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.

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 attened 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 satfaction guarantied in all cases. Address—

HIRAM ALBERT,
Clearspring, York Co. Pa.
May 29, 1867.—tf.

Stoves, Tinware, &c.

TIN-WARE AND STOVES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
TIN-WARE IN THE COUNTY,
AT

S. G. COOK'S,

(Formerly Andrew Polley's); also some of
THE BEST COOKING-STOVES IN THE MARKET,
among which are the

OLD DOMINION,
COMPROMISE,
PENNSYLVANIA,
NOBLE COOK,
ECONOMIST,
BARLEY SHEAF, &c.

Also, many other articles for kitchen use, which will be sold as low as at any other place in the county.

COOK.
April 12, 1866.

STOVES,
TIN-WARE, &C., &C.

THE public are invited to call and examine my immense stock of goods

IN THE STOVE LINE:

Waverly, Noble Cook, Royal Cook, Barley Sheaf, Oriental, Stewart's Cook, Ornamental, Excelsior, Prince Royal and the Emerald Cooking Stoves, all for coal or wood.—These varieties are a selection from the best and most popular Cooking Stoves the market affords, and are all warranted to give entire satisfaction. Also, a very large variety of Parlor, Saloon and Shop Stoves, for coal or wood, including the celebrated Morning Glory, the Vulcan, Oval Meteor, Round Meteor, Dial, Violet, Gem, Regulator, Comet, Egg, New Egg, Parlor Cook, &c., &c.—Fire Brick and Grates, for coal or wood, always on hand.

IN THE TIN-WARE LINE:

The assortment embraces everything necessary for kitchen or household purposes, including a large number of convenient yet cheap articles of new design which must be seen to be appreciated. The stock is so large and varied that those who have not visited the establishment have no conception of its extent. In addition to the ordinary kitchen utensils, it includes Bathing Vessels, Toilet Chamber Sets, plain and fancy, Chamber Buckets, Bread and Spice Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Deed Boxes, Spittoons, Tumbler Drainers, Bill-head Boxes, Waiters, Ale Carriers, Water Coolers, Slaw Cutters, Nurse Lamps, Jelly Moulds, Pudding Moulds, Patent Nutmeg Graters, Comb Cases, Gen. Grant Plates and A B C Plates, Ash Buckets, Flour Sieves, Bird Cages, Spout Heads, Coffee Mills, Lanterns, Basting Spoons, Large Forks, Candle Sticks, Candle Moulds, Copper Dippers, Wrought-iron Frying Pans, Smoothing Irons, Foot Scrapers, Coffee Roasters, Waffled Irons, Snuffers, Dinner and Auctioneer Bells, Egg Beaters, Oilers, Fluted Funnels, Coal Sieves, Glass-top Fruit Cans, Plain-top Fruit Cans, Self-sealing Jars, &c., &c. Tin-ware made to order, and repairing promptly attended to, by the best of workmen.

IN THE HOLLOW-WARE LINE:

Cast-iron Pots, of every size and variety, for stoves, Porcelain Kettles, for cooking and preserving, Tin-lined Kettles, for ditto, Cast-iron Stew Pans, of every size and variety, Porcelain and tinned, with a thousand and one other articles impossible to enumerate in an advertisement.

Attention is specially directed to three valuable patents for which he is agent, and about which there is no humbug, as can be attested by scores who have used them, viz: THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER, DOTTY'S WASHING MACHINE, and the celebrated DIAMOND CHURN.

The public are invited to call and examine goods and prices. He guarantees to sell everything in his line at exceeding low figures. Come and see, to gratify your curiosity, if you do not want to buy. No trouble to show goods.

July 3, 1867,—tf C. H. BUEHLER.

The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXVII. NO 47.

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

FAHNESTOCK BROS.

have just received their

NEW FALL STOCK,

the largest in the county—consisting of

DRY GOODS,

MERINOES,
POPLINS,
MUSLINS,
ALPACAS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
&c., &c., &c.,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS,

in every variety.

CARPETS, a large stock and very cheap.

SHAWLS, all kinds and prices.

BLANKETS, very cheap.

QUEENSWARE, the largest stock in the county and very cheap.

HARDWARE and Saddlery, in all its branches, at the lowest market rates.

GROCERIES, of all kinds.

IRON AND NAILS,

OILS AND PAINTS.

