The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXVIII. NO. 3. GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1867. WHOLE NO. 3487.

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.

D. M'CONAUGHY, JOHN M. KRAUTH.

Attorneys and Counsellors.

D. McCONAUGHY has associated JOHN M. KRAUTH, Esq., in the practice of the law, at his old office, one door west of BUEHLER'S Drug store, Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlement of Estates. All legal business, and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages against U. States, at all times, promptly and efficiently attended to.

Land warrants located, and choice Farms for sale, in Iowa and other western States. [Nov. 27, 1867.–tf

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.

DR. R. J. W. C. O'NEAL Has his Office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the *Compiler* Office.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

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.

DR. C. W. BENSON

HAS RESUMED the Practice of Medicine in LITTLESTOWN, and offers his services to the public. Office at his house, corner of Lombard street and Foundry alley, near the Railroad. Special attention given to Skin Diseases. [Littlestown, Nov. 13, 1867.

Business Cards.

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 guaranteed in all cases. Address—

HIRAM ALBERT,
Clearspring, York Co., Pa.

May 29, 1867.—tf.

OH YES! OH YES!

The undersigned having taken out an Auctioneer's License offers his services to the public as a SALE CRYER and will attend to the selling of Real and Personal Property when ever called upon. Having had fifteen years' experience he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES CALDWELL.
Residence, Chambersburg street, Gettysburg.

Oct. 16, 1867.—3m

NOTICE.

I WILL be in Gettysburg with Flour, &c., every MONDAY and FRIDAY in each week. Persons who may desire me to furnish them with either Flour or Feed-stuff, will leave their orders, either with John Crismer or Danner & Ziegler, stating the kind and quantity wanted, when the same will be delivered at their dwellings, by

Sept. 25, 1867.—tf GEORGE GINGELL.

CAPITALISTS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.
J. C. ZOUCK, REAL ESTATE AGENT.
NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.,

HAS TWO NO. 1 STORE STANDS, for Sale or Rent, with Stock of Goods, doing a first-rate business, situated near a Railroad, in splendid villages, healthy locations. A good chance for those wishing to engage in the business. A rare chance is offered if applied for immediately. Possession given any time.

Also, 150 Farms, Mills, Country Seats, Foundries, Machine Shops, Town Lots, &c., in Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale, ranging in prices from $800 to $40,000.

☞Any person wishing to purchase property, as well as to sell through my agency, will do well to call on the subscriber, or address by letter,

Oct. 30.—3m J. C. ZOUCK, Agent.
Address—New Oxford, Adams county, Penna.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now thoroughly repaired his GRIST AND SAW MILLS, known as "McILHENNY'S MILL" on Marsh creek, and is prepared to do GRINDING AND SAWING of every kind at short notice. He solicits the patronage of the neighborhood, and will guarantee satisfaction. Give us a call.

June 12, 1867.—tf GEORGE GINGELL.

Financial.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG, PENNA.,

Is agent for the sale of the first Mortgage

Union Pacific Rail Road.

6 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS,

at 90 cents on the dollar, payable semi-annually at our counter. All necessary information given.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 27, 1867.—tf

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, of all kinds, BOUGHT and SOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS converted into FIVE-TWENTY BONDS without charge.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES CASHED.

The HIGHEST PREMIUM paid on GOLD and SILVER.

STOCKS and BONDS, of all kinds, bought for persons without CHARGING COMMISSION.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Interest on SPECIAL DEPOSITS *advanced* 1 *per cent.*, viz:

5 PER CENT. for 1 year,
4 PER CENT. for 6 months,
3 PER CENT. for 3 months.

Persons wishing information in regard to U. S. Bonds, and Stocks of all kinds, are invited to give us a call, and we will give all information cheerfully.

J. ERORY BAIR, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Oct 30, 1867.—tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG

WILL ALLOW

Interest on SPECIAL DEPOSITS as follows:

5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR 1 YEAR,
4 " " " " " 6 MONTHS,
3 " " " " " 3 "

WILL CONVERT

7-30 NOTES INTO 5-20 BONDS AS USUAL *free of charge;*

CASH COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND COUPONS.

Will also purchase or sell STOCKS and BONDS of every kind *free of charge* as Commission, and will at all times pay the HIGHEST PRICE for

GOLD AND SILVER,

and with pleasure transact all business promptly as heretofore pertaining to a well regulated Bank.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 6 1867—tf

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF DRY GOODS FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR

AT THE STORE OF

A. SCOTT & SON,

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

MERINOS, all styles.
DELAINES, all styles.
CALICOES, all styes.
MUSLINS, all grades.

