ll, Lumber, Lime, &c.
...k and Parlor
STOVES,
OF ALL KINDS.
...est and most approved styles.

SHEET-IRON AND
...LLOW WARE.

...l and Lumber
OF ALL KINDS.

... & Examine!

H. BUEHLER'S
...are Rooms,
OF CARLISLE RAILROAD STREET.

...ETTYSBURG
...E KILNS.
...igned has bought out his former part... and now continues
...E-BURNING BUSINESS
...e Gettysburg Lime Kilns, on the corne... and North Stratton street. Thank... ronage, he will endeavor to deserve it... by prosecuting the business as vigorous... a scale as possible—always selling... and giving good measure. Farmers and... for the prompt filling of orders.
...L BUSINESS
...t popular kinds. Housekeepers and ...ve him a call. Blacksmith Coal con...
...delivered anywhere in Gettysburg
...ov. 20, 1867 JACOB REILEY

...ages, Harness, &c.
...EARY. JOHN F. McCREARY
...always Cheapest."
...t and Cheapest,
BRIDLES, COLLARS and, ... of all kinds, in the County ... found at the old and well known ...st., opposite the Presbyterian Church
...CREARY'S.)
...and Wagon Saddles, ...stantially built and neatest. ..., (plain and silver mount- ...n every respect and warranted to be ...aterial and workmanship.
...ather Draft Collars, They are the best FITTING and
...Draft Harness, ...as cheap as they can be made any-...most substantial manner.
...es, Whips, Lashes, Draft ...and everything in the line ...
...to the lowest living standard. ...tage for cash, off all bills amounting ...g but the best of stock and will ...cle turned out to be in every respect ...tfavors we invite attention to our ...ll and examine PRICES AND QUALITY
D. McCREARY & SON.
...-MAKING RESUMED.
...ver, the undersigned have resumed ...GE-MAKING BUSINESS, ...in East Middle street, Gettysburg, ...ain prepared to put up work in the ...ubstantial, and superior manner. ...econd-hand
...GES, BUGGIES, &C., ...hey will dispose of at the lowest ...rs will be supplied as promptly ...possible.
...REPAIRING ... and at cheapest rates. ...ew and old HARNESS on hand fo... liberal patronage heretofore an... ey solicit and will endeavor to de... in the future.
DANNER & ZIEGLER.

...and Carriages.
...MOVAL.
...has removed his Carriage-mak... east end of Middle street, Gettys... will continue to build all kinds of...
...S, TROTTING & FALL- BUGGIES, JAGGER ...ONS, &C., &C.
...put up of good material and by ...es, and cannot fail to give satis... are always reasonable. He solic... t that he can please. ...mptly done, at moderate rates.
W. K. GALLAGHER.

...ARNESS SHOP.
...N CULP
...nds and the public generally that ...he Harness-making business, and ...rlisle street, Gettysburg, adjoin... pot, where he will manufacture ...l kinds of
...S, ...HIPS, LASHES, FLY-NETS, &c &c., ...t the lowest cash prices. Also, ...KS of all kinds.
...MENDING attended to promptly ...g at the business for 30 years, I ... kind of work, all being made ... intendence. Give me a call.
JOHN CULP.

...AGE SEED.
...will send by mail the Seed of the ...e of CABBAGE: ...—a remarkable sweet and tender ...ceeded in raising this variety, ...2 pounds. Under favorable cir... at will head.
...th Drumhead
...h the Stone mason. Under high ...to the weight of 40 lbs. ...n packages and sent to any ad... cts. for one package, or $5 ...cessful cultivation accompany ...al Specimens of the above vari... on at the last agricultural Fair ...ress SOLOMON WEIDNER, Bigler, Adams co., Pa.

...& SENTINEL has a ...an all the papers in the County ...e the best advertising medium.

The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXX. NO. 3. GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1869. WHOLE NO. 3591.

HARPER, McPHERSON & BUEHLER.
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.
Baltimore st. between Court-house and Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Friday morning, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates. A liberal reduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year.—Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.

The circulation of the STAR AND SENTINEL is one half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.

JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style, will be printed at short notice. TERMS CASH.

GETTYSB'G BUSINESS DIRECTORY
(*See Advertisements.*)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
R. G. McCreary, York street, in residence.
D. McConaughy, Chambersburg st., in residence.
J. M. Krauth, Baltimore st., second square.
D. Wills, on Public Square, in residence.
A. J. Cover, Baltimore st., near Fahnestock's store.
D. A. Buehler, Baltimore street, in residence.

BARBER.
J. W. Tipton, Chambersburg street, first square.

BAKERY.
Boltzer Newport, corner Washington & Middle sts.

BOOT & SHOEMAKERS.
D. Kitzmiller & Bro., York st. opposite Bank.
D. H. Klingel, Baltimore street, second square.
John M. Reiling, Carlisle street, near Railroad Depot

BLACKSMITHING.
B. G. Hollebaugh, Washington Street.

BUTCHERING.
Stover & Wible, Chambersburg Street.
Geo. A. Codori, West Middle Street.
Nicholas & Simon Codori, York street, first square.

CONFECTIONS, TOYS, &C.
John Gruel, Chambersburg street, near Eagle Hotel.

CARPENTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Wm. C. Stallsmith & Son, York street, first square.
Wm. Chritzman, Washington st., near Chambersburg
Geo. C. Cashman, Stratton street, near Railroad.

CARRIAGES, &C.
Perry J. Tate, Chambersburg street.
Danner & Ziegler, Middle street, near Baltimore.
W. K. Gallagher, East Middle st. second square

CLOTHING.
R. C. Cobean & Cunningham, Baltimore street.
F. Cunningham, Baltimore street, first square.
T. C. Norris, South West corner of Diamond.
Jacob Brinkerhoff, corner of York and Public Square

COAL, LUMBER, LIME, &C.
C. H. Buehler, corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets
Jacob Reilly, corner of Stratton and Railroad.

DENTIST.
Dr. J. E. Berkstresser, York street, first square.
J. L. Hill, Chambersburg street, opposite Eagle Hotel

DRUGGISTS.
A. D. Buehler, Chambersburg st., near Public Square
Hubers, Baltimore street, first square.
R. Horner, Chamb'g st., opposite Christ's Church.

DRY GOODS.
Fahnestock Brothers, cor. of Balto. and Middle sts.
J. L. Schick, cor. Baltimore and Public Square.
Robert & Elliot, Balt. st. opposite the Court-house.
H. B. Woods, cor. of Diamond and York street.
F. D. Duphorn, corner of Diamond and Carlisle st.

