The Star & Sentinel,

Gettysburg, Pa.

Friday, July 30, 1869.

Advertisers and job printers intended will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in this 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.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Republican County Committee will meet at the Eagle Hotel, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 31st of July*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested.

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Chairman.

The following persons constitute the Committee:

Gettysberg Hon. Edward McPherson, Dr. C. Horner
D. McCreadyr, David Wills, R. G. Fahnestock, D
A. Buehler, Capt. J. F. McGrary.
Berwick Bor. Henry Kohler, Dr. Geo. H. Jordy.
Berwick tp. J. Geo. Wolf, Geo. Baker.
Butler W. H. Detrich, Israel Shank.
Conewago Michael Kelly, Vincent O'Beid.
Cumberland Wm. G. Black, David Shriver.
Franklin Capt. Jas. Mickley, J. A. Robert.
Freedom Samuel Moritz, John Cunningham.
Germany Jacob Yealy, Jacob Pitzer.
Hamilton Edw. Meisenhelder, Jacob Reaser.
Huntington Geo. W. W. Stewart, Jos. Wierman.
Highland Jos. J. Karr, Washington Lott.
Hamiltonban Capt. E. McGinley, R. W. Harbaugh.
Liberty Wm. C. Seabrooks, Samuel Martin.
Littlestown Ephraim Myers, Wm. F. Crouse.
Latimore Isaac D. Worley, Geo. L. Deardorff.
Menallen Samuel Meals, Wm. H. Carl.
Mountjoy Lewis Horner, I. E. Durborow.
Mountpleasant J. A. C. Riddlach, Jos. A. Eckenrode.
Oxford Alex. S. Hines, Phil Hersh.
Reading Jno. Brough, Samuel Overholtzer.
Straban Maj. Robert Bell, Eden Norris.
Tyrone Henry Spangler, Charles Teitz.
Union Jno. H. Felty, Geo. Rasehorn.

AT their late State Convention the Democratic party of Pennsylvania was put up at auction to the colossal railway corporations of the country. The New York combination bid highest and got the concern. Asa Packer might do for Governor of New York, but not for Pennsylvania.

THE Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says the Democracy of Schuylkill and Berks are grievously disappointed.—They wanted Hancock, and Packer's nomination falls like a wet blanket on them. The Reading *Gazette* (Democrat) predicted" defeat if Hancock should not be nominated. "Coming events cast their shadows before."

THE thieves and pick-pockets who went to Harrisburg last week to manipulate the Democratic State Convention couldn't refrain from plying their trade at the expense even of their own political friends. Senator Buckalew, President of the Conventiou, was relieved of his wallet and about $200.—Other delegates also fared badly.

M. A. FOLTZ, Esq., of Chambersburg, has commenced the publication of a new paper in that place, under the title of "*Public Opinion.*" It will be an advocate of advanced Republican principles. The first No. is before us—a neatly printed, sprightly sheet, which gives promise of editorial ability. We cordially welcome it to our table.

THE proposition to invite the Generals who fought the Battle of Gettysburg, to visit Gettysburg in August, to aid the Battle-field Memorial Association in its purpose of erecting memorials to indicate important points, meets with general approval from the press. The New York *Tribune* and Philadelphia *Press* cordially endorse the project, and also approve the idea of extending invitations to the Rebel Generals, as in no wise objectionable and calculated to ensure greater accuracy in fixing the memorials.

THE New York *Herald*, so frequently quoted as good authority by the Copperhead press, thus curtly disposes of the doings of the Democratic State Convention last week:

"The Democrats in Pennsylvania have nominated Asa Packer as their candidate for Governor. Asa Packer would make a good Governor, but the convention that nominated him have hung a body to their which will swamp him. They have pronounced against negro suffrage, a principle the Conservatives of Virginia accepted as a positive fact, and by the help of that vote not only elected their candidate for Governor, but gave a deathsting to the carpet-baggers and scalawags. The Pennsylvania Democracy in smouldering Hiester Clymer, their dirt candidate, have only presented a new victim to be placed upon the political scaffold for the Geary daws to peck at."

