that they are fighting to [illegible] what they claim for themselves.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1863.

GROWTH OF LIBERTY IN ENGLAND.

The American Revolution was also an English revolution. The struggle for liberty here reacted upon England, has gone forward there continually, and is stronger to-day than ever. One reform has succeeded another. The basis of suffrage has been widened from time to time, and has always been followed by an extension of the rights, privileges, and prosperity of the people.—The institutions of England have become more liberal, just, and beneficent as the right of suffrage has been extended, and a larger number of men admitted to a voice in the government. Recently we have seen a new extension of the franchise, followed almost immediately by a movement for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The Irish Church establishment, though professedly in the interests of Protestantism, is not sustained or justified by the Protestant world, and the Protestant masses of England are demanding its repeal. The disestablishment bill has passed the House of Commons, but the Lords threaten to reject it or destroy it by modifications. It may sacrifice itself, but it cannot thereby preserve the Irish establishment. The House of Lords is tolerated only upon the condition that it will ratify the action of the Commons, and will give its formal assent to all popular movements. It possesses no real political power, and will not be permitted to obstruct the wishes of the people. Should it be rash enough to reject the disestablishment bill, it will at once inaugurate a movement for its own reorganization, and the destruction of hereditary privileges.

Such a movement cannot, perhaps, be long deferred anyhow. Another reform bill will soon be demanded, making suffrage universal, or nearly so, to be followed by the disestablishment of the English Church, the abolition of the laws of primogeniture, and the final destruction of the kingly office. The mass of the English people are substantially, though not professedly, republican in sentiment. They accept the great doctrine of human rights upon which our government is founded; and, while they yet retain the throne and the House of Lords, any attempt on the part of either to exercise positive power, or resist the popular will, would be instantly met by threats of resistance, and, if not abandoned, by revolution. The throne and the Upper House remain much like the feudal castles that yet distinguish the English landscape, emblems of departed power, curious to the view, full of historic interest, but no longer dangerous to the peace of the surrounding country. English reforms, heretofore slow, are becoming more rapid, and the English people are marching with accelerated speed to a republican government. Universal suffrage and hereditary privilege cannot exist long together. They are essentially hostile elements. The progress of suffrage in England has been resisted at every step by the aristocratic classes; but after many years of struggle it has arrived at that point where its further progress cannot be long delayed. Universal suffrage lies at the very summit of the hill of Difficulty, the ascent of which is rugged, slow, and toilsome, but when achieved the people will be masters of the situation. America is avenging herself upon England by gradually but surely overturning her aristocratic and heirarchic institutions by the force of her teachings and example. The principles of civil and religious liberty, crude and imperfect when first brought from England to America, having been refined, illustrated, and extended, we return them to the mother country for her adoption, laden with rich and glorious results. The spirit of American liberty is abroad in England. Her Brights, Gladstones, Forsters, and her whole host of liberal statesmen, are proclaiming the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and verifying the saying of a celebrated Englishman that the American Revolution guaranteed the free institutions of England. We may not live to see England a republic, but I believe our children will. The event can be predicted with as much certainty as any other in human affairs, and it is hastening on, perhaps fast enough when all things are considered.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE UNION.

The difficulties in the way of putting down the rebellion were great. The rebellious States contained a population of not less than ten millions, and although nearly four millions were slaves, yet most of them, until the very conclusion of the war, constituted the laboring and producing classes, and furnished the supplies for the rebel armies in the field and the non-combatants at home. The territory of the rebellious States comprised an area of not less than eight hundred square miles, diversified by vast ranges of mountains, deep rivers, tangled wilderness, and far-stretching swamps, and everywhere presenting natural defences, behind which a small force could hold a large one at bay.

The lines of communication were necessarily of great length, and maintained with difficulty. A large portion of our forces were constantly employed in this way and in garrisoning posts, so that it was seldom we were able to meet the enemy with superior force upon the field.

These immense difficulties went far to counterbalance our superiority in population and resources, and were so great as to lead military observers throughout Europe to prophecy, almost with one accord, that we could not conquer the South. It was said there was no instance in history where so large a population, scattered over even one-third of a territory so great as that embraced by the rebellion, had been subdued. It was said we could not conquer space; that conquest would be a geographical impossibility; that three millions of men could not garrison the South, and that when we had captured their towns and overrun the inhabited parts of their country, they would still maintain the war in morass, mountain, and forest almost impenetrable to regular armies, until the North, exhausted in blood and treasure, and broken in hope, would give up the contest.

