HARPER, McPHERSON & BUEHLER,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS,
Baltimore street, between the Court-house and Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Wednesday afternoon, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates. A liberal deduction will be made to persons 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 SENTINEL is one-half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.

JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed, and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style will be printed at short notice. Terms, CASH.

The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXVII. NO. 40. GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1867. WHOLE NO. 3472.

Professional Cards, &c.

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other Business entrusted to his care.
Office between Fahnestock and Danner and Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [May 29, 1867.

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at his residence in the South-east corner of Centre Square.
Reference.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Pa.
May 29, 1867.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care.
☞Office at his residence in the three story building opposite the Court House. [Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

CLAIM 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, 1867. Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.

D. McCONAUGHY, *Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Claim Agent.* Office on Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, one door west of Buehler's Drug Store.
During the session of the Senate he will attend at his office on Saturdays, and has also made arrangements that his clients and their business will at all times receive 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, as well as loans, collections and investments.
April 18, 1867.—6m

J. P. CLARKSON. C. VAN SCHAACK.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 82 Dearborn Street,
P. O. Box, 711. 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 in Baltimore street, two doors above the *Compiler* Office.
Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

DR. COOK,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
Having permanently located in Hanover, Pa., respectfully offers his professional services to the public. Special attention given to diseases of women and children.
REFERENCES.
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.
☞Office on the Square, five doors west of Carlisle st., second door from Central Hotel. [May 29, 1867.—1y

JOHN 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, 1867.

JOHN W. TIPTON, FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-East corner of the Diamond next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also an excellent assistant and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.
May 29, 1867.

SURVEYOR AND LICENSED CONVEYANCER. The undersigned, having taken out a Conveyancer's License, will, in connection with the office of COUNTY SURVEYOR, attend to the
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 attended to and charges reasonable. Post office address, Fairfield, Adams Co., Pa. J. S. WITHEROW.
May 29, 1867.—1y

OH! YES! OH! YES!!

THE undersigned having taken out an Auctioneer'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 satisfaction. ☞Charges will be very moderate, and satisfaction guarantied in all cases. Address—
HIRAM ALBERT,
Clearspring, York Co. Pa.
May 29, 1867.—tf,

Insurance.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY.

THE FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF YORK, PENNA.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Penn'a. in 1864.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$100,000 00
CAPITAL PAID IN	40,000 00
AVAILABLE ASSETS	52,974 17

INSURANCE can be made in this Company at as low rates as are consistent with the security of the Company and the parties insured, and on as accommodating terms as with any Company in the country.
No premium notes are taken and consequently no assessments will be made on its Policies.
This being an inland Company, no risks will be taken in the large cities.
More than half of the entire stock is owned by its Officers and Directors, which is a guarantee that its affairs will be so managed as to make it a safe medium for insurance.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid without any delay.
Applications made through the Post Office, from any part of the country, will meet with immediate attention.
Office in the corner-room, Second Story of HARTMAN'S BUILDING, Centre Square, York, Pa,
President—HENRY WELSH.
Vice President—DAVID E. SMALL.
Directors,
Philip A. Small, John A. Weiser.
M. B. Spahr, Geo. W. Ilgenfritz.
Charles A. Morris, W. H. Kurtz, (of C)
John F. Spangler, Lewis Carl,
David E. Small.
Treasurer—Charles Weiser.
Secretary—T. Kirk White.
HENRY A. PICKING, *Agent*, Gettysburg,
F. N. W. BOWER, " York Springs.
June 26, 1867.—3m

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
INSURES PERSONS OF ANY AGE OR OCCUPATION AGAINST DEATH EITHER FROM
DISEASE OR ACCIDENT,
AT LOWEST CASH RATES.

ALL life policies of this Company are payable at the age of 80; so that a man may enjoy the benefit of his investment in his old age, if his life is protracted beyond four score years.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

OFFICERS:
Lewis L. Houpt, *President.*
S. P. Darlington, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
Directors.—Lewis L. Houpt, Samuel C. Palmer, W. W. Kurtz, H. G. Leisenring, James Shields, J. E. Kingsley, James M. Conrad, John Bingham, Thomas K. Peterson, John A. Wright.
Apply to
HENRY A. PICKING, Esq., Gettysburg,
Agent for Adams County.
☞General Office,
432 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Aug. 21.—3m

Marble Yards.

CANNON'S
MARBLE WORKS
CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND EAST MIDDLE ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK EXECUTED IN THE FINEST STYLE OF THE ART.
May 29, 1867—tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.
MEALS & BRO.
In East York Street, Gettysburg, Pa. Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, SUCH AS MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES MANTLES, &c., &c.
at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest.—☞Give us a call. Produce taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

SELLING OFF!

THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL
SALE FOR 1867,
OF
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,
COMMENCES MONDAY, JULY 2D AND WILL BE CONTINUED 40 DAYS.

