The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 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 Democrats of Adams county were in council last Monday, and the result of their deliberations will be found in our local columns. The main interest centered in the Legislative nomination, around which the combinations for the other offices circled. For weeks there has been an active canvass of the county by many of the candidates, attended, in some sections, with much bitterness of feeling. The struggle was resumed in Gettysburg on Monday with much obstinacy, as the ballotings will show.—Watson, Geiseman, Diehl and Donahue, led on the first ballot, but the prize was finally won by Mr. Herriter, of Highland, who started with moderate expectations, and was doubtless as much surprised at his success as were many others. That the Convention should have stumbled into the nomination of so unexceptionable a candidate, is an incident worthy of note. That such was not its purpose, is evidenced by the low figures with which he started, and the slowness with which he advanced. Mr. Herriter is partly indebted for his success to the bitterness of the contest between the other aspirants, who, in their anxiety to slaughter each other, gradually gravitated to him as a choice of evils. He was also largely aided by the combinations growing out of the contest for Commissioner. To leave the ground open for Nunemaker and Will, it was necessary that both Watson and Diehl should be killed off, Herriter being thereby strengthened. The friends of Watson and Diehl struggled hard to the last, but it was no go. The combination against them was too strong.

Of Mr. Herriter himself, we take pleasure in saying that he is a young gentleman of excellent character, and in every respect a decided improvement on the class of men the Democratic party in this county has been presenting as Legislative candidates for some years. A regular Democrat, his candidacy will make the contest one purely of principle.

Messrs. Diehl and Watson having been effectually disposed of, the track was clear for Messrs. Nunemaker and Will, and the contest sharp but quick. Lady's friends went over to Will on the second ballot and gave him the nomination.—Mr. Will is a decided partizan, and should he get into the Commissioner's office, the "ring" will have no difficulty to manipulate him at pleasure. We shall hereafter have something to say both as to the Commissioner and Director.

THE formal withdrawal of Mr. McSherry from the Congressional struggle turns out to be no withdrawal at all.—Either his letter to the *Compiler* was a blind, or he took a sober second thought and re-considered the matter. At all events, when the Convention on Monday last put him in nomination and resolved to allow him to name his own conferees, a paper was at once handed in with the names all "cut and dry."—The thing seemed to be understood. It is rumored that an alliance, offensive and defensive, is on foot between Adams, Franklin and Somerset, to choke off both Smith, of Fulton, and Meyers, of Bedford. Judge Kimmel having backed, Wm. McLellan, of Franklin, now wants the nomination. If McLellan can't make it, Franklin is to go for McSherry. Such is the report. But we don't believe that card will win.

JOHN REAL, a noted Democratic ward politician in New York, was hung on Saturday for the murder of a police officer two years ago. Great efforts were made for his pardon, after every available legal remedy had been exhausted. Gov. Hoffman, however, refused to interfere and Real was executed. He claimed to have killed the officer in self-defence, and the day before his death wrote a letter charging Hoffman's refusal to pardon him as due to the fact that he (Real) belonged to the anti-Tammary wing of the party and had refused to do the bidding of the leaders who have access to Hoffman's ear. Remonstrances several well known murderers who are at large, because of their services to Tammany. Real's funeral on Sunday was attended by over 5,000 persons, delegates from a number of political clubs being present.

THE Democratic Convention on Monday showed a remarkable liberality to the Republican townships. Whilst ignoring the heavy Democratic districts, they generously give the three most important candidates to districts casting Republican majorities. The Legislature goes to Highland, Director of the Poor to Huntington, and Jury Commissioner to Berwick Borough, while Democratic Franklin and Cumberland get the Commissioner and Auditor. This generosity is unusual. Union, Straban, Mountpleasant, Oxford, and Berwick township all put in claims, but all were turned out in the cold.

THE State debt, as well as the National, is becoming rapidly less under Republican rule. The Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund have just announced a further reduction, since November 30th, 1869, of $1,490,610.62.

MRS. Abraham Lincoln writes from Germany to James H. Orne, Esq., of Philadelphia, in grateful acknowledgment of the action of the American Congress in voting her pension of three thousand dollars a year.

