TERMS OF PUBLICATION THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published ever Vednesday afternoon, at \$2.00 a year in advance or \$2.50 if not paid within the year. No subcriptions discontinued until all arregrages are aid, unless at the option of the publisher. ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates. A liberal deduction will be made to perone advertising by the quarter, half year, or year. Special notices will be inserted at special

rates, to be agreed upon.

The circulation of The STAR AND SENTI-NEL is one-half larger than that ever attained b any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled. JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly exequted, and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Caids, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style will-be printed at short notice. Terms, Casu.

#### Professional Cards. &c.

J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT

LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all
other Business entrusted to his care.
Cffice between Fahnestook and Danner and Ziegler's
stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [May 29, 1867. DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEÝ AT LAW, Office at his residence in the South-east of Centre Square.
Reference.—Hon. Thaddeus Stovens, Lancaster, Pa.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTOR NEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care.

3-Office at his residence in the three story building apposite the Court House. (Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

TLAIM AGENCY -The undersigned will attend to the collection of claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties. Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims or before any of the Departments at Washington.

R. G. McCREARY,
May 29,1887. Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa. McCONAUGHY, Attorney and

• Counselor at Law, and Claim Agent. Office on Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, one door west of Buchler's Drug Store. During the session of the Scuate he will attend at his During the session of the Senate he will attend at his officers. Saturdays, and has also made arrangements that he clients and their business will at all timeers eive prompt attention. May 29, 1867. SAMUEL D. SCHMUCKER. ATTORNEY AT LAW

No. 43 Lexington st., Baltimore, Md. Will give prompt attention to all Professional matters well as loans collections and investments. April 18, 1867.-6m J. P. CLABKSON.

CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. No. 82 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL Refer to the Editors of the "Star & Sentinel."

Nov. 1, 1866.—1y DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL Has his Office at his residence if Has his Office at his residence we doorshove the Compiler Office Gettysburg, May 29, 1807.

DR. COOK,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR Having permanently located in Hanover, Pa., respectivity offers his professional services to the public. Special tention given to diseases of women and children.

REFERENCES. BEFFERENCES.

Prof. Ad. Lippe, M. D., Philadelphia.

J. C. Morgan, M. D.,

Wm. H. Cook, M. D., Carlisle, Pa.,
Hon. Edward McPherson, Gettysburg, Pa.,
David Wills, Esq.,

Rev. J. A. Ross, Hanover, Pa.

Ground oor from Central Hotel. [May 29, 1867, 19

TOHN LAWRENCE HILL, Dentist, Office in Chambersburg street, one door west of the Lutheran Church, nearly opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where he may be found ready and willing to attend any case within the province of the Dentist— Persons in want of full sets of teeth are invited to call. May 29, 1887.

TOHN W. TIPTON, FASHIONA-BLE BARBER, North-East corner of the Diamond next doorto McClellan's Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all busi-ness in his line. He has also an excellent assistant and

CURVEYOR AND LICENSED CON-WRITING OF DEEDS, BONDS, RELEASES. WILLS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, CLERKING OF SALES, &C.

Having had considerable experience in this line, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Business promptly attend to and charges reasonable. Post office address, Fairfield, Adams Co., Pa.

May 29, 1867.—1y OH! YES! OH! YES!

THE undersigned having taken out an Auctioner's License, offers his services to the public, and would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to attend promptly to all business in this line, by strict attention to business he hopes to render entire attisfaction. \*\*Sacharres will he was not render entire sfaction. Charges will be very moderate, and sattion guarantied in all cases: Address—HIRAM ALBERT,

May 29, 1867,-tf.

### Lines of Travel.

GETTYSBURG RAIL ROAD. CHANGE OF CONNECTIONS. On and after Monday, November 20th, 1865, Passenger ains will leave and arrive at Gettysburg, and make

Trains will leave and arrive at Gettysburg, and make connections as follows:
FIRST TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 7 45. A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg. Philadelphis Baltimore, and the North and West, arriving at Hanover Junction without change of cars, at 10 25, A. M., connecting with the Fast Line South, on the Northern Central Railway, and arriving at Baltimore at 12 30, noon. Also, connecting with Mail train from Baltimore north, arriving in Harrisburg at 1 26.P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg 1 10, P. M., with passengersfrom Hurrisburg, York, Baltimore, and Washington.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 1 20. P. M., arriving at Hanover Junction at 3 15. and connecting with Mail train Eouth. Arrive in Baltimore at 5 30. P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg at 6 15, P. M., with passengers from Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and the North and West, and also with passengers from Baltimore and Washington by the Fast Line North, which leaves Baltimore at 12 10, noon. 12 10, noon.
Passengers can leave Baltimore in the Mail train, at 9
A.M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1 10, P. M. Or leave
Baltimore in the Fast Line at 12 10, noon, and arrive in
Gettysburg at 6 15, P. M. But one change of cars by the
first train, either way, viz: at Hanover Junction. The
fast line on the Northern Central will not stop at any
local stations, except York, Hanover Junction, and Park-R. McCUBDY, Sup't.

May 29. HANOVER BRANCH RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

n and after MONDAY. May 6th, 1867, passenger train
the Hanover Branch Railroad will leave as follows FIRST TRAIN

(which makes connection with the trains on the Northern Central railway at the Junction.) will leave Hanover at 9.00 A. M., for York, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations. This train arrives at the Junction at 9.55 A. M., connecting with the Fast Line South, on the Northern Central Railway, which arrives at Baltimore at 12 30 P. M., and also with the Mail Train North, which arrives at Harrisburg at 12.55 P. M.

33. This train returns to Hanover at 12 M. and arrives at Getty sburg at 1 P. M. SECOND TRAIN

Leaves-Hanover at 2.20 P. M. and arrives at the Junction at 2.10 P. M., connecting with the Mail Train South, which arrives at Baitmore at 6 P. M. Passengers by this Train for York lay over at the Junction until 6.12 P. M. 32. This Train returns to Hanover at 4 P. M., with passengers for Hanover, Gettysburg and Littlestown, will take either the Mail Train at 8.30 A. M., or the Fast Line at 12.10 P. M.