Such was the belief of leading military minds in Europe, and of the politicians of the South when the war began. These opinions seemed well-founded in reason and in history, and the suppression of the rebellion, all things considered, may be justly regarded as the greatest of all military achievements.

The fact that the rebels fought upon their own soil, in a country with which they were familiar, protected from the approach of loyal armies by the natural advantages before described, was a full compensation for the difference between the population and resources of the two sections, and the final triumph of our arms and the suppression of the rebellion must be sought for in other causes.

CAUSES OF REBEL FAILURE.

What these causes were may be briefly stated:

First. In the strength, courage, and endurance imparted to armies by the conviction that they are fighting in a just and patriotic cause. The humblest privates in our army believed they were fighting to preserve the best government in the world; to preserve liberty and extinguish slavery; in behalf of Civilization and Christianity; against Barbarism and Inhumanity. These convictions gave inspiration, courage, and hope to the army, animated the great mass of the people of the North, who sustained the Government throughout the contest, constituting an immense moral power, in opposition to which the South had but little to oppose.

The people of the South had bitter prejudices, which had been carefully fostered by designing politicians. Many of them believed in the abstract doctrine that the Constitution, of State sovereignty and the right of secession. Some of them believed in the rightfulness of slavery, but more in its profitableness, its convenience, and its contributions to luxury and pride. But all of these constituted no more power to inspire the patriot, nerve the soldier, give consolation in the dying hour, or determine the people never to surrender, and to struggle on to the last. When, however, the principal armies of the rebellion were overcome and had surrendered, the war was at an end. Hostility was not maintained in the forest and mountain, as had been predicted. The convictions, hopes, and purposes of the masses had been extinguished before their armies were, and although they were full of bitterness and humiliation, yet there was nothing left for which they might sacrifice their homes and the future quiet and prosperity of their lives. Their cause failed in advance of their armies and resources.

The rebel historian of the "lost cause," in descanting upon the subject, speaks as follows:

"The whole fabric of Confederate defence tumbled down at a stroke of arms that did not amount to battle. These was no last great convulsion, such as usually marks the final struggles of a people's devotion, or the expiring hours of their desperation. The word surrender travelled from Virginia to Texas. A four years' contest terminated with the smallest incident of bloodshed; it lapsed, it passed by a rapid and easy transition, into a profound and abject submission. There must be some explanation of this flat conclusion of the war. It is easily found. Such a condition could only take place in the thorough demoralization of the armies and people of the Confederacy; there must have been a general decay of public spirit—a general rottenness of public affairs—when a great war was thus terminated, and a contest was abandoned so short of positive defeat, and so far from the historical necessity of subjugation."

And again he says:

"We fear that the lessons and examples of history are to the contrary, and we search in vain for one instance where a country of such extent as the Confederacy has been so thoroughly subdued by any amount of military force, unless where popular demoralization has supervened."

History records that many nations, far more exhausted than they, have struggled on to final victory. Our Revolutionary fathers, at the end of four years, defeated, exhausted and overrun, did not despair, but animated by the justice of their cause, and the belief that it would triumph because it was just, struggled on, and at the end of seven years were blessed with peace and the rich reward which shall be the inheritance of the earth. "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," and weak and defenceless are they who contendfor injustice and slavery, though girt about by the mountain, the swift river, and the deep wilderness.

Secondly. The armies of the North were strong in that physical endurance which is communicated by habitual labor, and by that self-reliance and confidence which free labor only can inspire. They were strong in the intelligence of the masses who filled the ranks. These men understood well the nature of the struggle in which they were engaged. They knew the vast consequences to themselves, their posterity, and to the world, depending upon the result. Their education enabled them not only to comprehend the "cause," but military operations, the condition of the Government and the country, and the decline of the spirit and strength of the enemy. In short, our armies were a vast intelligence, subject to military control, possessing clear ideas of duty, condition, consequences, and spirit and resolution commensurate to these.

THE PRESENT DAY.

