The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, Aug. 6, 1869.

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.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT
HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Adams county, and all favorable to the Administration of President GRANT, the re-election of that tried and faithful public servant, Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, the election of Judge WILLIAMS to the Supreme Bench, and of the complete triumph of the principle of universal freedom and Republican institutions, are requested to assemble at their usual places of holding Delegate elections, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869, to select two Delegates from each District to represent them in County Convention, to be held in the *Court House*, in Gettysburg, on MONDAY, August 23, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket to be supported at the October Election, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

☞ The time for holding the Delegate Elections in all the Districts will be between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M., except in the Boroughs of Gettysburg, Littlestown and Berwick, and Huntington township, where they will be held between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the County Committee.
E. MCGINLEY, *Chairman.*
D. MCCONAUGHY, *Sec'y.*

THE difference between modern and old-time Democracy is that offices are put up at the auction block instead of slaves. Asa Packer bid highest at their late State Convention, and carried off the Gubernatorial nomination.

DURING the war the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, the noted rebel from Ohio, was the invited guest of the Hon. Asa Packer, Democratic candidate for Governor, at his residence in Mauch Chunk. Vallandigham was repudiated by the loyal people of Ohio—Packer will fare no better in Pennsylvania.

AN election in Kentucky, for State Treasurer and members of the Legislature, took place on Monday. But little interest was manifested by either party, the State being hopelessly Democratic. The vote was light, and the Democratic majority about 40,000.—Seymour had 76,818 majority last November over Grant.

NASBY had a rough time of it recently in trying to fill an engagement on behalf of the National Democratic Committee, to "stump" Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee. He found himself in hot water wherever he went, because of the contradictory character of the party platforms in these States, and finally gave it up in disgust. See his letter in another column.

THE Hon. Isaac Toucy, Secretary of the Navy under Buchanan, died in Hartford, Connecticut, on Friday last. He was suspected of strong sympathy with the Rebels in 1861, and Congress by a vote of 95 to 62, adopted resolutions strongly censuring his administration of the Navy department, especially his accepting, without delay or hindrance, the resignations of officers of the Navy to enable them to enter freely into the service of the Rebellion.

THE forthcoming statement of the public debt will indicate a reduction, during the month of August, of over seven millions of dollars, making a grand total, since the commencement of the new administration, of from forty-one to forty-three millions. This is good news for tax-payers and bondholders; for all who rejoice in the maintenance of the national credit, and at the same desire a diminution of the existing burdens upon industry.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON, of Boston, has prepared a paper in which he estimates our surplus revenue for the financial year just closed at $50,000,000, and for the financial year ending June 30, 1870, at $100,000,000 more. As most of the surplus must be devoted to buying up our bonds, he anticipates that these will soon advance to par in gold in the European markets, and that it will be easy to change our 5-20 6 ℘ cent. bonds into a long loan at 4½ ℘ cent., exempt from taxation.

EVERY Governor of the State of Pennsylvania has been a native-born Pennsylvania. Mifflin was born in Philadelphia, M'Kean in Chester county, Snyder in Lancaster, Findlay in Franklin, Hiester, Shulze and Bitner, in Berks, Wolf in Northumberland, Porter and Shunk in Montgomery, Johnston and Geary in Westmoreland, Bigler in Cumberland, Pollock in Northumberland, and W. F. Packer and Curtin in Centre. The people of Pennsylvania have no idea that the harmony of this list shall be broken by adding to it the name of a "Connecticut carpet-bagger."

A NEW, and dangerous counterfeit $10 Greenback has recently made its appearance, so well executed as to defy detection by some of the experts in the Treasury Department. At first glance it appears to be a perfect imitation, and the printing seems to have been done from the original plates. The borders, and the engraving of the borders, usually a good test for detection, are here equal to the engraving on the original notes. It would be well for persons not good judges of paper money to be careful in receiving notes of this denomination. The tests of the new counterfeit are given in the city papers:

In the original the shading around the 10 in the medallion appears like a fine network, and runs close up to the figures. In the counterfeit note this shading is "picked up," and becomes coarse as it reaches the figures, forming a slight streak or circular haze, similar to that about the moon before rain. There is no haze in the genuine note. This is a slight point for detection. A clearer one is the fact that, in the original notes, within the light circle running under the figures 10, there are three and a third dots on the left of the figure 1. In the counterfeit bill the one-third dot is missing. The following diagrams will explain the difference:—

10	10
Spurious.	Genuine.