Our whole Summer Stock Marked Down,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
and from 30 to 50 per cent. less than regular prices, our object being to turn into cash Goods that would otherwise lie on our shelves, and *to make room for the largest Stock of Fall Goods we have ever had.*

MARK THE PRICES!

French Lawns from 22 to 35 cents.
Mozambiques from 20 to 30 cents.
Mohair Lustres from 25 to 40 cents.
Wool Delaines from 40 to 70 cents
Alpacas from 35 to 70 cents.
1,000 yds. Delaines from 22 to 28 cents.
5,000 yds. Calicoes from 8 to 16 cents.

BLEACHED MUSLINS 1 YARD WIDE FROM 12½ TO 25 CENTS.

100 doz. Cotton Hosiery from 12½ to 20 cents.
50 doz. Ladies' Gloves from 10 to 40 cents.
200 Parasols and Sun Shades less than cost.
Buttons, Trimmings, Edgings, Collars, Silk Nets, Insertions, &c., will all be sold at a great loss.
100 doz. Linen Handkerchiefs from 12½ to 25 cents.
20 doz. Hoop Skirts will be sold at half price.
Cassimeres, all wool, from 70 cents to $1 50.
Jeans, Cottonades, &c., from 18 to 40 cents—only Auction Prices, cheaper than before the war.
Tickings from 20 to 40 cents.
Sheetings, Towelings, Table Cloths, &c., marked down 40 per cent.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
QUEENS-WARE
AND
GLASS-WARE
in the County offered at New York prices. Teas from 30 to 60 cents. Full Tea Sets from $5 50 to $6 50.
A child can buy as cheap as the most experienced. Attention and civility to all are our mottoes.
DUPHORN & HOFFMAN,
N. W. Cor. of the Square.
July 24, 1867.—tf

WORTH KNOWING!
CHEAP DRY GOODS!
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
WENTZ, OVERBAUGH & CO.,
ON
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 the war.
☞They invite all to call and examine their Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞Remember their Stock is entirely new, and bought since the last
GREAT DECLINE
IN PRICES
WENTZ, OVERBAUGH & CO.
May 29 1867.—tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. L. SCHICK invites the attention of his friends and Customers to his large and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS
Comprised in part of
French Merenoes,
All Wool Poplins,
All Wool Delaines,
All Wool Plaids,
Plain Poplins,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Tamise Cloths.
Black and Colored Alpaccas,
Black Cloths an Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Cassinets,
Jeans,
Flannels of all kinds,
Gloves and Stockings
Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' FURS AND SHAWLS, as well as an abundant variety of Notions, all of which will be sold cheap for the cash
May 29, 1867. J. L. SCHICK.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AT
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 to our line under the late decline. Our stock consists in part of Plain all Wool De Laines, Challie De Laines, Calicoes, Plaids, Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, Linens, A large lot of Ladies' Balmoral Gaiters, plain and tipped Morocco Shoes.
A complete assortment of Groceries at low rates, Hardware such as Tire Iron, Spring, Shear, Blister and Cast Steels, 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.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A. SCOTT & SONS have just received another fine assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassietts, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds, for Gentlemen's wear. Also, a fine assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
Our stock has been selected with great care, and we are prepared to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. We ask the Public to give us a call and judge for themselves. We defy competition, both as to quality and price. A. SCOTT & SONS.
May 29, 1867.—tf

FINE FANCY FURS.
CHAS. A. HERPICH,
497 *Broadway* & 37 *Maiden Lane, N. Y.*
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER
and
SHIPPER OF
FURS.
Offers his large and well selected stock of fine Furs, in all styles, at lowest manufacturer's prices.
Highest price paid
SHIPPING FURS.
Send for circular. [Dec. 12, 1866—1y

LADIES' wanting a good article of Perfumery, Fancy Soap, or Hair Brushes, can be supplied at J. L. SCHICK'S.

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!

When times are hard you'd like to know
How you can save your dollars;
The way to do 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 guess
I look thread-bare and rough;
I'd like to buy my wife a dress
But can't save 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 dress
For half one cost before.

With other goods, and Hats and Shoes,
Himself he there supplied
And still has money left to use
And some to lay aside.

P. S.—See annexed List of Prices. Other goods at like reduced rates.
Muslins from 10 to 22 cents.
Calicoes from 8 to 18 cents.
French Lawns from 18 to 30 cents.
Mozambiques from 25 to 28 cents.
Alpacas from 30 to 70 cents.
Delaines from 20 to 25 cents.
Hoisery, Gloves and trimmings, cheap as ever.
A full assortment of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & SHOES,
AT REDUCED PRICES AT
ROW & WOODS.
July 24, 1867.