We have met here to-day to dedicate this monument to the memory of the patriotic and gallant men who fell upon this field, and to testify our love for the great cause in which they perished. Their achievements will be recorded upon the pages of history, much more enduring than stone, but we desire to present this visible evidence of our remembrance and gratitude. We are surrounded to-day by many of the surviving heroes of the battle; by many of the relatives and friends of those beloved dead, and by many thousands of our people who rejoice in the preservation, peace and prosperity of our country. That we have a united country, that we have national Government, that we have peace in all our borders, that there is liberty and protection for all, that we have bright and glorious prospects of individual happiness and national growth and power, we owe to the brave men who fell upon this and other fields. The glorious circumstance and bright auspices over and around us to-day were purchased by their blood. We are in the full enjoyment of the prize for which it was shed. Let us increase the gratitude of our hearts by considering for a moment what would be our condition if the rebellion had triumphed. We would have no solemn but sweet occasions like this. We would have no common name, no national flag, no glorious prospects for the future.

Had the bond of union been broken the various parts would have crumbled to pieces. We should have a slaveholding confederacy in the South; a republic on the Pacific; another in the Northwest, and another in the East. With the example of one successful secession, dismemberment of the balance would have speedily followed, and our country, once the hope of the world, the pride of our hearts, broken into hostile fragments, would have been blotted from the map, and become a byword among the nations. Let us thank Almighty God to-day that we have escaped this horrible fate. We feel as one who awakes from a terrible dream, and rejoices that he is alive. We feel as did the children of Israel, when, standing upon the shores of the Red Sea, they looked back upon the destruction from which they had been delivered.

Mr. Lincoln, standing in this place a few months after the battle, and while yet the conflict was raging, dedicated himself to his country and to the cause of liberty and union. The demon of Rebellion afterwards exacted his life, but the inspiration of the words he spoke is resting upon us to-day. The great prophecy he uttered when he said "the nation shall under God have a new birth of freedom," and that "the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth," is being fulfilled. He sealed his devotion with his blood, and sacred be his memory. The eloquent Everett, who spoke here on the same occasion, and who has since passed from earth, said: "God bless the Union; it is dearer to us from the blood of brave men which has been shed in its defence." As I stood by them and listened to their inspired words, my faith was renewed in the triumph of liberty; but imagination failed to stretch forward to this auspicious day. The march of events has been faster than our thoughts, and the fruits of victory have already exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

OUR SURVIVING HEROES.

While we pay this tribute of love and gratitude to the dead, let us not forget the surviving heroes of the battle. They, too, offered their lives, but the sacrifice was not required. The admiration, love, and gratitude of the nation will attend them as they pass down the declivity of time to honored graves. In thinking of their lives they will tell the story of Gettysburg to wondering youth, who will listen as we did when our grandfathers told of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown. Many of them are here to-day to review the scene of their struggle and their triumph. How powerful the contrast between then and now! The dark and doubtful struggle is ended, the horizon of the nation is gone, and all is bright and clear. The

Friday, July 9, 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.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT
HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

Feeling assured that we cannot serve our readers better this week than by giving in full the ceremonies connected with the Dedication of the Soldiers' National Monument, we surrender the greater part of to-day's issue to a record of the interesting exercises on that occasion. The masterly oration of Senator Morton and the classical Poem by Bayard Taylor will command special attention. We also give in full the opening and closing Prayers by Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. Schmucker, and the remarks of Maj. Gen. Meade.

The exercises throughout were deeply interesting, and were witnessed by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, numbering probably 10,000.—The most marked order prevailed throughout, no accident or other unpleasant incident occurring to mar the pleasures of the day. Doubtless, there were among the throng of visitors some who left the town disappointed and dissatisfied. There are always to be found people exacting in their demands, and indisposed to make reasonable allowances for the occasion, who make it a business to growl and find fault; and it will have been passing strange, indeed, if in the throng of visitors thrown upon our town last week there were none such, from whom we may expect the usual grumblings about the alledged inhospitality of our people. All this, however, in the light of the past, has ceased to annoy us.

We have heard of some complaint on the part of the visiting Military as to the want of proper attention, and it may be that these complaints were to some extent well founded. Whatever the facts be, the citizens of Gettysburg are in no wise responsible. As the Dedication ceremonies occurred in Commencement week, nearly every family had its hands full in extending hospitalities to visiting friends, many within our knowledge being compelled to lodge on floors, in order to provide sleeping accommodations for guests.—Few, if any, had either time or opportunity to attend to strangers. The visiting Military were invited by the Commissioners of the National Cemetery, and should have been cared for as their guests. If these was fault in this respect, it should rest with the proper parties.