But an infallible mark of distinction is found under the left wing of the eagle. In the genuine notes are four distinct rows of feathers under the wing. In the counterfeits these rows of feathers are undefined, and this seem to be the only weak spot in the whole engraving.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

To-morrow, August 7, the unusual event of a total eclipse of the sun will be witnessed in a portion of the United States. The recurrence of this phenomenon in the same locality is very rare. The celebrated astronomer, Halley, computed in 1715 that up to that date no total eclipse of the Sun had occurred at London for a period of 575 years. And since that date none has occurred at that place.—At Paris, during the Eighteenth Century, but one total eclipse of the Sun was seen, that of 1724; and during the Nineteenth Century none has been, or will be, seen. We are told by astronomers at Washington that "no total eclipse of the sun has been visible in any considerable portion of this country since 1834, and none will be visible after this year during the present century."

The total eclipse of this year will be visible along a track about 140 miles wide, and more than 6,600 miles long. It begins in Siberia, where it takes a north-easterly course, till it crosses a little south of Behring's Straits, after which it turns its course south-easterly, traversing portions of our new territory of Alaska, thence into British America, and through Montana, Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. It ends in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of the last mentioned State. All places situated on the central line of this track will have the sun totally obscured for a period varying from 2m. 23s. to 3m. 47.3s. according to geographical position.—Places situated on the borders of the track, or about 70 miles on either side of the central line, will have the sun just covered completely for an instant; and the duration of the total phase will be greater the nearer the place is to the central line. Outside of the track of total phase, on the northern side, only a partial eclipse of the sun's southern limb, and on the south-side of the track a partial eclipse of the northern limb will be seen. But the duration and magnitude of the partial eclipse will be greater in proportion as the place of observation is nearer the borders of the track of total phase.

At Gettysburg, and along the southern border of Pennsylvania, about five-sixths of the sun will be observed, commencing about five minutes after 5 o'clock in the evening and ending about 7. The late hour of the day at which the eclipse takes place, will make the phenomenon more marked even where not total.

Total eclipses of the sun have always attracted great attention from astronomers, the observations made on these occasions bearing largely on the problem of the sun's constitution, and related scientific topics. Especial interest attaches to the eclipse of to-morrow, and a number of scientific parties, some organized by the Government and some by private enterprise, have gone to various points on the line of total eclipse, with improved instruments for observation, of recent invention.—Among these expeditions is one from Philadelphia, organized by Prof. Morton, and connected with which are Prof. Mayer, formerly of Pennsylvania College, and Prof. Himes of Dickinson College. They take with them the fine equatorial telescope belonging to Pennsylvania College, the use of which was granted by the Board of Trustees at their late meeting. Among the problems, the solution of which will engage the attention of observers, will be the discovery of the additional planet or planets thought to be within the orbit of Mercury, the existence of which has been affirmed by La Verrier and other astronomers as necessary to account for certain disturbances in the planetary system, unexplainable on any other theory, but which have heretofore defied the power of telescopes to discover.

The phenomenon, even in this locality, will be an interesting one. Should the evening be favorable some of the phenomena peculiar to a total eclipse—such as the corona around the moon, and the appearance of the larger planets and fixed stars—may be observable, if pains be taken to screen off the remaining bright crescent of the sun. Where nothing better can be had, a piece of plain glass, smoked over a candle or lamp, in some parts more deeply shaded than in others, to suit the varying intensity of the sun's rays during the progress of the eclipse, will enable the observer to see most of the phenomena. Pieces of red or ruby tinted glass, of different shades or depths, can be used to advantage, instead of smoked glass.

A CONTRAST.

Nearly a generation ago, says the Beaver *Radical*, Geary and Packer were both Democrats. The Democratic party embroiled the country in the Mexican war, that additional territory might be secured for slavery. Packer, a cold, scheming, money-getting man, supported the war for that reason.—Geary, young, brave, enthusiastic, and patriotic, led his command against a hostile army without inquiring into alms and motives of the war. It was enough for him to know that his country was waging war, and like a soldier, he inquired very little beyond the fact that the flag should be upheld. Years after, when slavery demanded that Kansas should have the accursed institution forced upon her against her will, Packer favored the execrable project, while Geary, sent out as Governor, did his best to thwart the villainy. Afterwards, when the shock, engendered by the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity, was about to tear the Nation, Packer sympathized with secession, while Geary again drew his sword against that heresy and crime. Geary held our country to be a nation with the right and power to defend its life; Packer insisted that it was a rope of sand, and that "coercion" was treason. Geary believed that South Carolina committed treason by firing upon the American flag; Packer that Massachusetts committed treason by being in favor of liberty. While Geary was drilling his regiment for the field, Packer was whining about "making war on our Southern brethern." When Geary was driven back defeated, and reinforcements were demanded, Packer was hand-in-glove with the Copperheads in preventing enlistments. When volunteering was well nigh stopped by Packer and his party, and Geary was in sore need of men, the party who now honor Packer, and their candidates, were doing all they could to obstruct the draft, even to the shooting of Provost Marshals. All through that bloody period Geary was supporting his country with his blood; Packer was doing everything *to* thwart and defeat her.