CALL AT THE NEW STORE!
OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,
Gettysburg, Penn'a.
NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES!
The undersigned have opened a new Dry Goods Store, in Kendlehart's building, directly opposite the Court-house, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, and start with a splendid stock, embracing everything to be found in a first-class establishment. Bought for cash, and at the latest decline, we can offer bargains that must astonish 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 shall endeavor to deserve, what we most respectfully ask, a liberal share of public patronage.
We offer a fine assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Jeans, Cottonades, Vestings, Gloves, Suspenders, Neck Ties, and everything else in the Gentlemen's line.
For the Ladies we have SILKS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, Bereges, Lawns, Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Gloves, Parasols, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Hosiery, White Goods, with whatever else may be called for.
Also, a large stock of MUSLINS, Sheetings, Tickings, CARPETING, QUEENS-WARE, Umbrellas, Window Shades, &c., &c.
Call at the New Store, opposite the Court-house, and examine the stock, before purchasing elsewhere.
May 29, 1867. REBERT & ELLIOTT.

NEW GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
ELEGANT CALICOES
At 12 1-2 Cents,
GOOD MUSLINS
At 12 1-2 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.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
AT the south end of Main street, Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., can be found an assortment of
NEW GOODS
at reduced prices,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of all kinds; Calicoes at 10 per yard, Muslins 12½ cents per yard;
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR
proportionately cheap.
ALSO CHEAP GROCERIES,
Sugar at 10 cents per pound, and other things in proportion. Determined not to be undersold, and considering it a pleasure to show goods, we extend an invitation to all. Come and see our stock, as we believe it will be to your interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.
May 29, 1866.—3m DANNER & SHIELDS.

Carpenters and Contractors.

WM. C. STALLSMITH,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
CARPENTER & CONTRACTOR,
Keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order,
DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, CORNICE, DOOR AND WINDOW BRACKETS,
And any other Article in the Building Line.
Seasoned material constantly on hand, experienced workmen always in readiness, and work executed with dispatch.
☞Orders promptly attended to.
June 5, 1867.—tf

G. C. CASHMAN. H. H. ROWE.
CARPENTERING.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the Carpentering in the Shop formerly occupied by George Schryock, deceased. We are prepared to do any work in our line of business and as reasonable as any other establishment in Gettysburg.
We hope by a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
May 29, 1867.—tf CASHMAN & ROWE.

TO THE BUILDING COMMUNITY.
AND ALL OTHERS
WHO WISH TO IMPROVE.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he still continues the
CARPENTERING BUSINESS
at his old stand, on West street, Gettysburg, and is ready at all times to accommodate those wanting anything done in his line. He is prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material, and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced Hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.
Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
May 29, 1867. WM. CHRITZMAN.

Miscellaneous.

THE
WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Is Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and Organized in aid of the
RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE
FOR EDUCATING GRATUITOUSLY
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS,
Incorporated by the State of New Jersey,
APRIL 8th, 1867.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,
BY VIRTUE OF THEIR CHARTER,
and in
ACCORDANCE WITH ITS PROVISIONS,
will distribute
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN PRESENTS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1867,
AT PHILADELPHIA. PA.,
Or at the Institute, Riverside, N. J.

ONE PRESENT WORTH $40,000.
ONE PRESENT WORTH $20,000.
ONE PRESENT WORTH $10,000.
ONE PRESENT WORTH $5,000.
TWO PRESENTS WORTH $2,500 EACH.

And many other large presents, the whole amounting to
$300,000.

For full schedule of Presents, see circulars, sent free on application. Each Certificate of Stock is accompanied with a
BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING,
WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE.
And also insures to the holder a
PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

Any person sending us ONE DOLLAR, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive immediately a fine steel Plate Engraving, at choice from the following list, and One Certificate of Stock, insuring One Present in the GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

ONE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1.—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2.—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3.—"Old Seventy-six; or, the Early Days of the Revolution."
Any person paying TWO DOLLARS will receive either of the following fine Steel Plates, at choice, and Two Certificates of Stock, thus becoming entitled to Two Presents.

TWO DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1.—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2.—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
Any person paying THREE DOLLARS will receive the beautiful Steel Plate of
"HOME FROM THE WAR,"
and Three Certificates of Stock, becoming entitled to Three Presents.

FOUR DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
Any person paying FOUR DOLLARS shall receive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of
"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"
and Four Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Four Presents.

FIVE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
Any person who pays FIVE DOLLARS shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of
"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"
and Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.
The Engravings and Certificates will be delivered to each subscriber at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail, post paid, or express, as may be ordered.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with Engravings	$9 50
25 shares with Engravings	23 50
50 shares with Engravings	46 50
75 shares with Engravings	69 00
100 shares with Engravings	90 00

Local AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,
Situate at Riverside, Burlington County, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.
The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN,
District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL,
Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey.
HON. W. W. WARE, New Jersey.
HENRY GORMAN, Esq.,
Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, Esq.,
Of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.
GENTLEMEN:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise to eminent legal authority, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors of the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.
Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.,
Address all letters and orders to
GEO. A COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Receivers for the Washington Library Co.
JOHN R. TURNER, Gettysburg.
Aug. 7.—2m.