May. 29, 1867. JOSEPH LEIB. Agent.

READING RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

April 8th, 1867.

Great trunk line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, keading, Fottsville, Tam qua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Ltitz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3.0°C, 8.1°C and 2.5°C. A. M., and 2.1°C and 9.0°C P. M., connecting with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and arriving at New York at 5.0°C and 10.1°C A. M., and 4.4°C. 5.2°C and 10.2°C P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying the 3.0°C A. M. and 9.0°C P. M. Trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 8.1°C A. M. and 2.1°C and 4.1°C P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations; the 4.1°C P. M. makingconnections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuyikill Haven and Auburn, wis Schuyi P. M.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 A. M. 12.00 Noen and 5.00 and 5.00 P. M.; Phinacipinia at 8,18aA. M. and 3.30 P. M. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M., returning from Reading at 6.30 P. M., stopping at all 8 ishions; Potisville at 8.45 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.; Ashinnd 6,00 and 11.30 A. M. and 1.05 P. M.; Tamaquat 9.45 A. M., and 2.00 and 3.55 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road at 7.00 A. M.

Reading Accommodation. Train.

Reading Accommodation Train: Leaves Reading at 7.30 A.M. returning from Philadelphia at 5.00 P.M. Pottatown Accommodation Train: Leaves Pottatown at 6.30 A.M., returning leaves Philadelphia at 6.39 P.M. Columbia Rall Road Trains leave Reading at 7.00 A.M., and 6.15 P.M. for Ephrata, Litz, Lancaster, Columbia,

dt.
On Sundays: Leave New York at 8.00 P. M., Philadelphia 8.00 A. M. and 3.15 P. M., the 8.00 A. M. Train running only to Reading; Pottaville 8.00 A. M.; Harrisburg 9.35 A. M., and Randing at 1.20 and 7.20 A. M.; Gr Harrisburg, and 11.22 A. M. for New York and 4.25 P. M. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Exsursion Glokets, to and from all points, at reduced Rates.
Baggage checked through; 80 peciads allowed each Passenger.

GREAT DECLINE G A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
Reading, Pa., May 32, 1867. IN PRICES

# THE PARTY OF THE P

GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1867. VOL. LXVII. NO. 37.

#### Dry Goods, Actions, &c. SELLING OFF

THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL SALE FOR 1867,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c. COMMENCES MONDAY, JULY 2D AND WILL BE CONTINUED 40 DAYS.

Our whole Summer Stock Marked Down

REGARDLESS OF COST, nd from 30 to 50 per cent. less than regular prices; on bject being to turn into cash Goods that would otherwise lie on our shelves, and to make room for the largest Stock of Full Goods we have ever had.

# MARK THE PRICES! LOOK TO

Freuch Lawns from 22 to 35 cents. Morambiques from 20 to 30 cents. Mobair Lustres from 25 to 40 cents. Wool Delaines from 40 to 70 cents Alpacas from 35 to 70 cents. 1,600.yds. Delaines from 22 to 28 cents. 5,000 yds. Calicoes from 8 to 16 cents.

BLEACHED MUSLINS I YARD WIDE FROM 123 TO 25 CENTS. 100 doz. Cotton Hosiery from 121/2 to 20 cents. 50 doz. Ladies' Gloves from 10 to 40 cents. 200 Parasols and Sun Shades less than cost.

Buttons, Trimmings, Edgings, Collars, Sifk Nets, tions, &c., will all be sold at a great loss. 100 doz. Linen Handkerchiefs from 121/2 to 25 cents. 20 doz. Hoop Skirts will be sold at half price. assimeres, all wool, from 70 cents to \$1 50. Jeans, Cottonades, &c., from 18 to 40 cents-only Auction Prices, cheaper than before the war. lickings from 20 to 40 cents.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF QUEENS-WARE

heetings, Towelings, Table Cloths, &c., marked dow

40 per cent.

# GLASS-WARE

30 to 60 cents. Full Tea Sets from \$5 50 to \$6 50 child can buy as cheap as the most experienced. At REDUCED PRICES tention and civility to all are our mottoes. DUPHORN & HOFFMAN, N. W. Cor. of the Square.

MONEY!

When times are hard you'd like to kno How you can save your dollars: The way to co it you will know If you will read what follows:

A man obedient to the laws, Who worked hard at his trade, Could not supply his wants-because It cost more than he made. He met a friend: Says he, "I gues-

I look thread-bare and rough: I'd like to buy my wife a dres But can't sare up enough."

His friend replied, "It won't cost much To buy your wife's dry goods If you will go to the cheap store-The store of Row & Woods." He took what little he could save

To Row & Woods' store, And bought his wife a handsome dre With other goods, and Hats and Show Himself he there supplied And still has money left to use

P. S .- See annexed List of Prices. Other goods at lib reduced rates. Muslins from 10 to 22 cents Calicoes from 8 to 18 cents French Lawus from 18 to 30 cents Mozambiques from 25 to 28 cents. Alpacas from 30 to 70 cents. Delaines from 20 to 25 cents.

And some to lay aside.

Hoisery, Gloves and trimmings, cheap as ever

NOTIONS, HATS & SHOES.

AT REDUCED PRICES AT ROW & WOODS. July 24, 1867

NEW SPRING GOODS. SCOTT & SONS have just received LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Our stock has been selected with great care, and ware prepared to sell as cheap as any other establishmen in the country. We ask the Public to give use call any judge for themselves. We defy competition, both as to quality and price.

A. SCOTT & SONS.

WORTH KNOWING CHEAP DRY GOODS AT THE

WENTZ. OVERBAUGH & CO.,

BROADWAY, HANOVER, PA. In the Room formerly occupied by J. E. Cremer & Son.

HAVING just returned from the Eastern cities, where they have bought a large and well selected Stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. They are now prepared to offer to the public Goods of every description usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods Store, at

LOWER RATES Than they have been since two war.

