The Star & Sentinel.

Gettysburg, Pa.: Friday, June 4, 1869.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

IN another column we give a detailed account of the decoration of the Soldiers' graves in the National Cemetery in this place. But a single incident occurred to mar the general feeling of pleasure—the issue of an order excluding the colored Sabbath school from the line of procession, which excited a good deal of feeling and a very general expression of indignation. We allude to the matter simply to enter our protest, on behalf of loyal citizens, against the outrage, which had not even the poor excuse of partisan relation to excuse it. The occasion was a national one—not sectional or political—a tribute of the nation to its heroic dead.—The braves, who now sleep the sleep of death, while contesting with armed rebellion did not deem it unworthy of their manhood to stand side by side with the colored soldiers of the Republic, amid the crash of shot and shell. Together they gave their lives that the Republic might live, and to-day their bones lie mingled on many a fiercely contested battle-field—a glorious illustration of Republican institutions and the truth that true patriotism regards neither color nor caste in its votaries. It is due to Capt. HUNTER, the marshal, to say that he disclaims all sympathy with the order of exclusion; nor have we found any person willing to assume the responsibility. We shall be glad to believe that it was not deliberate, but mistakenly issued under the impulse of objections instigated by Copperhead malignity. For the school thus excluded we desire to say that no Sabbath school in the borough has a more devoted, self-denying corps of teachers, and that too of Anglo-Saxon blood.

The meanness of the spirit which dictated the order of exclusion, is the more apparent in view of the precedents in other places. We notice that in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York colored associations appeared in line without objection; and in the latter city—with its 60,000 Copperhead majority—to avoid all possible misapprehension, the Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, which had the ceremonies in charge, issued an official order cordially inviting "colored posts and associations" to unite in the procession. Shame on Gettysburg, that it dared not do, in the interest of Right and Justice, what New York City would have been ashamed not to do!

"DIED OF STARVATION."

While the suffrage amendment was under discussion in Congress, Senator MORTON of Indiana: "The Democratic party for more than twenty years has lived upon the negro question. It has been its daily food, and if the negro question shall now be withdrawn from politics the Democracy, as a party, will literally starve to death. We need not therefore, be surprised to find them resisting this constitutional amendment, which will forever withdraw the subject from politics, and will strike down that prejudice to which the Democratic party has appealed for years. The Democratic party has not for years appealed to the reasons of the people, but it has appealed to their prejudices upon the subject of race. It has sought, and to some extent obtained, power upon that subject. It is still following the fortunes of slavery after slavery is dead."

AN unsuccessful effort has been made to bring about a re-union of the Methodist Episcopal Church North and South. Under date of April 28, 1869, Bishops Jones and Simpson, on behalf of the Bishops of the Methodist Church north, addressed a kind and fraternal letter to the Bishops of the Methodist Church south, inviting a conference with a view of initiating measures to effect a re-union of the two churches. Under date of May 11, Bishops Paine and McTyeire declined the overture of the Northern Bishops, in a lengthy letter, in which the propositions of Bishops Janes and Simpson are controverted and the North Conference arraigned for their action in the past in relation to the political aspects of the Slavery question. While all good men will regret the failure of these pacific overtures, the correspondence shows clearly that the Methodist Church South is not yet prepared fully to "accept the situation," and needs to be "reconstructed."

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN, Minister to Russia, has accepted an invitation from a number of leading citizens of Philadelphia for a complimentary banquet at the Academy of Music on June 12.—The affair is expected to be the finest of the kind ever given there. Both branches of the City Councils on Thursday last offered Governor CURTIN the use of Independence Hall to receive the citizens previous to his departure, and this reception will also take place on June 12. There are few public men who have a firmer hold on the confidence of the masses of the Republican party than Gov. CURTIN, and he will carry with him to his new field of labor their most earnest wishes for his personal welfare.