THE war news from Europe is startling. The Prussians have the French already on the defensive, and Paris badly frightened. Louis Napoleon, having precipitated the War and marched his battalions to the Rhenish frontier with high-sounding proclamations of his purpose to curb the aggressive policy of Bismarck and King William, failed, either from incompetency or irresolution, to strike. Prussia was unprepared, but Louis Napoleon's unaccountable inaction gave time for needed preparation. Gen. Moltke is credited with saying that if France did not strike by the 21st of July, it would be too late. His prediction seems to be verified. The Prussians having massed immense bodies of troops on the Rhine, unexpectedly opened the offensive on Friday and Saturday and in several desperate battles broke the French lines, and won a series of bloody but decisive victories, which have demoralized the French and produced intense consternation at Paris. The Crown Prince commanding the left of the Prussian line, following up the capture of Wissembourg, attacked and overwhelmed the Prussian right under McMahon at Haguenau, driving him with immense loss back into the interior. At the same time Gen. Steinmetz, commanding the Prussian centre, attacked Frossard's corps, crushing it, retaking Saarbuck and forcing Frossard back to Metz. Prince Frederick Charles, cousin of the Crown Prince and Prussia's ablest commander, advanced with the right wing, occupying Forbach and Thionville, and at last accounts was threatening Metz. Strasbourg at the same time was invested by the Crown Prince. The details of these battles, as they come to hand, increase the importance of the victories and account for the demoralization of the French and the alarm at Paris. The route of the French was complete. The war has suddenly been transferred from Prussian to French soil. Paris, not knowing what is to come next, is alarmed for its safety.

Louis Napoleon is in a bad way. Paris holds him responsible for the military reverses and is clamorous for a change in commanders. The Prince Imperial has been sent home to his mother for safety, while Bazaine is sent to the front to take the general command of the French forces.

There has been no serious fighting since Saturday. Both sides are massing troops, and heavy fighting must take place within a few days, on the result of which will largely depend the question of Peace. The French are making desperate efforts to withstand the advance of the Prussians. If they succeed and drive back the Prussians, the war will be prolonged, as the Germans will fall back on the Rhine and fight desperately for the integrity of German soil. Should the French be again worsted in the impending battles, all will be up with Louis Napoleon. Revolution at Paris will be inevitable, and neutral powers will force Peace.

On Tuesday night, after a stormy session in the Corps Legislatif, the Ministry resigned. A new cabinet was formed, made up of the opposing factions, with Count Palikao at its head. Some of the deputies demanded the abdication of Napoleon and the appointment of a Dictator. A telegram from London announces the flight of the Prince Imperial. The French were falling back on Nancy, and the Prussians steadily advancing, with a great battle momentarily imminent.

THE Democratic National Campaign Committee, failing to find any flaw in the course of Congress or the policy of the Administration fit to be used as a campaign document, have resorted to the publication of the minority report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against General Howard, and are now engaged in circulating broadcast throughout the land this libel upon that Christian soldier and gentleman. A more disreputable document than this report, as the Philadelphia *Press* well remarks, was never printed; and the Democratic National Executive Committee by endorsing it in this manner and sending it out to their ignorant and illiterate constituents are only showing the depth of their own moral and political degradation. Gen. Howard was a gallant soldier, who fought the Rebellion and gave an arm to his country. He is, moreover, a Christian soldier, with heart and conscience. The Copperhead leaders will never forgive his hostility to treason. They *know* that these charges, originating in personal malignity and rebel hate, were thoroughly exploded by the Congressional investigation. But that matters not.—The rank and file are to be held to the support of the party, and hence this disreputable campaign document, which, among decent Democrats and all Republicans, should win for Gen. Howard warm sympathy and renewed confidence.

YORK county has a debt of $200,000 and a County Tax of 7 mills. There is a deep-seated feeling of indignation among the masses of the Democratic party over the mismanagement of the County finances, and an effort will be made this fall to displace the rings that have been ruling the County Boards, by a combination of the good men of both parties. In Adams county, with a population of one-third that of York, we have a Debt of $60,000 and a County Tax of 8 mills—one mill higher than in York. If York county needs reform, how about Adams?

IN ten election districts, in the city of New York, at the last election, the Democrats polled over *forty thousand* votes. The census just taken, shows that these same ten districts contain but *twenty-two thousand* inhabitants, men, women and children. This shows where the Democratic majorities come from in New York State.

THE North Carolina election, owing to dissensions in Republican ranks, has resulted in a "Conservative," alias Democratic, triumph. The Congressional delegation will stand, 5 Conservatives and 2 Republicans. The Conservatives will have a majority of 14 in the Senate and 30 in the House.