Cloths and Cassimeres of all styles and quality. Persons wanting good Goods and fair bargains should go to

A. SCOTT & SON,
Chambersburg street, 2d Square,
Oct. 9, 1867. Gettysburg, Pa.

New Fall & Winter Goods,

E. HITESHEW

is now receiving a large stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

I call the attention of my customers and the community to my large stock of goods. I am now offering at lower rates than they have been since the war and at prices which cannot fail to strike the purchaser as cheap. With every facility for purchasing goods at as low figures as any in the trade, I am also prepared to meet competition on low prices from any and all quarters.

Prompt conformity to the lowest market prices is my established rule.

E. HITESHEW.

Petersburg, (Y. S.,) Oct. 9, 1867.—1y

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

A NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS 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.

June 12, 1867.—6m J. C. ZOUCK & SON.

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

THE HOLIDAYS.

LOOK OUT FOR OLD CHRIS!

E. H. MINNIGH,

Chambersburg street, next door to the Keystone Hotel, Gettysburg.

The only authorized agent in this place of His Excellency, CHRIS KRINGLE, Esq., announces to the people of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he is now receiving at his store, the Baggage and Equipments of the "Old Gentleman," which are to be distributed in rich profusion, and at such prices as will astonish even those who think a cent as big as a cart wheel.

TOYS of every description, to make cheerful the hearts and jubilant the spirits of the juvenile population, and a supply of FRENCH and COMMON CANDIES, to sweeten and seal and make perpetually cohesive the affections of those whose hearts are throbbing in anticipation of changing their condition in life, and a superabundance of RICH CAKES to make complete the Wedding and Holiday Feasts.

Also, ORANGES, LEMONS, NUTS, and a thousand and one other good things.

His stock is very large, bought at the very lowest prices, and to be sold at the smallest profits. Call in, old and young, male and female, and you will be sure to find something to please you. [Nov. 27, 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 wave factors for general sale throughout the county.* He will 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 west of the Eagle Hotel Hotel, on the south side.

WASHINGTON BIERSWORTH.

Sept. 26, 1867.—3m*

FINE FANCY FURS.

CHAS. A. HERPICH,
497 *Broadway & 87 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. 13, -1867.

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

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

DO YOU WANT

CHEAP AND GOOD

Fall and Winter Goods?

"YES!" EVERYBODY ANSWERS.

THEN GO TO THE NEW STORE OF

REBERT & ELLIOTT,

Opposite the Court-House, Gettysburg.

DO YOU WANT cheap and good Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Cords, Vestings, Gloves, Suspenders, Neck-ties, or anything else in the gentlemen's wear line? Go to REBERT & ELLIOTT'S.

DO YOU WANT cheap and good Silks, Alpacas, Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes Gloves, Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, or anything else desired for ladies' wear? Go to REBERT & ELLIOTT'S.

DO YOU WANT cheap and good Muslins, Sheetings, Tickings, Carpeting, Queensware, Umbrellas, Window Shades, or anything else of the kind? Go to REBERT & ELLIOTT'S.

DO YOU WANT cheap and good Furs? You will find a splendid assortment At REBERT & ELLIOTT'S,

Who are now selling goods at prices that must astonish.

To be convinced, call and see for yourselves.

Nov. 20, 1867.—tf

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

AT

JOHN FAREIRA'S

Old Established FUR Manufactory,

No. 718 ARCH STREET, above 7th, PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE now in Store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the largest and most beautiful selections of

FANCY FURS,

for Ladies' and Children's Wear in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Adams county and vicinity.

Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch st., above 7th, south side, Philad'a.

☞I have no Partner, nor connection with any other Store in Phila'a. [Oct. 2.—4m

BROOMS! BROOMS! BROOMS!

The undersigned continues to manufacture Brooms at his old stand in Carlisle street adjoining Railroad Depot. He will have during the fall a full supply on hand, and will be able to furnish them WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Broom corn he wants to sell, or on the shares. Persons having Broom Corn, would do well to give him a call.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12-3m S. R. SLIFFER.

Books, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

DR. R. HORNER'S

DRUGS, STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

His own preparations are all guaranteed 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

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

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, Burning Fluids, 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 call and see for yourselves.

JOHN S. FORNEY.

May 29, 1867.

Carriages, Harness, &c.

NEW FIRM!
AT THE OLD STAND.
[ESTABLISHED IN 1817.]