They invite all to call and examine their Stock since the last

NEW STORE

nurchase stock will find it to their advantage to call on an undersigned, as his stock is warranted to be arrepmembid or no sale. He has a finelet of Horses and Minles at present on hand which will be sold on reasonable terms. They are sound and free from disease, and arguarantied to work as represented. Persons will find it to their advantage to call at the old stand before hiring or purchasing elsewhere.

Aug. 3, 1865.—tf NICHOLAS WEAVER.

Washington Street, Gettysburg, Pa. ADJOINING THE EAGLE HOTEL THE undersigned would respectfulhy inform the public that he has opened a new LIVERY, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE in this LIVERY, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE in this place, and is prepared to offer superior accommodations in this line. He has provided himself with Buggles, Carriages, Hacks, Light Wagons, &c., of the latest styles, sufficient to meet the public demand. His horses are all good, without spot or blemish, and perfectly reliable—none of your "old cripples," but all of the "2.40" order. Biding parties can slways be accommodated and comfortable equipments furnished.

Parties, large or small, can get just what they want on the most accommodating terms:

Parties conveyed to and from the Depot upon the ar iral and departure of every train.

Horse bought, sold, or exchanged, and always a chance for hergalus given; our metto is "fair play and no goughts"

B. Parties conveyed to and from the Depot upon the ar iral and departure of every train.

Horse bought, sold, or exchanged, and always a chance for hergalus given; our metto is "fair play and no goughts" to Boston, was stopped on the highway by a for."

"ARTHUR," said a go mo goughts"

B. Parties conveyed to and from the Depot upon the ar iral and departure of every train.

Horse bought, sold, or exchanged, and always a chance of the highway by a for."

"ARTHUR," said a go make the intervals in conversa to her in the traveller quickly. How away it is bear."

Women fill up all the intervals in conversa the traveller quickly. How away it is bear."

Women fill up all the intervals in conversa the traveller quickly. How away it is bear."

The traveller quickly, the way in the traveller quickly. How away it is bear."

Blay 29, 1847.—11.

The second of the converse of every train.

Nor long since an Eastern man on his way quite mistake; it was your living I looked was the other gentlem for."

"ARTHUR," said a go or have his brains blown out. "If all the intervals in conversa the traveller quickly. How away it is bear."

Horse bear we want to the properties of every train.

The second of the mistake; it was your living I looked was the other gentlem for."

"ARTHUR," said a go or have fill up all the intervals in conversa the traveller quickly. How away is the traveller to have a support to the converse of the converse of every train.

The second of the converse of every train.

Nor long since an Eastern man on his way quite mistake; it was your living I looked was the other gentlem for."

"ARTHUR, "Beautiful Arthur the looked to hand over this minute."

"ARTHUR, "Beautiful Arthur the looked to hand over this minute."

"ARTHUR the second of the converse of every train.

"ARTHUR the second of the converse of every train."

The Star and Sentinel.

Russell.

Contables—Michael Crilly, George W. Weikert.

School Directors—David A. Buehler, Robert Sheads, John
Rupp, Hiram Warren, John F. McCreary, A. J. Cover

Secretary—John F. McCreary.

Treasurer—E. G. Fahn

PIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTTBEUR

Pirectors—George Throne, David McConaughy, John Brough, Robert Bell, John Horner, George Arnold, William Onlp.

EVER GREEN CEMETRRY.

Yanagers-John Rupp. Andrew Polley, Josiah Benns George Spangier, George Little, William B. Meels, Alex ander Cobean

ADAMS . UNIT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pesident—Samuel Herbat,
Vice Presidents—William McSherry, J. S. Witherow.
Recording Secretary—Edward G. Fahnestock.
Darresponding Secretary—Henry J. Stable.
Freauere—Jonas Routzabn.
Wills, Elisha Penrose, John H. McClellan.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

Prendent—William A Duncan.
Secretary—John F. McCreary.
Treasurer—Jacob A. Kitzmiller.
Managers—C. Henry Buebler, J. W. C. (YNeal, John Rupp, John Culp (of M.,) Wm. Chritzman.

WATER COMPANY.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Gettys Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F.—Meets 'orner of Carlials and Kailroad streets, every Tuesday evening.

Union Encampment, No. 126, I. O. O. F.—In Odd Fellows'
Hall, 1st and 3d Monday in each month.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 336, A. Y. M.—Corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets, 2d and 4th Thursday in each

month.

Gen. Reynolds Lodge, No. 150, I. O. G. T.—On Baltimore

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian—Rev. Edsali Ferrier, Stated Supply. Services Sabbath morning and evening, and Wednasday evening.

Lutheran, (Christ's)—Pastor, Rev. C. A. Hay, D. D. Services by Professors of College and Seminary alternately, Sabbath morning and evening and Wednesday evening.

ning.

Luthran. (Si. James')—Rev. E. Breidenbaugh. Services

Fabbath morning and evening, and Wednesday evening.

Methodist Episcopal—Revs. G. W. Bouse and A. J. Bender.

Services babtath morning and evening, and Thursday

THE OLD CANOE.

Where the rocks are gray, and the shore is

And the waters below look dark and deeps,

Where the ragged pine, in its lonely pride,

Where the reeds and the rushes are tall and

nd the weeds grow thick on the winding

Vhere the shadow is heavy the whole day

Like a sea-bird's wing that the storm bath

Leans gloomily over the murky tide;

ies at its moorings the old canoe

The useless paddles are idly dropped,

Rots slowly away in its living grave;

Hiding the mouldering dust away.

and lazily in and out again,

And the green moss creeps o'er its dull de-

Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb

Or the ivy that mantles the fallen tower;

While many a blossom of loveliest hue

It floats the length of the rusty chain,

Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still—

But the light winds play with the boat at

Like the weary march of the hands of time,

That meet and part at the noontide chime;

And the shore is kissed at each turn anew,

have pushed it away from the pebbl

and paddled it down where the stream runs

Where the whirls are wild and the eddies

And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking

and looked below in the broken tide.

To see that the faces and boats were two

And look below in the sluggish tide,

spray threw,

That were mirrored back from the olf cano

But now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side,

The face that I see there is graver grown,

And the laugh that I hear has a soberer ton

And the hands that lent to the light skiff

Ere the blossoms waved, or the green moss

O'er the mouldering stern of the old cance.