THE Franklin County Democrats have appointed Col. B. F. Winger, W. S. Stenger and John Orr Congressional Conferees, without instructions. The *Repository* says that Winger and Orr are understood to be for Meyers of Bedford, Stenger doubtful. How about McLellan?

THE Evangelical Christian Alliance Convention, which was to have been held in New York in September, has been postponed for one year, in consequence of the War in Europe, which will prevent the attendance of most of the distinguished European divines.

THE Republicans of the 3rd Ohio district have re-nominated Gen. Schenck for Congress, notwithstanding his letter of declination. A committee was appointed to urge his acceptance.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

GREAT PRUSSIAN VICTORIES.

THE CAPTURE OF WISSEMBOURG.

BATTLES ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

McMahon Routed by the Crown Prince.

GEN. FROSSARD ALSO DEFEATED.

8,000 FRENCH PRISONERS TAKEN.

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO FRANCE.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

McMAHON SURROUNDED AND CUT OFF.

Napoleon Acknowledges a Defeat.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

PARIS IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF CONVOKED.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Despatches from Prussian headquarters give the details of the capture on Thursday of Wissembourg, a fortified town of France, situated on the right bank of the Lauter, and on the Bavarian frontier, thirty-four miles northeast of Strasbourg. The Prussian army, under the command of the Crown Prince, stormed the fortifications, and after a severe engagement and heavy loss the French were driven from the field, and several hundred were taken prisoners.—Gen. Donay, commanding a Division of Marshal McMahon's Corps, was killed.—This movement of the Prussians, while apparently abandoning Saarbrucken, indicates a purpose to invade France on the right of the French lines.

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The following despatch has been received here from Niederotter, a small village on the Otter river near Wissembourg, dated at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening:

We have won a brilliant but bloody victory. The left wing was the attacking body, and consisted of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Corps, with the Second Bavarian. This force carried by assault, under the eyes of the Prince Royal, the Fortress of Wissembourg and the heights between Wissembourg and Geisburg.—Donay's Division, of Marshal McMahon's Corps, was splendidly defeated, being driven from its camp. General Donay himself was killed. Eight hundred prisoners were taken. The Prussian General Kirchbach was slightly wounded. The Royal Grenadiers and Fiftieth Regiment of the line suffered heavy losses.

FRENCH REPORTS.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon three regiments of Donay's division and a brigade of light cavalry were attacked at Wissembourg by a very considerable force of the enemy, which had been massed in the woods skirting Lauter river. Our troops resisted for several hours the attacks of the enemy and then retired to the summit of Pigeonnier, an eminence which commands the line of railroad to Bitsche. General Donay was killed. One piece of artillery, the horses having been killed and the carriage broken, fell into the hands of the Prussians.—Marshal McMahon is concentrating the forces under his command at this point.

HEAVY FIGHTING AND MORE PRUSSIAN VICTORIES.

Monday, Aug. 8.—Our news to-day from the seat of war is interesting and important, showing that the grand armies are at last in contact. The victorious Prussians followed up their capture of Wissembourg by an advance on the right and left of their line, and fought on Saturday two battles and won two victories. The left of their army under the Crown Prince, Frederick William, advanced from Wissembourg into French territory and met the division of General McMahon near Hagenau, a town in Alsace, twenty miles from the frontier. A battle commenced at mid-day and continued until dark, the French being routed and driven back in the direction of Bitsche, a French town thirty miles northeast of the battle ground. The Prussians captured four thousand prisoners, thirty cannons, two mitrailleurs and two standards. A despatch from the Emperor acknowledges this defeat, and states that McMahon has been isolated by the victorious army from communication with the other French forces. Napoleon ends his despatch announcing the French disaster with the statement that he in person will assume command in the centre.—The division of McMahon comprised the choicest troops of the French army, mainly those who had seen service in Algeria, and their commander had a high renown as a soldier, won by his share in the victory at Magneta in the Italian war. Both armies suffered great losses.

While the attack was being made on McMahon at the right of the French army, their left, under General Frossard, was also defeated between Saarbruck and Sierck by the centre of the Prussian army. At this point also the victors advanced into French territory, first re-capturing Saarbruck, and then, according to one report, marching on and holding the French towns of Sierck and Thionville, situate on the Moselle, and distant respectively two and twelve miles from the border. These particulars are substantiated in despatches from King William and the Emperor, all going to show the importance and completeness of the German success. There was the most intense excitement and consternation in Paris upon the publication of the Emperor's news of disaster. A proclamation from the Empress and Ministry was issued calling upon the patriotism of the people to sustain the war, declaring the city in a state of siege, and convoking the Corps Legislatif on Thursday. The Emperor conveys the impression that he will immediately renew the contest and endeavor to gain back his lost ground.