FORGE.
S. W. Hoffman, corner West and Railroad street.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSES.
Bigham & Co., cor. Washington and Railroad.
John Cress, cor. Stratton and Railroad.
Jos. Wible & Sons, cor Washington and Railroad.
McCurdy & Hamilton, Carlisle Street.

GRANITE YARD.
Peter Beitler, Railroad, East of Stratton street.

GAS FITTER.
R. D. Armor, East Middle street.

GROCERIES, &C.
J. W. Cress, cor. Chambersburg and Public Square
Wm. Boyer & Son, York st., opposite National Bank.
Wm. B. Meals, York st., second square.
Wm. J. Martin, cor. of Baltimore and High streets.
Fahnestock Brothers, cor. Baltimore and Middle sts.
Bigham & Co., cor. Washington and Railroad streets.
McCurdy, Carlisle st.
Gillespie, York st., first square
H. Keefer, Baltimore street, third square.

FURNITURE ROOMS.
Warner & Co., S. E. corner of Diamond.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Danner & Ziegler, Baltimore street, first square.
Fahnestock Brothers, corner Balto. and Middle sts.

HARNESS, &C.
D. McCreary & Son, Balto. st. opposite Pres. Church.
John Culp, Carlisle Street, near passenger depot.

HATS, CAPS, SHOES, &C.
S. S. McCreary, Chambersburg street, first square.
Jacob Brinkerhoff, cor. of York st., and Public Square
T. C. Norris, South West corner of Diamond.
R. C. Cobean & Cunningham, Baltimore street.
H. B. Woods, cor. of Diamond and York street.

HOTELS.
Eagle Hotel, J. L. Tate, proprietor, corner Chambersburg and Washington.
Keystone House, W. E. Myers, proprietor, Chambersburg street, opposite Christ's Church.

LIVERY STABLES.
N. Weaver & Son, Washington st., north of Chambersburg.
P. J. Tate & Bro., Chambersburg street, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

MARBLE YARDS.
J. M. Cannon, corner of Baltimore and Middle streets
Meals & Brother, York st., east of Stratton.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Tipton & Myers, York street, opposite National Bank

PHYSICIAN.
J. W. C. O'Neal, Baltimore street, near High
H. S. Huber, cor. Chambersburg & Washington sts.

PRINTING OFFICE.
Star & Sentinel, Baltimore st., midway between the Court House and Public Square, west side.

STOVES, TINWARE, &C.
C. H. Buehler, corner of Carlisle and Railroad.

SEGAR STORE.
Washington Bierbower, N. E. corner of Diamond.

TAILOR.
J. Jacobs, Chambersburg street, first square.
Wm. T. King, York street, opposite Bank.

UNDERTAKER & PAPER HANGER.
Jeremiah Culp, York street, second square.

UPHOLSTERER.
Wm. E. Culp, Washington street, near Eagle Hotel.

WATCHMAKER.
Soper & McCartney, Balto., street, first square.

Professional Cards, &c.

J. M. KRAUTH, Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office on Baltimore street, south of the Court-house.
June 18, 1869-tf

D. McCONAUGHY, Attorney at Law, office one door west of BUEHLER'S Drug store, Chambersburg street. Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlement of Estates. All legal business, and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages against U. States, at all times promptly and efficiently attended to. Land warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other western States.
June 18, 1869.-tf

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other Business entrusted to his care. Office between Fahnestock and Danner and Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.
May 29, 1867

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care. Office at his residence in the three story building opposite the Court House. [Gettysburg, May 29, 1867

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at his residence in the South-east corner of Centre Square.
May 29, 1867.

DR. H. S. HUBER,
S. E. Corner of Chambersburg and Washington street
OPPOSITE COL. TATE'S EAGLE HOTEL.
June 11 1869.—tf

DR. J. A. ARMSTRONG,
Having located at NEW SALEM, will attend to all branches of his profession, and will be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
McKNIGHTSTOWN, P. O., Adams county, Pa. July 24, 1868.-t

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL
Has his Office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the *Compiler* Office.
Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

JOHN L. HILL, M. D., *DENTIST*
Office in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel,
GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.
Having been in constant practice over 20 years, patients can be assured of good work. [July 9.—tf

DR. J. E. BERKSTRESSER, Dentist, having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. Office in York street, nearly opposite the Globe Inn, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reasonable.
July 30, 1869.—tf

DR. H. W. LeFEVRE
Littlestown, Adams co., Pa.,
HAVING permanently located in that place, will engage in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office in Lombard street, near Baltimore street. [Aug. 20, 1869.-t

MINCE PIES!

AT WM. J. MARTIN'S, is the place to get the material for a good Mince Pies.
RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
PRUNES,
CITRONS,
CRANBERRIES
AND APPLES,
At MARTIN'S, Baltimore st.
Nov. 19, 1869.—3m

Business Cards.

BLACKSMITHING.

B. G. HOLLEBAUGH

HAS opened a Blacksmith Shop on Washington street, next door to Chritzman's Carpenter Shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, at reasonable rates, and invites a share of public patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds. Give me a call.
April 30, 1869—tf

JEREMIAH CULP
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Undertaker & Paper-Hanger,
Is prepared to furnish on short notice and reasonable terms
COFFINS OF ALL STYLES.
He also keeps on hand a large assortment of WALL PAPER, which he sells at lowest cash rates, and if desired will furnish hands to put it on the wall.
PLAIN & FANCY SIGN PAINTING EXECUTED TO ORDER.
York street—a few doors east of Lutheran Church
May 27, 1868—tf.

ROBERT D. ARMOR,
GAS FITTER, PLUMBER AND BELL HANGER,
East Middle street, half a square from the Court-house
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Work done in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices as low as can possibly be afforded to make a living.
GAS PIPE
furnished, as well as Chandeliers, Brackets, Drop Lights &c.; also WATER PIPE, Stops, Top and Frost Spigots, and, in short, everything belonging to gas or water fixtures.
Bells hung, and furnished if desired. Locks of all kinds repaired. [Dec. 25, 1867.-t

A SERVANT FOR ALL.
Roth's Improvement for Opening, Closing and Latching Gates,
MAY be attached to any gate and operated from buggy, team or saddle, by one hand, in any desired direction from the gate—opened and closed from one point, at any distance from the gate. This improvement is simple and cheap, yet perfect and strong; will not be disarranged by the sagging of the gate, nor by the frost raising the posts; may be made at a country blacksmith's, and easily attached to a gate. The undersigned, having the Right for Adams county, will sell Township and Farm Rights of this improvement.
Also, ROTH & SHANE'S AMERICAN LEVERGATE —which will be found valuable and convenient to all who have gates to drive through—as they remain by their team, open, close and latch a gate, without the necessity of getting in the wet or mud.
For further information, &c., address
ISRAEL BRICKER,
May 13.-tf Menallen P. O., Adams co., Pa.