With increased facilities for conducting our business, we are better prepared than ever to satisfy the wants of all those who may need anything in our line. We especially call the attention of Farmers and others to the superior quality of our

Plain or Quilted Seat Horn Side Leathers,
Saddles, Hames, all kinds, with or
Plain or Quilted Seat no without fastenings,
Horn, Housings,
Plain or Quilted Seat Sidescotch Collars (leather),
Saddles, " " (ticking),
Plained Fancy Saddle Cloths No Seam Collars,
Wagon Saddles, Best Welt Harness Collars,
Riding Bridles, of all kinds, Patent Leather Collars,
fair or black, rounded or stitched or unstitched,
flat, Best Leather Wagon Whips,
Martingales, 4, 4½, and 5 feet long,
Carriage Harness, all styles, Plaited Team Whips,
silver or black mounted, Trotting Whips,
Heavy Draft Harness, Ladies' Riding Twigs,
Blind Bridles, Whip lashes,
Girths, Horse Blankets, &c., &c.
Cruppers,

In short, everything that pertains to a first class genera horse furnishing establishment constantly on hand or made to order promptly, of the very best material, and by the most experienced workmen in the country. (two having worked in this establishment for the last thirty years.)

We are now manufacturing an excellent lot of Heavy Draft and Harness Collars for those who prefer our own to city made work.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

All are cordially invited to call and examine for themselves as our work cannot fail to recommend itself.

Feb. 1, 1866—tf. DAVID McCREARY & SON.

NEW SADDLER SHOP.

ON "the Hill," Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.—Constantly on hand, or made to order, all kinds of

RIDING SADDLES,
WAGON SADDLES.
CARRIAGE HARNESS,
DRAUGHT HARNESS,
RIDING BRIDLES,
BLIND BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
FLY NETS, &c.

as low as the lowest.

May 29, 1867.—tf. J. M. ROWE.

CARRIAGE-MAKING RESUMED.

The war being over, the undersigned have resumed the

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS,

at their old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where they are again prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial, and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C,

on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices, and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

☞REPAIRING☜

done with dispatch, and at cheapest rates.

A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.

May 29.—tf DANNER & ZIEGLER.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

TATE & CULP

Are now building a variety of COACH WORK of the latest and most approved styles, and constructed of the best material, to which they invite the attention of buyers. Having built our work with great care, and of material selected with special reference to beauty of style and durability, we can confidently recommend the work as unsurpassed by any other in or out of the cities. All we ask is an inspection of our work, to convince those in want of any kind of a vehicle that this is the place to buy them.

☞REPAIRING in every branch done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Give us a call at our Factory, near the corner of Washington and Chambersburg streets, Gettysburg, Pa.

June 12 1867.—tf

Hoop Skirts.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS'

"Our Own Make."

After more than five years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact.—*Every lady who has not given them a trial should do so without further delay.*

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also, Skirts MADE TO ORDER, Altered and Repaired.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between Each Hoop, and that they are stamped "W. T. HOPKINS' MANUFACTORY, 628 ARCH St., Philadelphia," upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the PHILADELPHIA HOOP SKIRT Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 Arch street, Philadelphia.

March 19, 1867.—10m WM. T. HOPKINS.

The Star and Sentinel.

THE SECRET.

When winds are raging o'er the upper ocean
And billows wild contend with angry roar,
'Tis said, far down beneath the wild commotion,
That peaceful stillness reigneth evermore.

Far, far beneath, the noise of tempest dieth,
And silver waves chime ever peacefully;
And no rude storm, how fierce so'er it flieth,
Disturbs the Sabbath of that deeper sea.

So to the soul that knows thy love, O Purest,
There is a temple peaceful evermore;
And all the bubble of life's angry voices
Die in hushed stillness at its sacred door.

Far, far away the noise of passion dieth,
And loving thoughts rise ever peacefully.
And no rude storm, how fierce so'er it flieth,
Disturbs that deeper rest, O Lord, in thee.

O rest of rests!—O peace serene, eternal!
Thou ever livest, and thou changest never!
And in the secret of thy presence dwelleth
Fullness of joy, forever and forever.

—*H. B. Stowe.*

PRAYING AND DOING.

"Bless the poor little children who havn't any beds to-night," prayed a little boy, just before he lay down in his nice warm cot of a cold winter night.

As he rose from his knees, his mother said to him: "You have just asked God to bless the poor children; what will you do to bless them?"