THE Walker organs in Virginia, both Democratic and Republican, don't like the Copperhead jubilations over their recent victory, and indignantly protest against any affiliation with the nondescript party in the North calling itself "Democratic." Even the Richmond *Enquirer*, for more than half a century the leader and dictator of the old Democratic party, pronounces that party a dead and rotten organization, which no resurrectionary process can bring to life. In its issue of Friday last the *Enquirer* says:

"The Democratic papers at the North have committed a very grave error in ascribing this great victory to the Virginia Democracy. *There has been no such party in this State for eight years, and its very bones have rotted, and now crumble at the touch. No resurrectionary process could bring that party to life, and its ashes lie mingled with, and undistinguished from, that of the old Whig party.*"

THE same rowdies who recently ran the Democratic nominating Conventions in Philadelphia, were on hand at Harrisburg on the 14th inst., with pistol, bludgeon and knife, giving their attention to the State Convention, much to the disgust of Frank Hughes, Ex-Senator Buckalew, and other lights of the party. Even Coffee-pot Wallace thought his Philadelphia friends were piling on the agony too strongly. The Democracy, in courting the shoulder-hitters and bruisers that infest the dens of vice in our large cities, have set up a class of "sovereigns" who now claim to rule the party. They did it effectually in Philadelphia, and so boldly and shamelessly that many of the best Democrats refuse to support the ticket. The *Mercury*, a straight out Democratic paper, bitter in its hatred of Republican principles, and never before expressing any dissatisfaction with the action of its party, bolts the present nominations, remarking that the Conventions were "discreditable in all respects, composed of the worst possible material, of which it would be an insult and a lie to say that they represented the mass of the Philadelphia Democracy." And the ticket corresponds thereto in every particular.—Says the *Mercury*:

"Such persistent and audacious violation of every principle of party policy and public decency shall no longer receive toleration. The fact of a great and once glorious party, with great principles at stake, being not only ruled but ruined by dervis in Austrian shapes is enough to make every respectable citizen sick even of the name of Democracy."

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The impending political crisis in Great Britain, growing out of the struggle between the House of Commons and the House of Lords on the question of Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Irish Church, has awakened inquiry as to the anomalous position which the House of Lords occupies in the British political system. Most American readers doubtless have assigned to the House of Lords a position somewhat analogous to that of our own Senate, and few can understand why the former should not be privileged freely to express its views on current legislation or interpose to defeat what it may regard injudicious legislation as against the House of Commons, just as our American Senate frequently does—or why adverse action by the Lords should create so much sensitiveness on the part of the English people. And yet there is little or no analogy between our Senate and the House of Lords, either in their constitution or political powers. The United States Senate is a representative Legislative body expressly created by our Constitution as such, and assigned equal legislative power with the House. The tenure of its membership is fixed, and it differs from the House in the tenure and the constituency represented only in so far as they were designed to secure a legislative branch of the Government more removed from popular excitement, and hence more conservative, than the House of Representatives. Hence the defeat of a bill, by reason of disagreement between the U. S. Senate and the House of Representatives, is but the legitimate result of our political system, and is so recognized and acquiesced in by our people.