NEW BUSINESS.
Upholstering & Trimming.
WILLIAM E. CULP
HAS opened an establishment opposite Weaver's Livery Stables, on Washington street, for
Covering Sofas, Chairs, Mattrasses, and Upholstering in all its branches.
He also continues his old business of Trimming Buggies, Carriages, &c., and solicits from the public their patronage. Charges moderate.
Gettysburg, Pa., Dec. 11.—tf

HOWE MACHINES!
THE LATEST IMPROVED & GENUINE
ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
SEWING MACHINES.
JACOB F. THOMAS, *Agent,*
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
N. E. corner of Centre Square, in the Store room of Samuel Wolf.
ORDERS will be promptly attended to. Machines delivered to all parts of the county and instructions given gratis.
The public are cautioned against parties who use the name of HOWE in connection with their machines on account of the popularity of the Howe Machines. There are none GENUINE unless they have imbedded in each machine a medallion having the likeness of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., on it, &c.
Feb. 26—tf

COOPERING!
PETER CULP
Has commenced the
COOPERING BUSINESS
in all its branches at his residence on the Mummasburg road, at the end of Carlisle street, Gettysburg, Pa. The public can always have made to order all kinds and styles of
MEAT VESSELS,
CROUT STANDS,
PICKEL STANDS,
TUBS,
FLOUR BARRELS.
I also manufacture 5 and 10 gal. Kegs, Cider Barrels. And all other kinds of Coopering. Repairing done cheaply and with despatch. Give us a call.
Aug. 13, 1869—tf

Surveying—Conveyancing.
J. S. WITHEROW,
FAIRFIELD, PA.,
Tenders his services to the public as a
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
and is prepared to survey Farms, Lots, &c., on reasonable terms. Having taken out a Conveyancer's License, he will also attend to preparing
DEEDS, BONDS, RELEASES, WILLS, LEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, CLERKING AT SALES, &c.
Having had considerable experience in this line, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Business promptly attended to and charges reasonable.—PostOffice address, Fairfield, Adams co., Pa.
Jan. 1, 1869.—tf

FURNITURE.
D. C. SHEAFFER
PETERSBURG, (Y. S.,) PENNA.,
Is prepared to offer to the Public, anything in his line as cheap as can be had in the county.
Purchasers will do well to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.
FURNITURE
made to order. Repairing done neat cheap and with despatch. Jan. 22, 1869—tf

GRANITE-YARD,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
ON RAILROAD, NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT.
PETER BEITLER
Is prepared to furnish GRANITE, for all kinds of BUILDING AND MONUMENTAL PURPOSES, at reasonable rates—
Curbing, Sills, Steps, Ashlers, Posts, Monuments, Cemetery Blocks, &c., &c.,
cut and finished in every style desired, by best of workmen.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
June 3.—tf

BROOMS! BROOMS!
The undersigned continues to manufacture Brooms at his new stand on the north-east corner of Centre Square, adjoining Bierbower's Segar Store. He will have during the fall a full supply on hand, and will be able to furnish them WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Brooms made to order on the shares. Persons having Broom Corn would do well to give him a call.
S. S. TIPTON.
Gettysburg, Sept. 17, 1869—3m

Business Cards.

JOHN W. TIPTON, FASHIONABLE BARBER, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also an excellent assistant and will insure satisfaction. Give him a call.
May 29, 1867.

GETTYSBURG BAKERY.
THE firm of Newport & Ziegler having been dissolved, the undersigned will continue the Baking business, in all its branches, at the old stand,
Corner of South Washington and West Middle streets, Gettysburg, Pa.
All kinds of
CRACKERS,
CAKES,
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PRETZELS, &c
constantly baked and always to be had fresh.
With many years experience and every disposition to please, he feels that he can promise satisfaction in all cases. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to. With many thanks for the patronage bestowed on the old firm, its continuance is asked.
BALTZER NEWPORT.
April 9, 1869 -tf

OYSTER SALOON.
JOHN GRUEL,
Chambersburg St., Gettysburg,
next door to Eagle Hotel,
Has always on hand a large assortment of all kinds of
CONFECTIONERY,
made of the best materials, with Fruits, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Cakes, &c.
FRESH OYSTERS
served to customers, and orders for Families or Parties promptly filled. Having special accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen, and being determined to please, he invites his friends to give him a call.
Nov. 5, 1869.—tf

STEAM SAW MILL.
THE undersigned has in operation a STEAM SAW MILL, at the South Mountain, near Graeffenburg Springs, and is prepared to saw to order bills of
WHITE OAK, PINE, HEMLOCK,
or any kind of Timber desired, at the shortest notice and at low rates. He also manufactures
SHINGLES, PAILINGS, &c.
LUMBER
delivered at any point at the LOWEST RATES. 3 per cent. will be deducted for the cash payments, or interest will be charged from the time of delivery of Lumber. Thankful for past favors, he would desire a continuance for the future.
All letters should be addressed to him at Graeffenburg P. O. Adams county, Pa.
HENRY MILTENBERGER.
Oct. 29, 1869.—tf

YOUNT'S COMPOUND
FOR THE CURE OF
PUTRID SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA
or any other Inflammatory or inward disease of the Throat if not of too long standing. Also, SCARLET FEVER. This medicine has been tried in
THOUSANDS OF CASES,
in different parts of the country, and has never been known to fail if taken in time and according to directions. It is warranted to cure. Give it a trial and it will speak for itself. Every household should provide themselves with a box of this medicine and keep it on hands. The cures that it has effected are truly marvelous.
Prepared and sold by ISRAEL YOUNT & Co., Gettysburg, Pa, or by their authorized agents. For sale at nearly all the Stores in Adams county.
May 29, 1867.—tf ISRAEL YOUNT & CO.