The boy thought a moment.

"Why, if I had a hundred cakes, enough for ourselves, I'd give them some."

"But you have no cakes."

"Well, when I get money enough to buy all the things that I want, and have some over, I'll give them some."

"But you havn't half enough money to buy all you want, and perhaps never will have. I want to know what you will do to bless the poor now?"

"I'll give them some bread."

"You have no bread, the bread is mine."

"Then I could earn money and buy a loaf for myself."

"Take things as they now are, you know what you have that is your own. What are you willing to give to help the poor?"

"I'll give them half my money. I have eight cents, and I will give them four.—Wouldn't that be right?"

"Four cents would not go very far in making a child, so poor that it has no bed, as comfortable and as well provided for as you are. Four cents towards food and clothes, and books and bed, for such a one, and four cents just for pencils or candy for yourself don't seem fair."

"Then, mother, I'll give all my money, and wish I had more to give," said the little boy, as he took his good-night kiss.

Now don't you think his bed was made softer that night by his pity for the poor and shelterless? Don't you think he slept the more sweetly, and that ministering spirits watched his couch more lovingly because he was growing to be somewhat like his Saviour, who "spared not himself, but freely gave himself up for us all?"

A great many children and grown persons too pity the poor a little, and wish God would be kind to them and take care of them. Perhaps they even pray to him to do it, like the little boy in my story.

But I am afraid too many of them would have God to do all the work. They don't want to help much; they don't want to give away much that is their own; they don't want to trouble themselves much about it.—They do not really love their poor neighbors as they do themselves.

MR. GOUGH'S RECOVERY.—The following incident is worthy of being often repeated, as an encouragement to labor for moral or religious reform. A warm heart and wise tongue may overcome the most formidable obstacles. Rev. T. L. Cuyler tells the story:

"On a cer ain Sabbath evening, some twenty years ago, a reckless, ill-dressed young man was idly lounging under the elm-trees in the public square of Worcester. He had become a wretched waif on the current of sin. His days were spent in the waking remorse of the drunkard; his nights were passed in the buffooneries of the ale house.

"As he sauntered along out of humor with himself and with all mankind, a kind voice saluted him. A stranger laid his hand on his shoulder, and said in cordial tones: 'Mr. G——, go down to our meeting at the town-hall to-night.' A brief conversation followed, so winning in its character that the reckless youth consented to go. He went; he heard the appeals there made. With tremulous hand he signed the pledge of total abstinence. By God's help he kept it, and keeps it yet.—The poor boot-crimper who tapped him on the shoulder—good Joel Stratton—has lately gone to heaven. But the youth he saved is to-day the foremost of reformers on the face of the globe. Methinks, when I listen to thunders of applause that greet John B. Gough on the platform of Exeter Hall or the Academy of Music, I am hearing the echoes of that tap on the shoulder, and of that kind invitation under the ancient elms of Worcester! 'He that winneth souls is wise.'"

A CURIOUS LOVE STORY.—A very curious love story is told by several of the ancient writers respecting Egirvard, secretary to Charlemagne, and a daughter of that Emperor. The secretary fell in love with the princess, who at length allowed him to visit her. One winter's night he staid with her very late, and in the mean time a deep snow had fallen. If he left, his foot marks would be observed, and yet to stay would expose him to danger. At length the princess resolved to carry him on her back to a neighboring house, which she did. It happened, however, that from the window of his bed-room the Emperor saw the whole affair.

In the assembly of his lords on the following day, when Egirvard and his daughter were presented, he asked what ought to be done to the man who compelled a King's daughter to carry him on her shoulders, through frost and snow, in the middle of a winter's night? The lovers were alarmed, but the Emperor addressing Egirvard, said: "Had'st thou loved my daughter thou shouldst have come to me; thou art worthy of death, but I give thee two lives. Take thy fair porter in marriage; fear God, and love one another."

A YOUNG man came to town a few evenings since, and going to call on some young ladies, he was told that he must ask them to sing—and should they refuse, he ought to press them. Accordingly he commenced by requesting Miss Mary to favor him with a song. She gently declined, said she had a cold, &c. "Well, then, mish," said our hero, "thuppose I thqueeze you, don't you think you might thing?" The girl fainted immediately.

Why was Herod's wife a Fenian? Because she had a head sent her—(head-centre.)

A GOOD STORY.

