The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 5, 1870.

D. A. BUEHLER, Editor and Business Agent.

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.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Adams county, and all favorable to the Administration of President GRANT and the maintenance of Republican Principles—who favor Integrity and rigid Economy in National, State and County affairs—are requested to assemble at their usual places of holding Delegate elections, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870, 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 22, 1870, 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 the Districts will be between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M., except in the Boroughs of Gettysburg, Littlestown, Berwick and York Springs, where they will be held between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the County Committee.

A. J. COVER, *Chairman.*

CHAS. HORNER, *Secretary.*

THE Democratic County Convention will meet on Monday next, to nominate a County ticket. The number of disinterested patriots anxious to serve their country and share the spoils, has been increasing year by year, and for several weeks a host of candidates have been travelling the county, assuming the most pleasant smiles and winning address, and arranging the wires for the delegate elections. Hands-shaking and cordial greetings are the order of the day, the aspirants for the various positions, from Auditor to Assembly, being as plenty as blackberries. For some reason, the main struggle this year circles around Assembly—a winter's term at Harrisburg being now generally thought to be rich in pickings and stealings. We annex a partial list of the aspirants for Assembly:

Frederick Diehl, Franklin township.
Isaac Herreter, Highland.
Robert Watson, Hamiltonban.
G. B. Yantis, Littlestown.
Simon S. Bishop, do
—— Gubernator, Conowago.
Dr. J. W. McClure, Oxford.
Samuel March, Reading.
W. S. Hildebrand, do
Philip Donahue, Straban.
H. F. Thomas, do
W. B. Gardner, York Springs.
Dr. Baer, Butler.

There are others whose names do not now occur to us. There are some good names on this list, and some not so good. Messrs. Herreter and Diehl were developing formidable strength, enough to alarm other aspirants, who propose to kill them off by trotting out Francis Wills, of Franklin, and J. Scott Wilson, of Highland, for Commissioner. Rumors of Yantis' growing strength also disturbed the calculations of the "ring," and it is rumored that Bishop was brought out to divide the vote of the lower end and thus choke off Yantis.—It is a free fight, in which we are not particularly interested, but as chroniclers of passing events we give our readers the benefit of these notes.

INTENSE excitement has been produced in New York by the murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, a wealthy retired broker of New York city, on Thursday night last. He was found murdered on Friday morning in his residence on 23d street, in the heart of the most fashionable part of the city, under the shadow of 5th Avenue Hotel. His two sons and two domestics slept in the house, and heard no noise, although the condition of the body and room showed that there must have been a protracted and terrible struggle between the murderer and his victim. The room was saturated with blood, and the body horribly gashed and battered by an iron bar, found close by next morning.—One of the sons came in after 12 o'clock, Thursday night, looked in his father's room, and went to bed on an upper story. Next morning, about 6 o'clock, the front door was found open and Mr. Nathan weltering in blood in his room. His private safe was broken open, and several diamond studs were missing from his shirt bosom. It seems that the house is peculiarly constructed, the floors and walls being built so as to deaden sound, which accounts for the family hearing nothing of the struggle. Strange to say, the murderer left no traces—no tracks or blood-stains to indicate how he got in or how he left the house. It is supposed, however, that he managed to get in the house the preceding day and secreted himself until the family had retired. The high social position of the deceased—the fashionable location in which the murder occurred—and the mystery in which it is involved—have produced unusual excitement. Rewards, amounting in the aggregate to $100,000, have been offered for the discovery of the murderer by the family, the Mayor and members of the Stock Exchange.

No member of the last Congress will be more missed in the next than Gen. Schenck, of Ohio, the industrious Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to whose unremitting labor and parliamentary tact the country is largely indebted from the final passage of the Tax and Tariff and other important bills. He had announced, some time ago, his determination not to be a candidate for re-election, but the leading papers of his district, recognizing the importance of retaining him in Congress, urged his re-election notwithstanding, and it is probable that the nomination would have been unanimously tendered to him. Gen. Schenck, however, in a letter to the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, positively declines to be a candidate.—One of his reasons for leaving political life is given as follows: "I am constrained to remember that I owe it as a duty to myself, and to those dependent on me, to leave, while I am yet able to work, a service in which I can make no provision for future ease or support. I cannot afford to remain in Congress. I must devote some time to my personal interests, and engage in some employment that will give a chance of my not being left embarrassed and destitute of fortune when the season for labor shall have passed.

