Lebanon Advertiser.

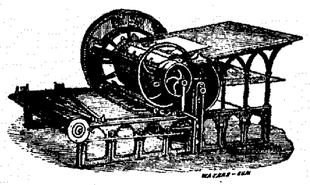
VIRTUE LIBERTY INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 16---NO. 50. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865. WHOLE NO. 832

Lebanon Advertiser

STEAM

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.



PRINTING:

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly and Promptly Executed, at the

ADVERTISER OFFICE, LEBANON, PENN'A

This establishment is now supplied with an extensive assortment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the patronage demands. It can now turn out PRINTING, of every description, in a neat and expeditious manner—and on very *reasonable terms*. Such as

Pamphlets, Checks,
Business Cards, Handbills,
Circulars, Labels,
Bill Headings, Blanks,
Programmes, Bills of Fare,
Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.

☞ DEEDS of all kinds. Common and Judgment BONDS. School, Justices', Constables' and other BLANKS, printed correctly and neatly on the best paper, constantly kept for sale at this office, at prices "to suit the times."

Rates of Advertising.

Size.	1t.	3t.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 Square, 12 lines,	$ .50	$1.00	$3.00	$5.00	$ 8.00
2 " 24 lines,	1.00	2.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
3 " 36 lines,	1.50	3 00	7.00	10.00	15.00
For Executor's and Administrator's Notices,					2.00
For Assignee, Auditor and similar Notices,					1.50
For yearly Cards, not exceeding 6 lines,					5.00
For column advertisement, 1 year,					50.00
For ½ column " "					28.00
For ¼ column " "					15.00
For Announcing candidates for office, in advance,					2.00
For Announcing sale, unaccompanied by adv't.					1.00

For Local Notices, Society resolutions, &c., 8 cts per line.
For Bishops or Special Notices, 80 cents per line per year.
Yearly advertisements for Merchants and Business men as agreed upon.

, Subscription price of the LEBANON ADVERTISER One Dollar and a Half a Year.
Address, WM. M. BRESLIN, Lebanon, Pa.

DENTISTRY.

C B. Wagner,

INSERTS Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, at from $5 to $40. Teeth filled at 75 cents and upwards. Residence and Office, Cumberland street, East Lebanon, opposite Benson's Hotel, where he has been practising the last eight years.
Lebanon, April 5, 1865.

JOHN P. BOWMAN,

Surgeon

Dentist

☞ ROOMS over Mr. Adam Rise's Hat Store, Cumberland St., Lebanon, Pa.
Lebanon, March 29, 1865.

REMOVAL.

S. T. McADAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS REMOVED his office to Market Street, one door South of the American House, better known as Matthes' Hotel.
Lebanon, April 12, 1865.

JOSIAH FUNCK,

Attorney-At-Law.

OFFICE, next door to the First National Bank, (late Deposit Bank,) Cumberland street, Lebanon, Pa. March 29, 1865.

J. HOFFMAN.

(*Late Capt. in the 142d Pa. Vol.,*)

Bounty, Back pay

AND

Pension Agent.

OFFICE WITH HON. J. W. KILLINGER, LEBANON, PA.
Lebanon, March 15, 1865.—tf.

ARMY AND NAVY

PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

BASSLER BOYER,

Attorney-at-Law.

THE undersigned, having been licensed to prosecute claims, and having been engaged in the Bounty and Pension business, offers his services to all those who are thereto entitled, in accordance with the various acts of Congress. All such should call or address at once, and make their applications through
BASSLER BOYER, Attorney at-Law,
☞ OFFICE removed to Cumberland St., one door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank, opposite the Buck Hotel, Lebanon, Pa. [Jan. 6, '64.

JOHN BENSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE with A. R. Boughter, Esq., Cumberland Street, nearly opposite the Court House.
Lebanon, February 8, 1865.

H. T. BIBIGHAUS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE in Stichter's Building, Cumberland Street nearly opposite the Court House, Lebanon.
Lebanon, June 15, 1864.—tf.

CYRUS P. MILLER,

Attorney-at-Law

Office in Walnut street, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and two doors south from Karmany's Hardware store.
Lebanon, April 6, 1864.-1y.

