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. LXVIII. NO. 17. GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868. WHOLE NO. 3501.

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. J. W. C. O'NEAL Has his Office at his residence in Baltimor. 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.

OSCAR D. McMILLAN, *SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER.*

In connection with the above he is at all times prepared to attend to the

WRITING OF DEEDS, BONDS, RELEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND CLERKING OF SALES.

Having had considerable practice in the above, by strict attention to business he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Charges reasonable. Residence, Gettysburg, Pa. [Jan. 22, 1868.—tf

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.

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 & Zeigler, stating the kind and quantity wanted, when the same will be delivered at their dwellings, by

Sept. 25, 1867.—tf GEORGE GINGELL.

Hotels and Restaurants.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
OPPOSITE THE
N. & NEW HAVEN & WESTERN R. R. DEPOT,
EACH STREET, BOSTON.
BY F. M. PRATT,
FORMERLY OF THE AMERICAN HOUSE.
Oct. 9, 1867.—1y

KEYSTONE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.

NOW OPEN.

THIS is a new House, and has been fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant and convenient, being in the most business portion of the town. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests, with ample stabling attached. With experienced servants, and accommodating Clerks, we shall use every endeavor to please. This Hotel is now open for the entertainment of the public, and we kindly solicit a share of public patronage. [May 29, 1867.

EAGLE HOTEL.

The largest and most commodious in

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

CORNER OF CHAMBERSBURG AND WASHINGTON STREETS,

JOHN L. TATE, Proprietor.

☞ An Omnibus, for Passengers and Baggage, runs to the Depot, on arrival and departure of Rail Road Trains.

Careful servants, and reasonable charges.

May 29, 1867.—tf

Foundry.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and others that he is still manufacturing various kinds of Castings and Machines, made to order, on short notice, such as

Threshers and Powers,

(five different sizes of Powers,) Clover-seed Hullers and Cleaners, Corn Shellers and Separators, Cornfodder Cutters, Straw and Hay Cutters, Ploughs, such as Cast Ploughs, Barshear Ploughs, Side-hill and Corn Ploughs; the

Wire-spring Horse Rake,

the latest improvement; also Metal Screws for Cider Presses, Iron Railing for Cemeteries or Porches, with everything else in his line, all at low prices.

FOR SALE.—A light Two-horse Wagon, a One-horse Wagon, all new. DAVID STERNER.
May 29.—tf

PLAIN AND FANCY *JOB PRINTING,* DONE PROMPTLY AT THE STAR AND SENTINEL OFFICE.

Groceries.

JOHN HENDRICKS. HIRAM WARREN

RECONSTRUCTION.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY GROCERIES cheap, come to our store in East York street where everything in our line will be sold at a short profit.

Everything kept in a first class grocery, will be found there, also

CONFECTIONS AND NOTIONS, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

Produce taken in exchange for goods, cash paid for old meat.

☞ Farmers come and see

THE WONDER OF THE AGE, Warren's Electric Churn, which makes one-fourth more butter than any other Churn (out of the same cream.) We keep them for sale and will be pleased to show them. Don't forget the place.

HENDRICKS & WARREN.
Gettysburg, Sept. 18, 1867.—tf

BARGAINS at the new GROCERY IN GETTYSBURG.

JOHN CRESS & SON

HAVING opened a new Grocery, in Gettysburg, on the north-west corner of the Public Square, have just received a splendid assortment of FRESH

GROCERIES,

including Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Spices Tobacco, Salt, Fish, Hams, Shoulders, &c. Also,

QUEENSWARE, CONFECTIONS,

Nuts, Fruits, Soaps, Fancy Articles and Notions generally. We will also keep on hand FLOUR and FEED-STUFFS. Having purchased for CASH, we are prepared to sell very cheap. Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

JOHN CRESS,
Sept. 25, 1867.—tf J. W. CRESS.

NEW GROCERY STORE!

TELL EVERYBODY YOU SEE THAT

GILBERT,

JUST above the Court-House, and opposite the *Compiler* Office, will sell you everything in the GROCERY AND PROVISION Line cheaper than you can get it elsewhere.