In one of the small interior towns of New England where the superstitions of our ancestors still possess a hold on the people, facts occurred a few years since of which the following is a true narrative:

An honest farmer and his family preparing to celebrate Thanksgiving at his wife's father's in an adjacent town, were hurried and confused extremely on the day preceding that festival, by the multiplicity of things which must be done before they could leave home with safety. The house was to be "banked up," and the gleanings of the harvest, cabbage, turnips, and so forth, put in the cellar, that the external entrance might be closed up for the season. Having carried in the vegetables, the boys were dispatched to the barn for straw to fill the passage with, while the good man himself was busied on the opposite side of the house.

An old ram, the horned patriarch of the flock of sheep kept on the farm, having got a taste of the scattered cabbage leaves, unobserved, entered the cellar and silently continued his feast. The avenue through which he entered was immediately closed up, and all the necessary work and arrangements being completed, the larger boys and girls set off on foot in high glee, the dog running and barking before them.

Soon after, the parents and their little ones, having put out the fires and fastened the doors and windows to keep out thieves, started for the same destination.

On the afternoon of the day following the festival, the family returned home accompanied by some young cousins. Some of the youthful neighbors of both sexes were invited in, and a merry thanksgiving carousal was in full tide of successful operation when one of the boys who had been sent in the cellar with a little two wick candle, which gave just enough light to make darkness visible, to draw cider, ran back into the room, with eyes glaring wildly, uttering the half suffocating exclamation:

"The devil is in the cellar!"

"Pooh," said the father, "you have only been frightened by your own shadow; give me the light."

Saying this he seized the candle—leaving the candlestick fast in the hands of the boy, and boldly rushed to the cellar stairs, but before he had descended half the steps, the large saucer eyes and enormous horns of the ram caused him to retreat as much terrified as his son, exclaiming:

"Sure enough, the devil is in the cellar!"

The good man seized the great bible, attempted to read, but the candle sputtered, and threw such a feeble light on the sacred pages, and the book trembled so much in the hands of the reader, that he could not distinguish one word from another. The little children cried and clung to the mother, the girls nestled close to their beaux, and the whole house was shaken with the agitation of its demented inhabitants. One bright thought however occurred, and a message was sent for the minister to come and "lay the devil."

The parson, celebrated more for good nature, piety and credulity, than for talent and heroism, slipped a small bible into his pocket, put on his band and surplice, so he should appear as formidable as possible to his great antagonist, and hastened to the relief of his distressed parishioners.

On coming to the house the reverend was hailed as a deliverer, and implored by at least a dozen persons at the same moment to drive the devil away. But few moments were lost asking that which no one knew, before the parson pushed forward as a leader, with the same penurious light, into the cellar, the most courageous of the company keeping close behind him. He reached the foot of the stairs, the eyes of fire, and the shadowy outline of enormous horns, magnified tenfold, at least, by the terror of those who beheld them, removed all doubt if any existed in his mind as to the infernal nature of the being with whom he had to contend.

The divine instantly fell on his knees, and with uplifted hands, began to pray in his most fervent manner. The ram not understanding the pious man's motives, but supposing by the motion of his hands that he was daring him to a butting contest, made a pass with all his might at his supposed adversary, but, deceived by the swelling dimensions of his drapery, missed the slender body of the priest, and drawing hastily back to renew the assault as usual, hooked one of his horns into the belt of the surplice and pulled the priest with him into the cellar.

While thus in the power of his victorious foe, he lost hope so far as it regarded himself, and the natural benevolence of his disposition burst forth in the exclamation:

"Brethren, take care of yourselves, the devil has got me."

The exhortation was better obeyed than any he had ever delivered from the pulpit—his friends all fled and left him to his fate. Among the company was a shrewd young farmer, who had, from the first, supposed the fiend to be some domestic animal, but being a lover of fun and willing to see a comedy, kept his thoughts to himself and pretended to sympathize with others in their fears. He thought it time to interfere, and snatching a pitch pine knot from the blazing fire, expressed his determination to rescue the preacher or perish in the attempt.

"Don't! Don't!" shouted several.

"What does the devil care for fire?" said another.

"Take along the bible, if you will go," suggested another.