A SEVERE ANSWER.—A dandy, strutting &

bout a tavern, took a pair of green spectacles

think they improve my looks?"

by the dripping bow of the old canoe.

Oh, many a time, with a careless hand,

rank.

bank-

thro'.

lopped,

flower.

strand

quick-

are thick-

Superintendent-Robert McCurdy. Seretary and Treasurer-David Wills.

dent-George Swope. President-Samuel R. Russell.

rretary-David A. Buchler.

President—Edward G. Fahnestock. Vice President—William A. Dancan

sident-George Throne.

resident—J. L. Schick. ecretary—William B. Meals.

man, Jacob King.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY. NEW STORE! President Judge—Robert J. Fisher: Associate Judge—Issac E. Wierman, Issac R. Prothosotary—Jacob A. Kitsmiller: Register and Recorder—Wm. D. Holtzworth. OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

Register and Recorder—Wm. D. Heitzworth.
District Attorney—A. W. Minter.
District Attorney—A. J. Cover.
Freesways — Jacob Sheeds.
Sheriff—Philip Hann.
Ovener—Dr. W. J. McClure.
Surveyor—J. S. Witherow.
Ommissioners—Abraham Krise, Samuel Wolf, Nichola
Ommissioners—Abraham Krise, Samuel Wolf, Nichola
Wierman. Clerk—J. M. Walter. Counsel—R. B. Buch TEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES! The undersigned have opened a new Dry Goods Store, in Kendlehart's building, directly opposite the Court-bones, Baltimore streat, Gettysburg, and start with a plendid stock, 'embracing everything to be found in irst-class establishment. Bought for cash, and at the ors of the Poor—John N. Graft, John Nunnemak ecline, we can offer bargains that must astonia BOROUGH OF GETTISBURG.

every one. Come and see for yourselves, and you will find what we here say verified. With good Goods, small profits, and fair and square dealing, we hall enjestor to deserve, what we most respectfully ask, a liberal share of multiple party says. of public patronage.

We offer a fine assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Jeans, Cottonader, Vestings, Gloves, Suspenders, Neck
Ties, and everything else in the Gentlamen's line.
For the Ladies we have SILKS, ALPACAS, POPLINS,
Gloves, Glove Bereges, Lawns, Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Glove Parasols, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Hosiery, White Good with whatever else may be called for.
Also, a large stock of MUSLINS, Sheetings, Tickings,
CARPETING, QUEENS-WARE, Umbrellas, Window hades, &c., &c., c.
Call at the New Store, opposite the Court-house, and sxamine the stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Nav 20, 1867. REBERT & ELLIOTT.

Dry Goods. Actions, &c.

CALL AT THE

President—George Swope.
Cashier—J. Emory Bair.
Teller—Henry S. Benner.
Directors—George Swope, William Young, Henry Wirt,
James J. Willis, David Kendlehart, Wm. McSherry,
William D. Himes, Lewis M. Motter, Marcus Sampson. YOUR INTERESTS Teller—A. M. Hunter A T the south end of Main street, Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., can be found an assort-NEWGOODS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS GENTLEMEN'S WEAR ALSO CHEAP GROCERIES.

t reduced prices,

Sugar at 10 cents per pound, and other things in propo-tion. Determined not to be undersold, and considerin it a pleasure to show goods, we extend an invitation tall. Come and see our stock, as we believe it will be it our interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

DANNER & SHIELDS. TINE FANCY FURS

CHAS. A. HERPICH, 497 Broadway & 37 Maiden Lane, N. Y IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER SHIPPER OF FURS Offers his large and well selected stock of fine Furs, in all styles, at lowest manufacturer's prices.

GAS COMHANT.

President-M. Jacobs, D. D. Send for checular. [Dec. 13, 1866-17 Secretary—Wm. A. Duncan. Treasurer—Joei B. Danner. Managers—A. D. Buehler, E. G. Fahnestock, H. D. ties, T. D. Carson, W. A. Duncan, J. B. Danner. ADIES' wanting a good article of
Perfumery, Fancy Sosp, or Hair Bushes, can be President—George W. McClellan. Seretary and Treasure—Samuel R. Russell. Managers—G. W. McClellan. George Swope, R. B. Buch-ler. S. R. Russell, H. J. Stable.

NEW GOODS

ELEGANT CALICOES At 12 1-2 Cents,

GOOD MUSLINS At 121-2 Cents. ALL KINDS OF GOODS AT PRICES

DEFYING COMPETITION. Call at once and buy some of

the cheap Goods now opening AT FAHNESTOCKS. May 29, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENSWARE,

J. C. ZOUCK & SON'S, NEW OXFORD, PENN'A.

We have just returned from the City where we bought a very large and well selected stock of goods suitable in our line under the late decline. Our stock consists in part of Plain all Wool De Laines. Challe De Laines, Calicoes, Plaids, Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, Linens. A large lot of Ladies' Balmoral Gaiters, plain and tipped Morocco A complete assortment of Groceries at low rates, Hard A complete assortment of Groceries at low rates, Hardware such as Tire Iron, Spring, Shear, Blister and Cast Sicels, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Bar. Nail Rods, Hammered Iron, Nails, Spikes, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Door Locks, Pad Locks, Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Grindstones, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, &c., China and Queensware by the set. We invite the public to give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere as we are determined to sell. Thankful for past patronage we hope to merit the same in the future.

June 12, 1867.—6m J. C. ZOUCK & SON.

And crossed on the railing, one o'er one, Like folded hands when the work is done; While busily back and forth between. NEW SPRING GOODS. The spider stretches his silvery screen, And the solemn owl, with a dull "too-hoo, I L. SCHICK invites the attention Settles down on the side of the old canoe. of his friends and Customers to his large and well The stern, half sunk in the slimy wave,

DRY GOODS omprised in part of rench Merences, All Wool Peplins, All Wool Delaines,
All Wool Plaids,
Plain Poplins,
Black and Fancy Silks,

Tamise Cloths, Black and Colored Alpacer ck Cloths an Cassimeres, Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets,

Flannels of all kinds

Als ), a fine assortment of Ladies' FUBSAND SHAWLS, as well as an abundant variety of Notions, all of which will be sold cheap for the cash
May 29, 1867.