Sugars, Coffees, Molasses,

Candles, Coal Oil, Syrups, Brooms,

Buckets, Tubs, Tobacco, Cigars,

Notions of all kinds, HAM, FISH, OYSTERS, VEGETABLES, always on hand. Give me a call, as I am determined to accommodate. BUTTER, EGGS, and all kinds of Country Produce taken, for which the highest cash price will be given. Don't forget the place—two doors above the Court-House. Don't pass without calling, as I solicit your patronage.
May 29.—tf

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

HENRY OVERDEER,

On the Hill in Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

HAS made arrangements to get fresh supplies every week from the City mt. & determined to sell cheap. He advertises all to give them a call, his stock consists of Groceries, Notions, Flour, Corn Meal, Choped Feed, Corn, Oats, Fish, Bacon Lard, Cheese, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, Sugar, Coffees, Teas, Syrup, Molasses, Candles, Coal Oil, Fish Oil Tar, Beet Cider, Vinegar, and a great variety of Notions, Candies, &c., &c.

☞ The cash or trade will be given for County Produce such as Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Rags, &c. [May 29, 1867.—tf

New Grocery & Flour Store.

MEALS & BROTHER,

HAVING opened a Grocery, Flour and Vegetable Store, in the Room formerly occupied by Geo. Little, on West Middle street, they extend an invitation to all buyers to give them a call.—

Everything in their line, fresh from the city and country, will be kept on hand. They are determined to sell, as cheap as the cheapest, and as they only ask the lowest living profits, they hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. MEALS & BRO.
May 29, 1866.

Grocery and Liquor Store!

A large assortment of fine

GROCERIES,

Teas, Coffees, White Sugars of all kinds, and Brown Sugars, cheap, prime new crop Orleans Molasses, and all grades of Syrups; MESS MACKEREL, best in market.—All kinds of

LIQUORS,

wholesale and retail, prime Wine, Brandy, Rye Whisky &c., for medicinal and other purposes, in any quantity.

☞ S. Mahler's Herb Bitters, and the "Great Zingari Bitters." WM. J. MARTIN,
May 29, 1867.—tf Baltimore st., Gettysburg.

WM. BOYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, NOTIONS, TOBACCOS,

ALSO,

Stone, Wooden and Willow Ware,

☞ A general assortment of all Goods usually kept in a FAMILY GROCERY.

Dec. 4, 1867.—tf

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.

to the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest.—

☞ Give us a call. Produce taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, May 29 1867

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

GEO. JACOBS & BRO., MERCHANT TAILORS,

Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, Pa., next door to Keystone Hotel.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,

Of all styles, and best quality the market can produce, furnished cheap as can be sold in the country, which will be cut out, if desired, without extra charge.

Goods made up and warranted TO FIT.

Also, sole Agents for Adams County for

The Howe Sewing Machine,

The most perfect & reliable in America!

The highest premium—the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and Gold Medal—awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

The Howe Machine will do a larger variety of work in better style than any other machine, and defies all competition for simplicity and ease in working. Call and examine them. Circulars containing price list, &c., can be had on application. [Feb. 12, 1868.—tf

MERCHANT TAILORING.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,

and other materials for Men's Wear, furnished and made up, to order, on short notice.

SATISFACTION WARRANTED.

Work also solicited from Customers, who purchase their Goods elsewhere.

W. T. KING,
York street, opposite the Bank
June 12, 1867.—1y

NEW AND CHEAP CLOTHING AT BRINKERHOFF'S.

STACKS OF THEM!

CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, which he is selling at such prices as cannot fail to take them off very rapidly. Call and judge for yourselves.—To look at the excellent material, tasteful cutting, and neat and substantial sewing, and then to get his low prices—sellers cannot help but buy, when they see it so much to their interest to do so.

He has Coats, Pants, Vests, of all styles and materials; Hats, Boots and Shoes;

Shirts, of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs;

Trunks, Valices, Umbrellas, Pocket Knives, Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Stationery, &c.;

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, with a thousand and one other articles, entirely too numerous to detail in a newspaper advertisement.

