Cath.

The sheep fever in Vermont continues. A ram lamb was lately sold for \$1,000, two yearlings for \$2,500 each, and another for \$3,000.

Governor Parker, of New Jersey, in view of the advent of the cholera, has issued a proclamation calling upon municipalities and individuals to attend to their sanitary condition.

Many of the wealthy citizens of Charleston, S. C., have recently had their property restored to them by the government.

There were seven cases of cholera and five of small-pox on board the Atlanta, in New York harbor, on Saturday. The number of deaths from cholera on the vessel was sixteen.

It has been settled that Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, will not call in the roll of the States at the opening of Congress, a single State lately in rebellion.

Last week a Cleveland justice of the peace summoned a negro as a jurymen, but had to break down, as the white jurors refused to serve with him.

D. Savers, after visiting the patients on board the steamer Atlanta, at New York, has pronounced their disease to be Asiatic cholera.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. in this place, by Rev. W. R. P. Douthett, Mr. WALTER CANNETT to Miss FLORENCE SPANGLER, both of Cumberland township, this county.

On the 9th inst. in this place, at Mr. Charles H. Hotel, by the same, Mr. JACOB ROCKEFORTH to Miss MARY J. KELLER, both of Franklin county.

On the evening of the 9th inst., at the residence of Mr. M. G. HARTMAN, in York township, to Miss ANNA E. MUMMA, of Butler township.

Nov. 7th, at the Methodist Parsonage, in Gettysburg, (P. S.) by Rev. W. G. Ferguson, Mr. JOHN G. HARTMAN to Miss ALICE OYERHOLTZ, all of Hanover.

By the same, in B. Anderson's, Oct. 29th, Mr. DANIEL PENNELL, of Adams county, to Miss LUCY MILLER, of Adams county, Pa.

At Russell's Cottage, near Wheeling, West Virginia, on Thursday, October 12, by Rev. S. B. BARRI, Rev. F. BENEDICT to Mrs. MARY M. RUSSELL, both of Bedford, Pa.

On the evening of the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Harrisburg, by Rev. J. H. BOWEN, of York, to Miss MARY ANN SNYDER, both of Adams county.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. Jacob Seiler, Mr. JOSIAH SNYDER to Miss MATHILDA SHEARMAN, both of Adams county.

By the same, on the 31st ult., Mr. CONRAD SNYDER to Miss MARY ANN SNYDER, both of Adams county.

On the 24th of Nov., by Rev. Dr. Hauer, Mr. DAVID HYKES to Miss ELIZABETH PICKENS, both of Adams county.