It is due to Mr. Wills, the President of the Board of Commissioners, and the only resident member, to say that he was indefatigable in his efforts—efforts which we know to have been laborious and patience-demanding—to make the ceremonies of the day worthy of the occasion, and the success which crowned them is largely due to his untiring efforts. The Board itself only met late on Wednesday, and whatever of defective arrangement there may have been, we feel assured was because of the pressure of duties demanding immediate attention.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The exhibit of Mr. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, shows a still further reduction of the National Debt, during the month of June, to the amount of $16,410,132—making a total reduction since March 1, when the new Administration came into power, of Thirty six Millions Four Hundred and Sixty Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy-nine Dollars, ($36,460,479,) which is at the rate of over One Hundred Millions per annum! It will be recollected that during the last Presidential campaign, the Copperheads circulated far and wide a calculation, based upon figures furnished by the immaculate statician Delmar, to impress the people with the conviction that the country, under Republican extravagance, was going to ruin. This calculation maintained that the expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1869, must amount to $482,059,202, while its entire receipts from all available sources could not possibly exceed $321,620,000—whereby there would be a deficiency of over $160,000,000 to be added to the then existing debt. Well, we have reached the end of the fiscal year, and instead of a deficiency the receipts have exceeded the expenditures by about $156,000,000. Besides the debt of $36,460,479 paid since March, the Government has to-day on hand coin to the amount of $110,000,000, besides a currency balance of $37,000,000. So much for Copperhead statistics and Republican economy. But for the wholesale thieving and plundering during the greater part of the year, by Johnson's officials, prior to Grant's induction into office, the reduction of debt would have been still heavier.

THE Democracy of Philadelphia are in a bad way. The shoulder-hitters and roughs, under the lead of Billy McMullin, captured the nominating conventions last week, forced the nomination of characteristic candidates for the City offices, and ran the machine generally by the open display of pistols, knives and bludgeons. Many of the delegates withdrew in disgust, protesting against the nominations as a farce, while the respectable wing of the party talk of putting up a new ticket. The next step of the roughs will be to capture the ballot-boxes in October, and do enough of "stuffing" to elect their men, unless the game be blocked by the Supreme Court endorsing the new Registry Law. Judge Sharswood, always recognizing his obligations to fraud for the seat he now holds, has made haste to pronounce the law unconstitutional; but the matter is now before the full bench on appeal.

ON Tuesday, the Supreme Court reversed Judge Sharswood's decision, and pronounced the Registry Law CONSTITUTIONAL. The law will therefore be enforced this fall. McMullin and his pugilistic disciples will have to change their tactics. The game of voting "repeaters" and dead men, stuffing ballot-boxes, and similar villainy, will be measurably blocked by this law.

The Democracy of Ohio on Wednesday nominated Gem ROSECRANS for Governor, and adopted resolutions in favor of taxing United States bonds and opposing payment of interest thereon. Rosecrans is one of the few army officers with Copperhead proclivities, and will be badly beaten.

JUDAS ISCARIOT'S COMPLAINT.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* proposes to substitute for "Decoration Day," a Contribution Day, with one day in the year set apart, North and South, for the collection of funds for the care of the widows and orphans of fallen heroes, whose wants cannot be supplied by such ceremonies as those of Decoration Day. This would be better, no doubt, for the widows and orphans, but not so good for the Grand Army of Radical office-hunters. They will never consent to the change.—*Phila. Age.*

"Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, *very costly*, and anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped his feet with her hair: and the house was filled with the odor of the ointment. Then saith one of his disciples, Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, which should betray him, 'Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence and given to the poor.' This he said, not that he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief."—*Phila. Press.*

THE New York *Citizen*, a power in the ranks of the Democracy, has the subjoined remarkable—remarkable as coming from a Democratic source—yet most truthful paragraph:

"We hear nothing as to what are Democratic principles at present. Copperheadism was a failure, and died the death it so richly deserved; the proposal to pay our debt in greenbacks has been repudiated by the nation; the everlasting colored gentleman has secured all the rights he knows what to do with, and a few more; the women's suffrage movement has not the dignity of a party measure. Democracy is in a state of chaos. It cannot undo the irrevocable; it has nothing to offer as an incentive to persistence. Cannot somebody find us a few principles? We are opposed to high taxes, and in favor of low taxes; but the nation must pay its debts, and must raise the means necessary for this purpose. We believe in economy, retrenchment, and reform; but so do many other people, and our example in this city is not an encouraging one to follow. We must find a principle or two, or we shall never get back into power. Who is prepared to furnish the genuine article?"