JUST PUBLISHED,
NEW WORK ON SINGING.
BASSINI'S
Twenty Melodic Exercises,
IN FORM OF
SOLFEGGIOS FOR SOPRANO OR MEZZO SOPRANO VOICES,
INTENDED AS
Studies to acquire the Art of Singing.

"These exercises were composed to be used simultaneously with his system, "THE ART OF SINGING," or with any *other method* for the cultivation of the voice, and will take the place of CONCONE'S SOLFEGGIOS; being more melodious and better adapted for teaching.
"Some of these exercises are specially beautiful as well as useful, a mingling of the *dulce et utile*, which secures the interest as well as the improvement of the student. The various styles developed in these exercises render them invaluable in an educational point of view, as they tend to enlarge the intelligence and the appreciation, and at the same time form the taste of the pupil. They must be studied carefully with reference to the innumerable marks of expression and forms of ornamentation. Upon the minute accuracy with which these are accomplished depends the actual scoring advancement of the pupil; any evasion or slurring in these respects is time and effort utterly wasted, while, on the other hand, a close and patient investigation, and a minutely faithful execution of them, will give unexpected power and facility, and open to the student the means and resources by which great artists produce their most brilliant and profound effects.—*Watson's Art Journal.*

IN TWO VOLUMES.
Price, each, in Boards, Retail..... $2 50
do do in Cloth, Retail..... 3 00
A Sample Copy sent by Mail, post-paid, on receipt of Wholesale Price, $1.60.
Published by WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, New York.
Publishers and dealers in Music, and manufacturers of FLUTES, FIFES, FLAGEOLETS, &c. Send for catalogue of prices.
July 3, 1867.—$12.

The Star and Sentinel.

THE PEACHES.

When Summer flowers begin to fade,
And Summer leaves begin to fall,
One here, one there; in juicy strength,
The peaches redden on the wall.
And so, indeed, hot youth being past,
Our lives should show their fruit fall fast.

The peaches redden on the wall,
Hiding in hollow cells of green,
Where plated leaves hang thick about,
And scarce permit them to be seen.
And so, in truth, good deeds should be,
Concealed in sweet humility.

The peaches redden on the wall,
Close set upon low branching trees;
And any hand may easy touch
The gifts the eye thus easy sees.
And so with us 'tis well for each
To keep within the other's reach.

The peaches redden on the wall;
They take the kisses of the sun,
The joy-tears of the flying cloud,
The darkness when the day is done.
And thus, well used, the changing hour
Will help us to a larger power.

The peaches redden on the wall,
To drop when chilly winds shall blow;
But careful hands are swift to stay
Their fragrant lives from ending so.
And surely thus a Hand will save
The good from falling in the grave.

The peaches redden on the wall—
But look up higher overhead,
Where all the vastness of the sky
With faintest, calmest blue is spread.
And what is that from where we stand
But blue mist hiding Fatherland?

The peaches redden on the wall,
Though night's dark curtain drips with dew;
The white stars show themselves, and shine
Through mounded cloud and hovering blue.
And oh, to feel "past fruit and tree,
The Lights of home shine forth for me!"

[From the Little Corporal.

COUNSEL TO BOYS.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

I once startled a young man, without at all intending it. He had written to ask my advice as to the propriety of studying the law; and I asked him, in return, "Do you think our country is in present need of any more lawyers?" I have forgotten the terms of his response; but it clearly implied that I had asked a very strange if not an irrelevant question. I think he regarded my query as a sarcasm; yet I was never more sober and earnest.

It is doubtless desirable that there should be good lawyers—honest, capable, judicious—and such lawyers may achieve honor and wealth as worthily and usefully as tho' they grew corn or shod horses; and yet, the demand for good lawyers is one easily satisfied, and likely to be still further restricted as the mass of men become wiser, more intelligent, and upright. If every one should become a lawyer, no matter how good, the human race would be in peril of starving to death.

Our current system of higher education tends directly to overcrowd the three pursuits which are popularly designated "*the* professions."—A boy who has mastered the quantum of mathematics, with the "little Latin and less Greek," which secure him a college diploma, generally feels that his learning (?) would be wasted on a farm or in any mechanical or manufacturing pursuit—that he might as well have saved his time and money, unless he shall aspire to become a Doctor of Law, Physic, or Divinity. Hence, "the professions" are enormously overcrowded, and their votaries too often unemployed or underpaid. There are New England townships of no more than four hundred families, few or none of them wealthy, which have six to eight distinct religious societies, each of them requiring its separate house of worship and clergyman. And the newest village of twenty to forty cabins, on the western verge of civilization bears concurrent testimony, in the plethora of its lawyers and doctors, to the overcrowding, throughout our country, of "the professions." We are not a learned nor yet a cultivated community; yet the proportion of our entire population which is diverted from productive industry to the so called intellectual vocations, is exceeded in Italy alone.