He asks the attention of the public to his new stock, confident that it will please—and no one can or will sell cheaper. Don't forget the place—corner of York street and the Diamond, Gettysburg.
May 29, 1867. JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

Soldiers' Head-Quarters

AT NORRIS' STORE, is the place to get your

FALL & WINTER GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

If you want a cheap Over-coat, go to NORRIS'
If you want a good Cheap Dress Coat, go to NORRIS'
If you want a good Everyday Coat, go to NORRIS'
If you want a good pair of Pants, go to NORRIS'.
If you want a good cheap Vest, go to NORRIS'
If you want a FASHIONABLE HAT, go to NORRIS'
If you want a late Fall Style Cap, go to NORRIS'.
If you want a good pair of Boots or Shoes, go to NORRIS'.
If you want a FASHIONABLE NECK-TIE, go to NORRIS'.
If you want a good French Calf Gaiter, go to NORRIS'.
If you want a good Umbrella, go to NORRIS'.
If you want good Paper Collars, go to NORRIS'.
If you want a fashionable suit of Clothes, go to NORRIS'.
If you want anything in the Gentleman's Line, go to NORRIS'.
If you want a good SMOKE, go to NORRIS'.
If you want good HEAVY UNDER-CLOTHING go to NORRIS'.

Also—A large stock of CASSIMERES IN THE PIECE. Persons preferring the goods to Ready-made Clothing, can be accommodated at the lowest cash price.
Oct. 9, 1867.—tf THEO. C. NORRIS.

New Boot and Shoe Store.

NEW GOODS AND AT LOW PRICES.

THE undersigned has opened a new Boot and Shoe Store, on BALTIMORE STREET, one door south of the Presbyterian Church and nearly opposite McCreary's Saddler Shop, where he offers an attractive assortment of goods in his line, all new and selected with the greatest care. He has

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
LADIES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
LADIES' COMMON GAITERS,
LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS,
IN LARGE VARIETY.
GENTLEMEN'S CALF BOOTS,
GENTLEMEN'S KIP BOOTS,
GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS GAITERS,
GENTLEMEN'S SLIPPERS, ALL STYLES,
GENTLEMEN'S BALMORALS,
GENTLEMEN'S BROGANS, &c.
MISSES' CONGRESS GAITERS,
MISSES' BALMORAL GAITERS,
MISSES' MOROCCO BALMORALS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
BOYS' CONGRESS GAITERS,
BOYS' CALF BALMORALS,
BOYS' BROGANS, &c., &c.

All will be sold at the lowest living profits. Buyers, from town and country, are invited to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. I am determined to sell cheap—a little cheaper than any other house in the county. By strict attention to business, and dealing fairly and squarely with everybody, I hope to merit and receive an encouraging share of public patronage.

The MANUFACTURING of Boots and Shoes will be carried on, in all its branches. Boots, Shoes and Gaiters made to order. Also, Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture constantly on hand. Repairing done on short notice—and no effort spared to give satisfaction. None but first class workmen employed. Having a life-time experience at the business, I feel confident that I can please all who may call.

D. H. KLINGEL.
Gettysburg, July 31, 1867.—tf

PICKING IS SELLING OVER COATS AT COST! PICKING HAS a splendid assortment of Brass, business, and every day Coats.

—ALSO—

Pants of every description

Black, Blue fancy, &c.

Vests of all kinds.

Now is the time to secure BARGAINS.

Come one! Come all

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, TRUNKS, CARPET SACKS, UMBRELLAS, BUFFALO & GUM SHOES, &c., &c.

☞ Give PICKING a call as he is determined to reduce his immense stock before April 1st.

☞ NO HUMBUG!! ☜

CALL AND BE CONVINCED!
Jan. 15, 1868.—tf

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

ROBERT C. COBEAN

HAS just received a new supply of Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, of latest styles, for Winter use, which he is selling at reduced prices. He also manufactures and repairs

HARNESS, of all kinds,

promptly and on reasonable terms. Bridles, Halters Whips, Trunks, Valises Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of Notions always on hand. Call at the old stand on Chambersburg street, two doors west of Buehler's Drug Store. ☞ The highest price will be given for FURS.
Jan. 22, 1868.—tf

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

has now opened a LARGE STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

mostly of his own manufacture, consisting of all sizes of

COATS, PANTS & VESTS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS, HOSIERY, &c.,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

☞ Call, examine and judge for yourselves. ☜
Oct. 30, 1867.—tf

Medical.