THE Virginia election came off on Tuesday. There were two candidates for Governor—WELLS, the present incumbent and regular Republican nominee, and WALKER, conservative Republican. The Democracy had no State ticket, but supported Walker. Both parties claimed to favor Congressional Reconstruction and the 15th Constitutional Amendment. The Democrats, ignoring the dogma that this is a "white man's government," labored throughout the campaign to divide the colored vote, putting up colored men for local offices and claiming to be their special friends. Thousands of colored men threw their votes for Walker, who is elected by about 40,000 majority. The Walker men also claim to have about 40 majority in the Legislature, but pledged to vote for the 15th Amendment, securing Manhood Suffrag. The expurgated State Constitution was adopted by about 60,000 majority.

WE thought the country had got rid of ANDREW JOHNSON, whe he left the White House in March for his home among the Rebels of Tennessee. But like evil spirits generally, he is restless and comes back to vex decent people. He turned up in Washington City last week, and in response to a serenade inspired by bad whisky and a lively recollection of Executive protection of official villainy, delivered anew his oft repeated tirade against Congress, President Grant, and the country generally. This time, however, he got down to a lower depth of infamy than usual, and boldly advocated a repudiation of the national debt. Having thus exhibited himself, he took the train next day for Tennessee.

THE appointment of Hon. JOHN COVODE as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, gives assurance of an active and vigorous campaign.—Mr. Covode is one of the most sagacious politicians in the State, possesses great energy of character and indomitable industry, and will see that the Republican cause gets a fair hearing before the people. This is all that is necessary to achieve success.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

FRANKLIN.—J. M. Cooper has retired from the *Valley Spirit*, having sold his interest in the paper to Messrs. Augustus Duncan and Wm. S. Stenger.—While Chas. D. Stewart, of Baltimore, was crossing the mountain, on Friday last, between Strasburg and Horse Valley, he was confronted by a marked high-way robber, who, springing from the bushes one the road side, presented a revolver and demanded Mr. S's. money. He got $150, besides a valuable gold watch, chain and ring.—On the 28th ult., as J. M. F. Jordan, of Mercersburg, was endeavoring to fix the fork of a patent hay-fork into the hay, a rope attached to it broke, and he was precipitated from off the wagon to the barn floor, falling upon his head and shoulders. He was rendered insensible for a short time.—Mrs. Klopper, for some time an inmate of the Chambersburg Almshouse, was run over by the cars near Keedysville, Md., on Friday last, and killed.—Last week Abraham Ely, an old gentleman about 80 years of age, residing about four miles from Chambersburg, on the Keefer road, was picking cherries from the top of an old ladder, to which was attached an iron hook, and the ladder breaking, he fell upon the hook which penetrated his stomach about five inches, causing an ugly and dangerous wound.

LANCASTER.—A German, named Joseph Slairs, was killed last week by the breaking of a scaffolding, while repairing the cupola of the furnace of Thomas & Peacock.—Miss Annie Keller, daughter of Daniel Keller, Ephrata township, fell from a cherry tree on the 22d ult., and died of her injuries the following Friday.

YORK.—Henry Stacks, while shingling a roof in Dallastown, fell to the ground on the 14th ult., and was instantly killed.—Nicholas Benedict, Conowago township, lost a valuable horse last week by a singular accident, while mowing. The team became frightened and ran off with the machine, the knives of which struck the horse's hind legs, cutting off both below the knee.—Samuel Spangler, foreman of the *True Democrat* office, York, had his right hand crushed in a Gordon Jobber last week, requiring amputation of two fingers.—William Wagner, Cashier of the York County National Bank, died on Monday last, aged 68 years.—Henry Demey, Fairview township, had his leg broken on the 29th ult., by being thrown from his seat on a hay rake.