Will sell GOODS at prices DEFYING COMPETITION. Give us a call and examine our stock.

SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

Oct. 2, 1867.—tf

ROW & WOODS,

CORNER DIAMOND AND YORK STREET,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,

HAVE.

Dress Silks,
Merinos,
Wool Delaines,
Alpacas,
Poplins,
Lustres,
Mohairs,
Delaines,
Armures,
Crepe Murets,
Sack Cloth,
Sack Flannel,
Brown Drills,
Blue Drills,
Corset Drills,
Cambrics,
Lawns,
Lenos,
Challies,
Dress Buttons,
Velvet Ribbon,
Cord-edge Ribbon,
Mantua Ribbon,
Spool Silk,
Skein Silk,
Spool Cotton,
Skein Cotton,
Skirt Braids,
Balmoral Skirts,
Hoop Skirts,
Belting,
Belt Buckles,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Shirt Fronts,
Head Nets,
Hair Pins,
Stocking Yarn,
Mending Cotton,

Calicos,
Ginghams,
De Beges,
Flannels,
Skirtings,
Osnaburgs,
Muslins,
Checks,
Ticking,
Huckaback,
Crash,
Linens,
Pique,
Bereges,
Chambray,
Wiggans,
Grenadines,
Mozambique,
Plaids,
Jaconets,
Swiss,
Brilliant,
Nainsook,
Trimmings,
Ruffling,
Frilling,
Edging,
Corsets,
Stockings,
Gloves,
Parasols,
Hoods,
Nubias,
Blankets,
Tapes,
Thimbles,
Fathers,
Zephyr,
Tidy Cotton,

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Sattinetts,
Jeans,
Denims,
Holland,
Canvass,
Nankeen,
Cottonades,
Silicia,
Linseys,
Tweeds,
Wadding,
Combs,
Brushes,
Neck-ties,
Collars,
Needles,
Pins,
Suspenders,
Buttons,
Handkerchiefs
Twist,
Pencils,
Razors,
Strops,

HATS
AND
SHOES
in great
variety.

☞Purchasers are invited to examine our prices and determine for themselves whether we do not sell al kinds of Goods cheaper than they can be bought else where. [Sept. 11, 1867.—t

GOODS FOR FALL & WINTER

1867.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP CLOTHS,
CHEAP CASSIMERES,
CHEAP CASSINETTS,
CHEAP MERINOS,
CHEAP ALPACAS,
CHEAP MOHAIR LUSTRES,
CHEAP COBURGS,
CHEAP DELAINES,
CHEAP SHAWLS,
CHEAP BLANKETS,
CHEAP NOTIONS,
CHEAP CARPETS,
CHEAP QUEENSWARE,
All New and the Latest Styles,

GO TO

DUPHORN & HOFFMAN,
N. W. Cor. of the Square.

Sept. 18, 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. 18, 1866.—1y

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

J. L. SCHICK HAS JUST RECEIVED

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
MERINOES,
POPLAINS,
WOOL DELAINES,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,

and PLAIN and FANCY GOOODS of all kinds, which he is selling CHEAPER THAN EVER. Call at

S. W. Corner of Public Square,
Gettysburg, Pa.

Sept. 25, 1867.—tf

ORNAMENTAL TOYS.

JOHN M. WARNER

HAS just received from Philadelphia the largest, best and cheapest assortment of

ALBUMS
ORNAMENTAL TOYS,
TOILET SETS,
FANCY CARD DE VISITES,
FRUITS, CONFECTIONS,
AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,

ever opened in Gettysburg. Call at his store on Baltimore st., opposite Fahnestocks' Store. [Sept. 18, 1867.—tf

NEW SEGAR STORE.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the vicinity, that he has just opened a

NEW SEGAR STORE,
IN GETTYSBURG.

He will keep on hand the best BRANDS, and *will manufacture for general sale throughout the county.* He wil sell at the lowest living prices, and at wholesale and retail

He is also the agent for the Richmond, (Va.,) Tobacco Works, and will sell their Chewing Tobacco, at wholesale and retail.

His Store is in Chambersburg street, a half square wes of the Eagle Hotel Hotel, on the south side.

WASHINGTON BIERBOWER.

Sept. 25, 1867.—3m*

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 hall 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.

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 in 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.

Insurance.

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

Washing Machines.