Hoofland's German Bitters, AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the *LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.*

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, &c.,* making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The Stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing with the Stomach, with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

PREPARED BY *Dr. C. M. JACKSON,*
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penna., writes:
Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, April 23, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint,* it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates st.

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL,
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours, truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, $1 00
" " " half dozen, 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 00 per bottle, or a half dozen for $5 00.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy in order to get the genuine. (Jan. 15, 1868.—1y

For sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicines.

The Star and Sentinel.

THE FLAG OF WASHINGTON.

Dear banner of my native land! ye gleaming, silver stars,
Broad, spotless ground of purity, crossed with your azure bars—
Clasp'd by the hero-father's hand—watch'd over in his might,
Through battle-hour and day of peace, bright morn and moonless night,
Because, within your clustering folds, he knew you surely bore
Dear Freedom's hope for human souls to every sea and shore!
Oh precious Flag! beneath whose folds such noble deeds are done—
The dear old Flag! the starry Flag! the Flag of Washington!
Unfurl, bright stripes—shine forth, clear stars—swing outward to the breeze—
Go bear the message to the wilds—go tell it on the seas,
That poor man sit within your shade, and rich men in their pride—
That beggar boys and statesmen's sons walk 'neath you, side by side;
You guard the school-house on the green, the church upon the hill,
And fold your precious blessings 'round the cabin by the rill,
While weary hearts from every land beneath the shining sun
Find work, and rest, and home, beneath the Flag of Washington.
And never, never on the earth, however brave they be,
Shall friends or foes bear down this great, proud standard of the Free,
Though they around its staff may pour the red blood in rushing waves,
And build beneath its starry folds great pyramids of graves;
For God looks out, with sleepless eye, upon His children's deeds,
And sees, through all their good and ill, their sufferings and their needs;
And He will watch, and He will keep, 'till human rights have won,
The dear old Flag! the starry Flag! the Flag of Washington!

WHO RUNG THAT BELL.

That there is a sleepless Providence watching over all the affairs of men, and often by special agencies, bringing to light, as in the flash of a moment, the crimes which they commit, finds additional confirmation in an event which has recently occurred in Enfield, Conn., and which merits a more permanent record than a mere passing thought. A young man belonging to one of our most respectable families, but who, from his irregular habits, had been strongly suspected of being guilty of criminal offences, and been once under arrest for passing counterfeit currency, and escaped bo forfeiting his bonds, on Sunday night, a few weeks since, broke into a store at Hazardville, and loaded a wagon, which he had previously stolen and drawn to the door, with various merchandise. He then entered a stable, and attempted to lead out a valuable horse owned by the man from whom he had stolen the goods, intending to harness it to the wagon, and make off with his booty in the stillness of the night, when he thought no eye could see him and no ear hear him. Just at that moment, however, the bell from the village church tower sounded out an alarm loud and clear upon the night air, startling the inhabitants from their slumbers, who, supposing it to be a fire alarm, rushed into the street, and caught the thief with his plunder, before he had time to escape from the village.

The ringing of that bell, however, was a mystery. But upon inquiry, it was ascertained that the sexton, in ringing the bell for the service the day previous, had by a seeming accident, so turned it up and set it, that he could not pull it down with the rope, and not having a key to the belfry door, he was obliged to let the bell remain in that position. Just in time to detect that youthful criminal it came down without human help, and sounded that midnight alarm. After his arrest, goods were found in his possession, which were taken from a store in Thompsonville a short time previously; and he confessed that with the aid of an accomplice, he had broken into it and stolen several hundred dollars' worth of merchandise. The owner of these goods had formerly employed him as a clerk in his store. Thus the ringing of that bell, without human hands, brought several criminal offences to light, and arrested the offender in his dishonest career.—*Central Presbyterian.*

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS ON CHILDREN.—A school teacher who had enjoyed the benefit of a long practice of his profession, and had watched closely the influence of newspapers upon the minds of a family of children, states as the result of his observation that, without exception, those scholars of both sexes and all ages who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain partial knowledge in geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of important places and nations, their governments and doings.

4. They are better grammarians; for, having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from common-place advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, still more clearly expressed.

From these simple facts three important things can be deduced:

1. The responsibility of the press in supplying literature which shall be both healthful in tone and likewise understandingly expressed.