And now that the fearful conflict has passed, the difference between these two men and their supporters remains, and those two have become representatives of the policy and the principles now animating their followers. Geary insists that the party which saved the Republic should rule; Packer, that those who endeavored to destroy the Government, encouraged the Rebellion, resisted the draft, and denounced our soldiers, are alone fitted to govern.—Geary and his party demand that the Treasury of the Nation should be used for soldiers' bounties, pensions, and payment of the Rebel debt; Packer and his party, that they should be exempt from taxation and Rebels restored to power. Geary, who preferred to serve his country instead of devoting his time to amassing wealth, insists that the national debt, contracted to carry on the war against Treason, shall be paid in good faith; Packer, who instead of serving the country, devoted all his efforts to amassing a colossal fortune, affiliates with those who would repudiate this debt and beggar countless widows and orphans, and dishonor the nation. Both have been earnest and consistent in their alms and purposes, and between them the people of Pennsylvania must choose. On that choice rests the future welfare of the State, and we do not doubt the Republicans of Adams county are prepared to accept the issue again presented by the Democratic party in the nomination of an anti-War, Peace-at-any-piece candidate for Governor, and affirm their continued adhesion to the cause that saved the country.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Secretary BOUTWELL'S monthly summary of the state of the public debt for July continues to show the result of an honest collection of the taxes, an economical administration of the Government, and a wise appliance of the surplus means of the Treasury to the sustainment of the public credit. The apparent decrease in the debt during the month of July was $7,435,744,29, the actual decrease was $1,636,861,37 more the Treasury having advanced that amount in interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds during the month. During the five months since March 1st, when a Republican Administration became responsible for the management of the National finances, the entire decrease in the public debt has been $43,896,523,-72. This is an average decrease of about $8,779,000 a month, and over one hundred millions if continued throughout the year. Of the decrease since March, $27,042,737 is actually in the shape of a sinking fund of United States coin interest bonds, and interest collected or accrued thereon, or in other similar bonds and interest thereon, purchased by the Secretary and held to await the action of Congress hereafter. The formation of this sinking fund has so wholly met the approval of the country that we cannot doubt that Congress will direct the whole amount, now in the Treasury or which the Secretary may purchase before its meeting, to be converted into that fund, to be held inviolate, with its accruing interest, for the redemption of the public debt.

There is no reason to doubt that, with the same faithful collection of the taxes and a continuance of the economy that has marked the present Administration we shall be fully able to continue the average decrease of the present year, and by the 1st of March, 1870, show that we owe one hundred millions of dollars less than in March, 1869. The actual expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th were about $320,500,000, the receipts $370,500,000, showing a surplus of $50,000,000. But in that year we paid $7,200,000 in gold for Alaska, and $18,500,000 for bounties. We do not propose at present to dabble further in the real estate market, and $3,000,000 more will entirely settle the bounty account. Here are two important items, aggregating nearly $25,000,000, to be taken out of the expenditure account for the current year. Taking into account the more effectual collection of the taxes and their natural increase by the growth of the country, the estimate of one hundred millions surplus for the first year of General Grant's Administration is not at all excessive, and more likely to be exceeded than not.—*Baltimore American.*

THE Tennessee State election took place yesterday. We have no returns up to the hour of going to press. The Republicans are divided, as in Virginia, one wing running Senter for Governor and the other Stokes. Both claim to be Republicans, and pledge themselves to support Grant's administration and Manhood Suffrage. The Democrats have no candidate, but go for Senter, negro suffrage and all, as did their brethern in Virginia. Senter was probably elected.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of the opinion that he has succeeded in suppressing pretty effectually illicit distilleries in every section of the country except in Philadelphia, where he yet hears of considerable trouble between distillers and Assessors. In New York he has found a vast amount of illicit distillation, which has resulted in the closing of most of the distilleries there.

THE returns of the election in Alabama, on Tuesday, come in slowly.—The latest returns indicate the election of four Republicans and one Democratic member of Congress, with one district in doubt.

OHIO.—In Ohio the pending political contest will be complicated by the introduction of the public school question. The Catholics of the State, or a portion of them at least, under the generalship of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, are desirous of overturning the present public school system and supplying its place with denominational schools. The Republican party is strongly opposed to this plan, and the Republican journals are speaking out strongly in favor of the system as it is, under which some three millions of dollars are annually expended for public school education. It is understood that General Rosecrans, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is in favor of the proposed change, but the Democratic papers generally ignore the question and do not commit themselves upon either side.