The Republican State Central Committee will meet at Altoona on the 16th inst., to organize for the fall campaign.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding relative to military bounties, and it is to be hoped that one of the first acts of the next Congress will be to settle definitely the question. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Act of March 3, 1869, giving $100 bounty to soldiers who enlisted under the President's proclamation of May 4, 1861, and who were honorably discharged, whether they served two years or not, applies only to the forty regiments called for by that proclamation. The practical trouble is that eighty-two regiments were accepted, and the Adjutant General cannot designate the regiments to which the decision applies, and the matter will have to go back to Congress. The only solution of the difficulty will be the passage of an Act to give the bounty to all soldiers who enlisted under that proclamation.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury has issued a circular stating that no action can be taken on claims for bounty under the decision of the Supreme Court of March 14, 1870, until further legislation by Congress. Under the act of July 13, 1870, the time for filling bounty claims is extended to January 13, 1871; soldiers who enlisted under the act of July 4, 1864, are not entitled to the unpaid instalments of bounty under section one, act of March 3, 1869, unless their discharge certificates declare them discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. No law granting bounty has been enacted since March 3, 1869, and the bill which passed the House at its recent session granting eight and one-third dollars per month to each soldier during actual service did not pass the Senate, and therefore is not a law, as is generally supposed.

The Rebel element in North Carolina is giving a good deal of trouble. The lawlessness of the Ku-Klux in several counties, in repeated outrages on Union men and bold defiance of the law, induced Gov. Holden to declare these counties under martial law. A number of arrests have been made and a serious conflict has arisen between the local Judicial authorities and the Executive. Writs of *habeas corpus* were sued out by the friends of the Ku-Klux, but Gov. Holden ordered the military to disregard them. The Supreme Court of the State was appealed to, but declined to interfere, whereupon, according to the Raleigh *Standard*, anonymous letters were addressed to the Judges threatening them with death. The *Standard* further says of this murderous Klan:

"They not only threaten, but they do kill. They decree murder and it is done. And it is known that Governor Holden's death has been decreed. Assassins, who have been spotted, have lurked around his dwelling place in this city to take his life. Editors and others in this State have advised his murder. And had it not been for his friends, a vigilant police and his known personal courage, he would have been in the grave to-day."

In view of the threatening condition of things, and the importance of preserving order at the State election, which was to have been held yesterday, (August 4,) Gov. Holden applied to the President for aid, and ten companies of U. S. regulars were placed at his disposal, eight of them being artillery and two infantry, and all of them armed with Springfield breech-loading rifles. Before any troops were ordered to the State Gov. Holden came quietly to Washington, and in a long conference with the President and Secretary of War fully explained the situation as he viewed it. Both these officers regarded it as essential that troops should be immediately despatched to prevent outbreaks, if possible, by the moral effect of their presence, or in case or actual trouble to be at hand to respond to requests for aid from the civil authorities. All the reports are to the effect that the officers of these troops warmly endorse the course of Governor Holden, and will go as far in rendering aid as they possibly can, in accordance with law.

EX-SECRETARY Seward, since his Mexican trip, has kept studied silence on political issues. On Monday, the colored people of Auburn, N. Y., had a celebration in honor of the ratification of the 15th Amendment. The procession halted in front of Mr. Seward's residence, and in response to calls he made his appearance and congratulated them upon the great event, which, he said, guarantees internal peace and perpetual integrity to the United States.—He stated his belief that the African race in the United States was not assured of the future so long as they are held in slavery or barbarism in any other part of the world, and advised his hearers, now that they have been emancipated, to work out the emancipation and education of their brethren in the West Indies, South America and in Africa. Armies nor navies were not needed for this great work; the school-house and the Christian meeting-house were alone necessary.

THE work goes bravely on. The official Treasury statement of August 1, shows a still further reduction of the Public Debt, during the month of July, over Seventeen Millions of Dollars.—The entire Debt, July 1, was $2,386,358,599.74, and on August 1, $2,369,324,476.00—decrease during the month, $17,034,123.74. During the Rebellion, the Copperheads stubbornly maintained—1st that the Rebels couldn't be whipped; 2d, that the Debt couldn't be paid. As a necessary corollary of these propositions, "Greenbacks" would, like "Continental Money," be worthless. Gen. Grant, at Appomatox Court-House, proved that the Copperheads were wrong in their assumption that the Rebellion could not be put down. He is now proving that they were equally wrong in regard to Greenbacks and the Public Debt.

THE Republicans of York county have determined to put no ticket in the field this fall, but to unite with independent Democrats in securing a reform in County officers. A good deal of disaffection, it is said, exists among the Democracy by reason of the reckless mismanagement of the County finances.—In York, as in Adams, the Debt has been going up with amazing rapidity, while tax-payers grumble over high taxes. So long as the County offices are run by irresponsible "rings," with various "axes to grind," high taxes and wasteful expenditures of the people's money will continue.