FOREIGN.—A demand is reported for legislative reform in France, including ministerial responsibilities and parliamentary independence, and it was rumored that the Empire was almost disposed to assent. The Lords have provoked public opinion by their treatment of disendowment, and Cardinal Cullen has written a warning letter with respect to the base of the Church bill. In Spain, the Carlists and Republicans are giving trouble; the clergy and municipalities have sworn to the Constitution. Gen. Dulce's report on Cuba has been received and suppressed; and Admiral Tepete has once more declared against the possibility of a Republic. In Cuba, Gen. de Rodas has released a number of political prisoners, and is pursuing a course of conciliation; but Quesada's successes are again detailed.

THE elections in Virginia passed off quietly. Troops were stationed in Richmond and throughout the State to prevent disorder.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE small pox prevails to a considerable extent in Albany, N. Y.

THE national American Anniversary was celebrated by Americans in all the capitols of Europe.

IT is denied that Gen. Sickles goes to Spain with instructions to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba.

IN Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, and other cities, the Germans celebrated the 4th of July on Sunday.

WILLIAM Penn Lloyd, collector of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district, has sent in his resignation, to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

IN New York the Germans are making an organized movement to have the German language taught in the public schools of that city.

THE Democratic Convention of Lancaster county has instructed its delegates to the State Convention to support General Hancock for Governor.

THE President has appointed a colored boy, who had constructed a model of a steam engine, to an apprenticeship in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

RICHARD B. HALL, aged 12 years, son of Edward B. Hall, was shot dead on Saturday, in Providence, Rhode Island, by a musket in the hands of another boy, and which was thought to be unloaded.

THE total vote on the question of lay delegation in the Methodist Church, so far as the returns are in, foots up: For, 40,385; against, 13,024—a majority in favor of the new measure of over three to one.

A MAN lately appeared in an Indiana town wearing a vest made out of the skins of ten rattlesnakes, part of a nest of one hundred and six snakes killed in one day by a Kentucky farmer.

A SHARP shock of earthquake was felt at St. Louis, between one and two o'clock on Thursday morning. No damage is reported. The shock was felt for a circuit of 30 miles, and at Cairo, Ill., several.

IT is said that the territory covering the marble quarries of Rutland, Vt., was sold within the memory of men now living for one old mare and colt. The property is now valued at millions.

THERE are 3,500 newspapers published in this country, of which five-sevenths are issued in the Northern States. New York has the largest, and Florida the smallest number.

TELEGRAPHIC despatches from all parts of the country report a general and enthusiastic observance of Independence day except in the South, where the celebration of the occasion was almost entirely left to the colored people.

A MILWAUKEE servant girl went to a gipsy to have her fortune told, and it was done with such truth that she actually discarded an honest lover to run off with a young man with black hair, who plundered her of her earnings, and deserted her the next day.

A FEW days ago a fisherman residing on the Ogeechee canal, some ten or twelve miles from Savannah, Ga., sold his wife to another fisherman for 60 bunches of fish, valued at 50 cents per bunch. The wife was perfectly satisfied with the sale, and is now living with her purchaser.

IN Lebanon, Ct., in a thunder storm a few days ago, a son of Mr. George Thomas was driving a team of six yoke of oxen, and was thrown to the ground by a stroke of the fluid, every one of the "near" oxen being also prostrated, while the six "off" oxen were left standing uninjured. All the oxen thrown down remained insensible until they were unyoked.

A MAN named James Omerrord, an employee at the Hamilton Print Works, Lowell, Mass., was bitten through the nose a few evenings since by a rat. He bled profusely for nearly two hours. His lip was much swollen and his nose inflamed. Two or three evenings previous his child, six months old, was also bitten in the arm, inflicting a dangerous wound. Both father and child are recovering.

THE Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice President of the Rebel Confederacy, has written a letter giving his views upon the legal status of the expelled negro members of the Georgia Legislature. Mr. Stephens agrees with the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia that negroes are eligible to office under the present Constitution and laws of that State; and that the Legislature committed an error in expelling the negroe members.

JEFF. DAVIS.—Mr. Davis' health is extremely delicate, and fears are entertained that he will not recover sufficiently to return to this country. He is in Paris, and a despatch from that place to Mr. Howell, at Montreal, Canada, on the 12th instant, stated that his situation was extremely precarious. Mr. Davis intends, should he recover sufficiently to do so, to visit Canada this summer, and to spend next winter in Mississippi.