CURTAILING EXPENSES.—The Administration continues to cut down expenses in every quarter, and President Grant is fulfilling his promises to manage the affairs of the Government in as economical a manner as possible. The curtailing process is being pursued with especial vigor in the Revenue Department. Hundreds of assistants are being discharged all over the country in accordance with instructions from Secretary Boutwell, and the work which was formerly partitioned among four, five or more assistant Assessors and Collectors is now performed by half that number. We predict that this work of retrenchment will continue to be pushed until by another year's time a very great diminution in the national expenditures will appear.

AMONG the comfortable Philadelphia incomes this year are those of J. B. Lippincott, $85,200; H. G. Morris, $107,236; Charles J. Peterson, $32,506; S. P. M. Tasker, $115,000; and T. T. Tasker, Jr., $149,556; J. A. Brown, $112,826; J. Gillingham Fell, $195,820; Henry C. Gibson, $279,541; Charles C. Harrison, $106,574; L. A. Gody, $39,880, and the ex-Secretary of the Navy less than $8,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

A BOY ten years old recently had delirium tremens in Richmond, Indiana.

DROUGHT is known in Kansas. Tornadoes, thunder and hail storms are of daily occurrence.

A CASE of life is reported.

B. B. GRAY has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL B. F. Butler thinks that Congress only can do away with the test oath of Virginia.

No opposition will be made to the working of the French Atlantic Cable until action of Congress.

AN international exhibition of fine arts, industrial arts and scientific inventions is proposed to be held in London in 1871.

A BOSTONIAN has raised this season, on a plot of less than two acres, twenty-five hundred dollars worth of strawberries.

A FIRST-RATE base ball player is paid about $1500 a year, and can always get a situation at that salary in any leading club.

ORDERS have been received by one house in San Francisco, from Chicago, for six tons of grapes and pears, of the early crop.

ON Thursday Charles Meyer and his young wife, and their family governess, were drowned while bathing in the surf at Southampton, L. I.

IN the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of Eastern New York, there are four hundred fifty Subordinate Divisions, with twenty-two thousand members.

A CITIZEN of Brunswick, Maine, has within three years taken $900 worth of squashes from a little more than an acre of land.

SOME Parisian *gourmands* lately dined on rats, and expressed themselves delighted with the delicious and succulent properties of the flesh.

THE Prussian Government is the only European power which owns a house in Washington for the permanent use of its legation.

MILTON Alden, inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements, was killed in the machinery of his establishment, at Auburn, N. Y., last week.

ON Monday a dreadful accident occurred in the coal mines near Dresden. Over three hundred were killed outright. The accident is attributed to stormy weather.

No regular Cabinet meeting will be held until about the first of September. Secretary Rawlins and Cox are the only members of the Cabinet now at Washington.

AN immense twenty-inch gun made at Pittsburgh, weighing fifty-seven tons, and throwing a 1,100 pounds ball, was landed at Fortress Monroe on Saturday.

GEORGE Peabody, W. W. Corcoran and the Messrs. Cooke are among the signers of a call for a meeting to make preliminary arrangements for an International Exposition at Washington.

THE *Opinione Nationale* publishes that France employs 502,812 public functionaries, whose united salaries amount to $68,283,555. The Emperor and the imperial family enjoy an income of $5,300,000.

A LARGE concourse at a funeral in Nashville were quite disappointed at the corpse getting up in the coffin and proclaiming himself alive. The services were completely interrupted.

A FAMILY of six persons—father, mother, two grown daughters and two infants—were capsized from a small boat on the North River on Friday evening. All but the infants were drowned.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL Creswell is rapidly recovering from his recent injuries. He is expected to be in Washington on Monday next.

Two Government officers were sent to Philadelphia last week to look after the distilleries there. They made a full inspection, the result of which will probably be the stoppage of all the distilleries in the city of Philadelphia within ten days.

ANOTHER case of death through the carelessness of a druggist's clerk is announced. In Boston an infant has been killed "by repeated poisonous doses of laudanum carelessly dispensed for paragoric," by a druggist's clerk.

In Baltimore, on Friday, a sick person died suddenly. An investigation revealed the fact that the physician had ordered a dose of *aqua cinnamon*, and the apothecary gave *aqua ammonia*. The result was the speedy death of the patient.

ATTORNEY General Williamson, of Indiana, has decided that colored children in that State are, in virtue of a law passed by the last Legislature, entitled to be organized at once into separate schools, having all the rights and privilges of the schools.

Now that the English Liberals have succeeded in establishing one great measure of political reform—the disestablishment of the Irish Church—it is said that their next movement will be to bring before Parliament a thorough and complete scheme in favor of popular education.

A SOUTHERN paper says mosquitoes may be driven from a room by placing a piece of gum camphor one-third the size of a common egg in a tin vessel and evaporating it by holding it over a lamp, taking care it does not ignite. The smoke will fill the room and expel the mosquitoes.