SECRETARY Boutwell has ordered the destruction of $129,802,650 of United States bonds, heretofore purchased by him for the special and sinking fund, in conformity with the sixth section of the act for funding the national debt.—This reduces the outstanding principal of the coin debt by that amount.

GOV. GEARY has appointed J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., of Philadelphia, to the office of Register of that city, made vacant by the death of Gen. Leech. Mr. Simpson is a prominent lawer and a hard-working Republican.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* is edited by B. F. Meyers, of Bedford, one of the aspirants for the Democratic Congressional nomination of this district. In its issue of Friday last, the *Patriot* has this to say of Gen. Sheridan:

"Gen. Sheridan, who last year drew eleven thousand dollars from the government for butchering Piegan squaws and papooses sick with small pox, has been sent by President Grant to Europe to ascertain whether M'Mahon and Von Moltke have any improved method of setting fire to churches and the dwellings of non-combatants. The destruction of the Shenandoah Valley places Sheridan at the head of that class of generals who win their laurels by the wanton destruction of private property. We doubt if he will find anything in European warfare that will exceed in horror the barbarity which desolated the Virginia valley in 1864."

Copperhead hatred of the gallant soldiers who helphed to crush the Rebellion loses none of its malignancy by lapse of time. This brutal attack on one of the most gallant Generals of the War—to whom, next to Grant, we are largely indebted for the triumph of the Union arms—is but another evidence that Rebel sympathizers will never forget or forgive those who withstood armed treason.

THE Democratic aspirants for the Congressional nomination in this district don't seem to like the look-out. One by one they are backing off the course.—Last week Mr. McSherry withdrew his name, and now it is officially announced that Judge Kimmell, of Chambersburg, declines to enter the race. As Coffroth is out of the question, this leaves the contest to Meyers of Bedford and Smith of Fulton, with the chances in favor of the former.

THE Republicans of Franklin county on Tuesday nominated Thaddeus M. Mahon, of Chambersburg, for Assembly; John Huber, of Chambersburg, for County Commissioner; Jacob Strickler, Guilford, for Director of the Poor; John Cressler, Southampton, for Auditor; and William H. Mackey, Fannett, for Jury Commissioner. Hon. John Cessna was unanimously nominated for Congress.

AN election for Municipal officers was held in Louisville, Ky., on Monday, the colored men voting for the first time in that State under the 15th Amendment. Everything passed off quietly, the Democrats electing their ticket, but by a reduced majority.

GENERAL NEWS.

LARGE orders for hay, for the French army, have been received in St. Louis.

THE cattle disease is prevailing to an alarming extent in Fauquier county Va.

A BERKS county farmer has a goose 24 years old.

TIOGA county, in Pennsylvania, has a cheese factory which used up 147,545 pounds of milk in June.

The crops in Virginia have never looked so well since the war, and everybody is pleased.

It is stated that one-half the inmates of the Ohio Penitentiary have experienced religion.

Ex-President Johnston made a three hours speech on politics at Knoxville, Tenn., on Thursday last.

Piere Hyacinth has published a letter in the Paris papers protesting against the declaration of Papal infallibility.

A GENTLEMAN in Carbon county was attacked by a lot of black snakes the other day. He showed fight, and killed five, whose aggregate length was over 25 feet.

It is said that the fact that the *World* newspaper and the Democratic party sympathize with France will drive many German Democrats into the Republican party.

THE President has accepted the resignation of Gen Kilpatrick as Minister to Chili, to take effect on the 1st of September. Joseph P. Root, of Kansas, has been appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

THE United States Treasurer at New York has been instructed to sell five millions of gold during the month of August, and to purchase six millions of bonds during the same period.

DR. LIVINGSTONE is alive once more, and has been heard from. Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, has had a letter from him, and he is soon to make his appearance at one of the European settlements.

A YOUNG man who officiates in a restaurant went to sleep in a Syracuse church last Sunday, and suddenly astonished the congregation by awaking and calling out, "Ham and eggs for two."

A LAD by the name of Clark Bretz, aged 11 years, left his home on the 5th inst. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be gladly received by his father, Jacob Bretz of Newport, Perry county.

THE French and Prussian Ministers of War have both been informed by the United States that articles not contraband of war may be purchased by both Government in this country.

GENERAL SHERMAN denies the story that Sheridan asked permission to go within the lines of the French army, as he made no such request, and it is not at all improbable that he will go to Berlin before he goes to Paris.

CHIEF Justice Chase has been applied to by Bradley T. Johnson, the counsel of Pat Woods—who is now in jail in the District of Columbia for assaulting Congressmen Porter—to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*.

COMMISSIONER Delano's many friends will regret to learn that, by a fall from a wagon on Friday last, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, he badly fractured his right arm. Mr. Delano was on a brief visit to his home, where his wife is lying seriously ill.