The despatches show that the forward movement of the Prussian army has been at two points sixty miles apart. A despatch from Paris states that another division has crossed the Rhine at Baale, at the extreme southwestern corner of Prussia, into France. If this be correct, it shows that the advance embraces the entire German army, and that King William is carrying on a bold and aggressive movement into the interior of France.

FRENCH OFFICERS KILLED.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—In the battle of Saturday ner Reischoffen McMahon's Chief-of-Staff, General Colson, was shot by the Marshal's side. Gen. Roonet is among the missing. Our artillery suffered heavily.—Marshal McMahon is now in communication with General Failly. Metz is preparing for a vigorous defence.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—General Steinmetz telegraphs the following particulars of the contest between Gen. Von Goeben and the French forces under Gen. Frossard. The fight opened on our side by the Fourteenth Division, which was subsequently reinforced by artillery and cavalry. A fierce and bloody struggle raged along the line between Saarbruck and Forbach, lasting until night. The heights of Spiechelen were carried at the point of the bayonet and the enemy thrown back on Forbach. Meanwhile our Fifteenth Division had advanced upon Vockingen, taken Rassel and reached Forbach, and night fell when the broken divisions of the French army were being driven upon that point. Here the baggage and camp equipage of two divisions and many prisoners were taken.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Forbach is among the strategic points gained by the Prussians in Saturday's battle and now held by their forces.

THE TRIAL SEVERE.

Napoleon telegraphs to Paris that the soldiers are full of courage, coolness and confidence, but the trial is severe, and will require great sacrifices and efforts of patriotism to meet it.

THE EXCITEMENT AT PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The agitation here is very great, and the cry to arms universal. The Empress is at the Tuileries and will receive the Deputies there to-night. The Prince Imperial is now in Paris.

The Chambers will re-assemble immediately.

The Garde Mobile is to join the regular army, and the fortifications of Paris are to be armed and defended by thirty thousand men and the Paris Nationale Garde, one hundred thousand strong. A levy *en masse* is looked for.

The *Temps* this evening announces that Marshal Bazaine has been appointed Commander-in-Chief and General Troche Major General of the army. General Leboeuf retires.

LONDON, Aug. 8—4 P. M.—It is said privately that the Emperor is ill at Chalons, and that his Doctors, Nelaton and Ricord, are gone to attend him.

It is said that Napoleon's attack is a return of his old disease, provoked by equestrianism.

The young Prince Imperial has been sent back to Paris, to be out of danger.

STRASBOURG INVESTED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A despatch from Carlsrhue dated to-day states that Strasbourg is surrounded by an army of 60,000 Prussian troops, mostly from from South Germany. The city must surrender as the garrison is composed of only 7,000 soldiers.

An advance of the Prussian right from Saar Lous and Treves has commenced.—It is supposed that the Prince Frederick Charles is in command.

PRUSSIANS BEFORE METZ.

METZ, Aug. 9—3.30 P. M.—The enemy is in large masses concentrated in front of Metz. Marshal Bazaine has the direction of the operations. The corps of General Frossard has retired in good order on Metz.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

LONDON, Aug. 9—3.30 P. M.—The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* telegraphs that Italy and Austria each send 100,000 men to the aid of France.

THE EMPIRE ON THE VERGE OF DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has assurances from private sources in Paris that the Empire is on the verge of a collapse. The Empire is dead, and the Parisians are receiving arms, and they are all Republicans at heart. The establishment of a Provisional Government is already talked of. The Orleanists, through General Changarnier and Trochu, are in the ascendant, and eminent Imperialists are leaving France.

THE EMPEROR'S MISMANAGEMENT.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Edmund About writes from the field, bitterly condemning the Emperor's mismanagement. He says:—Having declared war, he let the Prussians begin it. It is true that neither party was ready, yet the French lost twenty days in useless marching and countermarching.—They were surprised at Wissembourg by an enemy whom there were no videttes to watch, no skirmishers to meet and no settled plan to repel.

