The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, August 28, 1868.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

☞ Advertisements, to secure immediate attention must be handed in on or before Thursday morning.

OUR CANDIDATES.

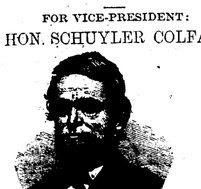
FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.



OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

Republican County Ticket.

CONGRESS,

Hon. JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford co.

SENATOR,

Col. WM. D. DIXON, of Franklin co.

ASSEMBLY,

CHARLES G. MILLER, Mountpleasant tp.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

JOHN PICKING, East Berlin.

PROTHONOTARY,

JACOB A. KITZMILLER, Gettysburg.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

A. J. COVER, Gettysburg.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JACOB G. BASEHOAR, Union tp.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

EPHRAIM D. NEWMAN, Franklin tp.

COUNTY AUDITOR,

JOHN H. FLICKINGER, Berwick.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

OSCAR D. McMILLAN, Gettysburg.

THE STAR AND SENTINEL.—TERMS:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

☞ Many of our present subscribers will receive a credit of 50 cents on their accounts for each new name they may send in with the amount of subscription ($2.00) in advance—in other words, a premium of 50 cents for each new subscriber thus sent to us.

FOR CAMPAIGN UNTIL NOVEMBER 15.

SINGLE COPY,.....$0.50

FIVE COPIES,.....2.00

☞ The campaign terms will not more than pay the cost of paper and ink; but we desire to put the paper within the reach of every person desiring it during the present important campaign.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Republican County Committee will meet at the Eagle Hotel, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired.

EDWARD M'PHERSON, Chr'n.

The following gentlemen constitute the Committee, as appointed by the Chairman of the late County Convention:

Gettysburg—Hon. Edward McPherson, Dr. C. Horner, D. McConaughy, David Wills, E. G. Fahnestock, D. A. Buehler, Capt. J. F. McCreary.

Berwick Bor.—Henry Kobler, Dr. Geo. H. Jordy.

Berwick tp.—J. Geo. Wolf, Geo. Baker.

Butler—Lt. Col. Jacob Bittinger, Israel Shank.

Conewago—Michael Reily, Vincent O'Bold.

Cumberland—Wm. G. Black, David Shriver.

Franklin—Capt. Jas. Mickley, J. A. Hebert.

Freedom—Samuel Moritz, John Cunningham.

Germany—Jacob Yealy, Jacob Pitzer.

Hamilton—Edw. Meisenholder, Jacob Resser.

Huntington—Gen. W. W. Stewart, Jos. Wierman.

Highland—Jos. J. Kerr, Washington Lott.

Hamiltonban—Capt. E. McGinley, E. W. Harbaugh.

Liberty—Wm. C. Senbrooks, Samuel Martin.

Littlestown—Ephraim Myers, Wm. F. Crouse.

Latimore—Isaac D. Worley, Geo. L. Deardorff.

Menallen—Samuel Meals, Wm. S. Cart.

Mountjoy—Newton Horner, I. N. Durborraw.

Mountpleasant—J. A. C. Rinklauf, Jos. A. Eckenrode.

Oxford—Alex. S. Hines, Paul Herch.

Reading—Jno. Brough, Samuel Overholtzer.

Straban—Maj. Robert Bell, Eden Norris.

Tyrone—Henry Spangler, Charles Yeatts.

Union—Jno. H. Felty, Geo. Bucher.

DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

The Democratic Senatorial Conference met at Graeffenburg on Monday last—Hon. M. McLean, Ex-Sheriff Rebert, and S. H. Eicholtz being the conferees from this county, instructed for Mr. McDivitt. The Franklin Conferees were instructed for C. M. Duncan. The "ring" in this place had, some weeks before the meeting of the Democratic County Convention, fixed up matters for the nomination of Duncan. The programme was for the time spoiled by the persistency of Mr. McDivitt and his friends, who demanded from the Convention Conferees who would stand by him, and thought they had it sure. Knowing ones, connected with the "ring," understood the matter thoroughly and gave out publicly that the original arrangement with Franklin would be carried through. Still it was thought best to send up from Gettysburg several gentlemen to see that Duncan suffered no harm. The Conference met, and ballotted 21 times unsuccessfully on Monday night and Tuesday morning. The McDivitt men thought the Democracy of Adams had enough to do in carrying *one* Duncan, without imposing on them a second. The friends of Duncan on the other hand thought the McDivitt movement a rather insolent snubbing of the managers, which in turn ought to be snubbed by the Conferees. So the Conferees decided on the 22nd ballot, giving Duncan 5 votes and McDivitt 1. The 'ring" triumphed, and sent McDivitt home with the admonition to behave himself in future, while the Democracy of Adams will be asked to elect his brothers Duncan—Wm. A. as District Attorney, and Calvin M. as State Senator. The same thing was asked three years ago, but the people "couldn't see it," and both came out of the canvass defeated candidates. Will they fare better this year?

NOMINATION OF JUDGE KIMMELL.

The Democratic Congressional Conference met at McElvaine's on Monday, each county in the district presenting a candidate. As we go to press, a telegram informs us that Judge Kimmell, of Chambersbuag, has been nominated. We shall have something to say of him hereafter.

Mr. McPherson and his Assailants.

The annexed Card from our colleague, Hon. Edward McPherson, now in Washington, is in reply to some charges which have recently appeared in several Democratic papers alleging maladministration in the Clerk's office at Washington. It may be proper to explain that one W. J. Manken, lately employed in the Doorkeeper's Department, quarrelled with the Doorkeeper, and set to work to get up a pamphlet charging mal-administration and extravagance in the various Departments of the House of Representatives, which he sold, as a campaign document, to the Democratic National Committee, and by them has been printed. Upon the appearance of this pamphlet, the House ordered the Committee on Accounts to investigate the charges. Manken was summoned before the Committee, and after a thorough examination of the matter, the Committee made report entirely exonorating Mr. McPherson. Mr. McCollough, of Maryland, the Democratic member of the Committee, refused to defile himself with these miserable slanders, and in his report treated them with silent contempt. The Copperhead press, however, accept Manken's pamphlet as a perfect "God-send," and will doubtless give it a wide circulation, in the hope of covering up the terrible record of their party in the past.

Mr. McPherson can afford to have these assaults directed against him.—Thrice elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, and that during the most critical period of our national history, when the administration of the office involved unusually grave responsibilities—the marked fidelity and integrity with which its duties have been discharged, have been again and again the subject of comment by the leading press of the country, while the confidence in his essential honesty induced Congress from time to time to devolve upon Mr. McPherson, by special legislation, additional duties, as for example, charging him with the designation of newspapers to print the laws, as also orders of the Executive Departments. Detraction, it is said, loves a shining mark. Abraham Lincoln went down to his grave traduced and villified by Rebel haste and Copperhead malignity. Just now the whole tribe of malignant traitors and malcontents are vindictively hounding Gen. Grant, and Mr. McPherson should feel himself honored in being pemitted to share these villainous assaults. With a public and private record challenging the most rigid censorship, he can safely abide the result.

An all-sufficient answer to these Manken charges, so far as concerns Mr. McPherson, is found in the fact, that the Committee charged with their investigation, not only entirely exhonerated him, but reported to the House a recommendation *transferring the distribution of the stationery* (in which some irregularities were found) *to the Clerk*, which recommendation The House unanimously approved!—See Congressional Globe, July 24, 1868.

The writer of this has been long and intimately acquainted with Mr. McPherson, who will pardon a statement which we take the liberty of making without his knowledge or consent. It is not always in the discharge of public duty, where records are made for public inspection, that the truest tests of a man's essential integrity and fidelity to official obligation are found. As one of many instances of Mr. McPherson's conscientious use of official prerogatives, within the knowledge of the writer, may be mentioned the fact that he never permitted his frank to be used for any purpose not strictly covered by law, limiting it to public documents and letters written by or for himself. *He does not even frank the letters written by his wife or members of his family*, their letters being pre-paid the same as strangers. As is well known, he is the author of a Political Manual published every year since the Rebellion, which has a large sale and for which he has frequent applications. In mailing the Manuals he never franks them, but invariably pre-pays the postage—holding that, as they are not official public documents, the franking privilege does not extend to them. This may be a very small matter, but it is in little matters of this kind that we find the true test of character.

