The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, Sept. 24, 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 TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
ROBERT G. HARPER, Gettysburg.

ASSEMBLY,
Col. JOHN WOLFORD, York Springs.

SHERIFF,
SAMUEL WOLF, Oxford township.

REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JACOB M. BUSHEY, Franklin township.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
EDEN NORRIS, Straban township.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL HERBST, Gettysburg.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL OVERHOLTZER, Reading tp.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
ADAM C. MUSSELMAN, Hamiltonban tp.

AUDITOR,
WILLIAM C. SCOTT, Freedom township

CORONOR,
Dr. AGIDEOUS NOEL, Mounplesant tp.

MONEY WANTED!

We have recently contracted heavy bills in the purchase of new Type and Printing Materials, &c., which will mature in a few weeks. As they must be met with the cash we are compelled to call on our friends to help us out. The Fair next week will furnish a good opportunity for those indebted to bring or send their money. A few dollars from each subscriber will help amazingly. Let each as he reads this, EXAMINE THE PRINTED SLIP on his paper, and he will see at once how much he owes. Then prepare the amount, send it to us next week, by mail or otherwise, and make the Printer glad. Don't forget it.

LAST week the Democracy put out flaming bills announcing a "Grand Rally" of the friends of Packer, Pershing and the County Ticket, in the Court-house, on Saturday night. Saturday night came—the drumbs beat—the bells rung—but the unterrified didn't. Whether because Packer and Pershing have failed to arouse any enthusiasm in these parts, or because of the demoralization growing out of the obnoxious county ticket put up by the "ring," it might be difficult to say. Certain it is, that the roll of the drum-corps, which was wont to summon the Democracy to crowded halls, utterly failed them this time. By dint of repeated bell-ringing and protracted drum-beating, this Court-room was at last about half-filled with men and boys, and a fair sprinkling of Republicans curious to hear what was to be said and done.

B. F. MYERS, Esq., of Bedford, an aspirant for Congressional honors, held forth for an hour or more to the dull, sleepy, weary crowd, in denunciation of Geary, Grant and Republicans in general, and in extravagant eulogy of the Mauch Chunk "Twenty Millions." Mr. Myers was posted as hailing from Harrisburg and editor of the "*Patriot and Union*," whereas in fact he belongs to Bedford and runs the "*Bedford Gazette*," somewhat noted as a Copperhead organ of malignant type. The *Patriot and Union* had passed into a decline, with symptoms of early dissolution; but a fund was raised to doctor it up as a party organ, and its care committed to several trustees for the party, of whom Mr. MYERS has the honor of being one. He really lives in Bedford, and his visit to Gettysburg was not so much to make a speech for Packer, who is doomed to defeat, as to make interest for himself in the next Congressional race. Indeed Mr. M. frankly told his auditors that he had not expected to speak, but was picked up after his arrival. Mr. Coffroth of Somerset has an eye to the Congressional nomination, and as the Democracy of Adams county are understood to be father Coffrothish in their tendences, Mr. Myers though it prudent to make an early pilgrimage in this direction. What the result was of his hob-nobbing with the "ring," has not yet been developed. But "Aleck" will have to look out.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from York Springs that some miscreant (of course a Registry-hating Copperhead) has been tampering with the Huntington and Latimore Registry lists. In the Huntington list all the leaves from 1 to M inclusive have been torn out, and in the Latimore list the leaves from A to D inclusive are missing. Of course, it is impossible to tell from this list who are registered or who are not. We advise every Republican voter in that district to go at once to the Assessor and make sure that his name is on the list. Let the same be done in every district. All we ask is a fair election and a full vote, to ensure victory.

MAINE stands steadfast in her devotion to Republicanism. Although the vote is light, Chamberlin's majority is fully up to the average of the last five years, notwithstanding nearly 5,000 votes were drawn off by Hichborn, the Temperance candidate. Chamberlin leads Smith (Democrat) over 12,500. The vote of the entire State, except 37 small districts not heard from, foots up—Chamberlin 50,901; Smith 38,277 Hichborn 4,642. The Senate stands; 28 Republicans, 3 Democrats; Democratic gain 1. House: 113 Republicans and 34 Democrats, with 4 Districts to hear from.

THE Democracy are great on Democratic victories and glowing prospects before elections. There has not been an important election the last eight years, in which, according to their oracles, they were not going to sweep the field. Just now, their papers are full of the same kind of stuff. It is the old story—invariably ending in defeat. So it will be again.

WOULD it not be a good idea of the Democratic leaders in this county to imitate the policy of their political friends in Philadelphia,—request their candidates to resign, and put up a new ticket?