TROUBLE IN THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.—The General Conference of the United Brethern Church in Indiana, at a recent meeting, adopted a law compelling members belonging to any secret society, including temperance organizations or the Grand Army of the Republic, to either withdraw from it or the church. The White River Conference of the United Brethren met at Indianapolis last week and passed resolutions strongly condemning the action of the General Conference in this respect, and especially censuring them for the refusal to submit the question to the different churches, pledging to each other that they would resist the law and stand together, and if necessary organize a new church. They appointed a Conference to be held at Indianapolis in September, next to which all liberal United Brethren, whether ministers or laymen, are invited to come as delegates.

A LITTLE GIRL ATTACKED BY A SNAKE.—An exciting and dangerous encounter with a snake took place in Canterburg, N. H., a few days ago. Nellie Dodge, aged about six years, a daughter of Mr. James Dodge, a substantial farmer in Canterbury, accompanied by another little girl about the same age as herself, went out into a field near Mr. Dodge's house in the afternoon to gather strawberries. They had wandered but a short distance when Nellie accidentally trod upon something in the deep grass, and instantly a large black snake sprung up at her, and immediately commenced to wind itself around her legs. Enraged at having been trodden upon, the snake lifted its head and showed its anger by its protruding tongue and flashing eyes. The child thus in danger was nearly overcome with fright; but her companion, with a presence of mind seldom exhibited by one of her age, quickly found two sticks, and giving one to Nellie they both commenced an attack upon the reptile. Again enraged, the snake endeavored to wind himself closer and higher upon the body of the child, and succeeded in biting her three times severely before he was driven away. The child was assisted home by her companion, and is under the care of a physician. One of her limbs is badly swollen and inflamed, but she will probably recover.

From the description given by the children of the snake, there is no doubt but that it was of the variety of the black snake popularly known as the "Racer." This kind grows to the length of seven and sometimes eight feet, has a white ring around its neck, and when runing carries its head erect from six to eight inches above the ground. The children spoke particularly about the "white string tied around its neck," meaning its ring. They spoke of it as being what to them seemed a fabulous size, and said that when it ran off it kept its head up in the air and looked back at them. The bite of the snake is not venomous, but is injurious.—*Boston Journal.*

LUMBER.—The attention of Carpenters and Builders is invited to the extensive assortment of Lumber of all kinds to be found at the Lumber Yard of Col. C. H. Buehler, on Carlisle street, opposite the Passenger Depot. River and Mountain Pine, Hemlock, Lathes, Siding, Joice, Scantling, Shingles, Pickets, Flooring, Posts, &c. &c., furnished in any quantity and at low cash rates. tf

THE FIVE WONDERS OF GETTYSBURG FOR ALL TO VISIT—The Katalysine Springs—Orphans National Home—National Cemetery—Pennsylvania College—and E. H. MINNICH'S Cream Soda and Ice Cream Establishment, on Chambersburg St., adjoining Keystone Hotel.

P. S. Our Cream Soda is delicious. tf

ARE HOOP SKIRTS FASHIONABLE?—They certainly are. And the Ladies know that to be well dressed, Hoop-Skirts are necessary. The best stock to select from is at Duphorn's store, N. W. Corner Square. tf

Special Notices.

FRUIT JARS.

We would call special attention to the very low prices at which we are offering Fruit Jars both wholesale and Retail—having a good stock of all desirable kinds on hand. We have also on hand a full stock of best Sugar Cured Hams, choice Dried Beef, Sugars, Coffees, Syrups, Spices and Groceries generally together with Queensware and Glassware, Cedar and Willow ware, Fish, Salt, Oils; all of which we sell at lowest possible prices and warrant to give the fullest satisfaction.

We would recommend Hall's last patent Fruit Jar as being, according to our judgment, the best and cheapest in the market.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
"South End" Carlisle, Pa.
July 2.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

They remove all bad accumulations from the bowels, and purify and invigorate the system. All whose health is not perfect owe it to themselves to take a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, because the seeds of decay are constantly eradicated by their use, and the principle of life confirmed, thus giving a vigor of body and mind to a period when we have been used to see the faltering step and the enfeebled intellect.

General Paez, the distinguished liberator of Venezuela, says he has used them as his only medicine for thirty years, with the most satisfactory results.

For Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and as a Family Medicine they are unrivalled.

Daniel I. Tenney, Esq., Astor House, New York, cured by Brandreth's Pills of Dyspepsia and Costiveness, when all other means had had failed.