D. A. B.

CARD FROM MR. McPHERSON.

Mr. Buehler—You know, I rarely notice attacks; but there appear to be reasons why I should notice a series of falsehoods which are gradually appearing in several of the Democratic papers in the State—not because they affect me, but because they reflect upon Congress.

My recent speech in York has incited to a new use of these charges, which are either flagrant or substantial falsehoods.

Let me briefly reply.

First. No relative or connection of mine is upon the pay-roll of the Clerk's office. Let any one examine the last Congressional Directory, (copy sent herewith,) where the roll is given in full, and as it has been for many months, and this denial will be verified. Nor is any one upon it, who was not present, personally or by acceptable substitute, for duty during the whole of the last session of Congress.

Second. The horses required to be kept by the Clerk's office are the same now as for many years; and are fixed by the Committee of Accounts, which is always of mixed politics. They are as necessary to the prompt transaction of public business in Congress as in the various Executive Departments. They are not owned or furnished by the Government, but by the Clerk and his chief clerk. They are private property; and I pay taxes on them annually. If they are not needed, I shall be glad to know it, and get rid of the risk. Unfortunately, the new duties put upon me in the distribution of the Stationery, will increase the demand for this sort of labor.

Third. Whatever horses are brought by me to Gettysburg, are at my own expense—provision being made by me for all the work thrown upon the Clerk's office during every portion of the entire year. As this arrangement involves expense to myself only, it is difficult to see who can justly complain.

Fourth. When I am in Gettysburg, during recess, receiving my official mail daily, and doing the duties of the clerkship as regularly as if in Washington, I require the help of the employee referred to, who assists me *here*, exactly and as he does in Washington when the Clerk is *there*, on duty. Who can wring a wrong out of that?

I have but another remark. I knew of these charges, and have expected to see them figure in this campaign.—Months ago, as I learned within a few weeks, it was determined that I should be assailed. Spies were set upon me; they dogged me in Washington, tracking me in my daily life; they came to Gettysburg, visited among my relative and cautiously attracted conversation to me, seeking to catch a hint or a word which they might distort to my injury or ruin. *This I have on the unimpeachable authority of a Democratic Representative, who, having heard of this infamy, promptly denounced the use of this unheard of political agency.* Inexpressibly base as this was, yet it was not unnatural. I stood in December, 1865, alone, between the country and a Rebel Reconstruction which would have covered and crushed it with calamities. I thwarted the cherished scheme; incurred the mortal enmity of enraged political leaders; and was notified that they would have revenge. This is the nearest they have yet got to it. Rejoicing that God gave me strength to do my duty in that great crisis, I smile at the malice of these foiled conspirators.

In dismissing this subject, I challenge any enemy to prove a single official act which I have done, to be in disregard of law, or in violation of usage, or an injury to the public interests. Very respectfully yours,

EDW. McPHERSON,
Clerk House of Reps. U. S.

Gettysburg, Aug. 25, 1868.

Chief Justice Chase, in a recent charge to a grand jury in Wheeling, declared that the Fourteenth Amendment has become a part of the Constitution of the U. S. This Amendment defines citizenship, equalizes representation, prohibits the payment of the Rebel Debt, and secures the validity of the Union War Debt, and disqualifies for office the leading perjured Rebels unless pardoned by a two-third vote of Congress.

This Amendment was made necessary by the results of the war, and is a part of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, which the New York platform pronounces to be revolutionary and void; and which Seymour and Blair are pledged to overturn. If they be elected, and this be done every preplexing question supposed to have been settled by the War will be reopened, and no one can tell when the country can find peace, or how soon another War may be forced upon us by the hot-bloods of the South.

The notorious C. L. Vallandigham is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the third district of Ohio. He was a delegate to the New York Convention, and was largely instrumental in securing the nomination of Seymour. Val's position on the War is well remembered. July 6, 1861, just before the battle of Bull Run, he uttered this sentiment:

"In this unholy and unconstitutional crusade against the south, in the midst of the insurrection and murder to which she has been subject, and with which she is still threatened, with the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the assassin suspended over her, my most cordial sympathies are wholly with her."