THE BEST WASHING MACHINE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the TOWNSHIP RIGHTS of Adams county, for DE LONG'S PATENT, which is the CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST and BEST WASHER that has yet been offered to the public. The Rights will be sold on reasonable terms. This is a fine opportunity for energetic men to make GOOD WAGES manufacturing or selling these machines. A sample machine will be furnished any person who purchases a Right, if desired, at cost. Call at the store of Duphorn & Hoffman, N. W. cor. Square, where the machine may be seen and tried.

FRANK D. DUPHORN.

Gettysburg, June 26, 1867.—tf

Books, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs and Medicines.

FORNEY'S OLD STAND.

THE undersigned having taken charge of this old and popular Store, takes pleasure in informing the public that he is constantly receiving fresh supplies of all kinds of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, from the most reliable houses, and is prepared to accommodate his customers with any article in his line

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

of every description, all the popular PATENT MEDICINES of the day, with a full supply of chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Fluids, Turpentine, Hair Oils, Extracts, Soaps, Brushes, together with a great variety of Fancy articles—in short, everything usually found in a first class Drug Store—constantly on hand.

☞Physicians supplied at reasonable rates, and prescriptions carefully compounded and prepared at all hours of the day and night—Sunday not excepted. Being determined to sell cheap, he would ask a liberal share of public patronage. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

JOHN S FORNEY.

May 29, 1867.

A. D. BUEHLER,

THEOLOGICAL, CLASSICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKS,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
STATIONERY,
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Chambersburg street, near Diamond.

May 29, 1867.—1y

DR. R. HORNER'S

DRUGS, STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

His own preparations are all guaranti to answer the purposes intended.

Dr. R. Horner's Anti-Cholera and Diarrhœa mixture, for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Olein for Chapped Hands.

Fragrant Myrrh, for preserving and beautifying the teeth, and for all diseases of the gums.

His Tonic and Alterative Powders, for Horses and Cattle, are superior to any in the market.

Pure Liquors for medical use. Prescriptions carefully filled.

Medical advice without charge.

June 5, 1867.—tf

Watches and Jewelry.

1867. REMOVAL. 1867.

A. R. FEISTEL,
Practical Watchmaker,
AND DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HAS removed his Store to York Street, next door to Boyer & Son's Grocery, and directly opposite the Gettysburg National Bank, where he has on hand, and is constantly receiving, large supplies of

CLOCKS,

from the best Manufactories in the United States; all styles, Regulator, Office, Eight-day and Twenty-four Hour Clocks, with and without Alarm Attachment—all warranted, and will be sold cheap. Prices from $3 50 to $9 50.

WATCHES,

of American and Foreign manufacture; Gold and Silver, Hunting-case and Open-faced Levers, Detached Levers, Straight Line, White Movement, Lepines, Railroad, Timekeepers and Timing Watches, all warranted—at prices ranging from $13 00 to $75 00.

JEWELRY.

A splendid assortment of Rings, chased and plain, Wedding Rings, Rings suitable for Gifts, Silver Rings, and Gutta Percha Rings, Ladies' Breastpins and Ear-rings of all styles and prices, Gents' Pins of all kinds, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Red Men and Templars'. Gold Pens and Pencils, Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Spectacles, silver, plated and steel, a large variety of Gold and Silver Vest and Curb Chains, Gents' Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, Charms, &c., &c., sold CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

☞Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Musical Instruments of every description REPAIRED to order, and satisfaction guarantied in all cases.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he hopes by doing good work, at reasonable prices, to merit the continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Aug. 21, 1867.—1y A. R. FEISTEL.

COMPARE, THEN JUDGE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES
OF VERY SUPERIOR
SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARES,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.—Such as Tea Sets, Urns, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Butter Coolers, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Sugar and Card Baskets, Syrup and Drinking Cups, Knives, Forks, and Spoons, of various kinds, &c., &c., WARRANTED TRIPLE PLATE, on best of metals, and equal to any in the market, of the LATEST STYLES and no goods are misrepresented, at

JOHN BOWMAN'S
New and Beautiful Store,
No. 704 Arch street, Philadelphia.

☞Please call and examine our Goods before purchasing.

N. B.—All kinds of PLATING at reasonable prices.

Aug. 21, 1867.—1y

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Our Goods are decidedly the cheapest in the City

TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1.