WE hear it rumored that certain candidates on the Democratic county ticket have thought of tendering their resignations, to save the "onpleasantness" of defeat, but that the "ring" have said no.

THE "ring" have a heavy load to carry in the County ticket which they have folsted on the Democratic party. It is evident that many of the best men in that party are growing restive under the rule of this same "ring," and the influences which have for some years controlled their Conventions, giving little else than "hay, wood and stubbles" in the shape of candidates, while good men are thrust aside to make way for party hacks. The defection has become so wide-spread and manifest, that the leaders have become alarmed. A confidential caucus was held in Gettysburg last week, to straighten out matters, if possible. Instead of adopting the tactics of their Philadelphia brethren in retiring the obnoxious candidates, it was determined to put them through at all hazards. But a change of front was ordered. Mr. NEIDICH was given to understand that his adhesion to JESSE M. WALTER, Esq., would swamp himself and endanger other candidates, and he must pledge himself to Mr. WALTER's removal as clerk. To this NEIDICH demurred, acknowledging that he was indebted to Mr. W. for his nomination—that he was committed to him, and to back now, would be ungrateful and dishonorable. Mr. WALTER being approached, manfully refused to have anything to do with the disereditable programme. The "ring," however, were persistent, and as NEIDICH is anxious to get into the Commissioner's Office at any price, it is rumored that he gave the required pledge. Whether he will stand by it, remains to be seen. There are now *two* pledges, and it is evident that somebody is to be cheated.

IT will be recollected that the Democrats of Ohio, tired of defeat, undertook to change front and nominated Gen. ROSECRANS for Governor. But it was no go—the General wouldn't train in that crowd, and so they fell back into their old tracks, putting up Pendleton. The Pennsylvania Democrats coquetted awhile with Gen. Hancock, but finally thought Packer's twenty-millions would suit them better. The admirers and backers of Pendleton and Packer are respectfully referred for a first-rate opinion of their candidates to the following extract from a letter of General Rosecrans to the Ohio Legislature in 1863:

"I am amazed that any one could think of peace on any terms." He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men.

THE "ring" have evidently given up the Sheriffalty. KLUNK is too heavy a load to carry. DILL, MARTIN, SWOPE, NEIDICH, WOLF, and other dead-weights, give them trouble. But the great source of uneasiness just now is the Commissioner. That must be saved if all else goes to the board. It won't do to let an independent man get into that position. Hence the desperate efforts to whip the refractory into the support of NEIDICH. All sorts of promises are to be made to the slaughtered candidates and their friends. If kind words won't answer, fierce denunciation will be the order of the day. Lively times are ahead!

IT is estimated by the Treasury officials that the public debt statement this month will show a further decrease of $10,000,000. The good work goes bravely on. Republican integrity in the collection and disbursement of the revenues, is steadily and surely pulling down the public debt.

WE have received a list of the Republican State Committee, with Post-office address of each. Col. E. G. FAHNESTOCK represents Adams county.

THE Republicans have won a signal victory in New Mexico, electing Chavez to Congress by from 2,500 to 3,000 majority.

A SINGULAR malady has lately made its appearance among calves in the vicinity of East Wallingford, Vt., and as no remedy has yet been found, it is quite likely that many, and perhaps the whole in that section, will die ere the disease can be checked. One man, after having lost several calves, made an examination, and upon opening the windpipe it was found to be filled with small white worms. So completely was it packed with these vermin that respiration was impossible.

INFORMATION has been received at the Internal Revenue Office to the effect that many distillers throughout the country have been making overtures to the Internal Revenue officers for the purpose of forming associations to aid the revenue officers in detecting dishonest distillers and bringing them to justice. The distillers express the opinion that they can make more money by running honestly, providing that all stills be so run.

[For the Star & Sentinel.

DR. DILL AND EXTRA PAY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The *Compiler* of last week has endeavored to some length to show that Dr. Dill was the first ex-Legislator who ever refused to take the extra pay voted, that he has the strongest evidence of his father's zeal, and that he advertised a sale in January, 3d that he was in the House on Thursday, the 17th, and had to leave in the 6 o'clock Cumberland Valley train; 4th he did not know an evening session would be held; 5th that he did not know the appropriation bill would be taken up; 6th he was many miles from the State Capitol when the vote was taken; 7th and lastly, he would have refused the $500 extra pay but did not like to assume the responsibility of voting for it.