AMOUNT OF THE DEBT.

The National Debt, August 1, was $2,523,524,480.67; but this includes $32,210,000 of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad companies since the last statement in June. The interest on these bonds is paid by the companies, and is not a charge upon the Treasury; and the principal will, at the maturity, be also paid by the companies.

Throwing this item out of this statement, the debt is about $19,000,000 *less* than in July last; so that a satisfactory *reduction of debt is still in progress.*

An Association of German Editors, Publishers, and others representing the German educational interests, has been formed in Pennsyvania, to urge the introduction of the study of German into the Public Schools. Prof. Wilken, of this place, is one of the Executive Committee. We have received a copy of a strongly written appeal from the Association, urging the importance of the movement, and developing the fact that the study of German has been introduced into the schools of Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other western cities, and the experiment is claimed to be eminently satisfactory.

The Democrats are "roping in" all the Rebel officials to help them put down Grant. Their latest ally in this malicious work of detraction is Robert Ould, Confederate Agent of exchange of Prisoners.

Ould seceded from Washington and joined the Rebellion from love of it.—He served it till it expired. The people saved the country in spite of his opposition *then.* They will preserve it, in spite of his malignity, *now.*

A Veteran Jackson Democratic rings out this stirring appeal:

Sir:—Gen. Grant is a Jackson Democrat, and so am I. He can stamp his foot on Wade Hampton, as Jackson did on Calhoun. A still tongue makes a wise head.—The hand that writes this voted for Gen. Jackson at his last term. Now the Hero's ashes in the grave would be ashamed of the party that call themselves Democrats. No trifling with men's souls that have laid down their lives for us!

Thos. B. Clarke.

Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., Aug. 1, 1868.

Remember that the Democracy are in favor of taxing real estate as heavily as any other property; and that they in favor of taxing grain and all other farms products as heavily as any other property.

This is written down in their Platform; and Seymour and Blair have cordially accepted and endorsed the Platform.

Ought a $5,000 farm to be taxed as heavily as $5,000 of Bank-stock?

The Democrats say yes; they should be *equally* taxed. The Republicans say no. Land ought not to be taxed; but the support of government should be principally put upon active business, which can best afford to pay.

Large numbers of Germans, formerly Democrats, are coming out for Gen. Grant. They believe, what is undoubtedly true, that national ruin would be the consequence of the revolutionary policy which would follow a Democratic victory.

We hear from Allegheny county that Grant stock is extra good; and the impression is that Seymour and Blair will not carry a single Western State except Kentucky.

The German Republicans of Philadelphia are organizing efficiently, and are hard at work for Grant and Colfax.

Have you organized a Grant and Colfax Club in your district? If not, you have yet to discharge the most important duty you owe to the party.

Reason with your doubtful neighbor, and show him that Grant and Colfax are for peace, while the voice of the rebel Democracy is still for war.

Charles Francis Adams has declared for Grant and Colfax.

"EQUALITY OF RATE OF TAXATION" AMONG THOSE TAXED,

is a true and valuable principle. There should be no discriminations in rates, between those upon whom taxes are imposed.—In this sense, taxation should be equal.

But the Democratic Platform proposes that there shall be a like taxation upon EVERYTHING! The luxuries and the necessaries of life are to be consigned to bear an equal burthen. The rich and the poor; the prosperous and the unfortunate; the old and the young, are to be taxed equally upon everything they own! This is the very letter and language of the Democratic Platform. No such sweeping demand for taxation has been heard since the decree went out from Caesar Augustus, that "all the world" should be taxed.

And for what? Not to keep up the Government; not to save the Nation; not to avert the perils of a great danger. *But to pay the principal of the National debt of over two thousand millions of dollars, years before it is due.* For this, the owner of every cottage is to be required to gather up his taxes, and the producer of every bushel of grain is to deduct from his meagre profit a percentage for the tax-gatherer. For this, the day-laborer is to lay by five per cent. of every dollar of his hard earnings. For this, taxation is to be wrung out of EVERY ARTICLE of production and manufacture; and the citizen is to be taxed as he sits down and rises up; upon the table on which he eats, upon the clothes in which he dresses, upon the picks and shovels and tools of his occupation, and upon the bed upon which he lies. He is to be taxed from the cradle to the grave. "EVERY SPECIES OF PROPERTY" is to be taxed. This is the declaration of the Democratic Platform. Consider how monstrously and strongly wicked it is.