GOVERNOR MORTON, in a speech in Indianapolis the other day, said Prussia had been the friend of our Government through out the late rebellion, and that it was quite natural the Republican party should now sympathize with Prussia against Napoleon.

ASSISTANT Secretary Richardson on Saturday awarded the exclusive contract to catch fur seals on the Alaska Islands to the Alaska Commercial Company. They are to pay the Government $55,000 per annum rental, $2.62½ on each seal taken, and 52 cents for each gallon of oil obtained.

CARBOLIC ACID is exciting a great amount of attention from the medical faculty. One of the greatest disinfectants is discovered also to be the greatest known healing remedy. Carbolic Acid Salve is superior to any other preparation for eradicating disease from the flesh, where a surface application is possible.

MR. JAMES AUGHENBAUGH, of Clinton county, Missouri, formely of Dover, York county, was bitten in the palm of his hand by a rattlesnake; while eating strawberries upon the prairie, on the 3rd ult., and died on the 5th. He was in his 70th year, and leaves a wife and seven children to mourn their loss.

EARLY on Monday morning the Presbyterian Publication House on Chestnut street in Philadelphia, was entered and the safe broken into by tearing away a portion of the vault. The thieves removed from the vault $7,500 in registered bonds, but left them lying on the floor. All the plunder obtained was two dozen gold pens and $80 in cash.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE SECRET TREATY.

FRENCH & PRUSSIAN EXPLANATIONS.

EVACUATION OF ROME.

ITALY TO TAKE POSSESSION.

A BATTLE ON TUESDAY.

THE FRENCH ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.

INVASION OF PRUSSIAN TERRITORY

PRUSSIANS DRIVEN FROM SAARBRUCK.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.

CAPTURE OF WISSEMBOURG.

A VICTORY FOR THE PRUSSIANS.

There have been sundry small skirmishes between advanced parties of French and Prussians, but no battle up to Monday.—On Saturday morning a French detachment attacked Saarbrucken, but were vigorously repulsed. The Berlin accounts claim that the advantage was decidedly with the Prussians, the French being in the largest force and yet losing most heavily. The Paris Journals estimate the entire Prussian force in the field at six hundred and eighty thousand men, of whom two hundred thousand are in Schleswig and eighty thousand near Berlin. If the Prussians have in so short a time assembled such an immense force, the hesitancy of the French in attacking them is fully explained. The King of Prussia on taking command of the army issued an address declaring that he is fighting for the honor of Germany, and calling on the whole nation to rise as one man. Austria is reported to be making extensive preparations to protect her neutrality. The bitter feeling in Germany against England, for an alleged infraction of neutrality in supplying France with coal and munitions of war, still continues, whilst in England the popular feeling in favor of a decided policy against France shows increased strength.

THE FRENCH EXPLANATIONS OF THE SECRET TREATY.

M. Olliver, the French Prime Minister, and Count Benedetti, late French Ambassador, have both made explanations in relation to the secret treaty. M. Olliver sought an interview with the editors of the principal Paris papers, to whom he explained that the only proposition made to Prussia was that of the Earl of Clarendon, on the part of England, for a general disarmament of the European Powers. He gave his word of honor that no other proposition was made, and that Napoleon had rejected with disdain Bismarck's proposition for the absorption of Belgium. Count Benedetti's explanation goes more into detail. He asserts that both before and after the war with Austria Bismarck made propositions looking to the absorption of Belgium by France as a compensation for the aggrandizement of Prussia; that after the conclusion of the treaty of Prague he renewed these proposals, and during one of these conversations dictated to Benedetti the project of the secret treaty.—This, it is said, accounts for the handwriting, which Benedetti thus admits.—But it does not account for the fact of the draft of the treaty, written by the French Ambassador, having been left in Bismarck's possession. If Count Benedetti copied the treaty from Bismarck's dictation, obviously he did so for his own information and not at his Government.—But this very copy, which in the nature of events he would have sent to Paris, still remains in Bismarck's hands. Such an explanation is so weak and improbable as to suggest the belief that the Count is willing now to assume the position of a careless and unskilful diplomat in order to relieve the Emperor from a damaging dilemma. He adds that the treaty was promptly rejected by the French Government.

THE PRUSSIAN VERSION.