GIVE US a Democratic Legislature next winter and we will ensure honest legislation. With the honor of the party at stake no Democrat would dare to be guilty of the rascality into which a few were drawn last winter.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

This is superlatively impertinent.—There was not a scheme of fraud, not a plot of wrong, not a high-handed outrage perpetrated in the shape of legislation, but what was shared equally by Democrats and Republicans, *while in the acknowledged Democratic Headquarters of Harrisburg, on the eve of the adjournment of the Legislature, a Democratic Representative openly drew checks to pay the bribe money earned by his colleagues.—State Guard.*

THE Hagerstown *Herald* estimates that the farmers of Washington county lost a half million of dollars by withholding their crop of last year from market last fall. The policy of "waiting for a rise," is always a doubtful and dangerous one, and is never advisable, except where war of special causes are disturbing commercial relations.—When we consider the loss from shrinkage, from waste, from depredation, the increased labor of re-handling, and the loss of the use of the money, it is much to be doubted whether "holding crops" from market after they are ready is, as a rule, sound policy for the producers.

THE public debt has been reduced about $13,389,377.97, within the last month. So much for getting rid of Johnson's Internal Revenue thieves, and for honest and economical management of the finances.

CHURCH.

One of the most important events of the day, in connection with ecclesiastical matters, is the movement for the re-union of the two large branches of the Presbyterian Church, known as the "Old" and "New School" Churches. The re-union was practically consummated at the late meeting of the Old and New School Assemblies in New York city. The overture sent down last year to the Presbyteries, as a basis of union, failed. While a large majority of the New School Presbyteries adopted it, an equally decided majority of the Old School Presbyteries rejected it. The General Assemblies of both divisions met in New York, and resumed the subject, appointing Committees of Conference, who, after protracted and prayerful deliberation, unanimously reported a new basis of union—being nothing more or less than the confessional standards of the church, pure and simple, without note or comment—each branch of the church be accepted as orthodox, and their respective doctrinal stand-points in the past to be unchallenged. We annex the basis of union reported by the Committee:

Each of the said assemblies shall submit the following basis to its presbyteries, which shall be required to meet on or before the 15th day of October, 1869, to express their approval or disapproval of the same by a categorical answer to the following questions:

Do you approve of the reunion of the two bodies now claiming the name and rights of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, on the following basis, namely: "The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standard; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity?"

Each presbytery shall, before the first day of November, 1869, forward to the stated clerk of the General Assembly with which it is connected, a statement of its vote on the said basis of reunion.

This report was adopted unanimously by the New School Assembly, and received but eight dissenting votes in the Old School body. The unanimity with which the basis was adopted practically settles the question of union.—Nothing remains but for the Presbyteries formally to approve the proposition, and report. Both Assemblies adjourned to meet in Pittsburg in November, to receive the reports and take the necessary steps to effect a consolidation of the various Presbyteries and arrange the status of the Publication Boards, Theological Seminaries, Church property, &c.

We see it stated that the introduction of Presbyterians into this country dates back to 1684, in which year "Francis Makemie, a Presbyterian clergyman from Ireland, organized a church at Snow Hill, Maryland." The first Presbytery, that of Philadelphia, was organized in 1705. From this grew the Synod of Philadelphia, organized in 1716. From 1780 until 1830 there was one General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, though there existed other bodies essentially Presbyterian, but not represented in the General Assembly. The separation in 1838 resulted from a difference concerning the publications of the American Home Missionary Society, the General Assembly of 1837 having adopted a series of resolutions condemning the works issued by this Society as tending to promulgate views which were not altogether orthodox.—Four of the Presbyteries of the Church upheld the Society and its publications, and the General Assembly adopted another resolution excinding or excommunicating them and their representatives. When the General Assembly of 1838 met, representatives from the four excluded Presbyteries presented themselves, but were denied admission.—This action resulted in the formation of the so-called New School Assembly, composed of the representatives of the four excluded Presbyteries and of such others as sympathized with them.

For some years following the disruption, a bitter controversy raged between the theological champions of the two divisions, characterized by much animosity, but the bitterness of feeling gradually subsided, and in later years there has been a growing desire for reunion. Both General Assemblies met in St. Louis in 1866, when the movement, now practically consummated, was initiated.