Mar. 14, 1867.—1y

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.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

Carpenter's Tools,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Coach Findings,
hoe Findings,
Cabinet Maker's Tools,
Housekeeper's Fixtures,
All kinds of Iron &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above, but what can be had at this Store. Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeeper's can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

May 29, 1867.

The Star and Sentinel.

THE LITTLE BROOK.

BY TENNYSON.

"I come from haunts of coot and hern,
I make a sudden sally,
And sparkle out among the fern
To bicker down the valley.

By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty thorps, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.

Till last by Philip's form I flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

With many a curve my banks I fret,
By many a field and fallow,
And many a fairy foreland set
With willow-weed and mallow.

I chatter, chatter as I flow,
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling;

And here and there a foaming flake
Upon me as I travel,
With many a silvery water break
Above the golden gravel;

And draw them all along, and flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel covers;
I move the sweet forget-me-nots
That grow for happy lovers.

I slide, I glide, I gleam, I glance
Among the skimming swallows;
I make the netted sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows.

I murmur under moon and stars
In brambly wildernesses:
I linger by the shingly bars;
I loiter round my cresses.

And out again I curve and flow
To join the brimming river;
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

AN ABSENT-MINDED JUDGE.

Quite an amusing adventure befell Judge Van Buren on Saturday evening, which created no small amount of merriment among his friends. The Judge, it appears, had ordered a new pair of boots from a shoemaker on State street; and he went over on Saturday to put them on. The shoemaker put up the old boots in a brown paper parcel and his honor walked away with his parcel in his hand, the new boots on his feet. Coming to a huckster stand opposite the post-office, he spied a pair of fine fat chickens, which he thought would make an excellent Sunday dinner. He bought them, and the store-keeper put them up in a brown paper parcel. The Judge, rather heavy laden, proceeded homewards with the old boots in one hand and the chickens in the other. "After all," thought he, "the old boots are of no use to me anyhow. I may as well give them to some poor man and relieve myself. It will be doing a charity to both parties." At the corner of the street he encountered a colored man.

"Here, friend," said the Judge, handing him a brown paper parcel, "there's a present for you, and I hope they'll fit."

"Thank you, sir," said the astonished shade, "I'm sure they will." And he went on his way rejoicing.

The Judge also went on his way, glad at heart. He met some friends at the door of Mr. Jordan, the undertaker, on Clark street.

"Good evening, Mr. Jordan," said his Honor, in a cheery tone, "business brisk?"

Mr. Jordan looked grave.

"I have just bought a pair of splendid chickens," said the Judge, "for Sunday dinner.—Just look at them." And he proceeded to open the parcel for inspection.

"Chickens?" exclaimed Mr. Jordan, "why they look mighty like a pair of very old boots. I shouldn't like to have them chickens in my stomach."

The Judge took off his hat, and scratched his head. "Why hang me if I haven't give that darkie the chickens after all. Well, I'm a pair of boots ahead, and a pair of chickens short."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"DON'T SAY 'NO,' EASY."—How is it you never go with bad boys, or get into any bad scrapes?" asked a little fellow of his playmate.

"Oh," said the other, "that is because I don't say 'no,' easy."

We thank the boy for his secret. It is worth a great deal more than a bag of money. I have no doubt saying no as if you did not mean it, has ruined many a child. When a bad boy or girl tries to coax you to do a wrong thing, say "no," as if you meant "no," and no mistake.

When Satan whispers for you to serve him and do wrong, and make you great promises, as he did to the Lord Jesus in the wilderness, do not say "no," easy, but answer him as Jesus did: "Get thee behind me, Satan." That is a "no" he can understand.

"Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men."

ANECDOTE OF HUME.—An amusing anecdote is told of Dr. Robinson, of Scotland, who, with a ready wit, drew an illustration from a misfortune of David Hume to point an argument. It was as follows:

The celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of nature; and the no less celebrated Dr. Robertson on the sufficiency of Revelation, and the insufficiency of the light of nature. Hume came one evening to visit Robertson, and the evening was spent on the subject. The friends of both were present, and it is said that Robertson reasoned with accustomed clearness and power. Whether Hume was convinced by his reasoning or not we cannot tell; but at any rate he did not acknowledge his conviction. Hume was very much of a gentleman, and, as he rose to depart, bowed politely to those in the room, while, as he retired through the door, Robertson took the light to show him the way.