Count Bismarck has also published a circular making a complete expose of what he claims to be the facts connected with the secret treaty. He asserts that before the Danish war France made overtures for alliance between France and Prussia for the mutual aggrandizement of each country. France then asked the restoration of the Luxemburg frontier of 1814, the acquisition of Saarburg and Landon, and a settlement of the boundary question on the basis of language. These overtures, in May, 1866, took the form of a proposition for an alliance offensive and defensive—the manuscript original of which is in the Foreign Office at Berlin. This treaty provided that if a Congress of the Powers assembled, Italy was to have Venetia, and Prussia the Duchies. If the Congress disagreed, then an alliance was to be formed between France and Prussia, and the latter was to open war against Austria within ten days. If no Congress assembled, then Prussia should attack Austria within thirty days after the ratification of the treaty. France was to join immediately in the attack, despatching three hundred thousand men across the Rhine within the first month. No separate treaty was to be made by either party with Austria. As the result of the war, Venetia was to go to Italy, Prussia was to select German territory at will for annexation, the number of inhabitants not to exceed eight million souls. France was to have a liberal share of the Rhine provinces, and a military and maritime alliance was to be made between France and Prussia, to which Italy might become a party. This programme was rejected, Bismarck asserts, in June, 1866, despite the urgency of France. There was then an incessant renewal of propositions, with modifications, sacrificing Belgium and South Germany, but they were never seriously considered by Prussia. Again, after the failure of the attempt on Luxemburg, France repeated her propositions with still more distinctness. These propositions were drawn up by Count Benedetti himself, and it is supposed not without the authority of the Emperor, as they were the same as had been made four years before. Count Bismark adds that if Prussia had acquiesced in the seizure of Belgium, France would soon have found another Belgium in Prussian territory. It must be admitted that this account is much more definite and has a greater air of probability than the French explanations.

EVACUATION OF ROME.

In the course of his interview with the Paris editors on Saturday, M. Olliver gave official confirmation to the reported evacuation of Rome by the French troops.—This evacuation, he said, was "equitable because Italy had kept her promises, and useful because keeping our promises unites us more closely with Italy and Austria," Austria, it is also announced, will not take umbrage at the presence of Italian soldiers in Rome, and will remain in accord with Italy. Thus at the very moment when the Pope has procured the announcement of his infallibility his temporal power will cease, and Rome come under the rule of the Italian King.

PREPARING FOR THE STRUGGLE.

Both parties to the conflict are actively preparing for an engagement, and all sorts of rumors were current in Paris and London on Monday. A London despatch says that it is certain that England will defend Belgium's neutrality, and a Paris paper suggests that the occupancy of Belgium by Great Britain will instantly bring Russia and Austria into the contest. Subscriptions will be opened throughout Germany on the third and fourth of August for a per cent. loan of the German Confederation to the amount of one hundred million thalers. In Paris a volunteer artillery corps is being formed for the special defence of that city, in case of need. The people of Hamburg are making active preparations for the reception of the French fleet expected at that port, and fifteen vessels laden with stone are moored in the Elbe, ready to be sunk on the approach of the hostile fleet. During the war "no person, of whatever nativity, will be permitted to enter or leave France without a passport." Another detachment of French troops on Monday left Rome. Orders have been issued in Paris that the private property of citizens of Germany shall be respected in France as it is respected in the former country. A Florence despatch says that negotiations between France and Italy have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Italy guarantees the preservation of order in Rome, and the French evacuate the city. A Paris despatch corroborates the above, and adds that the Pope has been advised to leave Rome, but has concluded to stay there. A Vienna despatch represents that Austria and Italy have settled upon a treaty which insures their neutrality, but the provisions of the treaty are not given. In both Houses of the English Parliament propositions were made for an increase of the army, and speeches were made by Messrs. Gladstone and Disraeli.

THE PRUSSIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Common belief now as to the plan of campaign is that three armies will form at points from Saarbruck, southwards, the southernmost to advance on Strasbourg, the next on Nancy and the third to march on Metz, co-operating with the second.

DENMARK'S NEUTRALITY TEMPORARY.

A special correspondent at Copenhagen writes that Denmark's neutrality is believed to be temporary.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, August 1.—In the House of Commons to-day the debate on the war question brought out a large crowd of persons, who filled the gallery and other places. The feeling of the House was again strongly marked in favor of an energetic policy. When Mr. Cardwell, Secretary, proposed a vote for 20,000 additional troops and two millions sterling, he was warmly cheered. So was Mr. Gladstone when he told Mr. Stapleton that if colliers are chartered to attend the fleets of a belligerent to supply coal they will to all practical purposes and interests become storeships attached to that fleet.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