Both divisions of the Church have had a remarkable development since the disruption in 1838, and under the proposed consolidation the church will embrace in its bounds some three millions of souls, or nearly one-twelfth of the population of the whole country.—The last year's statistical reports give the following summaries of the Old and the New School Presbyterians:

	O. S.	N. S.
Synods	26	23
Presbyteries	142	111
Ministers	2,230	1,600
Licentiates	223	121
Candidates	326	260
Ministers died	42	27
Churches	2,737	1,896
Communicants	222,555	168,932
Added on examination	18,486	16,991
Added on certificate	14,267	8,737
Number in Sunday-schools	221,340	184,287
Funds—		
Total contributions	$4,389,595	$3,091,855
Congregational	2,919,974	2,411,086
Foreign Mission	169,106	109,196
Home Missions	113,109	132,848

Besides these two main wings of the Church, there are other Presbyterian bodies of very respectable numbers: The Southern Presbyterian Assembly comprises 10 synods, 48 presbyteries, 786 ministers, 51 licentiates, 82 candidates, 1,298 churches, and 76,949 communicants. The United Presbyterian Church has 7 synods, 50 presbyteries, and about 700 ministers and 65,612 communicants. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has 24 synods, 99 presbyteries, 1,500 ministers, and 130,000 communicants. The Reformed Presbyterian Synod has 77 ministers and 8,487 communicants. The Associate Synod has 12 ministers and 1,091 communicants. Besides these there are other small Presbyterian bodies.

GENERAL William R. Miles, of Mississippi, has written a letter advising the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, in good faith, and saying there can be no wrong in giving to the whole country the benefit of a privilege already extended to the South. In conclusion he says: "We want a Government, a good Government, the best Government we can get. We want the repose and security and confidence that a State Government alone can give.—Cannot the entire population, black, both black and white, unite upon common ground and bring about this desired result?"

The Republicans of Kentucky, in State Convention adopted resolutions endorsing General GRANT's inaugural, recommending the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, advocating the payment of the National debt, and the admission of colored people to testify in courts of law on the same footing with whites.

Arkansas Partisans and Special Observers have accepted invitations to the Musical Peace Jubilee.

GREAT RAIL SMASH-UP AT WILLIAMSPORT.

A Hall storm of unusual violence passed over the city of Williamsport, and the adjoining neighborhood on Friday last. The *Intelligencer* thus speaks of it: "The day opened auspiciously and the sun were shining brilliantly. About noon, however, a height, and rapidly increasing in the condition till 3 o'clock, when a heavy cloud, upon fully a mile above the earth, overcast the sky. This suspicious looking omen suddenly grew darker still, and the atmosphere became close and stifling. All at once a terrific blast of wind burst upon us and swept every thing before it. The

could be seen for a few seconds, but when the large and heavy drops of rain had laid the drifting dirt, the scene was one of terrible yet peculiar significance. Not a moment was allowed to merchants for removing the goods which were in front of their stores; or the housekeepers for closing blinds, doors or shutters, and these movables, together with roofs, timbers, chimneys, &c., were flying in every direction, as if an earthquake had shaken the city from her foundation. Horses attached to and disconnected from their vehicles were madly plunging through the thoroughfares, endangering life and limb to unfortunate pedestrians. These quickly found shelter, as no sane person would long defy the Almighty by remaining out in such a blast. Before the wind had ceased—and it did not last but a moment—the rain had changed to hail, which rattled against the windows for a moment and then perforated the glass as the lumps of congealed water grew in size. The sound upon the pavements and the roofs was like the rapid firing of musketry, and so great was the force of the stones that shutters were smashed and even the window sashes broken and beaten to pieces. Not only this but the walls across the rooms from the windows were indented and the plastering in some cases beaten off to the solid masonry.

When the storm was at its highest fury the hail stones were, of the size of a man's clenched fist and solid as canister balls, which they very much resembled in appearance. They were in most cases nearly round, being slightly flattened on two sides like an apple, with small holes or indentations resembling the place where the stem joins the core, on one side.

In less time than it takes to write it, the streets in the lower portion of the city, or that part nearest the river, were covered to the depth of a foot with these wonderful balls of ice, and every window facing the north, from which direction the storm came, filled with broken panes.

In about twenty minutes it was possible for a man to venture out without danger of having his head broken, and an opportunity afforded for witnessing the effects. The rain was pouring down in torrents, and the streets seemed like huge gutters or small rivers bearing away boxes and debris upon rapidly increasing currents. Here and there a large tree came floating by with the stock in trade of a merchant mingled in its branches; carts and wagons were clinging to the lamp-posts and convenient corners. The depth of the hail and water on Main street was over three feet, and the heaps of ice in places were nearly five feet high.