We have gone to some trouble to investigate this matter, and find on page 375 of the Legislature Record that the House adjourned at 1 o'clock P. M., to meet at 7½ in the evening, and it was generally understood among the members that the appropriation bill would be taken up. Although the *Compiler* says he was present he did not know there would be an evening session or that the bill would be taken up, and as the place where the sale was to be held was many miles from the Capitol it was necessary for him to start with the 1 o'clock Cumberland valley train to be there in time for the sale. Now the sale refered to was a small one, occuring on Friday the 19th, at 1 o'clock P. M., distant from Harrisburg 18 miles, or eight from Mechanicsburg.

This is the great distance refered to that required him to start off the day preceding on which the vote was to be taken. A morning train reaches Mechanicsburg every morning from Harrisburg about 8 o'clock. Now this would have given him ample time to have traveled a distance of eight miles in time for the sale as his own private conveyance was always at the Depot in waiting for him on his arrival. This is a weak attempt on the part of the *Compiler* to pull wool over the eyes of the tax payers of Adams county. Why did he not have his vote recorded against it on his return to Harrisburg? The question of eight was raised by Mr. Bear as saying that he was not in his seat at the time his name was called. This was objected to by Mr. Davis of Philadelphia who said that he was going to insist for once that the Rules should be enforced, that they were voting upon important questions, and gentlemen should not shirk the responsibility. The 62d Rule was then read as follows:

No member shall be permitted to record his vote who refused to vote when his name is first called by the clerk, if he is within the bar of the house when his name is called; and if he is without the bar of the house when his name is called he shall not be permitted to record his vote *unless he assures the house he did not leave for the purpose of avoiding a vote.*

Here was an opportunity given Dr. DILL to record his vote against it if he could show that he did not leave with the view of "dodging" the vote. This he did not do, showing clearly what his intentions were.

Upon further examination of the Legislature Record we find that from the 5th day of January, 1869, to April 16th, 204 questions were voted upon by calling the yeas and nays. Out of this number of votes the name of Dr. Dill only appears recorded in 147, leaving a deficiency for absence of 57, some of them very important bills. This is a record of absence not known in the history of any member from Adams county. Punctuality and vigilance are matters of vast importance to the constituency which a member represents, but we think the *Compiler* will find some difficulty in convincing the honest tax payers that they have been faithfully represented by Dr. Dill.

FAIR PLAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

FROM every quarter there are glad reports of rain. The drought is over.

ST. LOUIS has a female physician who makes $10,000 a year.

ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKEY is in Paris on his way to Rome. Bishop Wood sails next month, to attend the Council.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "If I was in the habit of swearing, I would not hesitate to cuss a bed-bug right in his face."

IN a terrible thunder storm, which visited Lancaster on Friday, eight buildings were struck by lightning. In two cases the lightning rods were shattered to pieces, but there was no loss of life.

MR. A. T. Stewart has at last become the owner of Hempstead Plains, Long Island, a tract of over 7,000 acres. On Monday he received the title deeds and tendered in payment a check for $394,350. The stamps on the convenance cost $3,994.

SINCE Rosecrans retired from the Democratic platform, the Pennsylvania Democrats are felicitating themselves at their escape from Hancock, who, had he accepted their nomination, would have been sure to show he was ashamed of their record.

A FEW days ago a little daughter of Dr. M. Bratt, of Maysville, Ky., while playing "hide and seek," conceived the idea of secreting herself in a trunk. She closed the lid, and, as the trunk was supplied with a spring lock, she was securely fastened therein. When found she was nearly suffocated.

HON. GILBERT C. WALKER was formally installed as Provisional Governor of Virginia at Richmond on Tuesday, Governor Wells turning over the office to him. There were no ceremonies beyond the new incumbent's taking the iron-clad and other oaths. Governor Walker holds office only as Provisional Governor until Congress shall have acted upon the question of the admission of the State.

A SCOTCH family in Salem, named Murry, consists of six children (?) aged respectively sixty-four, seventy, seventy-two, seventy-four, seventy-six, and eighty-four years. Five of them have children. One has thirteen, all of whom are living; another has eleven, of whom eight are living. The others have respectfully nine, eight and seven—the total of these unfashionably numerous families being forth-eight, of whom forty-one still survive.

SPAIN AND CUBA.—The London journals continue their discussions of the relations between Spain and the United States, and rather anticipate war as the result of the latter's action in reffard to Cuban affairs, although none of them appear to comprehend with any certainty what such action has been. The *Times*, *News*, *Spectator* and *Saturday Review* variously speak of the weak and unsettled condition of Spain; of the necessity which exists for her to keep her army at home if any stable Government is to be maintained; of her depleted treasury, and of the impossibility of that country, in the present state of affairs, waging a successful war against one of the greatest Powers on earth. The prevailing tone of all the articles is that if the United States means seriously to interfere in behalf of Cuba the Island is hopelessly lost to Spain. The newspapers of Madrid have been in a ferment of indignation at Minister Sickles and the United States since the presentation of his note to the Ministry. General Sickles is reported to have stated that he has never broached the question of the cession of Cuba to the United States, but merely hinted that the American Government is willing to interpose its friendly offices for the settlement of Spain's difficulties with Cuba. It is evident that the Administration has full confidence in General Sickles, and that he is managing the Cuban question, within his instructions, with rare skill and judgement. Napoleon gives Prim the good advice to dispose of Cuba while the Spanish nation could do so with honor, and warned him to beware of his own experience with regard to Mexico.