BARGAINS IN NEW FURNITURE.
A NUMBER of sets of COTTAGE FURNITURE having been sent by mistake to the Gettysburg Springs Hotel—parties wishing very cheap and good furniture can be accommodated by calling immediately at the Furniture Store of GEO. A. WARNER & Co., (In Old Sentinel Office,)
July 16.-tf PROPRIETORS.

Fertilizers, &c.

FARMERS
TRY THE
Star Bone Phosphate.
TO all agriculturists, therefore, who are in search of an active and permanent manure, and who may have the claims of this article presented to their notice for the first time, the manufacturers would suggest, that the
STAR BONE PHOSPHATE
is worthy of their experimental trial. at last; past experience warranting the fullest confidence, that after a trial they will and their testimony to that of hundreds of farmers who now regard it as the cheapest and best manure in the market.
THE AMMONIA
is supplied abundantly from the organic portion of the bone.
PRICE $55 PER TON IN BAGS.
Farmers wishing Ground Bone, Oil of Vitriol, can be supplied. Give us a call.
A. Spangler has our Phosphate for sale.
PETER BOBLITZ, Manufacturer.
BURKHOLDER & WILSON,
Beater Hay-Press Buildings,
N. W. corner Washington and Railroad sts.
Gettysburg, Penna.
The Phosphate is for sale by
A. SPANGLER, Gettysburg, Pa.
WIBLE & SONS, Gettysburg, Pa
GRAFT & ECKENRODE,
Granite Station, Pa.
MELHORN & BENDER,
New Oxford, Pa
CHARLES KUHN, Hanover, Pa.
March 12.—tf

A Word to the Wise!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS
Renner's Chemical Fertilizer!
THE importance of a quick, active and durable Fertilizer, adapted to the soil of our county, is acknowledged by all Farmers. Having satisfied myself, after long study and careful experiment, that F. C. RENNER'S
Chemical Fertilizer
surpasses all others in adaptedness to all kinds of soil, I have purchased the right for Adams county, and am prepared to fill orders for it promptly and on reasonable terms. It is no humbug, but
HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY TRIED
by a number of our Farmers, and is admitted by all who have it to be the best in the market, and the cheapest. I am prepared to furnish this Fertilizer in any quantity, and will deliver
In any town or village in the County,
when ordered in not less quantity than a TON. I manufacture it for sale at $50 per ton without bags, or $55 in bags. This fertilizer is composed of the best fertilizing chemicals that can be had. I use no oil of vitriol; it does not contain any ammonia, therefore I do not use it. Neither do I use lime nor ashes.
THE OBJECT OF THE CHEMICAL FERTILIZER
is to introduce a fertilizer that will last for a series of crops—not only for one. It contains sufficient animal matter to mature the grain and make it ripen early, while the ammonia forces the growth. I expect to manufacture a large supply this winter for the spring crops, and therefore invite farmers and the public generally to give it a trial on all kinds of Grains and Vegetables.
CAUTION.—I hereby give notice that Farm Rights hereafter sold unless signed by me, are infringements on my Right, and will be prosecuted and dealt with according to law, from which there is no appeal.
All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing
GEORGE BENDER,
Bendersville, Penna.
E. N. McKIMM General Agent for sale of County and State Rights, Bendersville, Adams county, Pa.
Dec. 25.—1y

BOWER'S COMPLETE MANURE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HENRY BOWER, *Chemist,*
PHILADELPHIA.
MADE FROM
Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash
WARRANTED FREE FROM ADULTERATION.
This Manure contains all the elements to produce large crops of all kinds, and is highly recommended by all who have used it, also by distinguished chemists who have, by analysis, tested its qualities.
Packed in Bags of 200 lbs. each.
DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
Agents,
39 South Water and 40 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
19 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
And by dealers generally throughout the country.
For information, address Hen. Bower, Philadelphia. [Feb. 19.—1y

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received a full supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS which their friends and the public are invited to examine.
FOR LADIES,
Our Stock consists of French Merinos, Delaines, Empress Cloth, Tamise, Epinglines, Cretonne Cloth, Black and Colored Alpacas, Black and Fancy Silks, Plaids and every variety of Dress Goods. Also, Hoop Skirts, Roman Ribbons, Neck Ties, &c., &c., &c.
CLOAKING,
Plain and Fancy, Repellant Cloths, &c.
SHAWLS,
Double and Single Blanket, Broche and Thibet.
FURS,
a large assortment and very cheap.
DOMESTICS,
at lowest rates.
FOR CHILDREN
We have a beautiful variety of Plain and Fancy Goods. Also, a full line of Children's Undershirts and Drawers.
FOR MEN'S WEAR,
a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c. Also, Shirt Bosoms, Shirts and Drawers, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Collars, &c., &c.
STERLING SPOOL COTTON,
equal if not better than any made.
CARPETS,
Ingrain, Venitian, Home-made and Oil
MATTING,
Cocoa and Straw.
HORSE AND LAP BLANKETS,
a full variety.
Also, our usual fine assortment of
HARDWARE,
SADDLERY,
QUEENSWARE,
EDARWARE,
GROCERIES,
PAINTS,
OIL,
WINDOW GLA...
Give us a call and we can supply you with what you need at lowest rates.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.
Oct. 29, 1869.—tf

SELLING OFF!
ALWAYS SELLING AT THE CHEAP
CASH STORE.
Goods can be sold much cheaper for
C A S H
than on the long credit system.
Store, North-west cor. of Square.
FRANK D. DUPHORN.
Nov. 5, 1869.—tf

J. L. SCHICK
has the Largest and Best Selected Stock of
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
that has been brought to Gettysburg this fall, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.
Oct. 5, 1869.—tf

$10,000 REWARD!
STORE ENTERED!
Robert & Elliott's Store,
IN GETTYSBURG,
WAS entered last Week and a large quantity of Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware and Carpeting taken.
The particulars well known, but have thus far, escaped arrest, as they left Greenbacks in exchange for the Goods.
The persons who took the Goods are very well satisfied that they received more or better Goods for their money than they could have got at any other store.
Come one! Come one!
and examine our large assortment of
SILKS,
GINGHAMS,
LAWNS,
BAREGES,
ALPACCAS, &c.,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
JEANS,
VESTINGS, &c.
Also, Carpets, Notions, Glassware, Queensware, and indeed, a general assortment of everything belonging to a first class store.
... the place is opposite the Court-house, ... Store, and that our motto is Quick Sales and Small Profits. [April 23, 1869.—1