We have said that the *avowed* purpose of this enormous and oppressive taxation is to pay the principal of the National debt years before it is due.—The *real* motive of it, is to overthrow the debt by creating, apparently in its interest, a taxation which the country will not endure. If this can be done, and the XIVth Amendment be got rid of, repudiation of the debt will be attained, and an opening effected for assuming a portion of the Rebel debt.

This is the same Hampton, Forest, and Preston were working for, in the New York Convention. They succeeded in getting up a policy which, if carried out, will pretty certainly accomplish their infamous purpose.

Let every honest man spit upon the cunning and knavish scheme, concocted in the interest of rebellious Aristocrats, to break down the capital of the North and oppress its labor.

In the Northern States, the Democracy are unfriendly to the Soldiers who put down the Rebellion, and rarely consent to elect any of them to office.

In the Southern States, the Democracy take pleasure in providing handsomely for Rebel soldiers, in the States which are under their control. In Maryland, Gen. John B. Magruder, who left the Union army and joined the Rebellion, has recently been appointed by Gov. Swann to one of the best offices in Maryland. Admiral Hollins of the Rebel Navy is in another snug place, in one of the Baltimore City Courts. Com. Franklin Buchanan, of the Rebel Navy, who commanded the Merimac near Norfolk and the ram Tennessee in Mobile Bay, and who lost a leg in the Rebel service, has just been elected President of the Agricultural College of Maryland! A lot of the same sort have been lately elected to office in Kentucky; and the Rebel Democracy of that State insist they shall serve, although all of them are debarred from office by the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the U. States.

Democratic negro clubs, Democratic negro orators, Democratic negro mass meetings, and Democratic Anglo-African barbecues—are appearing and rapidly growing all over the South.—The Charleston *News* has collated a variety of facts on the subject from the various States—showing that in South and North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, there will be negro voters for Seymour and Blair. In one place in Louisiana the Democratic negroes got up a Democratic barbecue and a Democratic ball; and at Yazoo City, Miss., the white Democrats have honored the Democratic negroes by giving them a public barbecue, "as an evidence and a testimonial of our esteem and good will for them, and the value of their noble aid in a just cause and patriotic principles, and as a further token of friendship and union in support of Democratic principles."

WHAT MAY COME.

The Southern Democracy are preparing for another struggle, if they can get the support of a Democratic Administration. A recent number of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, eulogizing Blair's revolutionary letter, says:

"These are, indeed, revolutionary times, and call for revolutionary heroes—*men of nerve, backbone and physical courage.* Whoever hopes to deceive the Northern people, and make them believe that it is only an ordinary Presidential election, pays but a poor compliment to their powers of perception, and marks himself as unfit to be a leader of any party. There was evidently a faction of the Democratic Party at the North which hoped to do this thing; but Blair's letter has rendered it impossible for them to deceive themselves much longer. *They will wake up and trim their lamps soon.*"

UNIVERSAL TAXATION.

The Franklin County Democrats have echoed the Democratic National Platform, and declared in favor of taxation on *all kinds of property.*

The Republicans, on the other hand, think that taxation ought to be chiefly imposed upon those occupations which can most readily bear it; and that discrimination should be made in favor of the laboring poor, and of those occupations which are least profitable.

Choose between the two plans.

Samuel Small, Esq., of York, has been nominated by the Republicans for Congress in the XVth District, composed of York, Cumberland and Perry.—Mr. Small is known all over the District as a man of exalted character, great liberality, and the finest business ability. His clear head and generous heart have made him a man of mark in the town and county of his residence; and he would bring dignity, integrity, and fidelity to the duties of the position. The District would honor itself by his election.

DEMOCRATIC DESPERATION.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says that should deliverance from Radical rule fall to come, there are millions in the South to whom life will become so worthless, that they would gladly throw it away to be avenged on the adversary.