BASSLER BOYER,

Attorney-at-Law.

OFFICE removed to Cumberland street, one door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank, opposite the Buck Hotel, Lebanon, Pa. [Jan. 6, '64.

GRANT WEIDMAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE, in Cumberland street, a few doors east of the Eagle Hotel, in the office late of his father Capt. John Weidman, dec'd.
Lebanon, Sept. 9, 1863.

HENRY J. LIGHT,

Justice of the Peace.

THE subscriber, having been elected Justice of the Peace, would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to the duties of his office, as well as the writing of Deeds, Bonds, Agreements, and all business pertaining to a Scrivener, at his residence in North Lebanon Township, about two miles from Lebanon, near the Tunnel, on the Union Forge Road.
N. Lebanon township, May 3, 1865.—3m.

REMOVAL.

A. STANLEY ULRICH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has removed his office to the building, one door east of Laudermilch's Store, opposite the Washington House Lebanon, Pa.
BOUNTY and PENSION claims promptly attended to. [April 5, '65.—3m.

L. R. DEEG'S

LIQUOR STORE,

Market Square, opposite the Market House, Lebanon, Pa.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has received an extensive stock of the choicest and purest Liquors of all descriptions. These Liquors he is invariably disposed to sell at unprecedentedly low prices.
Druggists, Farmers, Hotel Keepers, and others will consult their own interests by buying of the undersigned. L. R. DEEG.
☞ Also, for sale, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.
Lebanon, April 15, 1863.

COOPERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the COOPERING Business at his residence on Plank Road street, about a square south of the First Reformed Church. Tubs, Stands, Barrels, Hogsheads, Casks, or anything in his line made or REPAIRED at short notice and on reasonable terms. He solicits the patronage of the public, feeling confident that his work will compare favorably in workmanship and price with any other.
JOSEPH H. GASSERT.
Lebanon, April 5, 1865.

THE NEW BAKERY,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS, in all its varieties, at his stand, in Cumberland street, Lebanon, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and will supply customers with the best BREAD, CAKES, &c., &c. Flour received from customers and returned to them in bread at short notice.

CONFECTIONERIES,

of all kinds, fresh and of the best quality, constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices.
The public is invited to give me a trial.
Lebanon, May 4, 1864. F. H. EBUR.

For Rent.

TWO ROOMS on the second-floor of Funck's Building adjoining the *Advertiser* Office, are offered for Rent from the of April. These rooms are well located for an office or mechanical business. Apply to
J. FUNCK.
Lebanon, Feb. 15, 1865.

IMPORTANT

TO ALL

INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

IT is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole *system suffers*. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the *system*, and every one will suffer in whatever organs may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

IRON AS A MEDICINE

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

The Peruvian Syrup

is a protected solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON A NEW RECOVERY IN MEDICINE, that Strikes at the Root of Disease, by Giving Vitality to the blood with its Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.

The Peruvian Syrup

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

The Peruvian Syrup

Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "Iron Constitution."

The Peruvian Syrup

Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

The Peruvian Syrup

Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

The Peruvian Syrup

Is a Specific for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by Debility or a Low State of the System.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent Physicians Clergymen, and others, will be sent free to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York,

REV. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.

REV. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendell, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robbins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. Henry Upham,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
Sold by all Druggists

Redding's Russia Salve.

Heals Old Sores.

Redding's Russia Salve

Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.

Redding's Russia Salve

Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.

Redding's Russia Salve

Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.

Redding's Russia Salve

Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.

Redding's Russia Salve

Cures Ringworms, Corns, &c., &c.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Only 25 cents a box

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO. No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storpkeepers.
June 29, 1864.—1y. eow.

The Phoenix Pectoral

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

THE PHŒNIX PECTORAL

OR

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND SENEKA SNAKE ROOT,

WILL CURE THE DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

uch as olds, oughs, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Hoarsness, hooping Cough, &c.

ITS TIMELY USE WILL PREVENT

Pulmonary Consumption

AND EVEN WHERE THIS FEARFUL DISEASE has taken hold it will afford greater relief than any other medicine.