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

H. B. WOODS,
WILL CONTINUE TO SELL

MEN'S BOOTS worth	$8 00 for	$6 50
MEN'S BOOTS worth	7 00 for	6 00
MEN'S BOOTS worth	5 00 for	4 00

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES and GAITERS and all kinds of SHOES at like reduced rates.
ALSO

MEN'S HATS worth	$4 00 for	$3 00
MEN'S HATS worth	3 25 for	50
MEN'S HATS worth	2 50 for	2 00
MEN'S HATS worth	1 25 for	85
MEN'S HATS worth	1 00 for	75

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S HATS at same reduction in price.
ALSO
FRENCH MERINO worth $1 25 for 85 cts
WOOL DELAINE worth $1 25 and $1 00 for 80 and 70 cts.
ALPACCA worth $1 10, 50 and 40 cts. for 85, 40 and 30 cts.
FLANNELS, GINGHAMS, SHIRTINGS and all kinds of DRY GOODS at same reduced prices.
ALSO
CLOTH worth $6 00 for $4 50
CASSIMER worth $2 50, $1 65 and $1 15 for $2 $1 25 and 85 cts.
BOY'S WEAR worth 30, 40, 50, 60 and 90 cts at reduced price.
ALSO
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHAWLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, CUFFS, COLLARS, RUFFLING, EDGING, &c., all at the reduced prices.
ALSO
CARPETS at prices unusually low
Oct. 22, 1869.—ts

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT ARENDTSVILLE, PA.
TOBIAS R. COVER
HAVING opened a new store, in Arendtsville, has just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE, &c.
Having purchased my entire stock for cash. I am prepared to sell very cheap. Give me a call and judge for yourselves.
May 28.—6m T. R. COVER.

NEW Fall and Winter Goods.
AT PETERSBURG, Y. S., PA.
GRIEST & BOWERS
HAVE received their NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, an excellent assortment, selected with care and will be sold cheap for cash.
Give us a call and examine our Goods.
Oct. 29, 1869.—tf GRIEST & BOWERS.
P. S. Agents for the Grove & Baker Sewing machine

Carpenters and Contractors.

Wm. C. Stallsmith & Son,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Carpenters and Contractors.
Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Cornice, Door & Window Brackets, &c.
Constantly on hand and manufactured to order of
BEST MATERIALS,
by experienced workmen, and at
REASONABLE PRICES.
Orders promptly attended to.
Jan. 15, 1869.—tf

GEO. C. CASHMAN,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Carpenter and Contractor,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to his new Shop on Stratton street between York and Railroad streets and is prepared to take contracts for putting up and repairing Buildings, at as reasonable rate as any builder in Gettysburg—all work guaranteed to be of best quality. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit public patronage. Give me a call.
April 9, 1869.—tf

WM. CHRITZMAN,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Carpenter and Contractor,
Having removed to my new Shop
On Washington street, between Middle and Chambersburg streets,
and introduced Steam Power, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes of the best material, and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced Hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.
Orders for all kinds of Brackets, Scrolls, Mouldings, &c., promptly filled and on reasonable terms.
April 16, 1869.—tf

Marble Yards.

CANNON'S MARBLE WORKS
CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND EAST MIDDLE ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK EXECUTED
IN THE FINEST STYLE OF THE ART
May 29, 1867.—tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.
MEALS & BRO.
In East York street, Gettysburg, Pa., Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line
SUCH AS MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES
MANTLES, &c. &c.
... at the shortest notice and as cheap as the cheapest ...
... Produce taken in exchange
Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

The Star and Sentinel.

THE JOYS OF LIFE.

The joys of life are tiny things,
A glance, a loving smile,
A word in tones of kindness
From lips that know no guile,
Are of the sweetest pleasures
We find along earth's way—
The sunniest beam that brightens up
Time's heavy darksome day.

The cloudless dreams of happiness
We picture in our youth,
Are visions from enchanted realms—
Not sober dreams of truth;
They lure us, and oft we slight
The pearls that gleam each day,
'Till late we find life's treasure rare,
Unprized, has passed away.

Then let us never scorn these gems,
But gather them with care,
And hoard them up with miser grasp
To gladden days less fair;
When time's bright sun to twilight hours
For us is sinking down;
When hope can only catch the rays
That gild a heavenly crown.

THE CREAM OF THE NEW BOOKS.

A Spanish Hypochondriac.

We select from "The Romance of Spanish History," by John S. C. Abbott, (Harper & Bros.; 12mo, pp. 462, illustrated) the following interesting account of Charles V. of Spain:

Charles V. was sixteen years of age when the united sceptre of Castile and Aragon, with the kingdom of Naples and immense dependencies in the New World, passed into his hands. Though nominally he shared the throne with his mother, yet, in consequence of her incapacity, he was the real sovereign. He had previously, through his father, inherited that portion of the dukedom of Burgundy which comprehended Franche Comte and the Netherlands.—Three years after, when but nineteen years of age, upon the death of Maximillian, he was elected Emperor of Germany. Then, for the first time, appeared upon the globe an empire of which it could be said that the sun never set within the borders of its dominions.

Under the long reign of Charles V. but little transpired in Spain worthy of special notice. Charles V. spent but little time in the Peninsula. He was born in the Netherlands; his early attachments were there; he was more familiar with the German than with the Spanish language; and through out all his reign, as in subsequent times, he has been renowned rather as Emperor of Germany than as King of Spain. Indeed he regarded the crown which he inherited from his mother as chiefly valuable for the resources it afforded him in the prosecution of his ambitious plans. Consequently the wonderful career of Charles V. does not justly pertain to Spanish history. The closing events of his life, however, must be recorded.

Charles V. undoubtedly inherited from his mother a disordered intellect. Joanna terminated her sad life of delirium and of gloom on the 4th day of April, 1555. About six months afterwards, in the month of October, Charles resolved to abdicate the throne. He had not unfrequently, during his long reign of thirty-nine years, developed traits of character indicative of insanity.

When but thirty years of age he was attacked by the gout, and rendered so helpless that he nearly lost the use of his limbs. The deepest melancholy oppressed his mind. He secluded himself from all society, spent his whole time in reading books of devotion, and for several months refused to pay any attention to public affairs.