Tuesday's despatches bring intelligence of the first engagement of the war. According to a Paris telegram of Tuesday night, an official despatch was received there from Metz announcing that the French army had assumed the offensive that morning, crossed the Saar, invaded Prussian territory, and a serious engagement had resulted, commencing at 11 o'clock and terminating at 1. The French stormed the heights which overlook Saarbruck, and their artillery drove the Prussians from the town, but whether it was occupied by the French or not, is not stated. The Emperor and his son were both on the field, and in the language of the despatch "assisted at the operations." Napoleon returned to Metz in the afternoon. Both sides are liable to exaggerate the accounts of the first engagement, but if this account be true, the victory may be of considerable importance to the French. On the other hand, the Prussians may have fallen back to draw the enemy further into the interior. Saarbruck is about forty-five miles from Metz, and has been the scene of many important contests.—We have nothing from Prussian sources in reference to the battle. A despatch from Mayence states that King William arrived there Tuesday morning, with several members of his Staff, and had received highly satisfactory reports from the Prussian army corps on the French frontier.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Quite an exciting debate took place in the English House of Lords Tuesday on the bill amending the militia acts. Lord Russell said that England now required full defensive powers, stating that the intrigues and perils of the continent were due to the uncertainty as to the course that would be pursued by England. In his opinion Great Britain need only demand the enforcement of existing treaties and Belgium would be saved. Earl Granville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that whilst he was fully sensible of the obligations of England to Belgium, he considered it needless and injudicious to discuss the subject with such publicity.—The matter then dropped. In the House of Commons a proposition of the Government to enlist twenty thousand additional troops met with considerable favor, but no vote was reached. The evacuation of Rome by the French still continues, and Italy is concentrating an army on the Roman frontier. South Germany is arming for the conflict. Russia denies that she will take advantage of the war to invade the Danubian Principalities. A Madrid despatch says that the Ministerial Council of the Spanish Government was debating a note received from Washington in regard to Cuba, in which the United States Government demands, among other things, indemnity for American citizens illegally expelled from that island.

THE LATEST DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The French represent the capture of Saarbrucken as an important victory, and claim to have taken 3,000 prisoners. Paris despatches say the position was strongly fortified, and captured with but slight loss. The buildings in the town caught fire from the French artillery, half the place was destroyed, and the inhabitants were compelled to leave. Napoleon sent a despatch to Eugenie announcing the result and complimenting the Prince Imperial for his conduct, but says nothing about the capture of prisoners.

The Prussian accounts, on the other hand, represent that a small detachment of troops at Saarbruck was attacked by three columns of the French army, and after a sharp action the position was abandoned, the Prussians falling back, the affair being a trifling one, with but slight loss on other side.

Fighting has been going on along the French and Prussia frontier since Monday A great battle cannot long be postpon'd.

On Saturday the Prussians moved forward and attacked Wissembourg, on the Bavarian border, between Bitche and Lauterberg, driving out the French.

Wissembourg is a fortified town of France, Department of Bas-Rhin, and Capital of an arondissement. It is situated on the right bank of the Lauter, and on the Bavarian frontier, thirty-four miles northeast of Strasbourg.

A combat is reported in the Baltic, during which two Prussian gunboats were taken.

Five hundred thousand rations leave Paris daily for the French army.

The King of Italy has written to the Pope that he will protect Rome.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that the arrangements between France and Italy concerning Rome have been concluded to the satisfaction of all parties interested.—Horses are scarce in France and Germany. On Tuesday the Paris *Journal Officiel* stated that France was not waging war against the King of Prussia, but against Bismarck. The city of Versailles was fired on Tuesday by the explosion of a powder magazine. Negotiations are pending to keep open the ports of Hambug and Bremen.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

A statement has come from the Treasury department giving the receipts and expenditures of the government from June 30, 1860, to June 30, 1870. The amounts for each year are found in the following table:

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
1860	$ 63,025,789 34	$ 55,976,833 80
1861	66,267,172 90	41,344,982 82
1862	473,744,781 22	51,983,793 76
1863	714,709,995 58	111,332,766 48
1864	855,234,087 86	260,732,717 44
1865	1,295,312,982 41	330,557,986 66
1866	520,809,416 90	560,250,353 00
1867	357,542,478 71	490,634,010 27
1868	337,440,234 86	405,638,663 32
1869	321,480,567 75	370,943,747 21
1870	202,111,269 31	406,831,372 42
Total	$5,303,703,811 24	$3,087,155,475 30

The public debt was in 1860 about $100,000,000. It is now $2,216,545,334 98. The following items show how this $5,303,700,811 23 has been disposed of since the fiscal year commencing June 30, 1859:

For the executive, $56,000,000; for the judiciary, about $15,000,000; for the army and volunteers, $1,140,632,060 94—$328,000,000 of this having been expended in the year 1865. For the Quartermaster's supplies, engineers' and miscellaneous supplies of the War Department and army, $2,146,776,896 53; for bounties from 1863 to 1870, $98,208,000; for the navy, $480,043,081 25; for pensions, naval and military, $186,931,457 58, about $2,120,622 53 of which was expended before the rebellion commenced; for the Indians, $39,285,017 78; for interest on the public debt, $851,850,713 29, of which $3,177,314 62 was expended in 1860, and $4,000,173 76 in 1861; for Congress, $36,969,649 78; for public buildings, over $17,000,000; for deficiencies in the postal service, over $25,000,000; of which $8,196,009 26 was expended in 1860, $4,064,234 44 in 1861, and about $4,950,000 in 1870; for improvement of rivers and harbors, nearly $13,000,000, nearly $11,000,000 of which has been expended since 1867; for foreign intercourse, over $20,000,000, $7,200,000 for Alaska being counted in this aggregate; for expenses of collecting the customs revenue, $52,591,811 93; for the expenses of collecting the internal revenues since 1866, $39,000,000. The balance, of over $175,900,000, is charged to various miscellaneous expenses.

The full receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are as follows:

Customs	$123,954,346 40
Internal revenue	183,716,219 01
Public lands	3,262,274 34
Miscellaneous	23,898,532 71
Total	$406,831,372 43

ATTEMPT TO RELEASE A MURDERER FROM THE GALLOWS.—ST. LOUIS, July 30.—A serious riot occurred at Shebyville, Illinois, yesterday. It was occasioned by the execution of Joseph Myers for the murder of Clebesco Calhoun, two years ago. Hubbard Holden, who was to have been hanged with Myers for the same crime, had his sentence commuted on Thursday by Gov. Palmer, which created great indignation, as it was asserted that Holden planned the murder and did the shooting.

It was feared on Thursday night that the people would attack the jail and release Myers unless Governor Palmer surrendered Holden to the gallows, but there was a lull in the storm until yesterday morning, when the mob demanded that both men be hung or that Myers should be released. Governor Palmer was vehemently denounced on every hand. The jail was guarded by one hundred armed men. While the preparations were being made to hang Myers several attempts were made to tear down the fence enclosing the scaffold, but the assailants were repulsed each time by the guards.

Myers was executed, however, and ten minutes after the mob charged the fence in force and commenced tearing it down; but when they discovered it was too late to save Myers, they dispersed, swearing eternal enmity to Governor Palmer. But for conciliatory speeches by several leading citizens, bloodshed might have been the result.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says: The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Judge Agnew delivering the opinion, recently decided that where a passenger being carried on a railroad train is injured without fault of his own, there is *prima facie* a legal presumption throwing upon the railroad company the burden of disproving negligence. This, it is stated, is the rule when the injury is caused by a defect in the road, cars or machinery, or by a want of diligence. or are in those employed, or by any other thing which the company can and ought to control as a part of its duty to carry passengers safely. This rule, however, is not conclusive, and the railroad may rebut the presumption by showing that the injury arose from an accident which the utmost skill, foresight and diligence could prevent.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.—The following are the official figures of the appropriations by the late session of Congress for the purposes named. This is the first official list published, and may be relied on as correct. Others which have been published are untrustworthy. The total embraces the entire appropriations excepting those contained in private bills:

Military Academy	$314,869
Deficiencies	4,332,480
Consular Service	1,041,347
Pensions	30,000,000
Works of defence	11,311,508
River and harbors	3,945,900
Postoffice Department	36,196,860
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	13,949,259
Sundry civil expenses	13,437,684
Deficiencies	2,067,214
Army	29,321,367
Navy	19,250,290
Indian Department	6,383,550
Total	$156,604,419

A WAR OF FOGIES.—The Prussian-French war will be conducted by old fogies on both sides. The three most prominent French officers and Corps Commanders in the present war—McMahon, Bazaine, and Canrobert—are all over sixty years of age. The three leading commanders in the Prussian service beside the Crown Prince—Von Moltke, Manteuffel, and Von Roon—are all over sixty, and the first named is seventy years old. The King of Prussia is seventy three, and the Emperor of France sixty-two years of age. It is likely that some younger men will be heard of, on both sides, before the war is over.

THE report of the Superintendent of Immigration at New York shows an unprecedented decrease in the arrival of Germans at that port. There will in all probability be an immense stampede of emigrants from the seat of war. The spirit of the German is proverbially patriotic, and will not leave his fatherland in the time of need.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—Try the celebrated Patent Elastic Rubber-lined Collars, Saddles, and Pads. Warranted to prevent horses from galling and to heal up under work horses already galled, if properly fitted; and sore necks and backs are kept clean with water and castile soap, or no pay. For sale by J. W. Cress, Manufacturer's Agent, Gettysburg. sep10-tf

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby gives a Description of the Democracy of Delaware, with whom he is Associated—the beginning of the Organization of the White Man's Party of that State.

MARTON'S CORNERS, *Mapillion Hundred.*
In the State uv Delaware July 18 1870.