A BOY while angling in the canal at Cincinnati, the other day, got what he thought a very promising bite. He cautiously drew in his line, when he found he had on the hook a small tin box, which he found to contain $80 in silver, $40 in greenbacks, and two gold rings worth $10 each.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* in an article on raising wheat says: "If the farmers of this State would try one half as hard to raise their own bread as some of them do to raise fast horses to spoil their children with, we should soon hear the last of importing wheat from the West."

THE editor of the *Prairie Herald*, published near the Rocky Mountains, says he can look out from his office and see antelopes, wolves and foxes disporting themselves. Two bears were among his recent visitors, but in consequence of the noise of the cars he is no longer troubled with buffaloes.

THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company having promised to pay all expenses incurred in restoring Judge J. S. Black's arm, which was crushed by an accident on that road two months ago, the attending physicians have made out a bill of $6,500 for services. The Directors of the road innocently think the charge exhorbitant.

THREE royal events are promised to France. The Empress, it is said, will visit the Sultan of Turkey, on the 30th of September, at Constantinople, whence she will probably go to the opening of the Suez Canal. On the 15th of August the Centenary of Napoleon the Great will be observed, and France have occasion to approve or disapprove the saying of his successor—that homage to great men is one way of recognizing God.

Two Irishmen stopping at the Island House, Toledo, lit their gas, and, with windows open, sat down to enjoy a chat. The hungriest of Toledo mosquitoes soon flocked in and drove them desperate. The clerk, who was summoned to devise some defense against them, told them to close the windows and put out the gas. They acted on the suggestion and placed themselves between the sheets. Just as they began to doze, a lightning bug, which had strayed into the room, caught the eye of one of the travelers. He roused his companion with a punch. "Jamie, Jamie, it's no use! Here's one of the critters searchin' for us wid a lantern!"

A PAIR OF REPREHENSIBLE COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—A patent for a Coal Stove has been re-issued to B. R. Varden, of Uniontown.—Another Building Association late to be formed in this county.—A Camp Meeting for Westminster Circuit will commence on the 20th instant, on the lands of M. Gorsuch, two miles from Westminster. It is expected to be the largest camp meeting ever held in Western Maryland.—Thomas Wood, of Charles county, had an exhibition in Westminster, last week, a colt, well formed and perfect in all its parts, except that the forelegs are entirely wanting. The animal is between three and four months old, healthy and in good condition, and is able to walk fifteen or twenty paces alone, standing erect like a Kangaroo. In rising and lying down, it requires to be assisted.

CUMBERLAND.—A rogue, who has been passing by name of L. B. Brown, has been operating extensively in the line of forged checks, &c., on the First National Bank of Shippensburg. The Cashier of that Bank has been receiving, for a month or more, letters from Dubuque, Iowa, and other points, inquiring as the responsibility of a gentleman who claimed to be a relative and referred to the cashier as to his responsibility. Last week he turned up in Boston, and was arrested on the charge of forging drafts on Banks in that city and New York, drawn on the Shippensburg Bank.—The shop of Feature McClure, Newburg, was entered by burglars on the night of the 23d ult., and robbed of boots and shoes to the amount of $30.—The wife of John Stumbaugh, of Shippensburg, died suddenly of appoplexy on the 29th ult.—Mary Goodin, colored, died of dropsy in Carlisle last week, aged 39 years. She weighed 400 pounds, and the coffin required was 20 inches in depth and 30 across the shoulder. She was a native of Adams county.

FRANKLIN.—The cabinet ware manufactory of Henry Sierer, in Chambersburg, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last; loss over $5,000.—A Patent for a Grain Drill was issued from the United States Patent Office, during the week ending July 27th, to Mr. J. B. Corwell, of Greencastle, this County.—William Holbert, aged 70 years, engaged in Brewster's Mill, near Fannettsburg, was found dead in the mill several weeks ago; he was intemperate and probably died from the effects of liquor.—George Bowers, of Fannettsburg, died suddenly on the 9th ult., of heart disease, aged 20 years.—The Republican County Convention met on Tuesday and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Col. W. C. McKnight, of Antrim; Prothonotary, J. A. Hyssong, of Mercersburg; Register and Recorder, H. C. Greenawalt, of Green; Clerk of the Courts, Lewis W. Detrich, of Hamilton; Treasurer, Capt. James C. Patton, of Mercersburg; Commissioner, Capt. John Deobler, of Chambersburg; Director, John Frey, of Guilford; Auditor, Isaac Miller, of Green; Coroner, Dr. J. A. Maclay, of Green.—Rev. H. H. W. Hibschman was installed Pastor of the German Reformed Church in Waynesboro, on the 27th ult.—Maggie, youngest daughter of H. F. Snider, of Fayetteville, fell from a bench last week and broke her arm.—A new Methodist congregation has been organized at Chambersburg, and Rev. F. Dyson appointed as a supply.—A lad named Stalliper, residing in the Little Cove, near the Maryland line, was drowned last Saturday afternoon, while bathing in the creek near Zimmerman's Mill.