The death of his mother affected him deeply. He imagined that he continually heard her voice calling upon him to follow her. His religious interests absorbed his thoughts. His shattered health led him to feel that death could not be far distant.—Though but fifty-five years of age, he was prematurely old, worn down with care, toil and disappointment. In one of his hours of weariness and dejection, when traveling in Spain, he came upon the Convent of St. Justus, in Estremadura. It was beautifully situated in a vale secluded from all the bustle of life. Forest-covered hills encircled it, and a rivulet murmured by its massive walls. Silence and solitude reigned there unbroken. As the world-weary monarch gazed upon the enchanting scene he exclaimed, "Behold a lovely retreat for an other Diocletian!"

For years he had contemplated resigning the crown and seeking these cloistered solitudes in which to prepare for his latter end. After the death of his mother and when his son Philip had attained sufficient age to assume the cares of empire, Charles decided upon the act of abdication. The imposing ceremony took place at Brussels, on the 25th of October, 1555, in the great hall of the royal palace. Careful arrangements were made to invest the scene with dramatic effect. The large apartment was gorgeously furnished for the occasion, and was crowded with the dignitaries of the realm. A platform about five feet high was erected at one end of the room, upon which there was placed a throne for the emperor, and other seats for the great lords.

After attending mass, Charles, accompanied by his son Philip and a numerous retinue, entered the hall. Charles was so infirm that he needed the double support of a staff and the arm of the Prince of Orange. He was dressed in deep mourning for his mother. In a somewhat boastful speech he recapitulated the acts of his administration, his wars, his weary journeys, his innumerable cares. In conclusion, he said:

"While my health enabled me to perform my duty, I cheerfully bore the burden. But as my constitution is now broken by an incurable distemper, and my infirmities admonish me to retire, the happiness of my people influences me more than the ambition of reigning. Instead of a decrepit old man, tottering on the brink of the grave, I transfer your allegiance to a sovereign in the prime of life, vigilant, sagacious, active and enterprising. With respect to myself, if I have committed any error in the course of a long administration, forgive me, and impute it to my weakness, not to my intention. I shall ever retain a grateful sense of your fidelity and attachment, and your welfare shall be the great object of my prayers to the Almighty God, to whom I now consecrate the remainder of my days."

As the emperor, deadly pale, and exhausted by his efforts, sank back upon his seat, exclaiming in broken accents, while he gazed upon his people, "God bless you! God bless you!" "nothing was to be heard throughout the hall," says an eye witness, "but sobs and ill-suppressed moans."—Charles V., having thus descended to the rank of a private gentleman, embarked with a numerous retinue, in a fleet of fifty sail, for Spain. The passage was stormy. On the 28th of January, 1556, he landed at Loredo, in Biscay. As he stepped upon the shore he prostrated himself upon the ground, exclaiming, "Naked I came into the world, and naked I return to thee, thou common mother of mankind." Then, holding a crucifix before him, with streaming eyes, and all unmindful of the group around, he uttered an impassioned prayer for the divine guidance and blessing. By slow stages, and with some delays, Charles reached the convent.

There is considerable diversity in the accounts transmitted to us of the cloister life of Charles V. The narrative given by Robertson, carefully collated from original manuscripts, is different, in some of the details, from those given by Prescott and Motley, who were no less painstaking and careful in their investigations. We tell the story here in accordance with the best evidence which can be found.

The emperor, in preparation for his retirement, caused a small building, two stories high, with four low rooms of moderate size on each floor, to be erected against the south wall of the monastery. The house faced the south, with a hall passing through the centre. Piazzas ran along the east and west sides. A window of the chamber which Charles occupied opened into the chapel of the monastery, so that Charles could attend mass without leaving his chamber or even his bed.

The rooms were comfortably furnished, and the emperor's wardrobe was ample.—His bed chamber was tapestried, in mourning, with black cloth of the finest texture. Large clocks were in the rooms, and the emperor was not only served from silver plate, but the meanest utensils of his chamber and kitchen were also silver. A choice collection of paintings adorned the walls. A pleasant garden, with a high inclosure, which sheltered the recluse from all observation, invited the emperor, beneath those sunny skies, to shady walks, over arched with chestnut, walnut and other trees of dense foliage, and to the culture of fruits and flowers. Though fond of art, Charles was not of a literary turn of mind, and his library was meagre, consisting mostly of books of devotion. The retinue which accompanied him to this retreat consisted of about fifty persons.

As Charles entered the chapel of this his last earthly home, the whole brotherhood chanted the *Te Deum*. The emperor then knelt in prayer before the altar, and all the monks gathered reverentially around him. Charles, who could not lay aside his life-long airs of a sovereign, received them graciously, and expressed himself as well pleased with the arrangements which had been made for his accommodation. Indeed Charles was still officially emperor. Though the throne of Spain had passed entirely from his hands, renunciation of the imperial crown of Germany had not taken effect, as the Diet had not yet held its session.

The life of the emperor in the convent was methodical and monotonous. He attended mass every morning in the chapel, and dined at an early hour at the refectory of the convent. After dinner, which with its conversation generally occupied much time, the emperor listened to the reading of some book of devotion. As the evening drew on, he listened in the chapel to the preaching of a sermon from one of three or four clergymen who, in consequence of their eloquence, had been brought to the convent for the benefit of the emperor. He was attentive to all the fasts and festivals of the Church, and imposed on himself vigorous penances. He scourged himself with such severity of flagellation that the cords of the whip were stained with his blood.—No woman was allowed to approach within two bow-shots of the gates of the convent under penalty of two hundred stripes.

Being naturally fond of mechanical pursuits, Charles beguiled many hours in carving puppets and constructing children's playthings, and even some articles of household utility. He was much interested in the mechanism of watches, and his rooms were filled with time-pieces of every variety of construction. It is said that when he found how impossible it was to make any two of them keep precisely the same time, he exclaimed upon the folly of attempting to compel all men to think alike upon the subject of religion. Occasionally some of the nobles residing in the vicinity were admitted to the presence of the emperor, and he conversed with them with interest and animation. Charles had two sisters, dowager queens of France and Hungary, both of whom visited him in his retirement.

There was also a bright little boy, twelve years of age, in the imperial household, who was an object of especial interest and attachment to Charles. This child, who afterwards obtained renown as Don John of Austria, it was subsequently ascertained was a natural son of the emperor, though at the time the fact was known only to one member of the imperial family. It seems to be pretty well established, though such has not been the general impression, that Charles took a lively interest in the progress of public affairs. His son Philip constantly consulted him upon great questions of public policy. The emperor's daughter Joanne was appointed regent of Castile. She resided at a distance of about fifty leagues from the convent, and kept up a constant correspondence with her father, soliciting his advice. The income which Charles settled upon himself was twenty thousand ducats (about $40,000,) payable quarterly in advance.