"O, sir," he continued, "I find the light of nature always sufficient," as he bowed on.

The street door was open; presently, as he bowed along the entry, he stumbled over some-thing concealed, and pitched down stairs into the street. Robertson ran after him with a candle, and, as he held it over him, whispered softly and cunningly,—

"You had better have a little light from above, friend Hume," and, raising him up, he bade him good night and returned to his friends.

A gentlemen mentioned to Archbishop Whately that he had been caught in the rain, and was wet through. "Are you really wet through?" said the archbishop, "I was never wet through in my life, never further than my skin."

[From the Philada. City Item.

EDWARD McPHERSON,

CLERK OF THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It is a prime fault of our American civilization arising from its newness that, outside of New England, an American can aspire to eminence only through political pursuits.—America has little learning and few scholars, for the simple reason that she does not yet pay sufficient honors to learning and scholarship. The American brain is inferior to the European in nothing save that it is not so well directed. In England and on the continent, civilization constantly brings upon the surface Carlyles, Hugos, Cousins and a swarm of literary and scientific men who wield a powerful influence o[illegible]r society without collecting it through political channels. In this country there is a dearth of great minds outside of politics. We do not lack statesmen of the most comprehensive character. Take away a few great names abroad, who tower above their fellows in statesmanship, and the foreigners are immeasurably inferior to ourselves as liberal-minded politicians. But our era for scholars has not yet come. Formerly, we complained that we needed wealth for more thorough education; now, we do not so much lack wealth as that aristocratic direction of wealth which in Europe makes a class at leisure and produces scholars. As yet we seem to be able to support no class at leisure but gamblers. The scholar has not obtained a status in our civilization. To be known here to the people a man must be a worker as well as a thinker—or rather, he must think as he works. Pure intellectual speculation is at a discount. At best, an American can expect to obtain scarcely more than the ordinary academic education, before he is forced into the world of strife to buffet the waves of fortune as he can. Our society is almost purely practical, and as it offers almost no inducement to the pursuits of letters, of art, or of taste, politics becomes the best stepping-stone to distinction, and ambition for distinction must ordinarily satisfy itself here with politics. The politician is the man whom Americans delight to honor. Success as a politician in the United States confers the honors and the influence which the various distinctions confer in Europe.

To rise here in the estimation of his countrymen the citizen finds politics his best province for action, since it embraces the only field in which, on a grand scale, intellectual and practical labor may be combined. And it is this which for success pleases the genius of our civilization.

It thus happens at present, that whatever other qualities a man may possess, only as a *politician*, working earnestly for the good of his country, he becomes the representative American citizen. Such a man is Edward McPherson, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives. Possessing refined scholarly tastes, but without talents which assume to be more than they are, and without an overweening or selfish ambition, Mr. McPherson has become more thoroughly identified than any other man of his age with the workings of recent American politics. Acting with the great Liberal party of the country, and serving it in the capacity of Clerk to the National Representative Assembly, perhaps no man has become so thoroughly infused with the knowledge and spirit of its principles. Take him abroad, where alone the experiment is of importance, and Mr. McPherson would be today the truest exponent of our Republican politics. His executive cast of mind and character, and his official relation with the whole body of popular representatives, would make him perhaps more representative than any of them, of our political facts in contradistinction to our political theories. Such men as Stevens, Kelly, Scofield and Ashley are in a few theories more radical than their party. Bingham, Spaulding and Banks are something more conservative. But liberal as he is to all the speculaions of his friends, Mr. McPherson works as an individual and as an officer within the broad limits of the party organization. He neither strikes you as being too narrow or too broad for the Republican creed, but as truly a representative man. Outside of his official position he is an indefatigable worker, and has done the country most essential and important service. His "History of the Rebellion," finished almost with the close of the war, and compiled from the most authentic of official documents, will remain for the future the completest record of that most eventful period of our nation. His two political pamphlets, volumes in matter and size, for the years 1866 and 1867, are invaluable records in these times, not only to every political worker, but to every American citizen who desires a proper acquaintance with our legislation since the war. These volumes are compiled from every possible source of interest—from the press; from the enactments of Congress; from the resolutions of conventions; from the decisions of the Supreme Court; from the speeches of the Executive.—They present through the discriminating judgment of their author the completest journal of the country's life for the past five years and the strongest argument in support of Republican principles which it is possible to present to an intelligent public. The labor required for the preparation of these volumes is one such as any man with a less clear insight of the public necessity or with a less determined energy and industry than Mr. McPherson's, would shrink from.