YORK.—Prof. John A. Light will make a balloon ascension in Hanover on Wednesday next.—Samual Shirk and two other gentlemen of Hanover last week shot 43 woodcocks between Hanover and Littlestown.—The members of the Evangelical Church on York Circuit, will hold a camp meeting in a grove on the farm of Mrs. Flora, in Lower Windsor township, which will commence on Monday August 9th, and continue during the week.—The York County Agricultural Society will hold its annual exhibition at York on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th days of October, 1869.—James A. B. Staud was arrested in Harrisburg on Saturday, for stealing a horse from George Hartman, of Dillsburg.

(For the Star and Sentinel.

WHY NOT DO IT RIGHT AT FIRST?—Look at that tombstone, leaning over like a drunken man; and near it is another toppling the other way! There too is an iron railing, all awry; and stone coping, so out of position as to draw the upper rails quite out of their place, making things look like a broken down fence; the stones have gaps inches wide between them!

Look again at the granite steps in front of that house. They would seem substantial and pretty, if they were not all out of plumb. And there's a pavement, that hasn't been laid a long while, and already the bricks are getting loose, ready to spatter mud on blackened shoes and clean skirts, no matter how carefully one walks; and crossings, intended (one would suppose) to turn the water, are basin shaped, forming pools as regularly as it rains. See how those workmen (paid by the people's money, I reckon,) are making yonder crossing; they lay the stones (already basin shaped) *lower* than the ground around, then fill in the interstices with *mud* and *dirt* instead of stone cuttings and sand; *this is to walk on!*

There is a man who has to raise his pavement a foot or lower it several inches, because the Town Council gave him the *wrong grade* before; did they *guess* at it? Or may be, he didn't inquire after the proper grade, or the workmen neglected to follow it. There is a new house that looks well; but go into it. The walls are cracked, the ceilings ditto; some of the plastering is falling down; the floors creak as you walk over them, and the windows will neither go up nor down!

Why is all this? Stone cutters and Masons say it is owing to the *frost*. Bricklayers saying it is owing to the quality of *the sand!* Street Supervisors say the crossings were not *split straight*, and in laying them—(the chief thing was to get an order on the Treasurer.) Builders say the *lumber wasn't dry*, and the *joists sunk*. Plasterers say *the materials are not good*. All this is very comforting to those who paid first class prices for work done! It is like accounting for a tumble, in which one blackens his face and scratches his hands, by *the law of gravitation*, or saying the sun shines because it gives light! A sounder verdict is *"poor work," "bad job;"* and an answer is loudly called for to the question at the top of this article.—Perhaps because, if mechanics did their work WELL at first, there would be little money spent on *constant repairs*. U.

INCOME RETURNS.—The New York *Tribune* recently published complete lists of all the income taxpayers of New York City and the surrounding counties. Upon examining the lists it was found that large numbers of the wealthiest citizens had made no return of assessable incomes, while many of those whose names were on the lists had returned nominal incomes of a few hundred dollars. The *Tribune* also named some of those who made no return, denominating them the "poor men of New York." We notice among this latter class a number of prominent democratic politicians, aldermen, officers of the corporation and several members of Congress, including Fernando and Ben Wood and John Morrissey. Some of the parties named have, since the *Tribune's* publication, voluntarily presented returns of their incomes by which the government has been made some hundred thousand dollars richer. The attention of the internal revenue officers having been directed to the matter, they are following it up, and seem to have found a rich placer, which, if properly worked, will yield a golden harvest.

LETTER FROM NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Receives a Letter from the Democratic National Committee Inviting Him to Take the Stump in Pagdom States—He Accepts, Gives His Views and Receives Another from the Committee Thereupon—Pay Day.

PEPPER'S TAVERN, HOLMES CO., O.,
Pagdom, Aug. 1869.

PAUL, the pistol, in his epistle to the Second Corinthians, remarks as follows: "Thrice was I beaten with rods, wunst wus I stoned. * * * In journeyins often, in perils uv water, in perils among false brethern."

PAUL wus doubtless a devoted man, and suffered much, but I kin give PAUL fifty in a hundred on the skore uv suffrin for a coz and beat him. I hevnt bin in any peril uv water for I never let that element get near me in any shape, but I hev bin beaten with rods; I hev bin stoned ez wuz PAUL, and I hev bin pelted with rotten eggs, ez PAUL wuz not, at least ther ain't no akkount uv it in the Skriptoors. Indeed, I don't remember that eggs, ez evidences uv popler disapprobashun uv publik speekers, wuz ever menshend in the Bible. The Jews hed either not diskivered ther effishency, or the price wuz too high in Joodee to make the yoose common for sich purposes.