We cannot all be farmers; nor is it desirable that we should be. There is a more urgent need in our country of "captains of industry" in other departments, especially those of manufacturing and mining. If there were to-day one hundred thousand young men in the Union thoroughly qualified to direct operations in these departments—to convert wool, cotton, flax, etc., into serviceable fabrics at the smallest cost of labor, and to detect, trace, value, open and work mineral veins and others deposits with the accuracy of Science and the prescience of Genius, there would very soon be room and work for all. While, therefore, I judge the farmer's life, on the whole, preferable to any other, as affording the surest promise of competence, comfort, and freedom from torturing anxiety, I do not urge nor wish all my readers to become farmers. An engineer who locates and levels a railroad so as to save ten thousand days' work in constructing it, is just as truly a working man, and essentially a producer of wealth, as though he wielded a spade or followed the plow. For the narrow vision which recognizes workers only in those who live by muscular effort, I have a pity which is allied to contempt.

But I say this, emphatically, to every youth who values his own peace of mind and perfect self-respect, "*Choose some pursuit wherein your livelihood will in no considerable degree be dependent on other men's good opinions.*" Other things being equal, this is of the highest moment. You may say that a great soul, strong in its conscious rectitude of purpose, should be unaffected by the ebb and flow of popularity; but can you fancy that the pastor, abruptly dismissed by the society he has given the best twenty years of his life to build up—dismissed, very probably, because of his resistance to some gust of popular passion, some ostentatious display of popular vice, which it was his simple duty to withstand—does not feel the injustice, the ingratitude? He would be more than human *not* to feel it, even though compassion should, after the first flush, be stronger than indignation. I exhort you, young friends, as the corner-stone of a life of manly, useful endeavor, to choose some pursuit wherein your success will in the smallest degree be dependent on popular approbation. Secure your livelihood by this—since no one has yet refused to buy a farmer's wheat or beans, in order to reprobate his religious or political opinions—and then give such time or means as you can spare to the instruction and admonition of your fellows.

An exchange says a countryman, giving his evidence in court, was asked by the counsel if he was born in wedlock.

"No, sir," he replied, "I was born in Schenectady."

SILENT SORROW.

Speak not a word to break the spell
That binds a heart in silent sorrow.
No one can know of grief so well
As he who hears a funeral knell
And thinks of many a lonely morrow.

No one can share the weight of grief
That bows the form of all who bear it,
No sigh or tears can give relief,
No smiles bring joy, however brief,
Or linger on the lips that wear it.

No comfort can a friend impart
In words, however kindly spoken;
No hands can dry the tears that start
From the chilled fountains of the heart,
When once the crystal bowl is broken.

But from each calmer, holier thought
Can we alone our comfort borrow,
We find it soonest when untaught;
Joy comes to us again unsought,
And we forget our silent sorrow.

THE CHAMELEON AND PORCUPINE.

A FABLE.

A chameleon once met a porcupine, and complained that he had taken great pains to make friends with everybody, but, strange to say, he had entirely failed, and could not now be sure that he had a friend in the world.

"And by what means," said the porcupine, "have you sought to make friends?"

"By flattery," said the chameleon. "I have adapted myself to all I met; humored the follies and foibles of every one. In order to make people believe that I like them I have imitated their manners, as if I considered them models of perfection. So far have I gone in this that it has become a habit with me, and now my very skin takes the hue and complexion of the thing that happens to be nearest.—Yet all this has been in vain, for everybody calls me a turn-coat, and I am generally considered selfish, hypocritical, and base."

"And no doubt you deserve all this," said the porcupine. "I have taken a different course, but I must confess that I have as few friends as you. I adopted the rule to resent every injury, nay, every encroachment upon my dignity. I would allow no one even to touch me without sticking into him one or more of my sharp quills. I determined to take care of number one; and the result has been, that while I have vindicated my rights, I have created a universal dislike. I am called old Touch-me-not, and if I am not as much despised, I am even more disliked than you, Sir Chameleon."

A FACT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—The origin of the portrait for the Goddess of Liberty upon our coins is of great interest. Mr. Spencer, the inventor of Spencer's lathe, used by the American Bank Note Company, was the artist who cut the first die for our American coin. He cut an exact medallion of Mrs. Washington, the wife of General Washington, and the first few coins were struck with her portrait. When General Washington saw them he was displeased, and requested the figure to be removed. Mr. Spencer altered the features a litle, and putting a cap upon its head, called it the Goddess of Liberty. If future artists will bear this in mind, they will always take Mrs. Washington's portrait for their guide when wishing to produce the goddess.