A gentleman, whose father died of consumption at 36 years, was also attacked, when about 21, by the disease. He had cough, night sweats, and general debility. Doctors recommended cod liver oil, but he wasn't away. At last he determined to use Brandreth's Pills. In two months they made him a sound man. [July 2—1m

GRANT AND PROSPERITY.

Business revives under the new regime Other than general causes have, however, given a tremendous impetus to the sale of

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.

The chemists have come out in two leading scientific Journals against the lead and sulphur *poisons for the head* (or that is their proper designation), with which the country is inflested, while Dr. Chilton, the first analytical chemist in America, announces to the world that

CRISTADORO'S DYE IS UTTERLY POISONLESS, and that he *knows it to be so*, because he has analyzed it. CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it. [July 2.—1m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

FARMERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS CAN PURchase no Remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Colic, and Sea Sickness, taken internally—it is perfectly harmless; see onth accompanying each bottle; and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Tooth-ache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back, and Chest. The Venetian Liniment was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating, if it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Price, Fifty Cents and One Dollar. Sold by the Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the United States. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. [July 2.—1m

A GREAT POLITICAL REVOLUTION was accomplished by the election of Grant, and a revolution of immense social importance has been effected by the general substitution of that pure and harmless preparation,

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,

for the deadly compound of lead and brimstone, of which, according to the "Journal of Chemistry" and the "Medical Gazette," more than thirty varieties have been foisted upon the public. Cristadoro's Dye is the only one that

HAS BEEN ANALYZED;

and Professor Chilton, over his own signature, declares that it is perfectly wholesome.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it.

Sold by all Druggists. [June 11—1m

"A WORD TO HORSEMEN."

DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT has been tested by the first Horsemen in this country, and proved to be superior to any other. The late Hiram Woodruff, of "trotting fame," was never without a bottle in his stable. It is also used by Col. Bush, of the Jerome Park Course, at Fordham, N. Y., who has over twenty running horses under his care, among which rank some of the finest stock in America. It is warranted to cure Lameness, Sprains, Scratches, Bruises, Galls, Cuts, Wind Galls, Colic, Sore Throat, Nail in the Foot, and Over Heating, when used according to the directions.

All who own or employ Horses are assured that this Liniment will do all, if not more, in curing the above named complaints. No horse need die of Colic, if when first taken, the Liniment is used according to the directions. Always have a bottle in your stable.

Price, in Pint Bottles, One Dollar. The genuine is signed S. I. Tobias on the outside wrapper. For sale by the Druggists, Saddlers, and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. [June 11—1m

IMPORTANT FACT.

We see that persons of strong constitutions, and young, suffer for days with pains of the limbs, loss of appetite and fever, who suddenly get well after a chill followed by slimy, bilous stools. The relief produced by these evacuations were the original guide to the idea and practice of purgation, and which, when enforced by Brandreth's Pills, never fails to bring on quick relief.

I. L. Cook, publisher of the "State Banner," Bennington, Vt., says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia, after being afflicted with it over five years. His friends and doctors considered his recovery impossible; but six boxes of Brandreth's Pills restored his health perfectly.

A young lady of Mount Pleasant was sorely troubled with Tape-worm. All advice and medicine failed to help her. She had no rest. Thin, careworn and unhappy, she looked the picture of misery. At last she concluded to try Brandreth's Pills. In one year she took twenty-two Tapes, one hundred feet long, according to her computation, over two hundred yards of Tapeworm. At length all her bad symptoms left her; she slept and ate naturally, and her health became fully restored. [June 11—1m

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 its highest medical 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 in the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the airpassages of the lungs.

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

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not gone too long before they resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, 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, Coughs, 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 assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2nd. Sore Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects, the tubes become hardened, and the unhealthy fluid congulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most embinent physicians.

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

Dr. Wishart has set his at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of 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 Physician 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. 363 North 2d street, Philadelphia, Pa." [April 23, 1869.—3m

HEROES 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

Special Notices.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Headache—Dyspepsia—Costiveness.

IF you suffer with Headache try MARSHALL'S ELIXIR, and be convinced that although other remedies have failed to cure you, this will give you instant and permanent relief.

If by over-excitement and fatigue your nerves have become so weakened that Headache admonishes you of something more dangerous may happen, such as

PALSY, DIMNES