In twenty minutes more the rain had nearly ceased to fall, and the work of clearing away commenced. By the time that the roads were passable the sun was shining and the air as warm and pleasant as if the ground was covered with dust instead of heaped with ice and hail.

It is, of course, impossible to give any idea of the number of windows broken or roofs blown off; we have not yet met with any one who has not sustained more or less loss. The First ward schoolhouse, which we mentioned as having been injured by the comparatively gentle breeze of Wednesday, was finished off yesterday by the first blast. The entire west side of the third story was blown down and toppled into the cellar, necessitating a third erection of that story. The same iron roof of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot was torn from the rafters and cast upon the ground. The steamer Hudson, loading with nails at the Top Mills, was torn from her moorings and swung across the river, but fortunately having steam up, she was not destroyed.

In the country the damage to the vineyards and orchards is incalculable. The numerous graperies in the vicinity suffered to a like extent. The crop of grapes this year is doubtless three-fourths destroyed, and that of next season materially lessened. Of the wheat and corn we will not attempt an estimate.

With the advent of the "month of roses" we have been once more thrown into the season of hay-making, pic-nics and pleasure excursions generally. The farmers are busily engaged in securing their early hay crops, in order that this branch of the husbandman's labor may be completed before the grain harvest sets in. The young folks seek recreation in the woods, or in fishing parties, or in berrying excursions. This is also the season when early vegetables are thrown into the Market, causing a general derangement of the "internal improvements" of mankind, and rendering medical aid a necessity. Just at this time the Great Zingari Bitters step in as an antidote for the various diseases arising from the too free use of vegetables, or the numerous ills to which farmers are exposed during their excessive field labor, or to which pleasure parties are subjected by their efforts to obtain enjoyment in the country. A supply of the Bitters should be kept on hand for use at this particular period when all are exposed to sickness. It

Mynheer Paul Dietrich, of Milwaukee, feeling his earthly tabernacle, stored with troubles, to be expelled, decided after full inquiry and investigation, to employ Ayer's Pills. In his haste to purify his Dutch stomach, he substituted the directions, 2 to 7, and swallowed 27 for a dose. This created of course, an appeal-ing internal rebellion. But Paul went through the fight like a hero, and came off victor at last, with a renovated system which he proudly exhibits as proof of the wisdom of his choice. He advises everybody to take Dock. Ayer's Pills, but kindly advises his friends who are ambitious of following his example, to "be sure and take der right bottom."—Minnesota Telegraph.

CHICORA—NORRIS.

In just from the city with the largest and cheapest stock of goods in the county. All kinds of Men's and Boy's wear; Straw Hats, Leghorn Hats, Panama Hats, and Light Fur and Wool Hats in endless variety and cheap. Also Summer Clothing of all kinds and cut in the Latest Style. Young Gents wanting a Fashionable Suit made in the latest style and good material, can save 25 per cent by getting it at Norris' store Arnold's old corner.

LATER.—We are informed that another new stock has been received by Mr. F. DUROSAN. He is selling so cheap, that no one should come to town without buying something of his store. Take your wool to him and exchange it for goods that you need. You can get them just as cheap as for cash. Store North-west corner of Square.

SURPRISE THERE.—If you want to surprise your neighbors and "cut a dash" this summer, just go to Oak Hall and buy a suit of clothes, made of material that is entirely new and not to be seen in the part of the country, and cut for the very height of the fashion. Cheap for cash. Warranted to beat anything made for beauty of style and finish.

REMOVED.—A fresh stock of Clothing, Cassimeres, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Lowrey Sun Shades, Hosiery, &c., &c., has just been received by Duphorne and Scott, at the cheapest cash store.

Special Notices.

SUCCESS NO SECRET.