[For the Star and Sentinel.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

Personal—The Voyage—Edinburgh and its Public Institutions—Lord Provost Peabody—Rev. Mr. Spurgeon—Liverpool—Edinburgh—Internal Improvements—The Poor of England—The Railway System—The American Consul at Glasgow—Fenian Raids—Excursions and Return.

LIVERPOOL, August 28, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR:—When, before leaving home, I told you not to expect a line from me, I spoke under the indefinable oppression of a feebleness which almost amounted to exhaustion, and under the shadow of a doubt whether my system, which had been tested to its limit, would under favorable conditions re-act, or sink. It appears now to be rallying. How long this may continue, I cannot tell; but I feel justified in hoping that I may return home greatly improved, even if not fully restored. I do not now intend to commit myself to correspondence, but am moved to write you a few unconsidered trifles, in which, coming from an absent friend, and from a foreign land, you may feel a passing interest.

This day one month ago, we sailed from Baltimore in the *Leipzic*, which we found to be an elegant boat, powerfully built, and in every way comfortable. The Captain was especially agreeable—the officers efficient, intelligent and attentive. The voyage, too soon over, was to me a continuous pleasure. I experienced no sensation of sea-sickness; found in the isolation of the ship the quiet and rest I so much required; and never wearied in observing the new and ever-changing objects by which we were surrounded. The sea was very calm; the weather generally beautiful; and it was not till we struck the English Channel that we had even a respectable roll to test the sufficiency of our sea-legs.

We left at once, on landing, for London, which we reached at the close of the political and fashionable season. Parliament was in the act of dissolving, after a long and exciting session; the shooting season was opening; and the summer heats were driving to the sea-shore and the mountains all who could leave home and business.—Nevertheless, the Great City remained—and to its magnificent public buildings, its Parks and Gardens, and its myriad curiosities, we devoted about six days of steady sight-seeing. Parliament-House is, on the whole, inferior to our Capitol which I have often heard foreign visitors pronounce, everything considered, the most elegant legislative building in the World. The chamber of the Peers, and the ante-rooms around it, are very elaborately adorned; but the wing devoted to the Commons is almost bare—a distinction which the foreign artists who adorned our Capitol, have not forgotten to preserve. Westminster Abbey centres within itself more of affectionate interest than any building in Europe; and we gave parts of two days to an examination of its monuments, statues, windows, and chapels. The Tower, with its gloomy cells, recalls the England of the olden time, when its institutions were undergoing the baptism of blood which appears to be the inevitable experience of nations on the march from the darkness of Oppression to the light of Liberty.

Among the public institutions of London, those of greatest interest were the British Museum, the Zoological Gardens, and the Parks. The Crystal Palace is very elegant as a building, as might be supposed from the fact that, with the adjoining grounds, it represents a cost of about ten millions of dollars; but it is now managed as a "flash" establishment, and contains little of substantial interest. On the other hand, the Museum and the Zoological Gardens are repositories of the richest and choicest collections of their kind, and are worthy monuments of the rarest enterprize and the most skilful management. The Library of the Museum contains about 700,000 volumes and is growing at the rate of 75,000 volumes a year. Their arrangements are so complete that they believe they are procuring, each year, a copy of every pamphlet or volume printed. Their galleries of paintings and statuary is extensive; they have rare collections of autographs, and of early-printed books, and of antiquities of every description, illustrating the architecture, art, and domestic life of all nations from the earliest period. An entire day gave us only a cursory idea of the vast contents, and we left deeply impressed with the magnificence of this collection, to which every class and portion of the wide spread British people appear to have contributed something.