These documents are sold and distributed by thousands throughout the entire country, and in their influence for the spreading of truth and correct opinion among the people are worth a legion of orators. Beyond the special object of preparing these political pamphlets Mr. McPherson constantly lays under contribution the press of the entire country for such articles as may, for any purpose, at any period, serve to throw light upon the history of the times.

In this manner he has gained and is gaining for the future such a compendious expression of public opinion as perhaps will be vainly sought elswhere. In fine, by the mere force of systematic industry, no man is to-day serving the Republican organization with such happy success. This industry is the more admirable from the fact that it gives itself scarcely an interval of rest. From the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, to which Mr. McPherson was returned the youngest member, until the present time, he has passed his time between his home at Gettysburg and the capital wholly in the public service.

As a clerk of the House of Representatives none of Mr. McPherson's predecessors have been more faithful and efficient. That love of order and system which is one of his characteristics places the clerical offices under his easy control. He rarely appears officially upon the floor of the House unless at the beginning of sessions or to read Executive messages or vetoes, which he delivers with such clear-toned precision as to give these documents a force that of late they have not possessed inherently.

There exists still some jealousy in the minds of Western members, toward the fact that the Clerkship of the House like the Secretaryship of the Senate is so long retained in the hands of our State; but so long as the House retains its present elements of organization Mr. McPherson's fitness and claims for the position he now holds will not want acknowledgement. But this consideration is of little importance while the nation is so quick to recognize the labors of those who best serve it.

As a man Mr. McPherson is a thorough Democrat in conduct and disposition. Frank and affable with all, he lacks by no means dignity and decision of personal character.—Withal he is a true type of the American gentleman.

His mind is perhaps more distinguished by clearness and power of execution than by originality of conception—more by its breadth than by its depth of comprehension. But his capacity for work and his faithfulness to the public interests will lead him to accomplish far more than many who assume to possess more original endowments.

In person Mr. McPherson is slightly made, and a little above the medium height. His temperament is the nervous sanguine. The clear precision of his features gives his face a cast almost classical. The large steady blue eyes which light the expression, give you at once an impression of sincere character and scholarly thought. W. J. A.

Profanity.—In New York city, recently a man was fined ten dollars for using twenty oaths, the law in that State assessing the utterance of an oath at fifty cents. The profanity of the people of the United States is of a milder type than formerly, but still it is an American peculiarity to back up a statement by language which "savors more of strength than righteousness," as a deceased clergyman once mildly described words unfit for polite ears.—An exchange suggests that if the laws making swearing a finable offence were enforced throughout the whole country, we might improve the morals of the community and pay off the national debt in a very short time.

The Jewish New Year.—On Sunday evening commenced the Jewish holidays which Israelites consider the most important of all their religious festivals, and they have quite a goodly number of them. Their new year 5628 began with the setting of the sun on the evening of the 29th. On *Rosh Hashana* (New Year), according to Jewish tradition, the Creator decides who is to live, who to die, during the year, and the orthodox synagogues had a direct reference to this belief. In some Jewish palaces of worship the men wear shrouds, but this custom has been abandoned by several congregations, where innovation and religious reform are making rapid progress.

Sharp: Under this head the West Chester Republican publishes the following: 'A hotel keeper in Lancaster county, was 'taken in and done for,' a few days since, in the following manner: Two countrymen took lodging at his place, and fared sumptuously, drinking three bottles of wine daily. The last day, and before they had settled their bill, a dispute arose about the speed of their horses. They at last settled upon a race, and appointed the landlord judge. When they were ready, the judge, like those of the Olympian games, gave the word—one, two, three, and go. Away they went, and have neither been seen nor heard of since. No doubt they are running at this moment (a bill in some other place,) leaving this landlord fully compensated by having the honor of being judge."