Our information from Indiana is that the Republicans will carry the State by 15,000 majority.

POLITICAL GEMS.

Toombs says "Seymour has been true to the South. True in peace and true in war." He knows.

Maxwell P. Gaddis, a prominent man in Southern Ohio, who switched off into the Democratic party with Dodlitle, has come out for Grant and Colfax.

When Seymour was elected Governor of New York, Stonewall Jackson called on rebels at every station from Fredericksburg to Richmond, to cheer the glad news.

Hon. L. D. Evans, who was until recently a member of the Conservative Executive Committee of Texas, has openly declared for Grant and Colfax.

Gov Seymour pledges himself, if elected, to defend the Constitution. Does he include the fourteenth amendment? Will he answer? F. P. Blair bluntly says he does not.

Mr. William A. Gulick, a well-known New Jersey Democrat, residing at Kingston, Middlesex county, and formerly a member of the Legislature, is out for Grant and Colfax.

The "blind staggers" is now raging with terrible effect among horses in Dorchester county, Md. All the remedies yet tried have proved worthless, and a large number of valuable animals have died.

The Hartford Courant says: "While the southern Democrats were out on their little excursion under Davis and Lee they killed 5000 Connecticut men. The survivors are invited to elect a President to suit the murderers."

Letters continue to be received in Washington from the Southern States urging a session of Congress in September. At first these appeals came from unimportant sources, but now they come from leading and influential men, among whom are many Senators and members of Congress.

Henry A. Wise, a representative rebel, has lately declared that the rebel cause is not lost; this declaration Wade Hampton re-affirms, and in the affirmation all rebeldom agrees. What, then, means their cordial support of Seymour? What is the lesson from their haste to nominate mad, revolutionary Frank Blair?

In a private letter to the Indianapolis *Journal*, from a prominent Republican of Kentucky, the writer says:

"If Seymour is elected hundreds of Union men will have to leave Kentucky and find homes elsewhere. I speak advisedly. For God's sake fight hard and win if you can. It is our only salvation."

Some of the Democratic leaders are finding out abusing General Grant is unpopular. In a speech delivered on Friday at Augusta, Maine, Mr. Pendleton paid a high and well-deserved compliment to the General who, said the orator, "has been entrusted with great powers and never betrayed his trust."

During the war Gov. Vance said, "he would fight the Yankees till hell froze, and then fight them on the ice; kill them till their feet stuck out of the windows," and on his way home from the Democratic Convention, in a speech at Richmond, he said that "the cause for which the Confederacy fought would be secured by the election of Seymour."

Senator Wilson addressed an enthusiastic Grant and Colfax meeting at Worcester, Massachusetts, on Friday night. In his eloquent peroration the Senator said the cause was one which a man could take into his closet, and with open Bible and on bended knees, invoke God's blessing upon it, and such a cause would be sure to triumph and bless the land.

The Democrats in the Southern States seem determined to hold elections there under the governments set up by the President. This is revolutionary.

Since Gen. Hartranft has occupied the position of Auditor General, the State debt has been reduced more than five million of dollars. Not even the bitterest partizan has the impudence to say he has neglected and shirked official performance of his duties on this account.

The Democratic "White Boys in Blue" prosecute their canvass after this fashion: At Indianapolis on the 18th instant, after sacking a colored man's grocery on their way home from a political meeting, "they went to the colored Baptist Church, where a festival was in progress, drove off the women with violent and obscene language, and by throwing stones, bricks, &c., broke up the windows and seriously damaged the church. Several shots were also fired here."

Sambo and His Democratic Friends.—While the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency goes about the North berating the freedmen as "semibarbarous blacks," "idle vagabonds," "degraded beings," and an "alien race of semi-barbarous men," the Richmond *Enquirer*, Charleston *News*, Charleston *Mercury*, Mobile *Advertiser*, Macon *Telegraph* and other Rebel sheets, are filled with appeals to the emancipated slaves to support the Democratic party on the ground that it "is their best friend."