The statues of London are a feature.—Among them, is one recently erected to GEORGE PEABODY. It is situated in the City proper, in a conspicuous portion, and fitly commemorates his noble benevolence to the London poor. Mr. PEABODY has fairly won the English heart, and will be long remembered by this people, with gratitude and love. I met a gentleman in London who was able to put my mind at rest on an important point respecting Mr. PEABODY. I had heard Mr. CHASE say that, while Secretary of the Treasury, he had been asked to transfer the American Agency in London from Baring Brothers to Mr. PEABODY, and that upon examination being satisfied that Mr. P. was not mere favorable to the cause of the Union than the Barings, he declined to make the change. I never recovered from the impression made by that statement; and I took pains to inquire concerning the facts. The gentleman referred to, whose opportunities for knowing were ample, told me that Mr. PEABODY's position was this: that the war ought not to have occurred, and ought to have been avoided; but that being upon us he was for the North. He said further that Mr. P. would never touch the Rebel loan, but invested in, and tried to strengthen, the Government bonds. He also stated that about the summer of 1864, an English capitalist followed Mr. PEABODY to Scotland to try to engage him in a speculation in the Rebel loan, which was then about 65 and was higher than the Government's on the London Exchange; that this English capitalist, like most of his countrymen, considered the success of the Rebellion inevitable and earnestly desired it; that Mr. PEABODY heard his whole statement, and replied declining to enter into the speculation, but proposing to bind himself to sell to him, at the end of eighteen months thence, a large amount of the Rebel loan at fifty cents on the dollar—which proposition was accepted, and a contract duly executed. At the end of eighteen months, Mr. PEABODY bought Rebel bonds at 17 cents, and cleared a large amount of money by the transaction. I take this to be a substantially correct statement of Mr. PEABODY's relations to the Rebel and Union loans.

I heard Mr. SPURGEON preach, on the Sunday I spent in London. We reached his Tabernacle before it was opened. Admission is usually secured by tickets, but strangers, especially Americans, have no difficulty in securing access. We appeared to be especially favored, as we were assigned seats, on the platform, within a few feet of Mr. SPURGEON, and immediately facing the audience. The church is entered by fifteen doors, is of enormous dimensions, has two galleries, around the four sides, and will comfortably seat 4,500 persons. At precisely 11 o'clock, Mr. SPURGEON entered the portion of the main platform which contained his desk, and after a private devotion opened the service with prayer. After a hymn, he read a chapter, accompanying each verse with an exposition which was masterly in its directness, simplicity, and force. His sermon, which followed another prayer and singing, was upon the words: "serving the Lord," and was, in all respects, the most effective and startling discourse I ever heard. His manner is perfectly natural and there is no straining after effect. His language is simple, and his eloquence of thought is fully clothed in the simplest and purest forms of expression. His exhortations were directly upon his own hearers, and, under his heavenly inspiration, the vast audience, melted all in sympathy with his office. His congregation is not one of wealth or fashion; but is the small, active, independent, and aggressive. He is a Baptist in church connexion, and strongly Calvinistic in his theology, and is a man of great positiveness, energy, and endurance. He is very compact in frame, rather stout, and apparently about 40.

We have been to Edinburg, Inverness, Glasgow, and Liverpool. Edinburg is the point of chief historic interest, and is the intellectual capital of Scotland. Holyrood Palace, the seat of the ancient Scotch Kings, is full of attractiveness, while all around are battle-fields on which the fate of dynasties were forever settled. The monument of Sir Walter Scott, which stands on a commanding site, is the grandest I have ever seen; while the less elegant to Burns and Wilson show that the Scotch also cherish the memory of other illustrious sons. Inverness is the Capital of the Highlands, where the annual Scotch Games are held, and where, more than in any other town, the ancient Scotch style of dress, with kilt and sporran, can be most frequently seen. Glasgow is the commercial Capital of Scotland, and is a busy town. It faces the growing West; Edinburg the more singlish East. Whence has come a commercial ascendency which, not content with supremacy among Scotch cities, bids Glasgow seek to rival Liverpool. In this, it has not yet succeeded, and probably will not. Liverpool is said to be the greatest seaport in the World, centering the commerce of more nations and cities. The forest of masts which greets you, on entering it, sustains the claim. Its docks are of marvellous length and strength. They are over six miles long, and coat between three and four hundred millions of dollars! They are of stone. The tide rises here from 18 to 30 feet—and they have a system of gates to the docks, by which, the gates being closed, high water is retained in the dock the full twenty-four hours, for the convenience of loading and unloading. Vessels are allowed to leave only at high tide.—Liverpool is also remarkable for its miles of gin-shops. This brings me to say that I have found drinking to be universal in England. I have been at private dinner-parties, at hotel tables, and in restaurants; and, everywhere, everybody drinks. Last Saturday, I took dinner with a party, one of whom was a Free Church (Scotch) Minister. He sipped his wine with the rest.—One of the party, a young lady, was indisposed to drink. The father urged it; and the young lady, somewhat bantered, said she was not "temperance from principle," but she finally declined to be odd and drank. I have seen respectable looking females, in London and Liverpool, go into drinking shops, and take liquor over the bar. The universality of this terrible vice is apparent; and there was doubtless much truth in Spurgeon's allusion to London as being, in the prevalence of crime, a stench in the nostrils of the Almighty.