Giving the Devil his due.—There is a point in the following anecdote: A pastor was making a call upon an old lady, who made it a habitual rule never to speak ill of another, and had observed it so closely that she always justified those whom she had heard evil spoken of. Before the old lady made her appearance in the parlor, her several children were speaking this peculiarity of their mother, and one of them playfully added: "Mother has such a habit of speaking well of everybody, that I believe if Satan himself were the subject of conversation, mother would find out some virtue or good quality even in him." Of course this remark elicited some smiling and merriment at the originality of the idea, in the midst of which the old lady entered the room, and on being told what had just been said, she immediately and involuntarily replied: "Well, my children, I wish we all had Satan's *industry and perseverance.*"

The record of the repeated and continual outrages upon the freed people in Kentucky, is one of utter horror and shame. Nearly five hundred victims to Rebel hate and bloodthirstiness have been reported within one year, the names, dates, and details, on file in the offices of the Freedmen's Bureau, giving proof that these charges are not vague accusations. Men have been beaten, shot, drowned, and disemboweled—women have been scourged, outraged, and murdered, and a band of "Regulators," countenanced by local authority, and defying that of the State, threaten the life of every negro or radical whom they may choose for a victim.

There is a curious story in Houston, Texas, of an indigent individual who kicked the cover off the coffin the other day, as they were on the way to the "dismal grave." It seems that he was foolish enough to suppose that he wasn't quite dead, and hence the catastrophe. After some dispute with the pallbearers, whether he was in his "right sense and mind," he was brought back and put to bed, with a fair chance of recovery.

In consequence of alleged bad management of the affairs of the Antietam Cemetery, Gov. Fenton, of New York, feels justified in refusing to pay over the entire appropriation made by the Legislature of that State until a special commission shall have presented a satisfactory report upon the past and present management. Gov. Geary has also appointed a special commission for a like purpose.

Senator Frelinghuysen, in a speech at Newark on Wednesday evening, in speaking of the public debt, said that this generation ought never to attempt to pay a dollar of the principal of it. The next generation will be larger in number and in wealth, and a burden that would break the back of one man can be borne easily by two.

A hailstorm of unparalleled violence swept over Philadelphia, on the 25th ult., the stones varying in size from a cherry-stone to a hen's egg. The *Bulletin* estimates that fully a million panes of glass were broken, involving a cost of $200,000. As an evinence of the quantity of hail that fell it may be stated that near noon the next day a conglomerate mass of hailstones nearly half a peck in bulk was picked up upon the roof of the Bulletin building.

Two passenger trains on the Northern Central railroad collided on Friday morning, near Millersburg, Pa., causing a general smash up of the locomotives and completely wrecking the baggage cars. A colored lad from Harrisburg, who was enjoying a "free ride" on the tank of one of the engines, was instantly killed, and some of the engine hands, a baggage-master and several passengers were mor or less injured.—*Har. Tel.*

The Farmer and Housekeeper.

MANURING THE WHEAT CROP.

Manure holds the same relation to the farm that steam does to the engine; it is the force used to accomplish the desired result. Let the one fail in the engine and the wheels stop—let the other be withdrawn from the soil and its useful products rapidly and constantly diminish. If the farmer cannot manure every crop, then he should consider from which he can best afford to withhold the fertilizers. If he designed growing a crop of oats, followed by one of wheat, it would not be wise to apply the manure to the oat crop and give none to the wheat. It would not pay as well; the crop of manure would be sold in a cheap market. So, too, it might be injudicious to manure a crop of potatoes and have none to apply to the succeeding grain. The season in which it should be applied, the stage of the crop and the depth at which it should be placed, are also topics which the farmer should think much about. Many consider that if manure is only buried in the soil it is enough, no matter whether it be deep or shallow, whether the subsoil should be firm or leachy, if the manure is in the earth the crops, they argue, will get the full benefit of it—some time or another. But this is not always true, and it is certainly scientific and profitable farming to apply manure—not to increase the general fertility of the soil with a view to benefiting several crops in succession—but to directly augment the yield of a specified crop. This course will bring the most profit, for products which command the highest prices are thus largely increased.

Doubtless most farmers will assent to the assertion that the wheat crop needs manure as much as any other one, and pays as well for its liberal application. But the profits of this operation may be greatly varied by the manner in which it is done. Plowing in manure deeply will not give as good results as placing it on, or just under the surface. It is less labor for the farmer to plow in the manure, for it is easier to haul it on a hard surface than over freshly plowed ground. And then it is out of the way of the harrow and the drill; but when buried deep it does not nourish the young plant in its first growth, and impart to it strength and size to endure the approaching winter. Nor does it mulch the surface and protect the tender plants from heaving frost and blighting winds. The rains in their descent wash the soluble elements downwards and away from the searching roots.—Surface manuring reverse these processes, and is more rational and productive of more immediate and visible results.