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Ministers have addressed the following proclamation to the Parisians:

"Our army is concentrated. A new effort has imparted to it fresh hope and confidence, but agitation here will lessen the moral force of the army and act against it. Paris rising, the French army will be between two fires. We prepare for the defence of Paris, and the Deputies will cooperate with us. Let all good citizens help to prevent disorder. Those who wish will have arms furnished them; and will be sent to the front at once.

THE MINISTRY CENSURED.

The Ministry and Eugenia are powerless in Paris. The people assemble in large masses, are defiant of martial law, and demand a change of officers. A resolution of censure on the Ministry was carried in the Corps Legislatif this evening by a large majority.

On the streets frequent cries of "Vive la France," "Vive la Changarnier," &c., are heard, but an ominous silence prevails as to Louis Napoleon and Eugenia. The National Guard attempted to disperse the crowds, but were met with the taunt, "To the frontier!" "To the frontier!"

GREAT OVATION TO KING WILLIAM.

BERLIN, August 9.—The King of Prussia on passing through Neastadt yesterday, received a great ovation. The streets and roads were filled with joyful people, who waved flags, covered the King with flowers, and cheered wildly. Bismarck, Roon, and others, addressed the people, and thanked them for the king.

The losses of the French in the battle of Woerth on Saturday were 5,000 dead, wounded and missing, and 6,000 prisoners total, 11,000. McMahon's baggage, many cannon, and two long railway trains with stores and munitions of war were captured. The Prussian cavalry in their pursuit bagged thousands of stragglers who had thrown away their arms.

The total Prussian loss was 8,500 dead, wounded, and missing.

THE LATEST

FLIGHT OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

ABDICATION OF NAPOLEON DEMANDED.

FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET.

THE PRUSSIANS STILL ADVANCING.

As we go to press (Thursday afternoon) telegrams from Europe represent the sittings of the French Corps Legislatif on Tuesday night to have been stormy and turbulent, some of the deputies exchanging blows. After the resignation of the Ollivier Ministry, Kerstry, one of the Radical deputies in the Corps Legislatif, demanded the deposition of the Emperor. Shortly afterward the members abandoned the hall. In the streets wild confusion reigned during the night. The populace collected in immense crowds, and repeated charges by the police and the National Guard failed to drive the people off. An attack was made on the residence of Gravier Cassagnac, the father of Paul Cassagnac, the editor of the Imperialist *Le Pays*, and he was compelled to fly for shelter to the house of his son.

Following this we have the startling announcement that the Prince Imperial has arrived in London and brings with him the jewels of the Empress and also the valuable Brunswick collection. The fact of the flight of the Prince Imperial has been kept a secret from the people of Paris.

The new French Ministry was formed on Wednesday, and consists of the Count Palikao, De La Tour, D'Auvergne, Chevreau, Grandperret, De Genouilly, Magne, David, Braine, Duvernois and Billaut. It appears to be an inharmonious mixture of Imperialists, Legitimists and members of the Conservative or Left Centre party. Paris despatches say that it was well received. There were great throngs in the streets of the city during the day and night, which were dispersed by the police.

McMahon has rallied the bulk of his army, and is falling back to join the French right wing at Nancy. The second line of the Prussians is moving to the front, and reserves are supporting them. It has been raining heavily since Tuesday, and movements were impeded thereby.

The Prussians, as they advance, discover that the losses of the French in the recent battles must have been frightful, exceeding even the most extravagant estimates. Frossard's corps was dispersed. The entire camp of one division and many magazines were captured. Prisoners by thousands were taken, and the number is hourly increasing. The French losses must have been immense.

La Liberte says all the members of the Staff of General McMahon were either killed or wounded in the battle of Froshweiller.

THE OPPOSING COMMANDERS.—The Prussians seem to be proving the truth again of what was exemplified in our war—that young men are the best Generals. Prince Frederick William, "Our Fritz," who administered to the veteran MacMahon such a whipping on Saturday, is but thirty-nine years of age. His cousin, Frederick Charles, who commands the right of the army, is forty-three, and is believed by many authorities to be the best military strategist in the world. The remainder of the Prussian commanders are generally well advanced in years, Von Bittenfield and Von Steinmetz, the latter of whom won the victory at Saarbrucken, having each marched into Paris with the victorious allies in 1815. The French have not a young man in a prominent position, if we except Trochu, recently made Major General of the army. The *Army and Navy Journal* two weeks ago predicted that he would win the laurels of the war, and he now has an opportunity to show his ability in releasing the French army from its disastrous position.