USELESS MONEY.—A witticism by a distinguished member of the bar, Sergeant B., is going the rounds of the London clubs. Sergeant B. and Sergeant M. met in the robing-room of Westminster, when the latter bitterly complained of the amount of work which he was saddled with, declaring that it was killing him. "Why, then," said B., "do you work so hard? Give up some of your practice—you have made a lot of money, you know?" "Yes," replied M., "but I have got into a groove and cannot get out of it." "A groove!" retorted B.; "yes a groove of love of money. But, remember, M., you cannot take your money with you when you die, and if you could, in your case, it would be useless, for it would be melted in a minute or two."

☞Old Gov. Stuyvesant, some years after the British took possession of New York, appeared before the Governor, (Carteret,) with a complaint that he was annoyed by men and boys bathing in front of his house in a nude state. Gov. Carteret assured him it should be stopped; but happening to recollect, said: "Why, Governor, your house is at some distance from the river, how can it incommode the ladies of your family?" "Vy, you see," said old Peter, shaking his cane, "mine gals have got a spy-glass."

"THE DEVIL TO PAY."—This phrase doubtless originated in a printing-office, on some Saturday night's settlement of wages.

"John," says the publisher to the book-keeper, "how stands the cash account?"

"Small balance on hand, sir."

"Let's see," rejoined the publisher, "how far that will go towards satisfying the hands."

John begins to figure arithmetically; so much due to Potkins, so much to Typus, so much to Grubble, and so on, through a dozen dittos. The publisher stands aghast.

"Here is not money enough, by a jugful."

"No, sir; and, besides, there is *the devil to pay.*"

DRAWING AN INFERENCE.—An English clergyman remarked to a servant who had been a long time in his service—"John, you have been a long time with me; I dare say you are able to preach a sermon as well as I." "Oh, no, sir," said John; but many an inference have I drawn from yours." "Well," said the clergyman, "I will give you a text out of Job; let me hear what inference you will make from it; "And the asses snuffed up the east wind." "Well," replied John, "the only inference that I can draw is this, that it would be a long while before they would grow fat upon it."

GOING AHEAD.—An Englishman and a Yankee were disputing, when the former sneeringly remarked—

"Fortunately the Americans can go no farther than the Pacific shore."

The Yankee scratched his prolific brain for an instant, and thus replied—

"Why, good gracious! They are already levelling the Rocky Mountains and carting the dirt out West. I had a letter last week from my cousin, who is living two hundred miles west of the Pacific shore, on made land!"

☞A witness, in a case of assault, was asked by the junior counsel:

"How far were you, sir, from the parties when the alleged assault took place?"

"Four feet five inches and a half," was the prompt reply.

"Ah," fiercely demanded the lawyer, "how came you to be so exact as all that?"

"Because," said the witness, very coolly, "I expected some confounded fool would ask me, and I went and measured it."

☞A surgeon, who was bald, was on a visit to a friend's house, whose servant wore a wig. After bantering him a considerable time, the doctor said: "You see how bald I am, and yet I don't wear a wig." "True, sir," replied the servant; "but an empty barn requires no thatch."

A SINGULAR RE-UNION.

A few months after the breaking out of the war in 1861, a party of four ladies and four gentlemen were dining together at Delmonico's in New York. During the dinner, in talking over the national affairs, the gentlemen, one and all, solemnly agreed to volunteer and serve during the war. The ladies were very enthusiastic, and promised to do all in their power to help the cause. They then signed a document, agreeing, if they lived through the struggle, to meet at the house of one of the ladies on a certain day, hour and year, and there relate their several experiences. The day named for the re-union was the 14th of June, 1867, when they all assembled together once more. Two of the gentlemen had been promoted on the field for bravery; one was a colonel, and the other a major.—The remaining two had both been wounded, one having lost a leg, and the other an arm.—As for the ladies, one was married to the gallant soldier who lost his leg, he having fallen in love with her while she was nursing the wounded in the hospital; another was engaged to the Colonel, and the third to the gentleman who lost his arm. The fourth young lady and the Major assured the rest that they had arranged to live single the remainder of their lives. The evening was delightfully passed in listening to the many thrilling and a few amusing adventures each had.

HOLLOW-HEARTED SENTIMENTALISM.—The following incident shows the difference between practical beneficence and maudlin sentimentalism:

Eugene Sue used to visit, almost daily, one of the most fashionable ladies of Paris, Madame de——, and hold forth, in her richly furnished boudoir, on the condition of the poor.

"Do you ever relieve their distress?" asked Madame de——, at the close of one of these harangues.

"To a trifling extent," answered Sue; "but though my gifts are always small, they are always cheerfully bestowed. I give one-fourth of my income in alms."

That afternoon, as he left the Cafe de Paris, where he had been eating a costly dinner, an apparently old woman, clad in rags, prayed for charity.

"Go away," was the stern reply.

"But I am starving—give me a single copper to purchase bread with."