Not so with the British House of Lords. It is an anomaly—and a monstrous anomaly—unrecognized in any other political system throughout the world. It has grown up out of the feudalism of English society—a memorial of the long since discarded past—and permitted to exist to-day, simply because of the aversion of the English people to radical changes in their political system. The House of Lords is not a representative body, and in no sense reflects the will of the nation.—The English Peer is elected by nobody, is responsible to nobody, and controlled by nobody. In many cases he holds his seat simply because a century or two ago some ancestor was fortunate enough to secure the favor of the reigning sovereign and with it letters patent elevating him to the Peerage with hereditray succession. The ancestor may have been a man of parts or have rendered the State some service—the sitting Peer may be a brainless fool, an idiot, or a villain, and yet there is no power to unseat him. The Peer of to-day may hold his right to a seat in the House of Lords simply because his father, grand-father, or other ancester, was a successful marauder, or because he is descended from some frail woman who pleased a dissolute King. There are to-day in the House of Lords, men who would not be allowed to sit a day in either our Senate or House, and yet there is no power to unseat them. The sovereign may to-day elevate to the Peerage some statesman or soldier distinguished for civil or military services. The son who will succeed him to-morrow, may be a fool or felon.—The present Duke of Wellington—brainless, worthless, vicious as he is—sits in the seat of his illustrious father who sustained the honor of English arms at Waterloo. Besides all this, the English Peers are mostly land proprietors of immense wealth, literally owning boroughs and villages, and many of them thus control the representation in the House of Commons.—It is no uncommon thing for a Peer to have his sons, brothers, and other relatives, in the House as representatives of the constituences thus controlled by the Peer, who will not dare to have a political opinion adverse to the power that gives them position.

That the British people should be extremely sensitive at the attempt of a body thus constituted to thwart legislation and impede Reforms demanded by the nation, is not strange. The wonder is rather that they tolerate the existence of such anomaly in their political system. While in theory the Lords are invested with legislative powers; in fact, they have seldom dared to go further than recommended or suggest modifications of pending legislation, regarding their legitimate rights exhausted with such well considered advice. Such was the theory of the Duke of Wellington, iron-nerved as he was, who never dared to put the Lords in antagonism to the Commons, and always gracefully yielded to the deliberately expressed will of the latter.—What Englishmen would illy receive at the hands of their sovereign—the interposition of a veto on the legislation of the Commons—they will not brook at all from the House of Lords.

Hence the perilous nature of the issue which the Peers, under the lead of D'Israeli and Derby, seem disposed to make with the English nation, by adverse action on Gladstone's Disestablishment Bill. It is not simply because the principles of Gladstone's bill are approved by the nation, that the action of the Lords is so bitterly denounced. But the Commons have spoken, and the English people have a traditionary policy of standing by the Commons in all its contests with Aristocracy and Royalty. And when the prerogatives of the Commons, as the governing power in the Kingdom, are assailed by the Lords—a body distateful to the nation in all its features, and simply tolerated because of indisposition to change—the liberties of the nation are deemed to be in peril. Should the Lords be imprudent enough to force the threatened issue, it is not difficult to foresee the consequences. We still believe, however, that they will adopt the tactics of Wellington, and in the end yield if not a graceful at least a sullen acquiescence.

THE *Habeas Corpus* case before Chief Justice Chase, growing out of the trial now in progress in Mississippi, by a Military Commission, of Yerger for the murder of Col. Crane, has been continued by consent of parties until the meeting of the Supreme Court in October. As the questions involved are of great importance in their bearing on the Re-construction acts, it was deemed desirable by all parties that they should be adjudicated by a full bench. The Military Commission will continue the trial of Yerger meantime, and any sentence that may be imposed will be suspended by the President until a final decision of the *habeas corpus* case. One of the questions involved is the right of a Military Commission to try criminal offences in the unreconstructed States. Attorney General Hoar maintains that in so far as concerns these States, the military power holds until full restoration is accomplished by act of Congress, while counsel for Yerger maintain *per contra* that with the cessation of actual armed Rebellion all offenses not strictly within Military authority, must be remitted to the Criminal Courts.

FLOOR IN THE WEST.

[☞ We have before us a letter from the Far West, writing by W. A. Hefner to his father, Capt. John Hefner, of Mountjoy township. Although a private letter not intended for publication, some incident it describes concerning parties formerly residents in this county, with numerous acquaintances here, we take the liberty of making a few extracts.]

CHAPMAN'S CREEK, KANSAS,
July 6, 1869.