Miss Kate Vanderslice of Pottsville, says, "I was benefited more by using the Phoenix Pectoral than any other medicine I ever used."

Elias Oberholtzer, Lionville, Chester county, was cured of a cough of many years' standing by using the Phoenix Pectoral.

Joseph Lukens, of Hall street, Phoenixville, certifies that he was cured of a cough of two years standing, when all other medicines had failed, by the use of the Phoenix Pectoral.

Jacob Powers certifies that he has sold hundreds of bottles of the Phoenix Pectoral, and that all who used it bear testimony of its wonderful effects in curing coughs.

John Royer, editor of the *Independent Phœnix*, having used it, has no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy for cough, hoarseness and irritation in the throat.

The West Chester *Jeffersonian* says:

"We have known Dr. Oberholtzer personally a number of years, and it gives us the greatest pleasure to recommend his medicines, inasmuch as the public rarely have the benefit of family medicines prepared by a physician of his acquirements and experience.

"Dr. Oberholtzer is a member of the Alumni of the Medical Department at the University of Pennsylvania, at which institution he graduated in 1854."

Norristown, January 30, 1865.

This certifies that I have used the Phoenix Pectoral in my family, and I recommend it to the public as the very best remedy for Coughs and Colds that I have ever tried. One of my children was taken with a cold accompanied with a Croup Cough; so bad indeed that it could not talk or scarcely breathe. Having heard so much said about the Phoenix Pectoral I procured a bottle of it. The first dose relieved the difficulty of breathing and before the child had taken one-fourth of the bottle it was entirely well. Every family should have it in their house.

Signed, D. P. CROSBY.

Mrs. Mary Butler, mother of Hon. Wm. Butler, President Judge of the Chester and Delaware Districts, says that she cannot do without the Phoenix Pectoral.

Dr. George B. Wood, Professor of the Practices of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, and one of the authors of the United States Dispensatory, says of the Seneka Snake Root: "Its action is especially directed to the lungs."

The proprietor of this medicine has so much confidence in its curative powers, from the testimony of hundreds who have used it, that the money will be refunded to any purchaser who is not satisfied with its effects.

It is so pleasant to take that children cry for it.

It costs only 25 cents—large bottles ONE DOLLAR.—It is intended for only one class of diseases, namely those of the LUNGS and THROAT.

Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D., Phœnixville, Pa. Johnston Holloway & Cowden, No. 23, N. Sixth st. Philadelphia, and T. C. Wells & Co. No. 115 Franklin st., New York, General Wholesale Agents.

Sold wholesale and retail by J. L. Lemberger, Dr. Geo. Ross and D. S. Ruber, Lebanon, and by nearly every druggist and storekeeper in Lebanon county.

N. B.—If your nearest druggist or storekeeper does not keep this medicine do not let him put you off with some other medicine, because he makes more money on it, but send at once to one of the Agents for it.

March 8, 1865.—6m.

The Bridal Chamber.

A NOTE of warning and advice to those suffering with Seminal Weakness, General Debility, or Premature Decay, from whatever cause produced.—Read, ponder, and reflect! Be wise in time.

Sent FREE to any address, for the benefit of the afflicted. Sent by return mail. Address
JAMES S. BUTLER,
420 Broadway, New York.
April 19, 1865.—3m.

Miscellaneous.

ADVENTURE OF A RANGER.

We do not know that we can fill a column more profitably, than by relating an adventure of our neighbor and friend Mr. Higgins, as we have heard it from his own mouth. He resides within a few miles of Vandalia, and receives a pension from the United States for his services. Mr. Higgins is a man of strict veracity; his companions have corroborated his narrative, and his wounds afford ample proof of his courage and sufferings.