"I will give you in charge to a police officer, if you thus annoy me."

"You will?" said the beggar; "and yet, Monsieur Eugene Sue, you are the man who writes about the misery of the poor—you are the workingman's champion—you are—"

"Who are you?" exclaimed Sue.

"Madame de——" was the reply, and the disguised lady left the novelist to his reflections.

☞Bill Ross is a great temperance lecturer, and at Rushville, Ill., was preaching to the young on his favorite theme. He said: "Now, boys, when I ask you a question you must not be afraid to speak right out and answer me. When you look around and see all these fine houses, farms, and cattle, do you ever think who own them all now? Your fathers own them, do they not?" "Yes, sir," shouted a hundred voices. "Well; where will your fathers be in twenty years from now?" "Dead!" shouted the boys. "That's right. And who will own all this property then?" "We will." "Right." "Now tell me, did you ever, in going along the street, notice the drunkards lounging about the saloon doors, waiting for somebody to treat them?" "Yes, sir, lots of them." "Well, where will they be in twenty years from now?" "Dead!" exclaimed the boys. "And who will be the drunkards then?" "Us boys!" Billy was thunderstruck.

☞John tells a story of Thompson and Rogers, two married bucks in New York, who wandering home late one night, stopped at what Thompson supposed was his residence, but which his companion insisted was his own house.

Thompson rang the bell lustily, when the window opened and a lady inquired what was wanting.

"Madam," inquired Mr. T., "isn't this Mr. T-Thompson's house?"

"No," replied the lady, "this is the residence of Mr. Rogers."

"Well," exclaimed Thompson, "Mrs. T-Thompson—beg your pardon—Mrs. Rogers, won't you please step down to the door and pick out Rogers, for T-Thompson wants to go home."

☞On one occasion, as the Rev. Matthew Wilkes, a celebrated London preacher, was on his way to a meeting of Ministers, he got caught in a shower in the place called Billingsgate, where there were a large number of women dealing in fish, who were using most profane and vulgar language. As he stepped under a shed in the midst of them, he felt called upon to give at least his testimony against their wickedness.

"Don't you think," said he, speaking with the greatest deliberation and solemnity, "I shall appear as a swift witness against you in the day of judgment?"

"I presume so," said one, "for the biggest rogue always turns state's evidence!"

☞Two old gentlemen of our acquaintance were complimenting each other on their habits of temperance.

"Did you ever, neighbor," said one, "see me with more than I could carry?"

"No, indeed," was the reply, "not I. But I have seen you when I thought you had better have gone twice after it."

A FELLOW coming out of a tavern one frosty morning, rather top heavy, fell on the door step; trying to regain his footing he remarked: "If it be true that the wicked stand on slippery ground, I must belong to another class, for it's more than I can do."

☞At a late Baptist anniversary, at Chicago, while the minister was speaking, a gentleman in the audience cried out: "Please stop, brother Jones! I can't hear all that these ladies and gentlemen around me are saying!" This quieted the house.

☞A regular physician being sent for by a quack, expressed his surprise on being called in on an occasion apparently trifling. "Not so trifling, either," replied the quack; "for to tell the truth, I have by mistake taken some of my own pills."

☞When Daniel Webster was a young man, about commencing the study of law, he was advised not to enter the legal profession, for it was already crowded. His reply was, "There is room enough at the top."

☞"Can you do all sorts of casting here?" said a solemn looking chap at the iron works, the other day. "Yes," said the clerk preparing for an order, "all sorts." "Well, then," replied the solemn inquirer, "I would like to have you cast a shadow." He was immediately cast out.

☞"Sam, are you one of the Southern chivalry?" "No, massa, I's one of the Southern shovelry. I shoveled dirt at the Dutch Gap Canal."

The Farmer and Housekeeper.

CANNING CORN.

Canning corn, says a writer in the *Practical Farmer*, is a feat easily enough performed. Anybody that can boil a potato may can corn. But to can corn to keep well is an accomplishment that none of our popular professional canners of fruits and vegetables have quite reached yet, but by boiling the corn five to six hours (absolutely to death), so that the best canned maize we can find has as much the character of good green corn as it has of a handful of dried pea pods—not much more so.

I worked faithfully, and always unsatisfactorily, at corn canning, through four seasons before coming to a result that in the least satisfied me. But at length I stumbled in the dark upon a plan by which I have been enabled to can corn successfully with one hour's boiling, and bring it out after one year I *know*—ten, I believe, with very near all the flavor of fresh gathered green corn.

First, boil the corn previously fifteen minutes, on the ear. This hardens the outside of the grains so that they are readily shelled.—Then the grain is dried in pans for an hour in the warm sunshine. Next move is to salt it just so much as will season it for the table, fill tin cans with it, leaving a half inch of space, put a gill or so of water into each can, seal up, leaving only an aperture the size of a large pin for the escape of gas.