Two weeks ago I receeved a letter from the Chairman uv the Nashnel Dimocratic Committee, requesten me to take the stump in Ohio, Pennsylvany, Injeany and Tennessee. I alluz go wher doutey calls, pervidin expenses is paid, and that being eskoored I started to wunst. That I didn't succeed, and that I am back here in ten days, hevin in that brief time completed the toor uv four States, is no fault of mine. It yoost to be the boast uv Dimocracy that it wuz one and the same everywhere. It's one and a good many now, and that my intelleck ain't hefty enuff to hold and comprehend the whole uv it, is no fault of mine. Rather set it down to the account uv them which made these differences, which are too far apart for any one man to straddle. I feel sensitive on the question. I write these lines with my face kivvered with plasters and my left arm in a sling.

I commenced my labors in Ohio, in this county uv Holmes, which gave more patriots to that noble force which resisted drafts and shot provo-marshals than any one in the State. Feelin uv course, that I must support the nominees uv the party, I launched out boldly into the vigorous eulogy uv ROSECRANS. I spoke in that style uv fervid oratory wich I learned uv HENRY CLAY DEAN, wich is uv the sky rocket order, ez tho the speaker hed bin born half way betwixt a camp-meetin and a torch-light porcesshun. The sturdy Democracy uv Holmes are ez troo Democrats ez the State kin boast, but they don't think ez rapidly ez they act. They learned some years ago that ROSECRANS wuz a Fedral Genral and that his men wuz the cheef actors in hunting uv em down in 1862-3, but they hevnt got to the pint yit uv lookin at him ez a Dimocrat candidate. Therefore the' moment I spoke uv "ROSECRANS the gallant soljer, wich is now a candidate for Governor," they yelled in a outburst uv rage: "Down with the Abilshn emissary wich praises a bloo-bellied butcher," and bombarded me with stones, rotten eggs, and sich.

It wuz yooseless to attempt to continyoo to speak and I succumbed. Troo, the leaders got em rite on the Governor that nite, but I coodent speek to em agin, ez my injouries wuz too severe.

The next pint I wuz advised for wuz in a close county, wher the Democrisy hed bin parshelly under blood thirsty influoences durin the late onpleasantness, and wher ther show uv success in capcherin the county offices consists in their gobblin a hundred or so Republikin votes. Sposin I run the eggsperience I hed that praisin soljers wuznt the dodge in Ohio, I opened out with a viggrus denunsiashun uv the LINKIN hireains which brot on to the country the woes which we wuz now sufferin under, gettin off tooently the speech I yoosed in the VALLANDIGUM campane in 1863. Impolitly ther was another uproar. The candidates choked me orf, and ther friends in the aujence pelted me with sticks and stones, and ez I wuz bein carried away I hed the satisfaschun uv herein a speeker dammin the committee for sendin uv an escaped loonatic to speek to em.

My eggsperience in Ohio wuz not uv a nacher calculated to please me, and I moved to wunst to Pennsylvany.

I felt good ez I struck that sakrid soil. Here, thot I to myself, is a State uv laborers. Here is a State into wich I shel only meet the brawny-armed and horny-handed sons uv toil. Here, for wunst, my path is cleer.

I opened out at my first meetin furiously agin bonds, agin monopolies, agin bloated bond-holders, agin the aristocratic men uv wealth, wich, by akumilatin bonds, hev managed to get into ther hands enuff to subsist onto, thus wringin gorjus luxuries out uv the sweat uv the labrin men, and then rememberin my last Ohio eggsperience, had just commenced to branch out eulogistic uv the noble men who opposed copperheadism doorin the war, when the most unearthly yell ther ever wuz heerd assailed me.

"Who brot you here to abooze our candidate for Governor?" shouted the infooriated mob, and stones and sticks began to fly like hail about me. I stood this till two enthoosiastic admirers uv PACKER rushed to a grocery hard by, and returned in a minit with a baskit uv eggs. Them I neverood stand, and demoralized and bewildered I left Pennsylvany.

I made my way imejitly to Tennessee, where I wuz taken charge uv by the Dimocrisy which is supportin SENTER. I wuz somewat in doubt ez to wat peritikler kind uv Democrisy to go for, but at my first meetin I notist perhaps a thousand disgustin niggers mixing in the crowd. To-wunst my line uv ackshun wuz decided onto. There is a reality, thought I, in the repugnanse the nateral Caucassian feels toward the nateral Afrikin; and here, where the nigger elbows his way impoodently among whites, wat better kring kin I harp on than nigger suffrage? Confident in the correctness uv my theory, I opened out onto the nigger with the ferocity uv the tiger. "Men uv Tennessee," shouted my speech, "the State uv JACKSON," yelled I, "are you willin to stand side by side with the greasy, disgustin nigger, whose smell alone is a suffishent warnin agin too close relashenship, politikle or soshel, with em. Dimocrats uv Tennessee! Will you consent that that disgustin beast," (I pinted to one pekooleryly offensive) "shel be yoor ekal, and that—"

I got no further. A shower uv stones, varyin in size from a hen's egg to them neerly ez large ez that we yoosed ez a corner-stone for the Military and Clastikle Institoot, overwhelmed me, and the indignant white Democrats pounded me and trampled onto me for aboozin their Afrikin rieds, and wat wuz wuss for singlin out ex a object for my insane ribaldry, ther honored candidate for the Legislacher!