But, unheeding the suggestion and the manifestations of concern for his safety, he pushed into the cellar, seized the animal by one of his horns, and dragged the struggling ram up stairs, calling to the astonished parson, "follow me!" The horned devil was led in triumph, followed by the ecclesiastic, into the midst of the company. A momentary silence and hanging down of heads ensued, but the past scene was too ludicrous to admit of sober reflection, and loud peals of laughter burst forth from every side, during which the ram was turned out at the door, the parson absented himself without ceremony, and the sports of the evening were resumed with better spirit than before.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.—The report of the Grand Secretary of the Order in the United States has just been issued. He reports the membership at the present time to be 917,886, there having been an accession the past year of 83,764 members. The past year's receipts have been $1,965,718.10, of which $1,460,123.56 were from bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge and $505,594.54 from bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment. The total relief dispensed in the same time was $690,675.97, of which $625,830.25 were by the bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. The relief dispensed by the bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment was $64,-845.12.

A MAN charged with ten gallons of molasses in an eight-gallon keg, said he did not care for the money, only it was such a strain on the keg.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.—OPERATIONS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. GRANT, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Secretary of War *ad interim*, transmitted to Congress a concise, business-like Report of military operations during the past year. The following extracts bearing upon the Freedmen's Bureau, will be read with interest:

From the report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, I make the following synopsis:

No changes have been made in the organization and practical workings of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, except such as have been caused by the appointment of District Commanders under the Reconstruction act.

The freedmen, as a people, are making rapid progress in education, in mechanic arts, and in all branches of industry.

The amount of "abandoned land" now in possession of the Bureau is 215,024 acres, much of which is swamp land, and scarcely any affording revenue. The number of pieces of town property is 950.

Transportation has been furnished to 778 refugees, and to 16,931 freedmen, to enable them to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Teachers and agents have also received transportation. Railroad accounts for transportation have been audited, amounting to $102,093.99, and the amount paid by the disbursing officer has been $127,-754.63.

Hospitals are being rapidly closed and dispensaries substituted, as a more economical mode of giving relief to the sick. The number of refugees treated during the year ending August 31, 1867, is 8,853, of whom 195 died, or 2 2-10 per cent. The number of freedmen treated is 135,296; died, 4,640, 3 4-10 per cent. The number of commissioned medical officers and private physicians employed by the Bureau has been 178, of whom 105 were on duty at the end of the year. No adequate provision has been made for the insane, either by State or municipal authorities; but they are cared for in separate wards of Bureau hospitals. The average cost of furnishing medical attendance and medicines through the year has been $2.73 for each patient.

The total expenditures for the Medical Department have been $301,300.

Commissary supplies have been issued to a limited extent. It has been found impracticable to discontinue such issues altogether. The average number of rations for the year ending September 1, 1867, was 11,658 per day. In the latter part of winter the destitution became so great that urgent appeals were made for a more general distribution of supplies.—The total amount of supplies furnished by means of the Relief Fund has been 850,588 pounds of pork and bacon, and 6,809,296 pounds of corn. The number of persons receiving relief is reported to have been 238,-372. The average number has been 56,000, the largest number being in July, 82,000.—The whole expense has been $445,993,304, *i. e.*, nearly $8 to each person for the period of four months, or 62 per month. This special relief was discontinued in August, the funds and supplies remaining on hand being reserved for those who may require help during the coming winter.

The schools have increased in number and usefulness. Normal and training schools are well attended. The total of day and night schools reported, including industrial, but not the Sunday schools, is 2,207, with 2,442 teachers and 130,735 scholars, an increase of 40,-000 since last annual report. Of these, 1,056 schools are sustained wholly or in part by freedmen, and 391 buildings are owned by them. Of the teachers, 699 are colored, and 1,388 white.

The average amount of tuition paid per month by the freedmen has been $14,555.

Finances.—Appropriation for the year ending July 1, 1868, $3,836,300.

Total expenditures from October 1, 1866, to August 31, 1867 (eleven months), $3,597,397.-65.

The principal items of expenditure are: For schools and school buildings, $533,915.79; subsistence stores, $1,460,326.28; transportation, $227,754.63; salaries of agents, clerks, etc., $521,421.44; medical department, $331,-001.21; quarters and fuel, $135,098.64; clothing, $116,688.80.

The balance of the expenditure, $251,199,-86, has been for printing, postage and other contingencies.

The surplus from the unexpended appropriations of 1866, with the balance of the appropriation of this year, will be sufficient for the purposes of the Bureau during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. In addition to the above proper expenditures, the disbursing officer has paid back to colored soldiers, or their heirs, retained State bounties to the amount of $51,720.83, and has paid claims of colored soldiers, under joint resolutions of Congress approved March 29, 1867, to the amount of $350,870.96.

Apprenticeship in Maryland still holds large numbers of colored children in virtual slavery. The evils and cruelties resulting from this system, sanctioned by