Charles, a very severe sufferer from general debility, was quite helplessly crippled, and endured the severest pangs of the gout. Under the pressure of this bodily suffering and perhaps of constitutional gloom, inherited from his insane mother, he sank gradually into a state of the profoundest dejection. It was evident to all that his life could not be prolonged. Under these circumstances he adopted the extraordinary idea of rehearsing his own funeral. Quite different accounts are given of the details of this act. Indeed the modern researches have thrown doubt upon the whole statement. But the act was in harmony with the character of Charles; and it seems incredible that such a narrative, as a mere fabrication, could have obtained such credence. Some represent the emperor as placed in the coffin, and thus passing through the whole ceremony until deposited in the tomb. Others represent him attending as a spectator, muffled in a dark mantle. The mock burial, as usual in the monastery, took place at night. The chapel was lighted with tapers, and hung in black. The monks were all present in their monastic garb. A huge *catafalque* shrouded in black, in the centre of the chapel, supported the coffin, which held, or was supposed to hold, the body of the emperor. The death knell was tolled by the convent bells, requiems were chanted by the choir, and the burial was performed.

After the service was closed, and the procession had retired from the chapel, the emperor, either rising in his shroud, from the coffin, or emerging from some place of concealment, knelt before the dimly-lighted altar in prayer, and then, exhausted by emotion and chilled with sepulchral cold, returned from his burial to his chamber, to pass the remainder of the night in prayer. The shock of this solemn scene was too much for the old monarch's enfeebled frame and weakened mind. He was soon after seized by a fever, and it became evident that his end was approaching.

When informed of this, he expressed much satisfaction, saying that it was what he had long desired. The devout, prayerful, shall we say conscientious bigot, with dying breath urged his son Philip to extirpate heresy from his realms by all the energies of the Inquisition without favor or mercy to any one. "So," says he, "you shall have my blessing, and the Lord shall prosper all your undertakings." Philip fulfilled these injunctions with a cruelty which one would think must have flooded with tears the eyes of angels. The emperor found consolation in having passages of Scripture read to him; the ceremony of extreme unction was performed, and he partook, after it, of the communion, saying that it was a good provision for the long journey upon which he was about to set out. He knelt at his bedside, uttering such expressions of contrition, and pleading so earnestly for the forgiveness of his sins, as to bring tears to the eyes of all who were present.

On the 21st of September, two hours after midnight, the emperor perceived that the death-summons had come. "Now is the time," he exclaimed. A lighted taper was placed in his right hand. With his left he feebly held a silver crucifix. The empress had held it in her dying hour. Both earthly and heavenly love were blended in the gaze which he fixed upon the sacred emblem. The archbishop was reading the solemn words of the Psalm, "Out of the depths have I cried unto Thee, O, Lord," when the dying man, slightly raising his head, pressed the crucifix to his lips, and saying, in feeble accents, "Yes Jesus," sank back dead. It is well that God, who is to pass judgment upon such a character, is infinite in wisdom and in love. Human judgment is here quite bewildered. But one thing is certain. As with Charles V., so with every other man, there can be no true repose in death, but in the well-grounded assurance that one's peace is made with God.

Charles V. died the 21st of September, 1558, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His pathway through life, along the summits of power, was ever enveloped in clouds and storms. He could seldom have experienced an emotion of joy. In resigning his crown, he said to his son, "I leave you a heavy burden; for since my shoulders have borne it I have not passed one day exempt from disquietude."

A GOOD STORY.—"Gus," writing to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says:

Here is a little story for you. It happened at a Utica restaurant. A man entered the other day and called for a dinner. His orders were of the most elaborate character, and fairly staggered the resources of even a Utica restaurant-keeper. He lingered long at the table, and finally wound up with a bottle of wine. Then lighting a cigar he had ordered, leisurely sauntered up to the counter and said to the proprietor:

"Very fine dinner, landlord; just charge it to me, I haven't got a cent."

"But I don't know you," said the proprietor, indignantly.

"Of course you don't. If you had, you wouldn't let me have the dinner."

"Pay me for the dinner, I say!"

"And I say I can't. Heaven't got the blunt."

"I'll see about that," said the proprietor, somewhat furious at the "bilk." Then he snatched a revolver out of a drawer and leaped over the counter, collared the man, exclaiming, as he pointed it at his head, "Now see if you'll get away with that dinner without paying for it, you scoundrel."

"What is that you hold in your hand?" said the getter-away-with-free-dinners, drawing back.

"That, sir, is a revolver, sir."

"Oh, that's a revolver, is it? I don't care a curse for a revolver, *I thought it was a stomach pump!*"

NEWSPAPER POWER.—"Thirty years ago," says *Wilke's Spirit*, "the orators ruled America: to-day it is ruled by the editors." It adds: "There is a class of men among bankers and merchants and lawyers who affect a condescension toward the journalists which is intensely amusing. The writer for the newspaper appears to their blinking eyes a kind of literary adventurer, who is tolerated for his genius, but not to be trusted in business. They are ignorant that it sells their goods, furnishes all their facts, and presents them gratuitously with opinions. They do not know, as Jay Cooke does, that the newspapers of America sold two thousand millions national bonds. They do not know, as Edwin M. Stanton knows, that the newspapers of America sent five hundred thousand men to war. Newspapers lead them by the nose wherever they go; but they do not feel the pressure, which is the reason why we give this special tweak."

A YOUNG HEROINE.—At Pugwash. Canada, a few nights ago, the house of a family named Crowley having taken fire, all the inmates except three small children had escaped; but these were sleeping up stairs, and the fire below made it impossible to reach them. Finally, the mother's screams from without awakened the eldest, a daughter not 12 years old, who came to the window and was urged by her mother to throw herself out but she answered, "No; my brother and sister must be saved." She then returned through the heat and smoke twice, and after throwing the two younger children from the window, she let herself drop to the ground, a distance of sixteen feet, and when she arose and said:—"I'm done, Mother; but I have saved my brother and sister from being burned up." The little heroine, terribly burned, shocked with the fall, and chilled with exposure, died early the next morning.