I see by the papers that you had a great flood in your section, but we have just had one which exceeds anything I have known in Adams county or elsewhere. We had been working on our dam for some time, and finished it, or rather thought it safe on the evening of the 24th ult. There had been several heavy rains up the creek during the previous 48 hours, and we looked for a considerable sight that night and next day.—The dam filled up and we ran the mill until 1½ o'clock at night. At that hour there were about two feet of water below the mill. At day-break pistol shots were heard in the direction of the mill, fired by two customers sleeping there. We ran out and the water was then 3 feet deep around the Mill. In ten minutes from that time it came in a mighty wave, sweeping the whole Prairie from Bluff to Bluff. It was heart-rending in the extreme to see and hear the screams of Mrs. Bumbaugh and her large family of small children. Her husband, eldest son, and all the other men, except S. R. Bostick and myself, were at Clark's Creek harvesting. Sam and I tried to keep them cool, and have them believe the danger was not so great; but I soon found there was nothing to save us but to reach the highest point of the roof, and I immediately pulled the stove pipe down and broke a hole through to the roof. The water was then over the beds, and Sam handed the children and their mother up to me, and by the time Bostick got up the water was almost there too. By that time the house swung round, and then we went crashing through amongst the tree-tops; for that was all that was visible above water, except drift of all kinds and the fragments of our house, which had been crushed into thousands of pieces by that time. Our frail bark now consisted of nothing but the light roof, and it getting smaller and beautifully less every time we struck a tree-top. It bore nine human beings. We soon struck a large tree, which broke our frail craft in twain, and separated the party. Mr. Bostick, (who you know is a perfect waterman,) knew that I could not swim, and told me that I should if possible get into a tree and save myself, for I could be of no assistance to the rest. In a very short time we struck the body of a tall cotton-wood, and I made a desperate leap into the forks of it. I was then apparently out of danger unless the tree should wash or blow over. I then had time to look around and see what was going on. The water was then within 18 inches of its full height. I don't think from the time I first saw the water that morning until I got into the tree, was more than 30 minutes, and the water rose not less than 15 feet in that time. I was then a half mile below the mill. I remained there until six P. M., when a small boat arrived from Junction City, (12 miles,) and landed me at the military crossing. The balance of the party floated down until they struck the timber below the crossing, and one piece with three children on it lodged, who were soon saved by parties going to them on temporary rafts. The balance got further down into the rapids and were all thrown into the water—Mrs. B. her eldest daughter and two youngest, children and S. R. Bostick. The latter, after making some hair breadth escapes and being washed over the rapids several times, succeeded in tying the youngest child to a tree with a part of his clothing until he could go something for the rest, but Jennie, aged 17, and her brother, 4 years of age, went under. Their mother clung to a small sapling for hours until the 2nd boat arrived, the first not being able to weather the storm. There were eleven persons in all drowned in this creek alone, and any amount of stock of all kinds. The water was up within four feet of the comb of the roof of our mill; yet it seems to stand as firm as ever. Every stitch of clothing (except what was on me, and that was not much,) papers, books, &c., were swept clean; but my trunks were both picked up afterwards. One lay four and the other five days in the water and mud, soaking; the large one was open and all my best clothing gone. I have secured my deeds and important documents. Although they look as if they had gone through the "Pennsylvania Coffee Mill," they are as good as ever. Brother's trunk and most of his outfit were here. I don't think he found anything but his great coat. Brother was away cutting his fall wheat at that time. The creek was from 35 to 40 feet deep in the channel, and it varied from three quarters to three miles in width. Of course there has been great injury to growing crops and vegetation of all kinds.

I am now making my home at Mr. Geo. Snyder's. They have been very kind indeed to me and every body else since the flood. Mr. Snyder threw open his store that day and gave all the rope, tools, &c., that he had to save the lives of those who were in danger, while Mrs. Snyder and her daughter went to work with their sleeves rolled up, preparing provisions and hot coffee to feed all who might come along hungry. They fed about 50 persons that day. I will write soon again. W. A. H.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants to this country, as shown by the report of the Deputy Commissioner of the Revenue in charge of the Bureau of Statistics just sent to press, for the quarter ending March 31, 1869, was 36,277, as follows: Great Britain, 9,022; Ireland, 3,878; German States, 12,158; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 468; Switzerland, 608; France, 218; Spain and Portugal, 193; Italy, 209; South of France (exact locality not stated,) 953; other countries of Europe, 360; China and Japan, 1,880; British North American Provinces, 5,628; Mexico, 59; South America, 2; West Indies, 614; other localities, 526. Total, 36,277.