Tom Higgins, as he is usually called, is a native of Kentucky; and is one of the best examples extant of the genuine backwoods-man. During the last war—at the age of nineteen he enlisted in the rangers, a corps of mounted men, raised expressly for the protection of the western frontier. On the 30th of August 1814, he was one of a party of twelve men under the command of Lieutenant Journey, who were posted at Hill's Station, a small stockade, about eight miles south of the present village of Greenville, and something more than twenty miles from Vandalia. These towns were not then in existence; and the surrounding country was one vast wilderness. During the day last mentioned, Indian signs were seen about half a mile from the Station, and at night they were seen prowling near the fort, but no alarm was given. On the following morning early, Mr. Journey moved out with his party in pursuit of the Indians. Passing around the fence of a cornfield adjoining the fort, they struck across the prairie, and had not proceeded more than a quarter of a mile, when in crossing a small ridge, which was covered with a hazel thicket, and in full view of the station, they fell into an ambuscade of the Indians, who rose suddenly around them, to the number of 70 or 80, and fired. Four of the party were killed, among whom was Lieut. Journey; one other fell badly wounded, and the rest fled, except Higgins.

It was an uncommonly sultry morning, the day was just dawning; a heavy dew had fallen the preceding night, the air was still and humid; and the smoke from the guns hung in a heavy cloud over the spot. Under cover of this cloud, Higgins' surviving companions had escaped, supposing that all were left dead, or that at all events it would be rashness to attempt to rescue them from so overwhelming a force. Higgins' horse had been shot through the neck, and fell to his knees and rose again several times. Believing the animal to be mortally wounded, he dismounted, but finding that the wound had not greatly disabled him, he continued to held the bridle; for as he now felt confident of being able to make good his retreat he determined to fire off his gun before he retired. He looked round for a tree. There was but one, and he made for this, intending to shoot from behind but at this moment the cloud of smoke rose partially before him, disclosing to his view a number of Indians, none of whom discovered him. One of them stood within a few paces loading his gun, and at him Higgins took a deliberate aim and fired, the Indian fell. Mr. Higgins still concealed by the smoke, re-loaded his gun, mounted and turned to fly, when a low voice near him hailed him with, Tom, you won't leave me? On looking round, he discovered the speaker to be one of his companions named Burgess, who was lying wounded on the ground, and he replied instantly, no, I'll not leave you; come along, and I'll take care of you.

I can't come, replied Burgess, my log is smashed all to pieces.

Higgins sprung from his saddle, and picked up his comrade, whose ankle bone was broken, in his arms, he proceeded to lift him on his horse, telling him to fly, and that he would make his way on foot. But the horse taking fright at this instant, darted off, leaving Higgins with his wounded friend on foot. Still the cool bravery of the former was sufficient for every emergency, and setting Burgess down gently, he told him now my good friend, you must hop off on your three legs, while I stay between you and the Indians and keep them off—instructing him at the same time to get into the highest grass and crawl as close to the ground as possible. Burgess followed his advice and escaped unnoticed. History does not relate a more disinterested act of heroism, than this of Higgins, who having in his hands the certain means of escape from such imminent danger voluntarily gave them up, by offering his horse to a wounded comrade; and who when that generous intention was defeated, and his own retreat was still practicable, remained at the hazard of his life, to protect his crippled friend. The cloud of smoke which had partially opened before him as he faced the enemy, still lay thick behind him, as he plunged this, he left it together with the ridge, and the hazel thicket between him and the main body of the Indians, and was retiring unobserved by them. Under these circumstances, it is probable that if he had retreated in a direct line towards the station he might easily have affected his escape; but Burgess was slowly crawling away in that direction, and the gallant Higgins, who cooly surveyed the whole ground, foresaw that if he pursued the same track, Burgess should be endangered. He therefore took the heroic resolution of diverging from the rue course, so far, as that any of the enemy who should linger behind would not fall in with Burgess. With this intention, he moved stealthily along through the smoke and bushes, intending when he emerged, to retreat at full speed. But as he left the thicket, he biheld a large Indian near him, two others on the side in the direction of the fort. Tom coolly surveyed his foes, and began to chalk out his track, for although in the confidence of his activity and courage, he felt undismayed at such odds, yet he found it necessary to act the general. Having an enemy on each flank, he determined to separate them and fight them singly. Making for a ravine, which was not far off, he bounded away, but soon found that one of his limbs failed him, having received a ball in the first fire he noticed. The nearest Indian was following him closely. Higgins several times turned to fire, but the Indian would halt and dance about to prevent him from taking aim; and Tom knew that he could not afford to fire at random.—The other two were now close upon him and he found that unless he could dispose of the first one he must be overpowered. He therefore halted determined to receive a fire, and the Indian, at a few paces distant raised his rifle, Higgins watched his adversary's eye, and just as he thought his finger pressed the trigger, suddenly threw his side to him. It is probable that this motion saved his life, for the ball entered his thigh which would have pierced his body. Tom fell, but rose again and ran, and the largest Indian certain of his prey, loaded again and then with the two others, pursued. They soon came near. Higgins had fallen, and as he rose, they all three fired, and he received all their balls. He now fell and rose several times, and the Indians throwing away their guns, advanced on him with spears and knives. They frequently charged upon him, but upon his presenting his gun at one or the other they fell back. At last the largest Indian thinking probably from Tom's reserving his fire so long, that his gun was empty, charging boldly up to him; and Higgins, with a steady aim shot him dead.

With four bullets in his body with an empty gun, two Indians before him, and a whole tribe but a few rods off, almost any other man would have despaired. But Tom Higgins had no such notion. The Indian whom he had last slain was the most dangerous of the three; and he felt little fear of the others. He had been near enough to see their eyes, and he knew human nature sufficiently to discover that he was their superior in courage. He therefore faced them and began to load his rifle. They raised a whoop and rushed on him. They kept their distance as long as my rifle was loaded, said he, but now when they knew it was empty they were better soldiers. A fierce and bloody contest ensued.—The Indians rushing upon Tom, stabbed him in many places; but it happened, fortunately, that the shafts of their spears were thin poles rigged hastily for this occasion, which bent whenever the point struck a rib, or encountered the opposition of one of Higgins tough muscles. From this cause and the continual exertion of his hand and rifle in warding off their thrusts, the wounds thus made, were not deep, but his whole front was covered with gashes of which the scars yet remain in honorable proof of his valor. At last one of them threw his tomahawk; the edge sunk deep in Higgin's cheek, passing through his ear which it severed, laid bare his skull to the back of his head, and stretched him on the plain. The Indians rushed on; Tom instantly recovered his self possetsion and kept them off with his feet and hands, until he succeeded in grasping one of their spears, which, as the Indians attempted to pull it from him aided him to rise; and clubbing his rifle he rushed upon the nearest of his foes, and dashed his brains out; in doing which, he broke the stock to pieces, retaining only the barrel in his hand. The other Indian, however warily he had fought before, now came manfully into battle. It is probable that he felt his character as a warrior at stake. To have fled from a man desperately wounded and almost disarmed, or to have suffered his victim to escape would have tarnished his manhood. Uttering a terrific yell, he rushed on, attempting to stab the exhausted ranger, while the latter warded off the blow with one hand and brandished his rifle barrel in the other. The Indian unwounded was now by far the most powerful man. But the moral courage of our hero prevailed, and the savage, unable to bear the fierce glance of his untamed eye, began slowly to retreat towards the place where he had dropped his rifle. Tom knew that if the Indian recovered his gun his own case was hopeless; and throwing away his rifle barrel, he drew his hunting knife, and rushed in upon him. A desperate strife ensued, and several deep gashes were inflicted, but the Indian succeeded in casting Higgins from him, and ran to the spot where he had thrown down his gun, while Tom searched for the gun of the other Indian. Thus the two, bleeding and out of breath, were searching for arms to renew the conflict.

By this time the smoke which lay between the combatants and the main body of the Indians had passed away, and a number of the latter having passed a hazel thicket, were in full view. It seemed, therefore, as if nothing could save our heroic ranger. But relief was at hand.—The little garrison at the station, six or seven in number, had witnessed the whole of this remarkable combat.

There was among them a heroic woman, a Mrs. Parsley, who when she saw Higgins contending singly with the foe urged the men to go to his rescue. The rangers at first considered the case as hopeless, as the Indians out numbered them ten to one. But Mrs. Parsley declared that so fine a fellow as Tom should not be lost for want of help, snatched a rifle out of her husband's hand, and jumping on a horse, sallied out. The men who would not be outdone by a woman, followed, full gallop, towards the place of combat. A scene of intense interest ensued. The Indians at the distance [illegible] Tom, and were rushing down towards him with savage yells; his friends were spurring their horses to reach him first—Higgins exhausted with loss of blood had fallen and fainted. While his adversary, too intent on his prey to observe anything else, was looking for a rifle.—The rangers reached the battle-ground first. Mrs. Parsley, who knew Tom's spirit, thought he had thrown himself down in despair for the loss of his gun, and tendered him the one she carried; but Tom was past shooting. His friends lifted him up, threw him across a horse before one of his party, and turned to retreat just as the Indians came up.—They made good their retreat, and the Indians retired.

After being carried into the fort, he remained insensible for some days, and his life was with some difficulty preserved by his friends, who extracted all the bullets but two, which remained in his thigh; one of which gave him a great deal of pain for several years, although the flesh was healed. At length he heard that a physician had settled within a day's ride of him, whom he went to see.—The physician was willing to extract the ball, but asked the moderate sum of fifty dollars for the operation.—This, Tom flatly refused to give, as it was more than a half year's pension. And as he rode home he turned the matter in his mind, and determined upon a cheaper plan. When he reached home he requested his wife to hand him a razor. The exercise of riding so chafed the part, that the ball which usually was not discovered to the touch, could be felt.—With the assistance of his helpmate, he had cut open his thigh until the edge of the razor touched the bullet, and inserting his two thumbs into the gash, fired it out, as he assured us, without costing a cent. The other ball remains in his limbs yet, but gives him no trouble except when he uses violent exercise. He is now one of the most successful hunters in the country, and it still takes the best kind of a man to handle him.

HANDS AND JEWELRY.

A prominent feature in the personal appearance of all men and women is the hand. It is, also, one of the most neglected.

In fact, the only two classes of men I know of who invariably care for their hands properly are the gamblers and chiropodists. The inherent good taste of the other sex shows up brilliantly in this particular.

But people generally hack off their nails with dull knives, and scrape the roots so that they are rough and one-sided and fluffy. A very little care, even when one is engaged in manual occupations, will suffice to keep the nails smooth, regular, and rosy; and that is a great deal.

I have seen many hands that were absolutely an indecent exposure.

Some of my readers will say, perhaps, that I wish to encourage and promote foppishness.

I don't know but that they are right.

The foppish man is a clean man, and in these days it is better to be clean than to be rich.

The dangerous people are never foppish. The drunkards, the thieves, the pot house politicians, the rioters—these are not the fellows who stand before mirrors half an hour every morning and require two glasses to part their back hair by.

The amount of uncleanliness that one encounters, even among otherwise respectable people, is appalling.

The average morning ablution, among a majority of men, is merely a superficial rinse, in cold water, of the face—and of the hands, from the wrist downward. Once a week, it may be, they are more thorough, but it would take a purer man than I ever saw, to keep reasonably clean on one bath a week.

The only deduction I can draw from all this is, that most people are dirty.

There is no excuse for it. The poorest, as well as the richest, can afford soap and water; and it is by no means the poor alone that I am writing about.

In the matter of dress, we are naturally somewhat hampered by pecuniary circumstances. A cheap tailor can hardly take as much time to devise an elegant garment as should be bestowed upon it, and cheap cloth is not so agreeable to the wearer as a finer fabric.

There are some poor devils who never can look well dressed. We have all known such. They may go to the most fashionable tailors and pay the most awe-inspiring prices, but somehow, when fully rigged, with all the care that they are capable of, they have an undeniable air of having slept in their clothes. These, we can only pity, and pray for. There is no help for them.

Others again, have a happy faculty of looking best in ancient habiliments. I know a man who can take a hat a year old, brush it and go forth to be selected by his intimates as the wearer of a new one. If he hangs up a classic coat for two months, and then wears it again, the more porous of his friends insist upon his 'wetting' it at the nearest bar-room.

The truth of the matter is, as a crony of mine enunciates it, when one feels well dressed one looks so, and only then.

It is not a difficult matter for a man whose costume is irreproachable to spoil all by a single piece of jewelry.

Our diamonds are the precious rocks on which we are apt to split.

The cluster diamond—either as a pin or a ring—should be left sacred to the Ethiopian delineator. It belongs to him; I wouldn't give sixpence for him without it; and for any one else to pirate it, is a cruel imposition at the least.

The purple amethyst seal-ring is very admissible. So is any other seal save that cheap looking white one with a masonic emblem on it. I don't object to emblems at all, but that is not the way to wear them.

Neither do I love the seals engraved with mysterious and occult hieroglyphs. They suggest nothing, except, perhaps, that other learned seal at Barnum's.

After the seal ring, wear a single stone only; a diamond is the brightest and best of its race. I need not say that a large one is to be preferred.

Never purchase a scarfpin rashly. Give your days and nights to the choice of a design, before you buy.—Let it be small, simple, and have some color about it. If you must rush into the gorgeous and startling anywhere, waste your money on sleeve buttons. Occasional glimpses only are seen of these, and they may be like glimpses into the mines of Golconda, if you choose. But keep your heart pure and your scarf-pin simple!

Recollect that it comes at about the height of your lady love's eyes; and further, recollect that it has, so to speak, your whole personal appearance by the throat.

If you [illegible] you should rather draw your own design for this article of ornament. If you do, be sure you draw it mild!

By strict attention to these few mandates I have here laid down, those who are beautiful may increase in beauty, and those who have been homely, may cease to be so longer.

If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, it is also the price of good looks. By unremitting attention only, can we arrive at the fulfillment of that part of the whole duty of man, which demands that we shall present agreeable emotions to the optic nerves of our neighbor.

Amnesty Proclamation By the President.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion;

And whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have, since the issuance of said Proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby;

And whereas, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon.

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the goverement of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established,

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted; but upon the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation, and thereeforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following to wit:

I do solemnly swear or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended confederate government.

Second. All who left judicial stations under the United States, to aid the rebellion.

Third. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended confederate government, above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth. All who left seats in Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh. All persons who have been, or are, absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth. All persons who at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8th, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate. Provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the [illegible] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. { L. S. }

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[From the Springfield (Mass.,) Republican.]

A RELIGIOUS CIVIL WAR.

The question seems to be an absurd one and yet, some of the sectarian newspapers are discussing it and attempting to prepare the public mind for it. They could hardly undertake a more wicked and mischievous work; but they assume to be merely giving needful warning of what must soon come. The pretense is that the Roman Catholics have a deep plot to get possession of the Government of the United States, destroy her free institutions, make their religion the state religion, and in fact establish a despotism, with perhaps the Pope in person at its head; at any rate with all the hideous machinery of the inquisition to torture us into support of its faith and authority. The description given of the frightful things to be done by the Pope's government of the United States, when fully established, are enough to make one's blood freeze with horror, if read with seriousness and credulity. The monstrous barbarities of the darkest of the dark ages are all to be reproduced here. What do our protestant editors mean by attempting to excite such sectarian alarm and hostility? It is impossible to suppose that they believe there is any cause for it. They bring no facts to show that the Catholics of this country seek political power as a sect, or that they carry their sectarianism into politics.—In fact, they are less obnoxious to this charge than the Protestants, for while in many parts of the country a Catholic cannot be nominated for any office because of the fact that Protestants will not vote for Catholics, we never heard of an instance of a Catholic refusing to vote for the candidate of his party because of his being a protestant. If there is any bigotry in this matter, the Catholic is by no means the chief offender.—But let us see what some of the prophets of evil have to say. This is from the Boston *Recorder*, the organ of the first proof Orthodoxy in Massachusetts:

"The real extent of Romish control at this moment is unexpected. It may be sufficient in 1866 to give us a President, two-thirds of both houses of Congress, and the Governors and a majority in both houses of three-fourths of all the States. An Amendment of the Constitution could thus be effected, making Papacy the national religion and the only one to be tolerated. But the most sanguine may not hope so much so soon.—Rome may see it safe to aspire no further in 1868 than for a Vice President. To make a President of him would need but a skillful dose of poison—a trifle that Rome never wanted when the motive was adequate.—

The Advertiser.

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