Zivery Stables. GETTYSBURG LIVERY. SALE & EXCHANGE STABLES

THE Proprietor of these Stables, feeling thankful for the liberal patronage here received, begaleave to inform the public that becon the LIVERY BUSINESS at his old stand on Wash HORSES, COACHES, BUGGIES, &c.,

HORSES, CUACHES, BUGGIES, &C.,
urnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, and
competent drivers sent along it desired. Persons will be
conveyed to other towns, or to any place in the country.
His stock and Coaches are of the first class, and no pains
will be spared to make passengers comfortable. He is
prepared at all times to furnish coaches for funerals;
and also to parties desiring to go over the Battle Field
er to visit the Springs. ALSO-HORSES AND MULES will behought and sold at all times. Persons desiring our chase stock will find it to their advantage to call of

Have grown familiar with sterner things; But I love to think of the hours that flew As I rocked where the whirls their white THE EAGLE LIVERY, SALE & EXCHANGE STABLES.

he most accommodating terms:
Visitors to the Battle-field politically attended to, and
eliable drivers furnished if desired.
Parties conveyed to and from the Depot upon the ar

WENTE, OVERBAUGH & CO. Bent. St. 1807.—IL.

I WEWSHE WOULD Descor W --- was a staid and honest des-

con in one of the interior towns of this State, who had a vein of dry, caustic humor in his composition. The deacon had a boy of some lozen summers, who was somewhat inclined to be a little ugly when not under the parental eye. In school, especially, John was a source f constant annoyance to the teacher. One day the tacher punished him for some mis-

> rest had whipped him. "What!" exclaimed the deacon, elevating is eyebrows, "been whipped?" "Ye-e-es," sobbed the boy. .

demeanor, and John went home to enter his

omplaint, and told his father that the mis-

"And did ye let a woman whip ye?" shout Burgess—B. G. McCreary. Council—James J. Wills, Alexander Spangler, David War ren, George A. Barnshaw, William H. Culp, Wm. F. Baker. Clerk—Jeremiah Culp. Tytessurer—Samuel B d the old leacon. "Ye-e-es. I couldn't help it."

Well, John, you little rascal, you go school to morrow, and if Miss — undertakes plant." to whip ye again, you just pitch in; don't let a woman whip ye if ye can help it. Don't take any stick to strike with, but ye may strike, scratch, bite and kick as much as you have a mind to."

The next day the boy went to school, and impoldence by the permission given by his father, was soon brought before the tribunal of violated rules. The teacher undertook to correct him, and he did as his father had told him. The result was that John got a most unmerciful trouncing and was thoroughly subdued. When he went home he went to his father, crying-

"Well, dad, I got an awful bad licking to-"What!" exclaimed the old deacon, ve let that woman whip ye again?" "Ye-e-cs," whimpered John, "I kicked her, and struck her, and fit all I could, but she

lammed me orfully.

and wiser boy.

"Ah!" chuckled the humorous old deacon, you tarnel little fool, I knew she would, and she'll give you a trouncing every time she undertakes it, and I advise you to behave yourself in future. John began to have some perception of his father's motive, and ever after was a better

A CHILD'S IDEA OF A CHILD'S PRAYER. -Little Nellie, who was only four years old, no sooner saw work laid aside than she ran to her mother's knee and claimed a seat there.-Mrs. Lee lifted her to her lap, and went on busily thinking of her duties and cares, while she rocked herself and Nellie to and fro. For a time Nellie amused herself very qui etly by winding a string in and out through her fingers; but presently she began talking to herself in a low tone-"When I say my prayers, God says, 'Hark! angels, while I

hear a little noise." Her mother asked her what noise was that. keeping very still for a moment,)

Amen." street, every Monday evening.

Gettysburg Lodge. No. — I. U. G. T.—In Odd Fellows'
Hall, every Friday evening.

Cuyugas Tribe, No. 31, I. O. R. M.—In McConaughy's
Hall, every Friday evening.

Post No. 9, G. A. R.—In McConaughy's Hall, every Mondays are in the control of the c have ever thought how wonderful it is that God always hears their prayers. He is surrounded by thousands and thousands of angels, all singing and praising Him with their golden harps; and yet, through all the music and all the praises, He hears the softest prayer of a little child kneeling by the bedside.— He must be very loving and very kind to children. We should think He would sometimes forget, and be listening to the beautiful sounds in heaven instead of to the prayer of a little sevening.

German Reformed—Rev. W R. H. Destrich. Services

Sabbath morning and evening, & Wednesday evening.

Gathotic—Rev. Joseph Ball. Services 1st, 3d and 5th

Sabbatha, morning and afternoon.

United Presbyterian.—Without a pastor. No regular child. But He never does. There is never too much singing or too many praises there for Him to hear a little girl's noise. Do you not wonder that children do not pray to Him

much more and much oftener than they do?-Child's Magazine. FLOWERS.-No sitting room is completely furnished without a few choice plants within to give it an air of cheerfulness, with their freshness and fragrance. Almost every article of ornament and luxury costs money, but these the poorest household may enjoy at the of which will surely and speedily follow. It expanding leaves and swelling buds growing as they do to be once cherished friends in . stead of things inanimate, whose influence upon the character is ever refining and elevating, whose lessons of instruction are ever ennobling and purifying. Who that has watch-

can wonder that the French infidel, Compte le Charney, who spent months in the care and study of a delicate flowering plant, was led by its influence to believe in its Maker? They are among the available means that have been placed within reach of mothers and sisters for rendering home attractive to its inmates, and holding them within its walls, leading them into the higher walks of refinement and purity which those who love the beautiful pursue. The lessons which they may teach by means of them cannot be forgotten, even though the pathway in after life

nay lie among thorns. - Christian Freeman BASE BALL. -Base ball clubs are all the rage now-a-days. Our friend "Jeems" thought of attaching himself to the Quaker City Club. and would doubtless have sent in his name had it not been for the fact that his friend John has now an eye draped in mourning, caused by catching the ball on his peeper instead of in his hands, and hearing a colloquy between an enthusiastic admirer and player of the game of base ball, and a gent whose regard for his personal comfort led him to eschew such un-

ruly sports, as he termed them: What is the matter with your finger? "Struck with a ball and drove up, but it is noble game," was the reply. "Precisely—and your thumb is useless, is it