Their occupations were as follows: Clergymen, 34; physicians, 32; artists, 50; mechanics, 1,842; bakers, 135; butchers, 84; seamstresses, 41; shoemakers, 247; tailors, 240; masons, 276; other trades, 302; clerks, 285; farmers, 2,767; laborers, 19,614; merchants, 1,176; miners, 760; mariners, 195; servants, 660; all other occupations, 342; occupants not stated, 93; without occupations, 17,102.

SENATOR Sumner has written a letter to Washington, in which he has taken decided ground with the Administration on the Cuban question, holding that the neutrality laws must be enforced at all hazards, and that the insurgents have not yet done what entitles them to recognition. He also says he finds the people in New England with him in the conviction that we had better let the Alabama claims matter rest awhile before trying to make a new treaty.

JAMES A. Junkin and Gorge Bearly, two citizens of Lewistown, were fatally burned at Freedom Iron and Steel works, on the 7th inst. Whilst working in the furnace, the bottom support of a cupola, containing about five tons of molten iron, suddenly broke, letting down on them the whole mass of metal and cinder. They suffered fearfully until death relieved them of their pains.

THE Washington Typographical Union have postponed the consideration of the application of the colored printer, Douglass, until January next, which is virtually allowing him to remain at his work in the printing office without any interference.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—Thomas Eckard's stable, in Uniontown, was consumed by fire on the 8th inst., with a horse, harness, hay and oats. Loss $1000, no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from the playful use of fulminating caps, about five years old, a son of Mr. Eckard.—At the last meeting of the Patapsco Building Association, Westminster, shares of money were sold at premiums ranging from 31 to 34 per cent.—Rinehart, the American sculptor at Rome, is a Carroll county boy, son of Israel Rinehart.

CUMBERLAND.—Major D. R. B. Nevin, formerly of Cumberland county, has been promoted to chief of the division of receipts and expenditures, Register's Office, Washington city, vice F. Kiel, removed a short time since.—The blacksmith shop of Wm. Givlen, Newville, was destroyed by fire on Friday.—John Stone, residing near Carlisle, fell from a cherry tree on Saturday and was instantly killed.—David Heikes, of West Pennsborough township, last week while in his store complained of feeling unwell, and started for his residence a few hundred yards distant. When about mid way, he fell down dead.—William A Lindsey, of Carlisle, has been appointed County Superintendent of Cumberland county.—On the 18th inst., while Mr. John Lay, of Newton township, was engaged in unhitching a horse, he received a kick from the animal which caused his death the next day.

FRANKLIN.—A Lodge of Free Masons has been established in the neighboring town of Greencastle.—The First National Bank of Greencastle has declared a dividend of five per cent., clear of National taxes.—The *Echo* says that Mr. Jacob Spielman, of Antrim township, aged 97 years, followed up closely and bound after a cradle for eight consecutive days during harvest.—On the 8th inst., a little daughter of Mr. Jacob Middour, near Waynesboro, fell from a cherry tree and fractured her skull.—Henry Mowers, of Fayetteville, was thrown from a buggy on Saturday evening, fracturing his collar bone.—Henry Myers, a boy about 13 years of age, residing near Good's Factory, in Green township, was bitten by a copper-head snake on Tuesday of last week, as he was getting corn from a crib.