2. The absolute necessity of personal supervision of a child's reading by his parents.

3. Having once got a good, able paper, no matter what the price, don't begrudge it a hearty support.

A HARD HIT.—Said an old preacher once: "Fellow-sinners, if you were told that by going to the top of those stairs yonder, (pointing to a rickety pair of stairs at the end of the church,) you might secure your eternal salvation, I really hardly believe any of you would try it. But let any man proclaim that there were five dollars in gold for you, and I'll be bound there would be such a getting up stairs as you never did see."

A GOOD old woman was asked, upon her death-bed, if she was comfortable in her mind. "Very far from it," she answered.—"Then you are not willing to die?" "Quite willing," she said. "If my father chooses to put me to bed in the dark, I can trust him; it will be all right in the morning."

NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR HER.

In the days of the good colony of Virginia, the distinctions between rich and poor were based upon laws which, like those of the Medes and Persians, altered not. One of the most devout followers of this code was a wealthy planter, living in what is known as the Northern Neck. He was in all other respects a frank, open-hearted, manly gentleman; but his estimate of his fellow men was founded upon the principles that governed his selection of his horses—blood. Wealth, too, was by no means an unimportant feature with him. He had our human weakness, and, like all of us, was influenced more than he even believed by pounds, shillings and pence.

This Mr. G——— had quite a large family, and among them was a daughter whose beauty was the standing toast of the country. She was just eighteen, and budding into lovely womanhood. Not only was she beautiful in person, but her amiable disposition and many accomplishments made her more than ordinarily attractive, and half the gentlemen of the Northern Neck were already sighing for her love.

There was in the country at this time a young man who was already rising high in the estimation of his neighbors. He came of a good family, but was, as yet, a poor young surveyor, who had taught himself his profession, and who had spent much of his time in traversing unknown forests, with nothing but his compass for a guide, and his chain for his companion, locating lands and settling disputed titles. He was a model of manly beauty, and excelled in all the varied feats of strength in which the olden-time Americans took such pride. He was calm and reserved, and there was about him a dignified sweetness of demeanor that accorded well with his frank independence of character. He was a great favorite with all who knew him, and there was no gathering to which he was not asked.

Mr. G——— seemed especially to like the young man, and it was not long before he insisted that the latter should abandon all ceremony in his visits to him, and come and go when he pleased. The invitation was heartily given, and as promptly accepted. The young man liked the planter, and he found the society of the beautiful Mary G——— a very strong attraction. The result was that he was frequently at the planter's residence; so frequently, indeed, that Mrs. G——— felt called upon to ask her husband if he did not think it wrong to permit him to enjoy such unreserved intercourse with his daughter.—Father only laughed at the idea, and said he hoped his daughter knew her position too well to allow anything like love for a poor surveyor to blind her to her duty to her family.

Nevertheless, Mary G——— was not so fully impressed with this conviction of duty as was her father. She found more to admire in the poor surveyor than in all her wealthy and aristocratic suitors, and almost before she knew it her heart passed out of her keeping, and was given to him. She loved him with all the honesty and devotion of her pure heart; and she would have thought it a happiness to go with him into the backwoods to share his fatigues and troubles, no matter how much sorrow they might bring to her.

Nor did she love in vain. The young man, whose knowledge of the world was afterwards so great, had not then learned to consider as binding the distinctions which society drew between his position and that of the lady. He knew that in all that makes a man, in integrity and honesty of purpose, he was equal to any one. He believed that, except in wealth, he stood upon perfect equality with Mary G———, and he loved her honestly and manfully, and no sooner had he satisfied himself upon the state of his own feeling than he confessed his devotion, simply and truthfully, and received from the lady's lips the assurance that she loved him very dearly.

Scorning to occupy a doubtful position, or to cause the lady to conceal aught from her parents, the young man frankly and manfully asked Mr. G——— for his daughter. Very angry grew the planter as he listened to the audacious proposal. He stormed and swore furiously, and denounced the young man as an ungrateful and insolent upstart.

"My daughter has always been accustom ed to riding in her own carriage," he said.—"Who are you, sir!"

"A gentleman, sir," replied the young man, quietly; and he left the house.