GENERAL NEWS.

PRESIDENT GRANT left Long Branch on Monday for St. Louis.

At Philadelphia there were several deaths from yellow fever during last week.

A NUMBER of French Protestants, resident in New York city, held a meeting on Monday and adopted resolutions expressive of their opposition to the war.

The murderer of Mr. Nathan, at New York last week, is still at large. Several arrests have been made, but the suspected parties have all been released.

The election in Utah has resulted in the choice of General Maxwell, the anti-Mormon candidate, as the delegate to Congress.

THE negroes polled a very heavy vote in Kentucky, and cast it solid for the Republican candidates. Not a single difficulty between the whites and blacks occurred at the polls.

THE Democratic party, almost everywhere, are giving the Germans the cold shoulder, and sympathising with Napoleon to please the Irish. The Germans should remember this.

Two scoundrels in Philadelphia who outraged a young lady in that city a few weeks since have each been sentenced to, thirty-two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $3000.

THE REV. DR. NEWMAN, of Washington, on Sunday afternoon preached three hours and a half in the Methodist church at Salt Lake city, to a very large and attentive audience.

Ex-Gov. Bigler has forsaken politics for religion. A few days ago, at the Presbyterian Synod at Bellfonte, he announced that he had retired from public and political life, and bore strong testimony to the value of religion as compared with the uncertainties and excitements of politics.

ON Saturday night a train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was thrown from the track near White Sulphur Springs and a horrible result followed. Ten persons were instantly killed and over twenty wounded, many severely.

WILLIAM H. Hanna, a prominent lawyer at Bloomington, Ill., was instantly killed on Friday night by a stroke of lightning while in bed. His wife, lying by his side, was seriously stunned, but recovered, to find her husband dead.

THE acting French Consul in Richmond has had so many applications from ex-Confederates who desire to enter the French army that he has been compelled to announce through the public press that he has no authority to accept their propositions.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—IMMENSE SALES OF LAND.—The aggregate sales of Union Pacific Railroad lands for the year ending July 26th, 1870, was $945,531; average price, $4.60 per acre. On July 29th, the receipts for sales of land were upwards of $20,000 for that day.

The extreme Northeast and West are suffering from a long-continued drought. The intense heat of the past month and the absence of rain have caused a thorough parching of vegetation, and the crops of both sections will consequently be light.

THE Democrats of the Eight Congressional District of Indiana have nominated for the House of Representatives a gentleman who was dismissed from the service by General Thomas, because he had been "obtaining money under false pretences," and had "twice absconded to avoid a trial."

PRESIDENT Grant and Commissioner Parker have been corresponding with the different religious denominations with a view to secure the services of missionaries among them for the Indian territories. New agents will be appointed at some points, solely with regard to their sympathy with the friendly policy towards the Indians.

THE mitrailleur, the terrible destructive arm of the French, turns out to nothing more than the "coffee-mill gun," worked by a crank, which was offered to our Government during the rebellion, but rejected by the War Department on account of some important flaw never fully explained. For five years the patient persistent ingenuity of the best mechanics of France has been directed to its improvement. The result is that the arm has developed into the most accurate and destructive weapon of modern warfare.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The effect of the colored vote is shown in the returns from such counties of Kentucky as have reached us. Jefferson county, the great Democratic stronghold, containing Louisville, gives a Democratic majority of 4,900. Last year it gave 9,571 for Seymour, Grant polling but 1,481 votes. The Republican vote cast at the late election exceeds 7,000. Fayette county gives 50 Democratic; last year it gave 1,450. The returns from the other counties are similiar to these, and indicate that the Democratic majority in the State has been cut down fully three-fourths.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—The new census makes the population of Westminster 2,807.—Grasshoppers are said to be so numerous in Carroll county, that it is "almost impossible to cut grass that had been left for seed." They have also attacked the corn fields.

CUMBERLAND.—The Methodist Camp-meeting at Oakland was largely attended.—The barn of John Orris, two miles west of Blosserville, was struck by lightning on the 27th ult., and burned with the crope.—Catharine Sellers, of Carlisle, aged 73 years, on Saturday morning fell in her yard and instantly expired, from apoplexy.—The postoffice at Mechanicsburg has been designated as a money order office.