The poor of England live miserably.—Their quarters, in the cities, are in the most wretched courts; in the country the meanest of hovels. Generally, the houses are built of stone—both the better and the worse class. I have not seen a modern dwelling in England—hardly one wooden building. The roofs of the better houses are either tile or slate—never shingles. The roofs of the worse, are thatched or of sod. The other day, a whole village was destroyed by reason of the sun rendering the thatched roof combustible, fire having been accidently communicated; but ordinarily the owners build for permanency, and while the buildings are small they are of stone walls and tile roofs. I have not been to Ireland, but the peasantry there are worse off than in England. This population of sufferers is too large to be thought of with other than disquieting apprehensions by English statesmen. And there are undoubtedly trials before this people before the grave problems, which their "peculiar institutions" have created, shall be solved. Already, there is an agitation for the vote by *ballot*, which when obtained must be the forerunner of other concessions from the governing class. Whether the *universality* of the ballot will ever come, without a revolution, it is hard to say; but events tend towards the raising of the issue.

The railway system of England is a study by itself. There is hardly a neighborhood but is reached by a railroad. One of the great lines has 48 branches; others, from 20 to 30. Comparing their system with our, I think they have much the best constructed roads. Their track is more permanent; their station houses more complete; their system of signalling better.—No person is allowed to cross a track; nor is any one allowed to enter the cars, or leave them, while in motion. The other day a man was fined 40 shillings, who, being late, jumped on the train after it started. The guard closes the doors of each car, a minute or two before starting. A railroad never crosses a public road or street on a level; it either goes beneath, or over, the street or road; so that the railroad, and the ordinary road, never interfere with each other. Hence, few lives are lost by railroads; road business is never obstructed or endangered by them, and the system is justly subordinated to strict law. On the other hand, our cars are better; the English cars have no closets, nor have they sleeping cars; our fares are somewhat cheaper; and the *convenience* of passengers is more fully consulted.

While in Glasgow, I heard what I believe to be a fact, which it is proper should be known, and which I give as stated to one. You have noticed that the English Government refused to receive Major Hagerty as our Consul at Glasgow. This was a very absurd conclusion; for, though Hagerty was an active Fenian, could not the English afford to have him a resident of their isle? Or are they so weak as to be unable to endure him, even supposing he would intrigue for Irish liberation? The Ministry foolishly yielded to clamor, and the Major has gone home. I inquired about the history of this affair, and was informed that Gen. Duff, the late Consul, who is a Scotchman by birth, was the most active in fomenting the opposition to Hagerty's reception, and for this supposed reason that he expected to be retained in his place if Haggerty should be rejected. One of the Glasgow papers—the *Mail*, said to be edited by a warm friend—led the opposition, while the *Herald* took opposite ground. Mr. Motley, the vacancy occurring, designated Mr. Eastman, late Consul at Queenstown, to the temporary occupancy of the position, and Gen. Duff "has his labor for his pains."

There are a multitude of things to write; but I forbear to tax myself or you further. We expect to go on Monday to Bristol, thence on Tuesday to spend a day with a gentleman in an adjoining county, late a Member of Parliament; and on Wednesday night to France, expecting to reach Paris on the 3d or 4th. Our route will be thence to Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Germany, back to Liverpool, whence we expect to sail in the Cunard Steamer Russia on the 6th of November. By the middle of that month, I hope to be once more at home. E. McP.

PREPARING FOR COLD WEATHER.—Persons who want to be comfortable during the winter, could do well, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine the stock of Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, &c., that Mr. DUPHORNE has just received. He will then buy. 1t

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CUMBERLAND.—On the 14th inst., John Cressler, of Mechanicsburg, had his right arm broken by his horses taking fright and throwing him from the wagon. Mount Holly Item.

J. H. Oakley and J. M. Wallace have purchased the Carlisle Herald.

CARLISLE.—John Shoneiser, of Uniontown district, on the 25th ult., killed one of his cows, which for three days had been furious from hydrophobia.—The Democrats have nominated as candidates for the House of Delegates, George A. Shower, Samuel Witters, John H. Jordan, William L. Crouse.

FRANKLIN.—John Lininger, an old German, residing in Letterkenny township, was found dead in his bed on last Thursday morning from apoplexy.—T. B. Searcist, agent of Adams Express, at Greencastle, had his right hand smashed at the express car on Monday morning, the 13th inst.—Lazarus Pensinger of the same place, whilst packing straw, on the 13th inst., was struck in the face so violently by the lever of the straw press, as to break his jawbone.—The Carlisle Presbytery will meet in the Presbyterian church of Waynesboro, on the 5th of October.