The lovers were parted. The lady married soon after a wealthy planter, and the young man went out again into the world to battle with his heart and conquer his unhappy passion. He subdued it; but, although he afterwards married a woman whom he loved honestly and truthfully, and was worthy of his love, he was never wholly dead to his first love.

The time passed on, and the young man began to reap the reward of his labors. He had never been to the house of Mr. G——— since his cruel repulse by the planter; but the latter could not forget him, as his name soon became familiar in every Virginia household. Higher and higher he rose every year, until he gained a position from which he could look down upon the proud planter. Wealth came to him, too. When the great struggle for Independence dawned, he was in his prime, a happy husband, and one of the most distinguished men in America. The struggle went on, and soon the "poor surveyor" held the highest and proudest position in the land.

When the American army passed in triumph through the streets of Williamsburg, the ancient capitol of Virginia, after the surrender of Cornwallis, the officer riding at the head of the column chanced to glance up at one of the neighboring balconies, which was crowded with ladies. Recognizing one of them, he raised his hat and bowed profoundly. There was a commotion in the balcony, and some one called for water, saying Mrs. Lee had fainted. Turning to a young man who rode near him, the officer said gravely, "Henry, I fear your mother has fainted. You had better leave the column, and go to her."

The speaker was George Washington, once the "poor surveyor," but then Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. The young man was Colonel Henry Lee, the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion." The lady was his mother, and formerly Miss G———, "the belle of the Northern Neck."

"WHY does the operation of hanging kill a man?" inquired Dr. Whately. A physiologist replied, "Because inspiration is checked, circulation stopped, and blood suffuses and congests the brain." "Bosh!" replied his Grace. "It is because the rope is not long enough to let his feet touch the ground."

MR. Pullup, coming home late, "pretty full," finds the walking very slippery, and he exclaims: V-v-very sing'lar, whenever water freezes it alus freezes with the slippery side up. Sing'lar."

A YOUNG man generally gives a lock of his hair to a sweetheart before he marries her. After marriage she can help herself—and use no scissors.

QUAILS IN THE DESERT.

It is very pleasing to find how strongly modern travellers confirm the account given in Scripture of the great number of quails found by the children of Israel in the wilderness, and the mode of drying them for food.

"And there went forth a wind from the Lord, and brought quails from the sea, and let them fall by the camp, as it were a day's journey on this side, and as it were a day's journey on the other side, round about the camp, and as it were two cubits high upon the face of the earth. And the people stood up all that day, and all that night, and all the next day, and they gathered the quails: he that gathered least gathered ten homers: and they spread them all abroad for themselves round about the camp." (Num. xi 31, 32.)

Their coming with the wind,—their immense number, covering a circle of thirty or forty miles across,—and their being spread in the sun for drying, appeared so unlikely to one learned writer on the Bible, that he was persuaded our translation of the word "quail" must be wrong, and that *locusts* were meant instead.

Here, however, let us see the testimony of a credible eye-witness. Mr. Slade says: "Near Constantinople, in the autumn, the sun is often nearly hidden by the flights of quails, which alight on the coast of the Black Sea, near the Bosphorus. They are caught by means of nets spread on high poles, planted along the cliff, some yards from its edge, against which the birds, wearied by their passage over the sea, strike themselves, and fall. In October, 1829, the Sultan sent orders to his admirals to catch four hundred dozens.—In three days they were brought to him alive, in small cages."

It is stated that such numbers were once caught in Capri, in Italy, as to have yielded the bishop of the place no small part of his income; and that, in consequence, he has been called the "Bishop of Quails."

Another traveller, Mr. Madden, tells us that "the quails visit Egypt in immense flights about harvest-time, where the Arabs take them in nets by thousands. They fly in a straight line from north to south; very rarely from east to west."

With respect to their being dried in the sun for food we have equally good evidence from the French traveller Mallet, who says, "There is a small island off the coast of Egypt, where these birds usually alight in the autumn.—They are there taken in such quantities, that, after having been stripped of their feathers, and dried in the burning sands for about a quarter of an hour, they are worth but a penny a pound. The crews of those vessels which, in that season, lie in the adjoining harbor, have no other food allowed them." The object of the Israelites, therefore, in "spreading them round about the camp," was to dry them; a mode of preparing fish and camel's flesh still practised by the Arabs in the same country. Another difficulty which the learned man, of whom we have spoken, felt