FRANKLIN.—The Franklin County Agricultural Society will hold their Fair on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of October next.—On Tuesday night of last week, a dark brown horse was stolen from the field of Mr. Aaron Funk near Waynesboro'.—On Friday of last week, George Lightner, employed in Stouffer's Paper Mill, whilst in the act of drawing a plug from a steam tub, was badly scalded. He died on Saturday morning from injuries received.—The Democratic County Convention has nominated the following ticket: *Assembly*, George W. Skinner, Chambersburg; *Commissioner*, Samuel M. Worley, Chambersburg; *Director of the Poor*, Peter McFerren, Guilford; *Jury Commissioner*, Elias Patton, Peters; *Auditor*, John A. Sellers, St. Thomas.—On Sunday the 31st ult., as Daniel Fahrney, of Waynesboro', was driving his family to church, the horses took fright and upset the carriage, throwing out his wife, a Miss Haller, and a Miss Randall, of Baltimore. The latter had her nose and cheek bones mashed, and lies in a critical condition.

FREDERICK.—Erasmus F. Garrot, a wealthy and respected citizen of Burkettsville, committed suicide on the 3d inst., by shooting himself during the temporary absence of his family. He was found sitting upright in his office chair, with the entire top of his head blown off, and his brains and fragments of his skull strewed over the floor. In his right hand was a slendor stick four feet in length, with a prong at the end with which the trigger was touched off. In the left hand was the gun barrel, still pointing toward the mangled head and face. The left foot was resting carefully on the right, all of which proves that not a muscle moved after the fatal shot was fired, and that death was instantaneous.

YORK.—Miss Ruth, of Hanover, who was badly burned some weeks ago, by the explosion of a can of kerosine oil, while kindling a fire, died of her injuries on the 3d inst.—The Borough limits of Hanover have been extended, on the north and east, which will add about 600 to the population of the town.—John A. Reese, of Hanover, on the night of the 3d inst., tripped on the side-walk and fell, dislocating his shoulder.—Simon J. Diller, of Hanover, last week lost a pacing horse, by death, valued at $1000.—A bull and two cows, on the farm of Wm. H. Snyser, West Manchester township, were killed by lightning on the 28th ult.—On the same day, two organ grinders, caught in the storm, had taken shelter under a tree in Adam Snyser's orchard. The lightning struck the tree, killing one of the men, and injuring the other so badly that it was thought he would not recover. Two hand-organs and a monkey were also injured.—On Saturday, a daughter of John Wise, of Dover township, aged 15 years, died of lock-jaw, from a splinter in the foot several days before.

AN HONEST ADMINISTRATION.

Repeal of $50,000,000 of Taxes—Why it Was Done.

On the 18th instant, at Terra Haute, Indiana, Senator Morton delivered one of his powerful speeches, the most of which was devoted to general issues. Touching the subject of honesty and economy in the administration of the government, the Senator said:

Now, the question may present itself to your mind, how is it that we have been able to repeal eighty millions of taxes?—You have had a Republican Congress all the time; why could you not do it before? I will tell you. We have had a Republican Congress, but not a Republican Administration until the last sixteen months. The last three and a half years of President Johnson's Administration was as thoroughly Democratic as was that of James Buchanan or Franklin Pierce. I want to tell you how we are able at this time to repeal eighty millions of taxes and still have surplus money coming into the Treasury. First, by economy—by reducing the expenses of the Government, and we reduced them, as compared with President Johnson's Administration, over fifty millions of dollars. They have been curtailed here, and curtailed there, and in the other place, and the expenses of government have been greatly reduced. Then we have gained a large amount in another way—by the honest collections of the revenue. I wish to show you a statement I obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury only three or four days ago. I saw Mr. Boutwell the day I started from Washington and asked him to send me a statement over his own signature as to the amount of gain by the honest collection of the revenue since General Grant came into power. Here it is, and I shall read it to you:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1870.

Hon. O. P. Morton:

In reply to your verbal inquiry, I have the honor to state that there has been an increase of thirty-two millions six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in the internal revenue receipts during the first sixteen months of President Grant's administration, as compared with the last sixteen months of President Johnson's administration.

There you have it. On the same rate of taxation—even with less, because under Johnson's administration the tax on whisky was two dollars per gallon, while it is now fifty cents per gallon, we have an increase of more than thirty-two millions in the receipts of internal revenue in sixteen months. Mr. Boutwell goes on:

"And an increase of nineteen millions four hundred sixty thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars in custom duties for the period and upon the same comparison, making an aggregate of fifty-one millions four hundred and eight thousand six hundred and ninety dollars."