"Yes, struck with a ball and broken." That finger joint?" A ball struck it. No better game to improve a man's physical condition—strengthens one's sinews." "You walk lame; that foot, isn't it?"

out of a player's hand and hit my knec-pan.-He had the innings." "One of your front teeth is gone." "Knocked out by a ball—an accident." "Your right hand and your nose have been

eeled-how's that?" "Slipped down at second base—only a mer wratch." "And you like this kind of fun?" "Glory in it, sir. It is the healthiest game in the world, sir.'

which lay on the table, put them on his nose, and turning to the looking-glass, said, "Tianfipresentation; but the doctor recovered, and "I think they do," replied the landlord, upbraided the Rev. Peter with such a breach of friendship, saying, "You looked for my death." "No, no, doctor," said Peter, "you

WHOLE NO. 3469.

WORTH, BETTER THAN SHOW. A young oriental prince was visiting at the castle of a duke in one of the finest counties in England. He looked from the window into the beautiful garden, and inhaled the fragrance which was wafted towards him by the gentle breath of June.

"What exquisite perfume," he cried; "bring sense. See you you stately stalk, bearing on its shaft those georgeous lilies, whose snowy petals are veined with blood red lines and with violet shade; that is undoubtedly the plant I seek.'

They brought him the curious lily of Africa. "Its odor is nauseating," he said; "but bring me that flower of a hne so much deeper and richer than even the beautiful roses of my own fair land. See how it glows like flame! Surely a rich odor should distil from that regal

It was a dahlia, and its scent was even less agreeable than that of the lily. "Can it be, then, the large white blossoms clustered on youder bush, or the blue cups or the neighboring shrub?" he asked. No, the snowball and the campanula proved alike scentless. Various plants yielded their odorless buds or broad-spreading petals for nspection. But he found not what he sought.

said: "for so showy a bloom should at least charm the nostril as well as the eye." "Faugh!" It was a marigold. At length they placed in his hand a wee brown blossom. "So unpretending a thing as this cannot surely be that for which I seek," exclaimed

"Surely it must be that golden ball," he

the prince with a vexed air; "this appears to be nothing better than a weed." He cautiously lifted it to his face. "Is it possible?" he cried. "Is it really this mobtrusive brown weed which gives forth so precious an odor? Why, it hangs over the whole garden, and comes fanning in at my will of the conqueror whether the defeated instance; the clamor that has been raised

purity. What is the name of this little dar-"Precisely that, your highness," answered his attendant; "this flower is called the 'mignonette, the little darling." "Wonderful! wonderful!" repeated the asonished prince, placing it in his bosom. "Thus your highness perceives," remarked his tutor, gravely, "that the humble and un-

pretending often exhale the most precious virtues."-Little Pilgrim. THE SECRET OF SPURGEON'S EFFICIENCY. Spurgeon's efficiency is said to lie in his adself, but inspires others to work with all their might. It is said that a commercial firm in London were so impressed with his administrative ability that they offered him \$15,000 a "A little girl's noise. Then the angels will year to embark his influence in their enterdo just so (shutting her mouth very tight and prise. He manages a church of 3,800 members, a theological seminary of 100 students, publishes a monthly magazine and a weekly sermon, has just issued a hymn book, and is isn't this a sweet mought? I wonder it the children who read this story of little Nellie about to establish an orphan asylum. He has an independent belligerent, the territory thus ter.] And it is now held by one of the most infused this spirit of work into his church.-Six hundred young men go out every Sunday to preach wherever they can get a hearing .-Prayer meetings are held in fifty or more places every evening. A Bible class of 300

oung men is conducted by one of the elders. Mrs. Barlett, a member of this church, has a class of nine hundred, the average attendance being seven hundred, which at inception, numbered only three. Success, in religious as well as secular enterprises, is generally proportionate to the amount of well directed effort. If we would reap, we must sow. The most shining abilities cannot dispense with active labors.

A SHARP REJOINDER.—It is related that a recent dinner at the Merchants' Tailors' School, London, Mr. Disraeli made a speech to the effect that American politics were no guide to those of England. "America," he said, "was a colony, and had no great national traditions to keep her straight, as we have; and then, of course, she had boundless lands," &c. Mr. Adams, the American Minister, was expense of a little pleasant care, the reward sitting opposite to him. Mr. Disraeli declares in private that he never saw him. Be that as is a constant source of delight to watch the it may, Mr. Adams got up, and with much dignity, but evident annoyance, said that "if America was a colony, then she had the traditions of the mother country; but if she was not a colony, but a great nation, she had the traditions of her founders, and her founders were Englishmen who left England because althe growing beauty of some tender plant they were dissatisfied with English institu-

> porting payment, till the Jew lost patience. "Vonce for all, ven vill you pay me?" said the enraged Israelite. "On the day, of Judgment," said the other.

"Vont do! dat vill be too busy a day," said the Hebrew. "Then let it be the day after," replied the A schoolbox being asked by his teacher, "Of what is the German Diet constituted?"

replied, "Sour krout, schnapps, lager beer and nix cumrous." This lad must have been cousin-german to the boy who, on being shown a picture of "Luther and the Diet of Worms," said, "Papa, I see Luther, but where are the worms that he is going to eat?" NEGRO WIF.-"Can you tell me in what

building people are most likely to catch cold!" Why, no; me stranger in de town, and an't tell dat." "Well, I will tell you; it is de bank."

"How is dat?" "Because dare are so many drafts in it!" "Dat is good; but can you tell me what nakes dare be so many drafts in it?"

"Because so many go dare to raise de wind."