Certainly WM. BLAIR & SON'S Wholesale business must be done in a way to suit the trade, as their business with storekeepers is steadily increasing. They sell the best goods in large or small quantities at city wholesale prices, for the cash, no outside costs and warrant everything they sell. They are headquarters for Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, Soaps, Candles, Starch, Matches, Glassware, Glass and Stoneware, Oil Cloths, everything used in a family, and everything a storekeeper may want.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They clean the stomach, regulate the bile, and make it healthy, and the liver healthy, because good the food digests and makes good blood, the patient begins to grow in flesh; the disease soon disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

Dr. Schenck, Chestnut st. bet. 5th and 6th, Philadelphia, owns his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, raising it free with a easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it out, and the patient has cut and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented—kept secret or deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care), that will unlock the gall-bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the Mandrake Pills are so mild, their preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient chills and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord.—No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Cankers, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is all to ripe the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have to regain the power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed undisturbed health for 3 out years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the celebrated medicines and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompanying each, make it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless the patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Monday. For the advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
15 N. 6th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

April 23, 1869.—1y

A GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE CURE OF
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar progress in the distillation of the tar, by which the lightest properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and is so offered to the public, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cobgh, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphteria, &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Cough, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer:

1st. It cures, not by stopping cough, but by loosening and ripening matter to throw off the unhealthy matter collected and choking the air passages, and causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constipating effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy matter is retained and poisons the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3rd. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scrofulously making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from the lame and helpless, unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Pamphlet in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per bottle, $12 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price. Address, "L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D. 272 North 2d street, Philadelphia, Pa." (April 23, 1869.—3m

THE KIDNEYS.—THE KIDNEYS ARE TWO in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Exterior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conducting pipe, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various secretions, the urine, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy will ensue.

The readermost also be made aware, that however slight may be attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the joints is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and sluggish circulations.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel results from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and is called gravel.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TANSYMUSTARD.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Pain, Difficulty, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quality; Mucous, or ropy, or clear water. These always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery, or calcareous, depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, but I derived no permanent relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies here after unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and after a careful and careful examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a permanent cure. Now I think it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste or odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following well known gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, Ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. O. Kunzig, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Philadelphia.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. Cooper, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Foster, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor California.
Hon. J. Banks, Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Price—$1.50 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE genuine UNLESS DOWN UP IN my private wrapper, with my fac-simile, of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

DR. BRAYNER, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH—Office 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Dr. J. Brayner, M. D., of Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear; (Adopted specially) 10 ind Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland). Diseases of the Eye and Ear treated with Medical Electricity. Testimonials can be seen at his office. Artificial Eyes inserted by accompanying the operation, free of charge. Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 12 M.

Special Notices.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR,

Headache—Dyspepsia—Constipation.

IF you suffer with Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, use MARSHALL'S ELIXIR, and be convinced that it will do you good. It is a mild cathartic, and a tonic, and a powerful remedy for all diseases of the stomach, causing pain and uneasiness for the head. If you find any thing that will do you good, or remove the disease, then by using Marshall's Elixir you will supply this deficiency and prevent its recurrence, and so be rapidly cured of Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia such being thus cleansed from an unhealthy to a healthy condition, costiveness and the other attendant disorders of the bowels are of necessity prevented.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle.

For sale by all Druggists. Depot, 1394 Market st.

DR. MARSHALL'S ROOMS, Druggists, Proprietors.

Jan. 22.—1y

100 CONSUMPTIVES

The Advertiser, having been relieved in health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes sufferers will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

May 14, 1869.—1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

May 14, 1869.—1y

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,

For Store Fronts, Asylums, &c.; Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheet and Poultry Yards; Brass and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c.; Play Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters; Landscape Wire for Window, &c.; Paper-on-the-Wire, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Everything in this line, of our own manufacture. M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia. (Feb. 5, 1869.—1y

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of evils consequent thereon, which I will send free to any who need it. Address, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York.

Sept. 18.—1y

Carriages, Harness, &c.

DAVID MCCREARY. JOHN F. MCCREARY

"Best always Cheapest."

THE Best and Cheapest,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS and, HARNESS of all kinds, in the County

are always to be found at the old and well known stand, Baltimore st., opposite the Presbyterian Church

(McCREARY'S.)

Our Riding and Wagon Saddles, are the most substantially built and neatest.

Our Harness, *(plain and silver mounted)* are complete in every respect and warranted to be of the very best material and workmanship.