The people uv the State uv Delaware, or rather the Democrisy uv Delaware, come neerer to my idee uv wat Dimocrats ought to be than any I hev ever come across yit. The Kentuckian is good, but I hev seen Kentuckians who wuz restless and discontinted. I hev knowed uv Kentuckians who did take stock in railroads, who did now and then nail up the clap boards on their houses which hed become loose, and did wear shoes in summer. But no Dimocrat uv Delawer wuz ever knowed to do anything uv the kind. They are a intense religous people, with a faith in Providence wich I never saw surpassed. They bleeve that the same Providence wich brot em into this world will take keer uv em, and they let him do it with easinis and abandon wich to me is deliteful. The most satisfyin spectacle my eyes ever restid onto is the front porch uv Sapp's grocery at this present time. There they set, leanin back on them unwhittled chairs (no Delaware Dimocrat ever whittles,) with their feet onto the rail in front uv em, each with his head layin flatwise on the wall, and all fast asleep. All is still. The flies buzz peacefully about their noses, which ornaments them by their joocyness, but repel 'em by their red-hot brilliancy. Like every thing else about this section flies is an undecided lot. But ever and anon one fly, more hungry than his fellows, lites on the nose uv some slumberin patriarch; he bites; the Saint makes an exertion to brush him off and awakes. Awakin, he takes a drink which awakes the rest, who also takes a drink, after which they go to sleep agin. Sapp loves flies, and sez he's makin experiments for a livelier breed, a more darin and enterprisin fly which 'll keep 'em awake more uv the time.

Uv corse we hevn't got no railroads.—There waz one projected thro' this section but the citizens was horrified at the idea.

"Wat!" sed they, "shel we hev a screechin ingin to keep us from hevin our reglar afternoon and forenoon nap? Never!"

"But," sed the projectors, "it'll increase the valyoo uv your real estate."

"Reel WAT?" asked these innocents.

"Reel estate—land."

"Wat good wood that do us;" replied the sturdy yeomandry, "when nobody wants to sell? And they wood hev stomed the rail-road party, had it been a cool day so that the exertion of gettin the stones woodent hev worried em.

Bill Snapp wuz so pleased at the spirit they showed that all that day he kept the flies off uv them hisself which they did ez soon ez the railroad party wuz out uv site.

I notist one uv em a layin on the broad uv his back, the other day, a swallerin oysters wich a nigger boy wuz openin.

"Sammy," sez this youth's parent to him, the old man lying on his back the while, "Sammy, its a merciful arrangement that oysters aint got no legs aint it, Sammy?"

"I don't see that," sed Sammy, "ef they hed legs ther'd be more meat onto them."

"Yes, but my son," returned this ancient, "ef they hed legs and shood yose them ever so little we'd never git an oyster."

We are ez bissy ez we kin be arrangin for the campagne this fall. We hed a meetin at the county seet yesterday, reorganizin the party on a broader basis, so that the conservative Republikins who feel outraged that a naturally inferior race hez bin put onto a level with em kin co-operate with em. The meetin hold till late in the evenin, but it wuz intensely interestin throughout—indeed I may say that it was a trooly refreshin season. We adopted a platform embracing the follerin idees:

1. The emancipashun uv the nigger wuz an outrage agin wich we protest and wich we demand to be reversed before it is everlastingly too late.

2. The nigger iz an inferior bein, and does not possess the intelligence rekesit to a proper yoose uv the ballot.

3. The attempts uv the disturbin Radikels uv Delaware to abolishin the whippen post fill us with intense alarm, it bein a land-mark.

4. The clamor uv the disturbin Radikels uv Delaware for free skools is a blow at Demokrisy, and is jest ez alarmin ez their demand to do away with the whippen-post.

In the ensooing campagne the "White Man's Party" will bear onto their banners the following inscriptions: No nigger votin—The ballot in the hands uv the intelligent race—No free skools—The whippin post forever—The constootion ez it wuz, Delaware ez it is, forever."

I made the reguler skriptoral argyment, interdoosin Canaan, Hager and Onesymus, wich, however, didn't her much effect, ez none uv them hed heerd uv these individooals. I wuz disconserted somewhat when wun uv em askt me of Canaan wasn't one uv them cussid Radikels in Wilmington. Bill Sapp, however, got their attenshun, when he mentioned the fact to show their entire worthelessness ez citizens, that the entire nigger trade at his bar didn't amount to a hundred dollars a year, wich wuz less than any one uv the proud Caucasehen race expendid with him. Mordky Bender bore testimoney to the alarmin ignorance pervadin among em, wich totally unfits em to to the ballot, after wich I wuz rekested by the meetin to put the resolutions passed onto paper, ez the Sekretary