Thus prepared, I place the cans in a flat-bottomed kettle, having in it enough water to reach within half an inch of the top of the cans. Then boil moderately three quarters of an hour, and with a drop of solder seal up the vent in each can as it is taken from the kettle.

Corn prepared and canned in this manner and set away in a cool place, I believe will keep perfectly sweet and good as long as it is required to keep it.

Our western savages have a method by which they preserve green corn on the cob through the winter perfectly sweet and fresh. I have not quite reached the Indians' corn secret: but by the aid and advice of "Cosmo," who has been so much among the Wyandots, Ottawas, Sacks, Foxes, Chippewas, Pawnees, and Fetons of the Burnt Wood, that he is himself half a barbarian, I have got so near to the savage practice that I think I can venture to say that green corn on the ear may be kept in good condition through the winter, and the next spring and summer, till corn comes again, by observing the following rules:

Gather the ears when the grains are fully developed, before they begin to glaze. First soak them half an hour in a salt pickle made strong enough to float an egg. Then rinse off in clean, cold water, and lay the ears in warm, clear weather on boards out in the sun, or, as well, in-doors, over a steady heat from a stove, drying gradually for ten days, until the grains are shrivelled like sugar corn, and all the moisture is dried out of the cob. Then all that is required is to pack in wooden boxes, and place where there is no dampness, and but slight atmospheric change.

When wanted for use, soak ten or twelve hours in tepid water, when the grains will be found fairly filled out, and you may have green boiled corn on the cob almost equal to that but an hour from the field.

VALUABLE HINTS FOR THE SEASON.—1. As the pastures become short and dry, your stock will betray symptoms of uneasiness. Some will pine, some will be ill-tempered, and some will become unruly. The way to remedy this is to increase the supply of food.—This may be effected indirectly by selling off a part of your stock; it may be effected directly by putting the animals into fresh pasture, or by feeding extra food, in vegetables, grain or meal, or by all these means combined. There will be a great amount of food for stock this fall. This may tempt many to try to keep too much stock. Be on your guard against this.

2. Be very careful to preserve specimens of all your ripening fruits, especially from young trees. We know some persons who have had orchards bearing several years, and who, after all, have discovered this year, for the first time, how valuable some kinds of their fruit were. A little attention to this matter now will enable you to add to your number of fruit trees judiciously.

3. Repair all leaky places in roofs; nail up all open spots in the sides of barns and sheds, and provide good shelter for stock before the heavy autumn storms occur.

4. The autumn is the best time for painting all wood that needs this protection. Paint, therefore, soon, all fences, posts, gates, sheds and buildings that need painting, whether new or old.

5. A few days since we saw a hay rack, several plows, a harrow, a cart, some ox yokes and a one-horse wagon lying out of doors. They were baking in the sun, and cracking open with exposure. Near by them was plenty of room to keep them all under good shelter. We won't tell the man's name, but we hope that when he reads this, he, and all others who have done the same thing, will put all such implements under cover.

6. Of weeds we have had an extra number and a most luxurious growth during the present year. Some weeks ago we solicited attention to this fact, and to the necessity growing out of it for extra exertions to subdue them and prevent them from going to seed.—As a large proportion of farmers are very careless in regard to the eradication of weeds, and as such carelessness will be more productive of mischief this year than it is usually, it may not be a work of supererogation to call attention to the subject once more.—Though now late, it is not yet too late to mow down or pull up these pests, and to place them in piles either for burning or for fermentation. Much better will it be, at all events, to get rid of all weed seeds not yet scattered by winds, birds, &c., even at this late period, than to give them any additional opportunity for dissemination. Thousands of these seeds may yet be destroyed in gardens and fields. Let the standing weeds be cut down and collected into piles, so as to burned or rotted, for which latter purpose the corners of fences, where there are any worm fences still in existence, or other waste places will be the most appropriate. Sprinkle over the heap some ashes or lime, if convenient to the house, and cover with a few sods. If not next year, then the year after, these rotted weeds will be of some use as manure, and all danger from the seeds either entirely or very nearly at an end.
—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

USEFULNESS OF BIRDS.—It is well known that insects are the favorite food of most kinds of birds, particularly of the smaller kind, and to encourage the increase of the feathered tribe by all possible means would doubtless result in a very considerable advantage to the farmer. Immense numbers of these useful little warblers are annually destroyed through mere wantonness and cruelty, while the farmer is continually harassed with the ravages of worms and bugs in every department of vegetation. It is from small birds we are to look for assistance against the myriads of insects whose depredations are so deleterious, to our fields and gardens, and whose numbers, if they are permitted to increase, by the extirpation of our harmless benefactors, the feathered songsters, will cut up our substance and destroy the labors of the wearied husbandman, who toils by the sweat of his brow to earn his well-earned productions.

☞The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which produce millions of tons annually.