Well fermented farm-yard manure is good enough for any crop, and the best manure for all, but the trouble is we can't get enough of it. Whether the wheat grower can afford to purchase and grow fertilizers is a question which he must settle by experiment and observation. Lime may often be used with great profit; plaster is beneficial in some seasons, and salt returns a liberal profit if sown on rich lands in humus. Fertilizers for the wheat plant should be applied before the seed has germinated, as a general rule, at least before the spring begins. The preferable time is just before sewing.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE CROPS.

The report of the Agricultural Department for the months of August and September has been issued and shows that the expectations of large crops have been fulfilled. The wheat growing States report the following percentage for increase over the crop of 1860; Ohio, 130 per cent.; Indiana, 50; Michigan, 33; Wisconsin, 17; Minnesota, 25; Illinois, 11; Iowa, 20; Missouri, 40; Kentucky, 34; West Virginia, 60; Virginia, 50; Tennessee, 40; Georgia, 80; Arkansas, 45; New York, 100 and Pennsylvania, 40, while only Kansas and Texas show a falling off from last year, when the crops in those States were very large.

The prospects for a heavy yield of corn continue to improve. While a number of States return low estimates, others, particularly the Southern States, show a marked improvement over the yield of last year. Georgia promises to double her crop of 1865; Alabama reports an increase of 75 per cent.; Mississippi, 80; Tennessee, 21; Louisiana, 40; South Carolina, 54, and Arkansas, 100. Ohio falls 30 per cent. behind last year, estimating from the condition on Sept. 1; Indiana, 17; Illinois, 14; Kentucky, 28; West Virginia, 15, and Virginia 10.

Buckwheat, rye, barley, and oats, show an increase over the harvests of 1866, though the oats were injured in some sections by wet weather. The average yield of hay has been 25 to 30 per cent. larger, Pennsylvania returning an increase of 50 per cent.; New York, 24; Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, 27; Indiana, 26.

Potatoes are rotting badly in some of the States. The apple crop will fall considerably below that of last year.

HOW TO MANAGE BONES.—A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture gives the following as his experience, every other year, for the past ten years; that being as often as he could collect bones enough to fill a tub.

With a sledge hammer break the bones into pieces of one, two or three inches; take a hogshead tub, put in two or three inches of hard wood ashes, the same depth of bones; then ashes and bones until full; pound or press solid as convenient; fill with water or urine, all that will absorb. If done in the spring or summer, by the spring it will shovel out fully decomposed, the bones being as soft as chalk.

Then add all your hen manure, shovel and rake it over once a week, for three or four weeks before planting time; by that time it will be finely powdered. Put about equal to a handful of compost into a hill, for corn, potatoes, squashes, melons, &c., when it will be found to forward the crops to a wonderful degree.

DOGS VS. SHEEP.—We take the following from an article contributed to the "American Stock Journal" by R. C. Kendall, and commend the practice to our farmers. The plan appears feasible, and we all know that a sheep-killing dog is not likely to encounter the horns of cattle. Such dogs are generally cowards, and cattle have an instinctive dislike to them and will resist their presence:

"Your cattle, both heifers and bullocks, are mated and herded with lambs, until they become naturally attached to each other, the early training of the young horned stock being to bait them with dogs, teasing and fretting them, until they utterly detest the whole canine race, and at sight of the cur one of the trained bovine will set up a roar, and make a furious drive at the intruder, and away goes the dog for his life as fast as he can leg it; or, presuming to show fight, he gets a thrust or toss into the air that punches or chucks all the appetite for a meal of mutton out of him in a wink. Sometimes each of the bovine sheep guardians is provided with a bell, and then upon the occasion of a canine raid, either by night or by day, the sheep fly instinctively to their natural protectors, who with fierce bellows, jangling metal, and headlong charges, soon clear the field of the sheep-killing curs.

As in all parts of South America where sheep are kept, they appear to do better by having a few horned cattle herded with them while the bovine stock are certainly improved by living among and associating with woolly companions, I see no reason why the same rule should not work well in the U. States."—*Maryland Farmer*.

THE melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year.