Our upper leather Draft Collars, CAN NOT BE BEAT. They are the best FITTING and most durable.

Our Heavy Draft Harness, are made to order, as cheap as they can be made anywhere and in the most substantial manner.

Riding Bridles, Whips, Lashes, Draft Hames, Hypsts and everything in the line; *None better or cheaper.*

Our prices are now down to the lowest living standard.

All kinds of repairing done cheap, to fill his accounting at 5 or more.

We work nothing but the best of stock and will warrant every article turned out of our shop in every respect as represented.

Thankful for past favors we invite attention to our present stock.

Give us a call and examine PRICES AND QUALITY

Jan. 29, 1868.—tf D. MCCREARY & SON.

CARRIAGE MAKING RESUMED.

THE undersigned having resumed the business at the 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 share in the future.

May 7, 1869. DANNER & ZIEGLER.

Buggies and Carriages.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Carriage making shop to the east end of Middle street, Gettysburg, Pa., where he will continue to supply all kinds of work in his line, viz:

CARRIAGES, TROTTING & FALLING-TOP BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, &c., &c.

His work is all put up of good material and by the best of mechanics, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. His prices are always reasonable. He solicits orders, confident that he can please.

REPAIRING promptly done, at moderate rates.

W. K. GALLAGHER.

July 1, 1868.—1y

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

PERRY J. TATE

is now building a variety of COACH WORK of the latest and most approved styles, and constructed of the best materials which he invites the attention of buyers. Having built his work with great care, and of material selected with special reference to beauty of style and durability, he can confidently recommend the work as unsurpassed by any other in or out of the cities. All the world is an inspection of his 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 me a call at my Factory, near the corner of Washington and Chambersburg street Gettysburg, Pa.

June 12, 1867.—tf

Real and Personal Sales.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE CHESTNUT LANDS.

The subscribers will sell at Public Sale, *on Saturday, the 12th of June next*, 30 lots of the Marts Furnace Lands situated in Hamiltonban, township, Adams county, Pa. The land is easy of access being within a mile of the Furnace and a good road runs by it or through all the Lots—the land is well timbered with a fine growth of Chestnut, Locust, &c.—a part of it being the best Rail timber in the South Mountains. A large proportion will make from 2000 to 3000 Rails and 40 to 60 Posts per acre. The land vary in size from 5 to 10 acres.

To farmers wanting Rails and Posts here is a chance of getting them low, as the land is steadily advancing in value.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

J. B. PAXTON,
J. B. WITHEROW.

May 21.—3t

WESTERN PRE-EMPTION LANDS.

I HAVE ON HAND A FEW

TRACTS

OF NO. 1,

second hand, pre-emption lands located near Bellefonte, County Towns, &c.; in well settled neighborhoods, which I will sell, or exchange at a fair price for Real Estate in Adams county, Pa.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Feb. 5, 1869.—tf

FOR SALE.

A FINE TWO-STORY DWELLING

WITH 8 ROOMS AND KITCHEN

all in thorough repair, and all necessary outbuildings, a good wall of water, garden, fruit, &c., with good fencing—making a desirable residence.

Apply to

R. G. MCCREARY.

May 14.—t.

WOOD FOR SALE,

800 CORDS OAK,

200 HICKORY,

AT SANDOE'S MILL.

Will be sold at $6 per cord on the ground.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Aug. 29, 1868.—tf

Commission Houses.

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned has purchased the Ware house on the corner of Hanover street and the Railroad, Gettysburg, Pa., and will carry on the

Grain & Produce Business

in all its branches. He will pay the highest price will be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Dry Seeds, Flaxseed, Timothy Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

GROCERIES

constantly on hand, such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soap, &c. Also, COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

He is always able to supply a first rate article of Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.

Also, Ground Plaster, with Guano and other fertilizers. COAL, by the bushel, ton or car load.

He will also run a

LINE OF FREIGHT CARS

to No. 165 North Howard street, BALTIMORE, and No. 811 Market street, PHILADELPHIA. All goods sent to either place will be received and forwarded promptly. All goods should be marked "CRESS CAR."

JOHN CRESS.

April 2, 1869.—tf

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

HAVING purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c., of COLE & E