FREDERICK.—On Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., Lewis Smith, son of David F. Smith, of Frederick, aged 19 years, was drowned while bathing in the Monocacy.—On the 6th inst., Mrs. Abner Harn, of Unionville, an estimable Christian lady, while superintending some washing in her husband's Woolen Factory, had her dress caught in the cogs of the gearing, and she was carried around with the large wheel twice through a space about one foot wide, before the machinery could be stopped. Strange to say, she was not instantly killed; but she died a few days after from lock jaw, occasioned by her injuries.—Rev. Dr. Diehl, Pastor of the Lutheran church, Frederick, has been presented with a handsome cane made of wood from the house of Barbara Fritchie.—On the night of the 4th inst., as Mrs. Charles Hobbs, was extinguishing a coal oil lamp, preparatory to retiring, the lamp exploded, scattering the burning oil over the room. Mr. Hobbs, who had already retired, immediately sprang from his bed, and after some difficulty extinguished the flames, but he was badly burned.—The First National Bank of Frederick has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent.

WASHINGTON.—The Stables of Jonathan Middlekauff and Jacob Gruber, in Hagerstown, were consumed by fire on Friday morning a week, with their contents. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by an incendiary.—Williamsport has been given a Money Order Post-office.

YORK.—A few weeks since, several bodies were distributed from a private burial ground on a farm formerly belonging to Michael Hess, of Fairview township. One of the bodies had apparently petrified into a mass of solid stone, so heavy that it required several persons to lift it. Upon a subsequent examination, it was found to be the body of Mrs. Hess, who died some years since. The substance into which the body had changed was exceedingly pure and white, and easily broken. The soil in which this body was buried is supposed to have produced this phenomenon.—The wife of Lewis Small of York, was found dead in her bed on Tuesday morning last. She retired in her usual health, the night before.—Grasshoppers are said to have made their appearance in great numbers in some sections of York county.—On last Tuesday while a little son of Emanuel Bates, of York, aged 5 years, was playing with a small wheelbarrow, he unfortunately lost his balance and fell backwards into a large kettle of scalding water, burning himself so badly that he died the next day.—A. F. Strayer has been appointed Postmaster at Apple Grove.—Jacob Cook, aged 20 years, was drowned on Thursday last, whilst bathing in a dam at Gettysboro.—John A. Light will make a balloon ascension in York on Saturday.

THE new French ministry has at last been announced. Its members are Roquette, Duvergier, Ollivier, Magne, Leroux, Gressier, Fenouillet, Niel, Bourbeau and Chasseloup as President of the Council. The sentiment of the ministry is decidedly in favor of Parliamentary government, the members being of the most moderate of the Liberals.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE has got Presidency on the brain very bad. He is in constant intercourse with the Rebel Conservative leaders, and daily using whatever influence he possesses against his Republican friends.

THE Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men met in Harrisburg yesterday.

GEORGE H. FAHNESTOCK accidentally shot himself at Harrisburg, on Sunday night, and died next day.

IMPROVED MORNING GLORY.—The famous Morning Glory Stove, so popular as a parlor and office stove, has sometimes been objected to for use in chambers and by families needing but one fire, because not adapted to heat water, &c.—This difficulty has been overcome, and last Monday we saw one of the improved Morning Glories in operation at the Warerooms of Col. C. H. Buehler, on Carlisle street, which seems not only to obviate objections but to meet every desired want. It is nothing more or less than the ornamental Morning Glory, with an Oven about 15 inches in diameter attached, and ingeniously arranged dampers by which the heat can be thrown around the oven at pleasure, and making it as hot as the ovens of the best cooking stoves. Water can be boiled, pies baked, and even meat roasted as readily as in a cooking stove. This contrivance, while preserving all the qualities of the Morning Glory as a heater, adapts it for the sick chamber, or use in small families requiring but little cooking. tf

COMING IN AND GOING OUT.—There are many doors by which customers enter Oak Hall, but only one, the large one on Market Street, by which they go out. Malicious persons have intimated that this is symbolic of the case with which people get in and the difficulty with which they get out of the grasp of the great clothing men. Very well gentlemen, just as you please about it. Say one of the tens of thousands of regular customers of Oak Hall will testify that it is not only easy to get in, but impossible to stay out, in view of the low prices and excellent clothing found there, and that it is not only difficult to get out but actually impossible ever to cease buying all their clothes there after they have once made a trial of the unparalleled advantages of dealing with Wanamaker & Brown.