An exchange says: "Raphael Semmes, the cowardly pirate who burned our unarmed merchant vessels on every sea, has announced his satisfaction with the nomination of Seymour and Blair. So has Toombs, the traitor Senator of 1861; so has Cobb, Mr. Buchanan's faithless Secretary of the Treasury, who deserted his post and perjured himself to take a position in the Rebel Government of Jeff. Davis; so has Albert Pike, whose Indians scalped our dead at Pea Ridge: so has Forrest, the Tennessee butcher; so has Beauregard, who urged the Rebel Government to put to death by the *garrote* its prisoners of war; so has the Rebel Gen. Preston, who left his post as United States Minister to Spain, came home and drew his pay in gold from the Treasury that Cobb had impoverished, and then hastened to take a command in the Rebel army."

There seems to be a great discrepancy of opinion in the Democratic party in regard to the eligibility of the Freedman for citizenship. If you go down South, to Louisiana, for instance, you find the Democrats soaping the Black Man within an inch of his life, and as if they actually expected to wash him as white as snow. So far as we can discover, he is considered to be an enlightened scholar and a perfect gentleman, provided, always, that he will vote for Blair and Seymour; but, if he shows the least inclination to go for Grant and Colfax, he becomes at once a perfect ignoramus and an incorrigible brute. When the Democrats wanted his vote in Virginia, they were really what sailors call "bloody politeful," and kindly pressed him to make speeches upon their own particular platforms, just as if he had nothing to do with the transgression of Canaan.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Cincinnati *Gazette* very sensibly remarks that "we entertain an absolute confidence that, with such honest work as was given to the canvass in 1864 or in 1860, Grant and Colfax will be elected by overwhelming majorities. But that result cannot be attained without work. We have not therefore deprecated, as have some of our cotemporaries, the sober views of the prospect that have once or twice been suggested by influential Republican journals. The chronic danger of the Republican party—the danger of any party made up of intelligent, independent thinkers, who vote according to conviction rather than through party discipline—is that of taking success for granted. We are the more liable to it now since we have a long-formed habit of success. But the times are critical, and we have need to look to our canvass. We are sure to win if we work, but we are not sure to win without work."

Special Notice.

A DISEASE TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED, whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If from excessive, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does the discharge upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or kidney organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or ropy, or is it pale, or scanty, settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of sick headache or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eyes brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, gived to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your kidneys weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being nervous, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they will not succeed in business, they don't become and and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other measure about them. I do not mean those who are injured by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of selfabuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

The basis of its remedial properties is a vegetable compound.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nassau, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all Druggists. (Aug 7.—1m.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH, treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 505 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no "secrets" in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination.

Nov. 20, 1867.—1y

SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspepsia, on account of its tonic properties, its pleasant and delicate flavor. See advertisement in another column.

Sept. 4.—1y

Groceries.

GOOD NEWS!

HENRY OVERDEER,

Baltimore, street, Gettysburg, Penna.,

HAS completed his new Store House and just returned from the city with a fresh and well selected stock of Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine.

HE SELLS CHEAP.

His stock consists of

GROCERIES,

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,

CEDAR, WILLOW AND QUEENS-WARE, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c

☞ The cash or trade will be given for Flour, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Lard, Rags, &c.

April 1, 1868—tf

GROCERIES & LUMBER

AT PAXTON'S STORE, ON THE HILL, BALTIMORE STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA.

FRESH GROCERIES

every week from the City, Provisions, Dried and Green Fruits of all kinds, always on hand, at lowest rates.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, CHEESE, PURE CIDER VINEGAR, SOAPS OF ALL KINDS, CANDLES, NOTIONS, CONFECTIONARIES, BROOMS, &c., also,

LUMBER.

such as SCANTLING, Posts, Shingles, Plank, &c., continually on hand at lowest living rates. Call and see.

June 24.—tf.

GILLESPIE & CO.,

Dealers in Flour, Groceries, Notions, &c.,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

INVITE the attention of the public to their large and stock of Goods, at the old stand, on York street, next door to the Globe Inn, consisting of the best of

GROCERIES

Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, &c.; the

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR

in the market, with Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Fish, Dried Fruits, Confections, &c. Also,

NOTIONS,

in great variety; Cedar and Willow-ware, Stoneware, Crockery-ware, Baskets, Segars, Tobaccos, and a thousand and one other articles.