A MILESIAN sergeant was drilling an awk ward squad of recruits one day, and was vainly trying to impress on them the importance of stepping off with the left foot at the com-"No. It's the the the well, a bat flew that command, several of the inattentive, reput him in a towering passion, and he shouted:

the right fut!"

which of the two strange horses in the stable in this District—that the Constitution of the Dr. Dosey was ill; his friend, the Rev. saddled both animals, and brought them to the the appearance of ign orance in his business, he Peter Quick, applied to the patron for the next door. The traveler pointed out his own

"That's my nag." was the other gentlem an's."

"Astrius," as id a good natured father to his Why, then, talk about the Constitution regulating hopeful, "I did not know until to day lating the action of Congress in a prevince, in a Territory, in a conquered State, whether conquered from a legitimate State or an illement it at the ill me."

SPEECH OF THADDEUS STEVENS On the Supplementary Reconstruction Hill, adopted by the House of Repre-sentatives, Tuesday, July 9th.

MR STRUENS, of Pennsylvania, closed the of the blame for the acts of the President since Congress adjourned, may be directed to Congress, in using improper language in the bill, me, I pray you, the flower that so delights my and that was owing to an indistinct knowllately in rebellion were conquered territory. and subject to this nation as conquered teritory; and if we had treated them accordtrouble in reconstructing this Government upon the principles of the admission of new States, but we were not all perfectly prepared for it in our understanding of the laws of nations, nor is it wonderful that we should have

been thus wandering in our views. I will state what I suppose to have been the machinery of a government, both of a na. ional government and of a State under that national government, and they raised large als that I have method their pretensions. We, at armies to defend their pretensions. We, at armies to defend their pretensions we. the period when we declared against them the Supreme Court of the blockade, admitted them to be, not an independent nation, but an independent belligerent, rising above the rank of insurrectionists, and that a man who has murdered a thousand entitled to all the privileges and subject to all men, who has robbed a thousand widows and the liabilities of an independent belligerent.—

of war. In short, there could be no doubt of the fact. window like the very breath of health and party should be treated merely as a vanquished against the Mexican government for the her nation, or whether we should, in addition, punish them as individuals for the violation of

some gentlemen maintain here. nation or an independent belligerent? When sickly humanity here which I dare not no more to say in regard to this matter than a have said enough to explain my views on the corporal of militia. He is to do just what the subject, and now I ask for a vote on the queslegislative power orders him to do, and he can tion. [Applause.] I withdraw the motion do nothing else. A great deal is said about the President as

acting Commander-in-Chief of the Army .--Until he was superseded in his authority by Congress I have no fault to find in his maintaining military rule in the South. But he assumed to exercise legislative powers; he as- see what the bulk of this amount of gold would sumed to establish governments; he assumed be if it were all melted and run together. to appoint civil officers; he assumed that Pure gold is more than nineteen times as these conquered provinces should come back at heavy as water, and a cubic foot of water once to the enjoyment of all the rights of loyal States under the Constitution, and be entitled cubic foot of gold would weigh then over prior to their rebellion. Now, sir, as I said the duty of the Commander-in-Chief? If Con-

to do? Congress orders that army to go there. officers do? They pass ne acts of legislation; they go there and order the troops when to mointed as agents of Congress. To be sure the of either New York or Pennsylvania. original bill provided a military supervision simply, and we had intended to fellow it up hands of civilians. That is what I should riding in a stage-coach, with several other pashave been disposed to do now (and I had prepared a bill with that view), using the military

gress, and neither the President nor any other Now, sir, it being reduced, I think, to a who had become disgusted with his fellow anything but what Congress commands. plain proposition that Congress is the congress silliness and pomposity, put his power that can reconstruct and reclaim these head out of the window and said: "Driver, outlying States, the President had no right to hold on. This blamed fool has lost his hat! call upon the Attorney General or any other This was perfectly intelligible to the driver mand "march." The very next time he gave officer of the Government to interfere in any manner in such reconstruction. There is but cruits stepped off with the wrong foot. This one appeal, and that is either to the agents appointed by Congress or to Gongress. It has "Oh, ye blag-gards, didn't I tell ye that the been well decided in Dorr's case that all power right fut wasn't the right fut? The left fut's on this subject is vested in Congress. But, sir, we need not look to any such decision. It ought to be known before this time by the An Irish hostler was sent to the stable to President of the United States—it is known, I bring out a traveler's horse; but not knowing trust, by the scholars in every colored school belonged to the traveler, and wishing to avoid | United States does not apply to any Territory. The States are parties to the Constitution 1 they the property only of that substantive power of that power bound up by the Constitution, well," said Put, "but I did not know which and that power slone is governed by the Sonstitution, but does not extend for any purpose into any Territory or conquered province.

that has any right to interfere on to may one word on the subject. If you wish to pusish the malefactors for violated majority, that is another matter. Possibly you might do no through your courts of justice. At least you might attempt it, but I do not suppose you can do it. But there is one thing clear: that territory, not being yet declared by Congress debate, saying: I confess that a small portion to be in a state of peace or restoration, is under the military authority of the Government, and any tribunal constituted by the military authority, any military tribunal, and courtmartial can try any one of those who belonged. edge of the country for which we were legis to the belligement forces. Jefferson Davis, or lating. If we had all agreed, that the States any man of the army of the confederacy conquered by us, is this day liable to trial by mili tary tribunal and to sentence. Mr. Speaker, while I would not be bloody minded, yet if I ingly, we should have had but very little had my way I would long ago have organized a military tribunal under military power, and I would have put Jefferson Davis and all the members of his cabinet on trial for the murders at Andersonville, the murders at Salisbury, the shooting down our prisoners of war in cold blood. Every man of them is responsible for those crimes. It was a mockery to our real condition. The nation was afflicted try that wicked fellow Wirz, and make him with a civil war, which for a time was an in responsible for acts which the confederate surrection, which divided its sway. Some cabinet was guilty of. Of course they should twelve million of inhabitants, claiming that be condemned. Whether they should be they no longer belonged to this Union, set up executed afterward I give no opinion. I an independent government. They formed all | would carry out such punishment as, in my judgment, the justice of the country required. I would carry it out through the legal tribunnational government, and they raised large als that I have mentioned, and which are as

my view exactly of

As to the question

I may be said how we would treat the confederate States of America? Just as Congress

chooses. They are our property; their citizens

are our subjects. Their lives, their liberties

laws of war, and the laws of itemanity. There is no other ware on easily there is no branch