FREDERICK.—D. Crawford has been appointed Postmaster at Sabillisville.—The Republicans of Frederick county have nominated the following ticket: *For Sheriff*—Edward A. Gettinger. *House of Delegates*—Lycurgus N. Phillips, Stephen R. Bowlers, Jonathan Routzahn, David Rinehart, Thomas W. Harry and John Reifsnyder. *County Commissioners*—Lewis Crawford, Samuel Ausherman, Frederick Shroeder, George W. Foreman and Augustus W. Nicodemus.—A little son of Samuel J. Scott, of Franklin Mills, near Mechanicstown, had his left leg fractured last week by falling from a wagon.—A valuable horse, the property of Mr. Hezekiah Fox, who resides near Double Pike creek, was attacked by a vicious bull, on his farm, a few days ago, and was so badly injured as to cause the death of his horse. The bull was subsequently killed.—On the 6th inst., a horse was stolen from Isaac Michael, near Ijamsville, and a saddle and bridle from Samuel P. Heffner.—A daughter of Emanuel Fogle, near Double Pipe creek, aged 10 years, was badly burned while kindling a fire in a cooking stove. The fire not burning well, she thoughtlessly took a can of kerosene oil and poured it on the wood. The result was an explosion, her clothing taking fire, and burning her arms, legs and feet badly before the flames were extinguished.—A horse belonging to John Speak, near Creagerstown, worth over $200, was drowned last week in a well 20 feet deep. He was feeding near the well, and being disturbed by flies backed into the well, which was covered with a rickety frame.

YORK.—The "Central Hotel," in Hanover was sold last week by the Messrs. Dellone to Mr. Michael Hoffman, of Abbottstown, for the sum of $8,500.—On Monday a week, Francis Kindig, a lad about 12 years of age, son of Mr. Samuel Kindig, residing in West Manheim township, was thrown from a horse and had his left forearm broken.—On Monday of last week while the wife of Wm. Bletner, residing near Hanover, was engaged topping corn she received a frightful wound on the left leg by the knife slipping and striking the limb.

CAUTION.—Extended success in any department of business justly awakens competition, and owing to defective mental and moral structure, often begets envy. Now these are to be expected and may be met with energy and determination; but not unfrequently the bounds of legitimate rivalries are overstepped, and base, unscrupulous means are used to use the patronage of others to further their nefarious purposes. With the assistance of science, and by means of industry and honesty, in providing a potent remedy, Dr. Stover's Old Standard Tonic Herb Bitters have attained unparalleled celebrity, having been before the public for the last thirty years.

Wherever they have entered the sick or complaining household, their effects have even exceeded expectation, and so far surpassed all we have ever claimed for them by circular, card, or otherwise, that the public confidence in the medical qualities of the Bitters is unbounded. We do not fear the competition of the empirical throng who attempt to palm off their nostrums upon the people, which are not scientifically compounded, and are destitute of available qualities. Their empiricism will be discovered in the end, and the inefficiency of their preparations found out. We would rather be envied for merited success than despised for failure, however ungeneous it may be for man either to envy or despise. Against another and a worse class of individuals, we are forced to take action. We allude to those who take advantage of our popularity, and attempt to palm off their worthless compositions by counterfeiting the Old Standard Bitters, barely imitating the label, or making other approaches to its preparation calculated to deceive, and as a matter of course, in so far as they succeed, to bring our excellent Tonic into disrepute. The public are hereby warned against all such imitations. In order to further protect ourselves, and save the afflicted from imposition, we have concluded to change our Label so as ever hereafter to sustain our identity, and keep the reputation of the Old Standard intact. We incur great expense by so doing, but the end warrants the means. The new label along with the caption, directions and neat ornamentation, will present an excellent steel portrait of C. H. Kryder, the senior member of the firm. This will be the badge of its genuineness, as well as a guarantee of the quality of the Bitters. The label will be duly copyrighted, and thus placed beyond the reach of counterfeiters. By no fault of ours shall the public confidence ever be abused or the reputation of the "Old Standard" be allowed to suffer. None genuine unless signed.