Just resulting from an honest administration! When you add this to what we have gained in the way of economy by reducing the expenditures, you will understand how we are able to reduce taxation eighty millions of dollars by one single blow.

To this wonderful showing of Senator Morton we may add that, during the sixteen months of President Grant's administration, $146,000,000 of the public debt has been paid.

THE Augusta *Constitutionalist* is informed by a gentleman who has recently returned to Georgia from a Northern tour, that General Frank Blair bitterly regrets having fought against the South during the war, and would give his right arm if he could only recall the past. General Blair belongs to that wing of the Democracy which believes in keeping up the struggle between the North and South on reconstruction and the negro—believing them to be "live issues"—and dissents from the policy of acceptance recently put forward by the New York *World* and Chicago *Times*. These stories may or may not be true—probably they are a little of both.

Special Notices.

TO STOREKEEPERS GENERALLY.

We would be pleased to mail regularly our monthly wholesale price list to any storekeeper who does not receive them, and who may give us his address. These lists will give OUR Wholesale Prices of most of the goods we offer. We correct and publish them at the first of every month. We invite a comparison of our prices with City quotations.

The secret of success lies in buying small—buying often—keeping good goods—keeping up variety, and carrying less stock. Try it.

WILLIAM BLAIR & SON,
"South End," Carlisle Pa.

Aug. 12, 1870.

PREPARE FOR THE CHOLERA.

With the "heated term" comes the danger of the rightful pestilence—Cholera and kindred diseases. What untold and indescribable misery has been visited upon thousands annually by these awful complaints. But every one ought to be made aware that a specific for this class of diseases, as well as a certain preventive, is the celebrated MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. It will positively fortify the system against the attacks of Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Chills, Painters' Cholic, &c. D. H. Bissell, M. D., Physician-in-chief of the U. S. Hospital Ship, "Falcon," highly recommends it for Cholera, and has used it with marvellous success in such cases. It acts like an angel of mercy in every instance. Sold by all druggists and dealers.—Price one dollar per bottle. [Aug. 5.-1m

A TREATISE ON THE HAIR

SENT FREE BY MAIL BY THE PROPRIETORS OF

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,

Which is the best article ever known to

RESTORE GRAY HAIR

TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.

It will prevent the Hair from falling out.

Makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin!

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

For sale by all druggists. [Aug. 5.—1m

☞DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear, (his specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 805 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. [March 18, 1870.—1y

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS.

For Store Fronts, Asylums, &c.; Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards; Brass and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Sparks Arresters, Mandessne Wires for Windows, &c.; Paper makers' Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Every information by addressing the manufacturers. M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

Feb. 11, 1870.—1y

TO THE LADIES!

There can be nothing that will please the ladies better than a good article, which must be in every family for every day's use. Such an article is KEYES' GENUINE AMERICAN TALLOW SOAP, recommended for the following purposes: *For General Household Use. For the Toilet. For the Laundry. For Chapped Hands, &c.* Sold by all Grocers and Store-keepers everywhere.

NATHAN FRICK, Sole Agent, No. 319 North Front street, Philadelphia. [Feb. 11, 1870.—6m

Legal Notices.

LICENSE.

The following application to keep a Restaurant, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 3d MONDAY of AUGUST, 1870.

Samuel G. Lawrence, Mountpleasant township.

July 29, 1870.—tc H. G. WOLF, Clerk.

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of ANNA ROSAN FRANK, deceased late of Reading township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Hamilton township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

July 29.—6t WM. M. SMITH, Adm'r.

NOTICE.—The second account of ANDREW LOHR, Committee of Henry Lahr, (a lunatic), has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and will be presented to said Court on *the third Monday of August* next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB MELHORN, Pro'y.

July 15, 1870.—4t

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN LADY, deceased, late of Menallen township, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL HERBST, *Adm'r.*

July 8.—6t Gettysburg, Pa.

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the following Estate Accounts hereafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

54. The first and final account of W. F. Crouse Guardian of Lydia A. Shorney, late of the minor children of John Mehring, dec'd.

55. The first and final account of W. Ross White, Administrator of Samuel Cobean, late of Hamiltonban township, deceased.

56. The first and final account of Michael McSherry, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Hugh McSherry, late of Hamilton township, dece