Government, except what I have mentioned,

the Government; there is no power in the .

ato majors to the depresse will of this body, always controlled by the laws of nations, the

orphans, who has burned down a thousand The nations of Europe so treated them. We houses, escaped well if, owning \$100,000, he so treated them in our dealings with prisoners is fined \$50,000 as a punishment and to repair his ravages. I said before that I was not in favor of sanguinary punishment. I trust, in We were, then, at war as two independent saying that, that I need not be supposed to nations; and it depended merely upon the condemn them when they are necessary. For roic execution of murderers and pirates [applause], this clamor finds no favor with me.the sovereign rights of the nation. We con- I think that while they have gone far enough quered. What did we conquer? We con- (though not half as far as they might be justiquered the confederate government. We confided in going,) yet there is no law nor policy quered a government that had been erected under heaven, and no sense of justice that and maintained by those who declared that | will condemn the great, heroic, much-endurthey owed no allegiance to the Government | ing man who for six years has been hunted of the United States. For these conquered with a reward upon his head, has been driven rebels to maintain that they had any rights from one end of his empire to another until under a Constitution which they had thus re- he got to the very borders, who has no parpudiated and attempted to destroy, and that allel in history that I know of, except it be the States which had been arrayed in hostility William of Orange who was driven from isto the nation were still States within this land to island, and from sand patch to sand ministrative ability. He not only works him- Union, as asserted to day by the gentleman patch, by just about as bloody a persecutor as from Wisconsin [Mr. Eldridge], seems to me a was to be found in Maximilian when he de bald absurdity. Yet that was the doctrine of creed that every man warring against him the President. That is the doctrine which should be shot down without further trial. am not going to shrink from saying that Under military law we treated them as conthink such punishment proper. I do not say, quered provinces. What is the law with re- nor-do I ask that anybody should be exegard to provinces conquered from a foreign cuted in this country. There has got to be a you conquer territory from a foreign nation or along side of for fear I might catch it. [Laughconquered is governed by military power by liberal and enlightened gentlemen in the the Commander-in-chief of the Army, being country-I mean Gerrit Smith-that we should in this case the President, until the legislative even pay a portion of the damages inflicted power of the nation shall have spoken and on the rebels, and pay a portion of the rebel directed what laws shall govern. But the debt. [Laughter.] I shall come some day moment the legislative power of the nation to have an argument with Horace Greeley interposes, the military authority ceases to about that, and he will explain it; therefore have sway, and the Commander-in-Chief has I need not say anything further. I believe I

tion, I think

ABOUT GOLD.—The amount of gold at pres ent in existence is estimated by a correspondent of the New York Evening Post at \$5, 950,000,000 in value. It may be of interest to weighs a thousand ounces avoirdupois. A o all the privileges which they had possessed 19,000 ounces avoirdupois, and every such ounce of fine gold is worth more than eighteen before, nothing of this kind came within the dollars; so that the whole cubic foot of gold power of the Commander-in-Chief. What is would be worth a little more than a third of a million of dollars. A cubic yard of solid gold gress sends an army to quell the Indian war in | would be worth twenty-seven times as much Nebraska, what is the Commander-in-Chief as that, or over nine million dollars, and 600 cubic yards would contain somewhat more It raises and equips the army. What do the than the \$5,950,000,000 in the world. These 600 cubic yards would be contained within a room of about five yards high eight yards wide charge and when to retreat; they drill them; and sixteen yards long, say a good sized parhey put them through military exercises. But lor or store of moderate size. "But," says one, they can do no act that looks like regulating "gold is so malleable that even this small bulk money from a Jew, kept promising and post- the object of the war or the object with which of it would gild over the whole earth." But the army is sent there. Why, sir, the Consti- he either over-estimates the malleability of tution of the United States makes express gold or under-estimates the size of the earth. reservation of all such power to Congress. It It takes 1,280,000 leaves of the thinnest gold expressly declares that Congress shall have foil to make an inch in thickness, or about power "to make rules for the Government and fifteen million and a third to make a foot, or regulation of the land and naval forces." The 46,000,000 to the yard. A cubic yard of gold, Executive has nothing to do with it; the ju-then could be beaten out so as to cover 46, diciary have nothing to do with it. Congress 000,000 square yards—somewhat less than ten is the only and the controlling power. Con- thousand acres, for there are 4840 square yards gress has enacted the rules and articles of war. to the acre. Then, as there are 640 acres to the Could the President of the United States in- square mile, the whole 660 cubic yards of gold terfere with those? Could he add new arti- could be beaten out so as to cover about ten cles, new rules, new regulations? Certainly thousand square miles. That is, a tract only not. The military officers that were sent as a hundred miles square, less than the extent commanders in the States were simply ap of Vermont, and a little more than one fifth

A good story is told of a certain Colonel in the late war. The Colonel aforesaid was outside the coach. Putting his head out of the simply as a police and appointing civilians coach window he exclaimed, in a stentorian to reconstruct. But if Congress chooses to voice: "Charioteer, pause! I have lost my take officers of the army and assign them to chapeau." The driver paid no heed to the this duty, they then become the agents of Congress, and neither the President nor any other officer under him has a right to interfere or do

STAY, "Who's there?" said Robinson on e cold winter night, disturbed in his repose by some one imention at the street door.

"What do you want ? "Want to stay here all night.

"Queen tests of yours, sin's it? but stay there, all states, was the benevolent rejoinder. A PEDAGOGUE Was about to flog a pupil for Laving said he was a fool, when the hoy crisc out-"Oh, don't! don't! I won't call you se any more! I'll never day sahat I think sealin

"My German triped, box, box, box, yes been married?" been married well, dis is a thing you believe don't like to talk about; but ven I does. It seems to join

es never vas." WOOD a year. A LITTLE girl receptly, called as a relinear in

police court, being