MR. LINCOLN was much pestered by office-seekers. A gentleman from Illinois, who thought himself peculiarly fitted to represent the country abroad, followed Mr. Lincoln with great pertinacity, buttonholing him at all times and in every place without the slightest mercy. Finally the President, with a pleasant smile, asked if he could speak Spanish. "No." "Well, learn Spanish, and I will tell you of a good thing you can get." After three months of hard study the would-be diplomat returned to the charge, reminding the President of his promise and assuring him he had thoroughly mastered the Spanish language. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "I promised to tell you of a good thing you could get. Get *Don Quixote* and read it; it will make you laugh."

IT is an old notion but a foolish one that it is better to sleep in a cold room than in a moderately warm one. Given good ventilation and a fire in a sleeping room in cold weather is healthy. There is no gain in the chilliness of dressing and undressing in a temperature near the freezing point, but the shock to the system is positively injurious. Nor is the ventilation of an open chamber window in cold weather so good a thing as some think. Ventilation from another room, through a door standing ajar, is preferable. The exposure from sudden night changes in temperature make the open window unsafe with even strong people; with feeble people it is dangerous.

A HALF-HOUR WITH THE CHILDREN.

Two Cents Worth of Happiness.

BY GEO. W. BUNGAY.

Mr. Bradley was formerly a merchant in the city of New York, but reverses in business made it necessary for him to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. At the time to which I refer he drank wine at parties—sometimes he drank it privately, sometimes excessively—for he was a fashionable drinker, and he had commenced the perilous journey, which, if continued, terminates in a drunkard's grave.

Stunned by his financial disasters, he had sense enough to see the gulf of ruin gaping before him, and resolved to retrace his steps and try his fortune in another and safer path. Being an honest man, he determined to study and practice economy, and to cut off all needless expenses, so that if possible he might redeem his reputation as a trustworthy and a skillful man of business. The first thing he did was to deny himself the costly and dangerous luxury of wine. Not satisfied with his own reformation merely, he sought to influence his neighbors to copy his example in regard to the disuse of wine; and he was so happy in his efforts, large numbers of persons were persuaded by him to abandon their cups.—Soon the discovery was made that he could speak in public—and speak with such force and eloquence that audiences were swayed by the storm. He was employed to advocate the cause of temperance, and in a few months he organized more than two hundred divisions of the Sons of Temperance. It was at one of the meetings for the promotion of temperance I heard him relate the following incident. It relates to a very recent event, and the young reader may rest assured that it is true. Mr. Bradley was going one morning from his home in Harlem to his headquarters in New York, when he noticed a bright little boy making an attempt to fly his kite. The paper toy would flutter in the wind a few seconds, and then fall to the ground like a wounded bird. A pull at the string would start it again, but it failed to soar high enough to suit the rosy child who managed it. After awhile a cross boy with unkempt hair and cross features rushed upon the kite when it was down and broke it with his feet. The little kite-flyer slowly wound up the twine upon the ball, and when he reached his torn and broken kite he burst into tears and cried as though his heart would break.

"What are you crying for?" inquired Mr. Bradley, who had been shaking his cane at the naughty little ruffian who had spoiled the kite.

"Why," said he, sobbing, "that boy run'd there has broken my kite."

"Do you know that boy?"

"No, sir, I never saw him before."

"Well, never mind, don't cry about it."

"Never mind!" said the child, looking up with wet eyes, "that kite cost me a cent —the only cent I had."

"Well, never mind," said Mr. Bradley, "I will give you a cent to buy another kite with."

The little fellow stopped crying and looked at Mr. B. with greatful astonishment.

"I haven't got a cent," said Mr. Bradley, "but here is a two cent piece."

"Why, that will buy a kite twice as large as the one I had," exclaimed the child, as he wiped away his tears with his coat-sleeve and ran to the toy-shop to make the purchase.

Mr. Bradley, feeling an interest in the matter, walked slowly down the street and looked in at the shop window, where he saw the happy little fellow, with half a dozen of his mates, selecting a kite. The bargain having been made, the children started for the sidewalk, and Mr. B. hurried away to the opposite side of the street, but he was near enough to hear the hero of my sketch say to his play-fellows, "There goes the man who gave me the two cents."

Then they all stopped and looked at him and said: "Ain't he a nice man?"

"Now," said Mr. Bradley, "that was the best compliment I ever had paid to me. I was proud and happy, and the words, 'ain't he a nice man,' were ringing in my ears all day; and when I reached home my wife noticed that I was very cheerful and happy as though some good luck had crowned the labors of the day with success, so she asked me what had happened. I told her I had met with good fortune, and that the day was one of the whitest in all my history.

"What has happened, pray tell—have you settled your business affairs?" inquired the wife nervously.

"Something better than that."

"Have you collected that account so long due, and which your creditors deemed of no value?"

"No, something has happened better than all that."

"Have you obtained the means of commencing business again?

"Oh, no! something better than that."—I then told my wife and little daughter the true story of the kite, and they both began to cry, and I joined them, and we all cried together, and when I ended my story, my wife threw her arms about my neck and said she never was so proud of me before in all her life; and then my sweet little daughter climbed my knee and kissed me, and said:

"You are such a nice pa, because you gave that little boy two cents to buy a kite with."

"Now," continued Mr. B.—his auditors all weeping—the writer with the rest—"that two cents was the best investment I ever made; it bought more happiness than any other sum that I ever expended. Two cents not only made the children happy with the kite, but it made myself and family happier than titles and fortune could have made us. I feel that my life has not been a failure, and all this happiness cost me only two cents."

AN Englishman in Naples made a bet with some young Italians, that he could set running all the lame and paralyzed beggars crouching in a certain corner of that city. Matters having been arranged the Englishman retired, and after a while came rushing wildly round the nearest corner, followed by a rabble, all shouting: "The tiger is loose! the tiger is coming!" and dashing madly past the beggars, they, in their terror, forgot their professional trickery, and leaping to their feet, fled with the crowd.

DANIEL WEBSTER said: "If we work upon marble it will perish; if upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon our immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow men—we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten through all eternity."

FANNY FERN says: "If one half of the girls knew the previous lives of the men they marry, the list of old maids would be wonderfully increased." Whereupon the Boston *Post* asks: "If the men knew what their future lives were to be, wouldn't it increase the list of old maids still further?"

AN offended woman, not having a special invitation to the funeral of a near neighbor, sent the following note to the mourners: "I think I have been slighted in being omitted from your list of invitations.—We shall probably have a funeral at our house one of these days, and we won't invite you."

A WESTERN paper announces the illness of its editor, piously, adding:—"All good paying subscribers are requested to mention him in their prayers. The others need not, as the prayers of the wicked avail nothing, according to good authority."