KRYDER & CO.,
121 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Aug. 20.–2m

THE COMING SEASON.—All Summer long, Wanamaker & Brown have been preparing for their Fall and Winter Trade. They have had manufactured at home, and imported from abroad, such a stock as no one house ever before thought of possessing. They have employed fully one thousand hands making up this stock in new and beautiful styles and patterns. They have improved every department of the great Oak Hall, and now announce the opening of the Fall Trade. No house, we believe, pretends to compete with them any more, but Wanamaker & Brown are determined to make the distance between themselves and their former competitors greater than ever. We will speak of their "opening" in our next. 1t

Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions or humors appearing upon the face are removed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Alternative Extract, or Golden Medical Discovery. For Weak Back, Female Weakness, or Irregularities, nothing equals it. Sold by druggists, or send three and a quarter dollars to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for three bottles free of Express charges.

GET THE BEST.—We recommend Sunday-schools desirous of securing the very best library books published, to send a stamp to J. C. GARRIGUES & Co., Publishers, of *The Sunday-School Times*, 608 Arch Street, Philadelphia Pa., and request a copy of their valuable Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Choice Sabbath-School Publications. 1t

A GOOD BUSINESS EDUCATION is of inestimable value to every one, and the best place to secure such an education is undoubtedly the Iron City College. Circulars of this popular Business College can be obtained by addressing the Principals, SNEE & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—Try the celebrated Patent Elastic Rubber lined Collars, Saddles and Pads. Warranted to prevent horses from galling and to cure up under work horses already galled, if properly fitted; and, sore sacks and backs are kept clean with cold water and Castile Soap, or no pay. For sale by J. W. Gross, manufacturer's Agent, Gettysburg, Pa. Sept. 10-1f

Special Notices.

WM. BLAIR & SON

Have just received 25 barrels best Cider Vinegar; 50 barrels best Coal Oil; Salt in large quantities at reduced prices; best Troth's uncovered sugar cured Hams; Dried Beef; large lot new Mackerel. Apple Butter crocks in abundance; Fruit Jars of the best kinds.

P. S. Fine Teas are a specialty with us. Please try our Japan Tea.

WM. BLAIR & SON.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
South End, Carlisle, Pa.

Sept. 24.

IN REMOTE SETTLEMENTS OF UNTOLD VALUE.

Food makes blood; blood makes the body. If the blood be pure, the body is healthy. So if we are not in health, we know some impurities are lurking about which must be removed, and the sooner the better.

Brandreth's Pills remove all from the system which nature needs no longer.

The wonderful cures effected by Brandreth's Pills have arrested the attention of enlightened physicians. Upwards of five thousand now use them in their daily practice, and two hundred have given their written testimony as to their innocence and value, as cleansers of the bowels and blood.

Their untold value is to those living in settlements where doctors can only be had at great expense. For if you are sick, you have only to take one or more doses of Brandreth's Pills to get cured. Full directions are with each box.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sept. 3—1m

COMFORT AND BLISS, OR PAIN AND AGONY.

DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, whose wonderful cures, sure and instantaneous action, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Croup, Cuts, Burns, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., have astonished the civilized world, is no new catch-penny; but an article that has stood the test of twenty-two years, The enormous sale and rapidly increasing demand is at once the surest evidence of its usefulness and popularity. No family should be without a bottle in the house.—Hundreds of dollars and many hours of suffering may be saved by its timely use.

Colic, Cramp, and Dysentery yield at once to its pain-cutting properties. It is perfectly innocent and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. No matter if you have no confidence in Patent Medicines—try this, and you will be sure to buy again, and recommend to your friends. Hundreds of Physicians recommend it in their practice.

Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers. Price Fifty Cents and One Dollar Depot, 10 Park Place New York. [Sept. 3—1m

ONLY ONE

Hair Dye has been proved poisonous. Professor Chilton, whose reputation as an analytical chemist gives his statements the weight of authority, announces that

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE

has been subjected to the proper tests in his laboratory, and that the results show it to be

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS,

as well as admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. This is important, as the public has just been warned, by two leading scientific organs, against

THIRTY DEADLY DYES

now before the public.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it. [Sept. 3—1m

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Dyspepsia and constipation are the hourly foes of the restless, excitable American, and with them come in their train headache, heartburn, and a train of small diseases. Marshall's Elixir has been prepared with special reference to these constitutional troubles so many of our countrymen, and so far the preparation has proved a decided success. The proprietors feel that, in recommending it now after the tried experience of years, they are but fulfilling a humane duty towards the general community.—FOREST'S PRESS

Price One Dollar per bottle.

M. MARSHALL & CO.,
Druggists, Proprietors,
1201 Market st., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists.

July 16. [Jan. 29.—1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription will be to benefit those who need it, and information of a very valuable nature will be imparted. Those who suffer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

May 14, 1869.—1y

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of Diseases of the Ear, Eye, and Lungs (*a specialty*) in the *Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 12 years' experience, (formerly of Laydon, Holland,) No. 505 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The Medical faculty are invited to acc