Special Notices.

FRUIT JARS.

We would call special attention to the very best article which we are offering Fruit Jars both Wholesale and Retail—having good stock of all descriptions. We have also on hand a full supply of best Rubber Goods, such as Dried Fruit, Jelly, Cotton, Syrups, Spices and Groceries generally. Also, Cedar Tubs, Brooms, Brushes and Glassware, Cedar and Willow ware, Fish, Salt, Oils; all of which we offer at lowest possible prices and warrant to give the utmost satisfaction.

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

WM. BLAIR & SON,
"South Bud" Carlisle, Pa.

July 2.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Dyspepsia and constipation are the hourly foes of the restless, excitable American, and with them come innumerable headaches, hoarseness, and a train of small diseases. Marshall's Elixir has been prepared with special reference to these constitutional troubles, of so many of our countrymen, and so far the preparation has proved a decided success. The proprietors feel that, in recommending it now after the tried experience of years, they are not only gratifying a humane duty towards the general community.—Pennsylvania Press.

Price One Dollar per bottle,

M. MARSHALL & CO.,
Druggists, Proprietors,
1301 Market st., Philadelphia.

☞ Sold by all Druggists.

July 16. [Jan. 29.—1y

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 Pasa, 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 used 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 wasted away. At last he determined to use Brandreth's Pills. Intwo 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* (for that is their proper designation), with which the country is infested, 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 cheaper than ever, Tobias' Venetian Liniment for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Colic, and Sea Sickness, taken internally—(it is perfectly harmless: see each accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Bloodache, Toothache, 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

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to 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 thinks may prove invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer 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

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 disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and cure, with full direction, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge*. Address

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

Sept. 18.—1y

☞ DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the most skillful success by Dr. J. Isaacs, M. D. and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear; (his specialty) to the Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 12 years' experience. (formerly of Louisville, Ky.) 604 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his profession. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. [Jan. 29.—1y

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS;

For Store Fronts, Asylums, &c.; Iron Bedsteads; Wire Railing for Sheepand Poultry Yards; Brass and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c.; Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters; Landscape Wires for Windows, &c. Manufacturers' Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Every information by addressing the manufacturers, M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia. [Feb. 5, 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.

No. 43 Cedar street, New York.

May 14, 1869.—1y

THE KIDNEYS.—THE KIDNEYS ARE TWO in number, situated within the cavity of the abdomen, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: The Exterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The exterior is a thick coat of fat, composed of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conducto or also, terminating in a single tube, called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, 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 may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight the malady may be, it will affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supplied from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues 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 gravel ensues.

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

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.—Hobold's Highly Concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidely one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, 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, or without any change in quantity, but increase of color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, to 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 pronounced by physicians the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little 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 of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter 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, cubeba, and juniper berries, it occurred to me to consult my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an 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 satisfied 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 perfect cure, knowing then 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.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

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

M. McCORMICK.

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

Hon Wm Bigler, Ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon Thos B Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon J G Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon J S Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon D R Porter, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon G Grier, Judge, United States Court.
Hon G W Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon W A Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon John Bigler, ex-Governor, California.
Hon R Banks, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.

And thousands of others of equal standing.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Price—$1.25 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.

CONSULT A PHYSICIAN THEREON BOOK UP IN Wrapper, with Seal-Handle, of any Druggist.

June 4—3m H. T. HELMBOLD.

Special Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE

MORRISON'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

Tonic and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. The Pulmonic Syrup is to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, clear the liver, and put it to work, when the opposite medicines good; the food digests as it should, and the blood begins to grow in health; the diseased matter is thrown into the lungs, and Pulmonic Syrup cures the disease and gives rest. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest 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 obstruction, cause the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a 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 alkaline base of this valuable 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 disorder the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks 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, Costiveness, Chills, Diseased Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased. Most physicians do not cure bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and last decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their 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 eat 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 uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton,