THE GAZETTE.

G. & G. R. FRYSINGER, Editors.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
Wednesday, May 22, 1867.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

☞ Persons receiving papers with a X marked on it will understand that subscription is due on which a remittance ought to be made.

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One inch constitutes a square, and all advertising not otherwise contracted for, or enumerated above, will hereafter be charged 50 cents per square for each insertion.

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Choice Extracts from Patent Democratic Papers.

Brownlow threatens to retire to private life—with a cart-load of brimstone and a chunk of fire. By all means give him a chance. Judging from his experiments in Tennessee he is well calculated to carry on a first-class hell. If Brownlow and Stevens would make a joint stock concern of it they could beat the devil at his own business clean out of sight.—*La Crosse (Wisconsin) Democrat.*

The above is from a paper whose editor was lately caught in forging letters purporting to be from Gen. Butler, who rejoiced at Abraham Lincoln's death, and not long ago addressed a meeting of Southern negroes at which he asserted that "democrats" were their best friends!

Now, if this circular had told the truth, we might publish it—for a very large consideration. If it had told us that this is simply a scheme for a set of villains to make money, and that their diamonds, rubies, pearls, &c., instead of being purchased, had been *stolen* from the Southern people—as any man with three grains of common sense knows they were—then we might have commended its frankness, while we condemned the rapacity of its authors. As it has told an unmitigated falsehood, however, we will have nothing to do with it, as we should dislike very much to become possessed of any of the prizes thus baptized in the blood of the South, and *stolen* from their owners by a horde of thieves and vandals, who hung, like a curse, on the rear of the federal army, and sucked, with a vampire's eagerness, the last drop of life from the prostrate body of a desolated country.—*Lock Haven Democrat.*

The above are comments on the scheme devised for raising funds to secure a home for disabled soldiers. The editor talks quite knowingly about the diamonds being stolen.

The Templars' Parade—The Good Templars' parade at this place last week was not a very imposing affair. There were quite a number of strangers in the procession, yet with all these the number in the parade amounted to only 133—a number less than the members of this lodge. The large majority of those present were females, and to look at the males it had the appearance more of a political meeting than a Temperance Convention, for we do not believe there were five democratic voters in the whole procession. It was made up almost entirely of Radicals. All the speakers were Radicals of the blackest dye, and no one who has any knowledge of the hypocrisy of the Radical party, of the leading spirits in this old and oft repeated species of fanaticism, can for a moment be humbugged by such a palpable deception as is here attempted to be practised upon the honest masses of the people for the indirect promotion of a set of political scallawags. No true friends of the democratic party or of democratic principles, be they male or female, will allow themselves thus to be made instruments in the hands of their political enemies against their own political friends. The political issues before the American people are of too much import to be suffered to be thus tampered with. We are not fool enough to be inveigled by such a palpable imposition as this sudden temperance movement gotten up by Radical politicians and by blood-and-thunder war clergy. The same men who got up the war are the same men who are now at the head of this temperance movement, and we regret to see that some of our warmest friends have allowed themselves to be made cats-paws to build up their enemies at the expense of their true friends.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

This is a strange attack on temperance men, and taken in connection with other movements on foot among the democracy, looks as if that party intended to make a general onslaught on that question. We soon expect to see the democratic papers head their "victories" with the cut of a whisky barrel, labeled "The Eagle of Democracy."

Davis and Cowan.

The New York Day Book, the leading organ of the Democracy in the United States, is out in a strong article favoring the nomination of Jef Davis and Edgar Cowan, as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The Day Book says:

Mr. Davis's imprisonment has been cruel and infamous, but on the whole, its result has been a great triumph to himself personally. He has vindicated his position most nobly and heroically, and comes out of his prison without a stain upon his honor. If he will now come out for a restoration of the Union upon the *white basis*, we do not see how the Democratic party could do better than to nominate him for President in 1868. Puton Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President, and we do not see why this would not make a White Man's ticket that would sweep the North, restore the Union, and at once inaugurate "the era of good feeling." The idea of nominating Grant and Lee has been suggested in some quarters, but Davis and Cowan would be infinitely more appropriate.

Reunion.—As the reunion of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches seems probable, we append the official statement of their synods, presbyteries, members, churches and preachers, for the year 1866:

	O. School.	*N. School.*	*Both.*
Synods,	35	23	58
Presbyteries,	176	109	285
Ministers,	2,294	1,736	4,033
Churches,	2,608	1,528	4,136
Members,	239,306	150,401	389,707

This, it will be observed, is less in the aggregate than the array of the two Churches in 1860, before the rebellion had severed the Southern Church. We believe that the Southern Presbyterian Church has still over 40,000 members, which would about bring up the general aggregate to that of 1860 for the whole Republic.

The Huntingdon Monitor.

The writer in the Huntingdon Monitor, who storms and blusters through nearly two columns of tergiversation to vindicate his preposterous assertion that Mr. Morrell wrote a note to bargain with other parties *after* he had knowledge that Mr. Miller *had been* or certainly would be confirmed as Postmaster, or that he would bargain in such a matter for any consideration, may be a man in stature but must be a baby in intellect if he is monomaniac enough to believe what he asserted. Called upon to disprove what we pronounced a FORGERY, and do yet, he is compelled to acknowledge that he made a mistake of three days in the date, that he can produce no such note, and his *honorable* witness I. H. Hildebrand, it seems neither read nor had the note, but saw a piece of paper from which was read what he says he *believes* it contained. Not having seen it, how does he know that Mr. Morrell either wrote or signed it? Your proof, Mr. Monitor, is worth just about as much as Baron Munchausen's History would be in a Court of Justice—a copy of which book ought by all means to be furnished to the Monitor for the edification of its seven devils, the number usually allotted to cop journals in the North by His Serene Highness, Jef Davis.

Whether Mr. Miller had been confirmed when Mr. M. left Washington we do not know, nor is it very material; but we do know that Mr. Morrell addressed a letter to a citizen of this place, after his arrival home, which we did not hear read, but read ourself in Mr. Morrell's handwriting, stating that the arrangement had been made as published last week, that it was the best he could do, and that he had left off a note to that effect at Huntingdon, *at the very time the Monitor alleges he left off its production.* This shows that he had knowledge of Mr. Miller's appointment, either through the copperhead clique who held the Huntingdon post office but not the *man*, or else through the Senate which could confirm or reject the man when named. He made repeated efforts to have a republican nominated, but even a one-armed soldier would not answer Johnson. Reduced to a certainty that the Kitchen Cabinet would suffer the President to send in no name except one of the "elect," Mr. Miller became their choice. Whether the Tyrone conclave kept the office for sale,—which we suppose is the "other quarter" the Monitor alludes to—we do not know; nor do we know whether that paper and its witness are particularly pleased at Mr. Miller's appointment—perhaps neither would have had much objection to being the man.

Politically, the offices of right belong to the republicans, and if previous to this other parties were endeavoring to procure a share in the post office, they were doing no more than the copperheads of Huntingdon were doing themselves, not only in time past, *but in this very case*, and if we felt so disposed could give names that might cause some squirming in the camp followers surrounding the Monitor.

For a number of years, as is well known, Members of Congress of the same political faith as the administration exercised a controlling influence in their districts in appointments to office. This was the case with both parties; and consequently when Andrew Johnson sought to manufacture a party of his own, the bread and butter portion of the patent democracy endeavored to make up in flattery and toadyism for their bitter assaults on him at the time he became President, and thus created an anomalous state of things in appointments to office almost unknown in our history. Johnson had been elected as a Republican and his condemnation of the rebellion went beyond what even a large portion of that party desired; in turn, he became equally bitter against the republicans, and in many instances placed in office and sought in council the very men who had most bitterly assailed him. The Senate at first confirmed quite a number of proscriptive nominations to important offices, but finally took the undoubtedly correct stand that they were *a part of the appointing power*, and thenceforth began to reject these Mawworms. The howl raised by the hungry pack of cormorants at this righteous proceeding exceeded anything we remember politically, and those papers which had been a stench to the nostrils of *all* loyal soldiers, whether democrats or republicans, for their advocacy of treason and traitors, were foremost in this hyena pursuit. Some of their keepers had spent hundreds of dollars—perhaps thousands—in buying the empty honor of a nomination for office, and fairly gnashed their teeth when they found themselves minus both money and office. This condition of affairs led to compromises of various kinds, of which the Hon. Edgar Cowan, late Senator from this State, could no doubt give an accurate history, for, from appearances, whoever bore *his* recommendation, needed no other either with President Johnson, Postmaster General Randall, Browning and many other officials. The result was that the offices were frequently divided, a republican Senate confirming a republican for one office and a democrat, or even copperhead, for another.

In this congressional district, which is noted for tricky copperhead politicians, an attempt was made to secure every office worth having in it, many of the nominees being men as destitute of political principle as mountebanks could well be. This was frustrated by Mr. Morrell, and consequently has aroused big dogs, little dogs and all to bark at his heels. They are silly enough however to commence their assaults by attacking his integrity as a man, a position from which the combined wealth of all the old canal and Portage Railroad robbers in Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria could not move him.

☞ A local preacher, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was recently shot and mortally wounded by a white man named Morris, in Sumter district, S. C. The preacher spoke at several recent meetings of the colored people at that place, and it is said that the shooting was occasioned by remarks made at those meetings.

Truth Well Put---The Right to Reconstruct.

Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Ga., comprehends the situation of the defeated Rebels—and the dilemma in which the Rebellion has placed the South. His words of counsel are worthy of the serious consideration of political leaders as well North as South. Whatever claims the Rebels may have upon the clemency of the government, he utterly repudiates the doctrine of the Copperheads of the North that the government has *no right* to impose upon them the terms of Restoration to the Union. He says the government has both the power and the right. In a speech delivered at the city of Augusta, Ga., on the 27th of April, he answers the arguments of those who oppose the Military Law of Congress, as follows:

None of us can claim consistency in this matter, unless it be the man who was from the start a *per se* Union man, and one who stood to it. I fear none of us were very consistent. Gentlemen, we failed upon the issue that we made, and when we did we were left in the condition where we must expect to return to the Government of the United States, in good faith, or leave the country. At the end of the war no man who was not under arrest was obliged to remain in Georgia if he did not want to. If you were so much wedded to the doctrine of State sovereignty (and I confess I was wedded to it,) and so bitterly opposed to the Government of the United States that you could not afford to live under it, you had an easy way to get rid of it. All the avenues were thrown open at the end of the war, and you could enlist under any flag you pleased, and live under any monarchy. Why did you remain here, then? Some did go, and those who have gone have most of them returned to their native land. After the war a man had no right to remain here disloyal, and yet claim the protection of the Government.

It is not honorable. If we remain here and become citizens, it is our duty to try and build up this Government again, because we have readopted it. We lost our rights by the war, and an appeal to the sword, and as we did not leave the country, we are bound to accept such terms as are offered us. Suppose we now adopt the rule we then stood upon, and if we are out of the Union, we have no rights, and they have the right to re-admit us upon their own terms. Now take that horn of the dilemma and how do we stand? Having failed by the sword, we become a conquered people, and the Government had a right, according to the laws of nations, to dispose of us as a conquered people, by imposing such terms upon us as the conqueror chooses to put upon the conquered. They might keep us under Military Government for years to come. There is where we stood out of the Union an independent State, said Georgia. Then they conquered Georgia. What right has she, then, to claim as a right, or to appear before the Supreme Court, or any other privilege of the Union? None. We will now take the other horn of the dilemma.

Suppose the Northern view of it was right. Our act of secession was void. If we were still in the Union, we were in rebellion, and each of us who took up arms was guilty of treason and liable to be hanged. This is so if we are still in the Union. There is no escape from it. Not only so, but being guilty of treason, our property would be subject to confiscation—our personal property at least.—Then, if this is true, what right have we to dictate the terms upon which we are to return to the United States? We either did go out, and the Government had the right to deal with us as a conquered people; or else we did not secede, and we were Rebels and liable to be dealt with as Rebels.

In contrast with the Northern Copperhead position on the same subject, the declarations of the Charlotte N. C. Democrat are very instructive. Read what it says:

"The Radical party at the North, in and out of Congress, look upon a certain class of men in each Southern State as peculiarly loyal, and believe that they are the proper ones to carry on the work of reconstruction. We do not claim to belong to this class—we cannot do so, for we heartily sympathized with the Confederate cause during the war—we make no claim to having been a Union man—we can only claim that since the surrender of Gen. Lee we have favored a settlement of difficulties on the best terms we could get from the conquering power. But we have said, and will continue to say, that it would be better for us all if the work of reconstruction was left to the party or class that is considered "loyal" by those who control Congress."

We clip this very forcible argument from a late editorial in the Charleston (S. C.) News:

"An idea prevails that because Congress passed a resolution in 1861 that the war was not then waged "for any purpose of conquest," but "to preserve the Union," therefore, when we surrendered in 1865 we surrendered under the protection of this resolution, which had not been altered by the events and changes of as mighty and varying a war as the world had ever seen. Now, there is not an example in history in which two parties at war have kept open a standing set of terms upon which the war is to be ended. * * * When we surrendered our armies and closed the contest, the final terms were dictated by Grant and Sherman, and every sensible man knows that *these are the only conditions to which we have the right to appeal.* What is the use of trying to delude ourselves into the belief that the course of a great war, "shattering that it may reach and shattering what it reaches," can be governed and limited by the law of special contract?"

The Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle is not so thoroughly reconstructed as to be radical in its views, but it is able and sensible. It has no idea of the South joining the Northern Copperheads in order to obtain power, for the sufficient reason that the latter would be sure to cheat them.—To use the language of the Chronicle, "the Northern Democracy not only killed them (the Southerners) during the war, and bragged that they furnished all the Union soldiers, *but they deceived them at the Philadelphia Convention.*" The Chronicle thus puts its testimony on the record in the following terse and truthful language:

"We apprehend the most serious consequences if the South hoists the Democratic flag. The Northern Democracy are extremely violent in their language, and talk pretty much as the South talked before the war. They can afford to do it, because they know it is only talk, and that they are in no danger. But suppose the South gets on their platform, and flies their banners, we shall receive the wrath of the North—on the head of the South will their vengeance be wreaked. The great majority of the Northern people regard the continuance of the Democratic party *as a continuance of the rebellion;* and they will certainly regard the reoccupation of the South by that party as the manifestation of a rebellious spirit on the part of the South."

Clippings.

☞ Foxes are killing the lambs in Clarion county, Penn'a.

☞ Rochester, N. Y., has imported "four barrels of mud from Canada." The importers expect to find gold in the mud.

☞ After a suspension of thre months, the rolling mills in Youngstown, Ohio, have resumed operations.

☞ An infant, with a $1,000 note pinned to its dress, was recently left in a London railway station.

☞ A man named Bedbug has petitioned the Kentucky Legislature to change his name.

☞ Three murderers and a horse-thief quit jail at Idaho City, nrst locking the two jailors in a cell, and then escaping with their rifles and pistols.

☞ A Western editor strikes the names of two subscribers from his list because they were hung, and he did not know their present address.

☞ A man died recently at Marksville, Va., aged 39, who had occupied a cradle up to the day of his death, being a mere infant in bodily development.

☞ A New Hampshire man has had to pay five hundred and fifty dollars for persistently neglecting to put stamps upon his receipts.

☞ Col. Conger, who captured Booth, swears that to the best of his recollection the diary of the assassin was not mutilated when he took it from Booth's body.

☞ A recent decision of the Supreme Court recognizes the right and the power of conductors on railroad cars forcibly to eject riotous passengers therefrom.

☞ The Adventists at Wilbraham, Mass., attest their faith in the coming of the "kingdom" by neglecting to plough and sow their lands, or make any preparation for raising crops this season.

☞ A day or two since a little child, apparently about six weeks old, was left in the sitting room of the New Jersey Railroad depot at Jersey City. No one claiming, it was sent to the alms house.

☞ A man, named Al ert De Baun, was recently arrested at Paramus, Bergen county, N. J., for obtaining money under false pretenses—peddling rhubarb roots as "wine plant."

☞ Three millions of dollars' worth of new buildings in Chicago, that had been in contemplation the present season, have been abandoned on account of the eight-hour movement.

☞ An Irish American named Massey, a Fenian, has been betraying the secrets of the order before a Dublin court. He served during the war in this country in the rebel ranks—just the man to betray his friends.

☞ The venerable Gen. J. A. Suter, upon whose farm or ranche gold was first discovered in California, is at present sojourning at the Litiz Springs Hotel, Lancaster county. He is still a hale looking, vigorous man.

☞ Major General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, announces that information has been received from Virginia and South Carolina that intemperance among the freedmen is on the increase.

☞ A planter near Corinth, Miss., brought into town recently a quantity of lead for sale, being commissioned by his "contrabands" to purchase spelling books. The negroes had picked up bullets from the battle-field, had run them into small bars, and now sought to invest the proceeds in spelling books.

☞ The Worcester Gazette says that on the corner of Vine and Canal streets in that city stands a one-story tenement house, occupied by two Irish families, who are the possessors of twenty-four hogs, twenty-five hens, five ducks and one cow, all of whom, both human beings and animals, own "all things in common."

☞ A few days since, the following toast was drank at a wedding in Lynchburg: "To the soldiers of the Confederate army—and may the dust of those who have fallen never have to mingle with that of the Yankees, while those who live, may they always be able to keep separate from them, as if a wall of fire was between the two nations."

☞ A most wonderful case of coma exists near Hickman, Kentucky. A young lady, now twenty-four, has for the past twelve years slept almost constantly, awaking regularly twice in every twenty-four hours to receive nourishment, and then falling into a deep sleep again.—When awake she converses and takes her food readily, suffers no bodily pain, seems to be in perfect health, and her disposition to sleep defies all medical skill.

Mob Law.—The Danville (Ky.) Gazette says that a few days ago a negro and a white boy had a difficulty over a dog, near Nicholasville, Ky. The white boy drew his pistol and fired several times at the negro, one shot wounding another negro who was standing near at the time. The negro shot at drew his pistol and fired with fatal effect at the white lad. He was subsequently arrested and placed in jail. On Friday night last a mob of persons took the wounded negro, who was totally unconcerned in the difficulty, and hung him till dead. They then repaired to the jail, and, not being able to obtain the keys, shot the negro inside, through the bars of his cell, inflicting a mortal wound, from which he has doubtless expired. Democracy flourishes in Kentucky.

Emigrants.—The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has received a return of the foreign emigrants at New York for the quarter ending March 31, 1867, from which it appears that during that period the whole number of emigrants was 27,619, of which 8,038 arrived in January, 6,260 in February, 13,221 in March. The entire number was brought to this country in 183 vessels, being an average of 151 to each ship. Of the number, there arrived from Great Britian—males 8,906, females 4,586; Germany, males 8,042, females 8,444; Switzerland, males 548, females 189; Prussia, males 487, females 161; France, males 453, females 195; Italy, males 109, females 16; Holland, males 93, females 78. The remainder were scattering. Of laborers there were 7,314; farmers 3,568; mechanics 3,357; merchants 1,758; and miners 1,168. Ninety reported themselves as artists, and 36 as clergymen. Of the females 637 were servants, and the rest gave no occupation.

A Young Man of Seventeen Guilty of Five Murders.—A young man, seventeen years old, has been arrested at Lexington, Mississippi, charged with five murders. The Lexington (Mississippi) Advertiser, speaking of his arrest, says: "The premises of his father were surrounded, and in a short time he was discovered emerging from an open field, endeavoring to reach the woods, some distance off. He was hotly chased, and was captured after having been struck by a pistol ball from one of the pursuing party, which made a slight flesh wound in his face and brought him to the ground. He was carried to Noxubee county, the scene of his last crime. It seems that young Fitzgerald killed a negro in De Soto county, in this State, a white man in Tennessee, a freedman on his father's premises since the surrender, assassinated Mr. John W. Shilcutt on the 26th February last at the residence of Colonel Richard Cooper, in this county, and his crimes culminated in the murder of Mr. Nunn, of Summerville, on the 12th, and his capture on the 18th."

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See B. Brandreth is in white letters on the Government stamp. ap17 1m.

☞ A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them she used the CARCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also, healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

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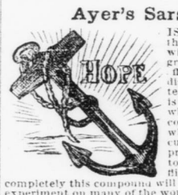
Ayer's Sarsaparilla



IS a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has proved, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it, has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Do not reject this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and as a Dinner Pill, are unequalled.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them with pleasure, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. mar27-2m

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Trains leave Stations in this county as follows:

Leave Westward.

	Phil'a Ex.	Mail.	Fast Line.	Emigrant.
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Lewistown,	5.30	4.06	6 23	10 58
Granville,		4 17		11 15
McVeytown,	6.00	4.37		11.40
Manayunk,		4.49		11 54
N. Hamilton,		5.04		12.13

Leave Eastward.

	Phil'a Ex.	Fast Line.	Way.	Day Ex.	Cin. Ex.
	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Lewistown,	12.17	5.59	10 15	11.06	6 38
N. Hamilton,			9.15		
Manayunk,			9 30		
McVeytown,			9.42		
Granville,			10 01		

Fare to Harrisburg $ 210; to Philadelphia 5 85; to New York 7.60; Altoona 2 50; to Pittsburgh 6 55; to Baltimore 5 20; to York 3 20; to Hagerstown 4.55; to Reading 4.00.

☞ The ticket office will be open 20 minutes before the arrival of each passenger train.

THOMAS SCHELL, Agent.

Galbraith & Conner's omnibusses connect with all the passenger trains, and take up and set down passengers at all points within the borough. Orders are requested to be left at the National House.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

Passenger Trains run as follows:

	EXPRESS.	MAIL.
	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Huntingdon	7.45	6.00
" Saxton	9.30	7.33
" Bloody Run	10.55	8.53
Arrive at Mount Dallas	10.59	8.57
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
Leave Saxton	9.50	7.50
Arrive at Dudley	10.20	8.20

☞ Hacks and Express Wagons connect at Mount Dallas for Bedford and Bedford Springs. A reliable line of Hacks connects at Dudley for Broad Top City.

	MAIL	EXPRESS
	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Mount Dallas	6.10	1.30
" Bloody Run	6.14	1.34
" Saxton	7.30	2.55
Arrive at Huntingdon	9.10	4.45
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
Leave Dudley	7.00	2.30
Arrive at Saxton	7.30	3.00

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.

THE Board of Supervisors appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the act of incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the Battle-field of Gettysburg, and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest, from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate, real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The enterprise is cordially recommended by the following well-known gentlemen:

Major General George G. Meade.
Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin.
Major General Galusha Pennypacker.
Major General E. M. Gregory.
Major General John R. Brooke.
Major General Charles H. T. Collis.
Major General H Y J. Madill.
Major General James L. Selfridge.
Brigadier General James A. Beaver.
Brigadier General Horatio G. Sickels.
Brigadier General Joseph F. Knipe.
Brigadier General William J. Bolton.
Brigadier General Samuel M. Zulick.
Brigadier General John K. Murphy.
Brigadier General John F. Ballier.
Brigadier General T. F. McCoy.
Brigadier General R. E. Winslow.
Brigadier General Henry Pleasants.
Brigadier General J. P. S. Gobin.
Brigadier General J. M. Campbell.
Brigadier General Thomas H. Walker.
Brigadier General Wm. Cooper Talley.
Brigadier General D. M. M. Gregg.
Colonel F. S. Stambaugh.

The site for the institution (30 acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1125 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on and after Monday, the 6th day of May, 1867.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 80,000 subscriptions, of $5 each.

The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the Corporators.

Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.

Direct all letters to

J. D. HOFFMAN,
Secretary Board of Supervisors.
Box 1481, P. O., Philadelphia.

The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of Diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from citizens of the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
Office **1126 Chestnut Street,** Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.

Eighty Thousand Subscribers at $5 Each.

1— 1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants, valued at	$30,000
2— 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear Rings	15,000
3— 1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	10,000
4— 1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver	7,000
5— 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
6— 1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	5,000
7— 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,500
8— 1 Diamond Custer Bracelet	4,000
9— 1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
10— 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
11— 1 Diamond Custer Bracelet	4,000
12— 1 Pair Single Stone Diamond Ear Rings	3,500
13— 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
14— 1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	3,000
15— 1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
16— 1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	2,000
17— 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
18— 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
19— 1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
20— 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
21— 1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
22— 1 Long India Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
23— 1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
24— 1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,000
25 to 34—10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	1,000
35— 1 Three Stone Diamond and Ruby half-hoop Ring	800
36— 1 Diamond Single Stone Ear Knobs	800
37— 1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
38— 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, star setting	500
39— 1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
40— 1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	500
41 to 50—10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	500
51— 1 Lady's Diamond set Watch	400
52— 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
53— 1 Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring	250
54— 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55— 1 Pair Emerald Scarf Pins	200
56— 1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
57— 1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
58— 1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
59 to 158—100 Awards 10-40 Government Bonds, each	100
159 to 258—100 Awards, Government Legal Tenders, each	50
3,000 Awards, Government Legal Tenders, each	5

The distribution of the above rewards will be made in public as soon as the subscription is full, of which due notice will