BUTTER AND EGGS,

nice and fresh, always for sale.

GILLESPIE & Co. will spare no effort to please, and are confident of being able to do so by constantly keeping a full and choice stock, and selling at the very lowest prices. Country produce wanted, either for the cash or in exchange for goods, highest market price allowed.

JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE,
DANIEL CASHMAN.

June 17, 1868.—tf

WM. BOYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, NOTIONS,

TOBACCOS,

ALSO,

Stone, Wooden and Willow Ware,

☞ A general assortment of all Goods usually kept in a FAMILY GROCERY.

Dec. 4, 1867.—tf

SELLING OFF!

As rapidly as I can to make room for two

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

HAVING just returned from the City with the largest and most varied assortment of fine goods ever offered here, I expect every body to look to their interest and buy where they can get the cheapest and best goods for the

CASH, as that is my motto.

FAMILY GROCERIES of all kinds, consisting in part of Syrups of all kinds, Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c., &c.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, Dried Beef,

Large lot of very good Sugar-cured Hams, No. 1 Mackerel, Shad and Herring.

My Liquor cannot be surpassed

in cheapness or quality, from Common Whiskey to pure French Brandy, Holland Gin or Rye Whiskey—for medicinal or other purposes. Hotel Keepers can be supplied with Liquors at City prices, and save freight and package. Mishler's, Hostland's and Zingar's Bitters, always on hand.

WM. J. MARTIN,
Baltimore st., Gettysburg.

May 27, 1868.—tf

BARGAINS

at the new

GROCERY

IN GETTYSBURG.

JOHN CRESS & SON

HAVING opened a new Grocery, in Gettysburg, on the north-west corner of the Public Square, have just received a splendid assortment of FRESH

GROCERIES,

including Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Spices, Tobacco, Salt, Fish, Hams, Shoulders, &c. Also, QUEENSWARE, CONFECTIONS, Nuts, Fruits, Soaps, Fancy Articles and Notions generally. We will also keep on hand FLOUR and FEED-STUFFS.

Having purchased for CASH, we are prepared to sell very cheap. Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

JOHN CRESS,
J. W. CRESS.

Sept. 25, 1867.—tf

Grocery and Flour Store.

REMOVAL.

MEALS & BROTHER

HAVE removed their Store to the Minstedt property, on Chambersburg street, where they propose to keep constantly on hand

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, FEED, NOTIONS, &c.

Also, VEGETABLES in season, fresh from the city and country. They are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as they only ask the lowest living profits, they hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MEALS & BRO.

April 3, 1868—tf.

List of Premiums.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR,

ON THE ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT GETTYSBURG,

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1868.

PREMIUM LIST.

HORSE AND MULE DEPARTMENT.

CLASS No. 1.

Stallions, Mares and Colts for Heavy Draught.

Best Stallion over 4 years	$12 00
Second best do	5 00
Best Stallion between 3 and 4 years	6 00
Second best do	3 00
Best Stallion between 2 and 3 years	3 00
Best Brood Mare	5 00
Best Mare Colt between 2 and 3 years	3 00
Best Colt between 2 and 3 years	3 00
Best Colt between 1 and 2 years	3 00
Best Colt under 1 year	2 00

CLASS No. 2.

Blooded Stock.

Best Stallion over 4 years	$12 00
Second best do	5 00
Best Stallion between 3 and 4 years	6 00
Second best do	3 00
Best Stallion between 2 and 3 years	3 00
Best Horse Colt between 3 and 4 years	3 00
do do 2 and 3 years	3 00
Best Mare Colt between 1 and 2 years	3 00
Best Brood Mare over 4 years	5 00
Best Mare between 3 and 4 years	4 00
Best Mare between 2 and 3 years	3 00
Best Mare between 1 and 2 years	3 00
Best Colt under 1 year	2 00

CLASS No. 3.

Quick Draught and Saddle.

Best Stallion over 4 years	$12 00
Second best do	5 00
Best pair matched Horses or Mares	5 00
Best and Fastest Horse or Mare for light Harness owned in the county	25 00
Second best do	15 00
Best Family Horse or Mare for General Utility	10 00
Second best do do	5 00