Ingeany was my next essay and my last. My first meetin wuz held in a spot pekooleryly favorable for such purposes. The village uxur small, consistin uv a grocery, blacksmith shop and store, and there wus a distillery, the proud boast uv the proprieter uv which wuz that he hed never paid a cent uv tax to a tiranikle government, and the aujence wuz large and enthosiastic. From my experience in Tennessee, I spozed that probably the Democracy hed abandoned its opposition to nigger suffrage, and seein no niggers, I judged it would be perfectly safe to try myself on that shoot then and there. I akkordingly opened out with a vigorous denunsiashun uv them wich wus so bigoted and so prejoodist ez to deny the ballot to all men, black ez well ez white.

I didn't git no further. The Democracy uv Injeany is ex lively ez them uv Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Ohio. There is a good crop uv stones in that section, and the air wuz suddenly filled with em, and all uv em wuz flying in the direction uv me.

"Down with the d—d nigger lovin Abilshnist!" shouted the infooriated populis, and my heels alone saved my life.

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I am back in my room under PEPPER'S hospitable roof in Holmes County, Ohio, hevin made the toor uv four States in two weeks. The follerin letter wuz this mornin forwardid to the Chairman uv the Nashenel Democratic Central Committee in Noo York:

"SIR:—I am willin to lift my voice in behalf uv the Democracy, but I can't afford to do it too miscellaneously. I can't spred myself ore too much territory, ez things politikle are at this time. Travelin expenses and unlimited whiskey is good, but life is better. I can't afford to give my stumick a good time at the expense uv the rest uv my anatomicle structer. I hev bin egged in Ohio, stoned in Pennsylvany, stomped on in Tennessee, and clubed in Injeany for advocatin Democrisy ez I understand it.—Now, sir, I am willin to proceed in the mishnary bizzis, but only these condishuns:

1. I am to go only in one State.

2. Yoo must furnish me before I start a legibly printed copy uv the Democratic platform uv the pertikeler State into wich I am to speek.

3. Yoo must give me, before spekin, with an authentic biography uv each uv the Democratic candidates uv the State into wich I am to speek, statin fully their race, color, finanshel condishun, views on all the questions before the people, parentage and antecedents.

I consider this necessary in the present highly mixed condishun uv the Democracy, to prevent our orators from fallin into sich errors ez them wich neerly laid me a cold corpse into the silent town.

Respectfully,
PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Wich wuz Post Master.

THE BEST.—Tonics have of late years gained rapidly in public estimation, and are far more generally employed by first-class physicians than they once were. The reason for this is that it is a generally established fact that wholesome tonics used in moderation daily for years do not loose their virtue, neither do they injure the system.—They act in fact like air and exercise, and not as "medicines," which are intended solely for attacks of illness. The BITTER PRINCIPLES, especially those of vegetable origin, all possess the common property of stimulating the appetite, strengthening the nervous system, and of imparting strength. Women generally derive benefit from them even more than men, their system being more liable to debility and exhaustion.—We have again and again in our experience seen the good effects of tonics where the eyes had grown dim and the cheeks pale, and the entire frame showed every indication of exhaustion, nervous suffering and debility.

The best established bitters before the American public are beyond question those of Dr. Stoever, and this is equivalent to declaring that they are the best, since among the scores of really excellent bitters now current, a poor article has no chance of success whatever. The most ignorant person can tell at once by its effects, almost from a single dose, whether any bitters are good or bad. These of Stoever have been sold for thirty years, are composed of sixteen of the safest roots and herbs of a well known tonic virtue, so skillfully selected and compounded with regard to their mutual effects, that it may be doubted whether any more perfect form of this medicine can be made.

Thousands of persons are exposed to or afflicted with fever and ague, bilious ague or other results of malaria. Let them remember that these bitters are as admirable in such cases, as for diarrhœa and cholera morbus, or any ordinary derangement of the stomach. Try them and be satisfied that they should be in the stores of every family, and the trunk of every traveler.

It is a favorable feature in the advertisement of the proprietors of Dr. Stoever's Tonic Herb Bitters, that no claims are made that they will cure every ill that flesh is heir to. The weak