The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 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.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS,
HON. JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford.

ASSEMBLY,
COL. EPHRAIM MYERS, of Littlestown.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH BAILEY, of Cumberland twp.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. WATSON BARR, of Mountjoy twp.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN D. BECKER, of York Springs.

COUNTY AUDITOR,
G. WASHINGTON LOTT, of Highland twp.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The STAR & SENTINEL will be furnished during the campaign for 25 cents, Clubs will be furnished at the rate of 5 copies for $1—cash in all cases to accompany the order.

WHILE the Copperhead Press is making a good deal of noise about the large national debt and the heavy burdens of the tax-payers, it is well to remember that every dollar of this debt is a Democratic legacy to the country, the result of a War waged against the Government by Democratic Traitors. When the Rebellion was inaugurated every Department of the National Government—legislative and executive—was Democratic. Every Southern State that supported the Rebellion was under Democratic administration, and during the War Democratic presses and Democratic leaders gave active aid and comfort to armed Rebels, prolonging the war and necessitating increased sacrifices in men and money. The National Debt is therefore essentially a Democratic debt, the result of Democratic misrule, disloyalty and treason, and whatever of burden there may be to the tax-payer, it must be charged up against the Democratic party.

Another thing, it is well to remember—that with the rigid economy introduced into the National administration under Republican rule, not only is the National Debt being steadily diminished, but the burdens of tax-payers are also being largely lightened. A Republican Congress has made a reduction of more than Two Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars in internal taxation and custom duties. The aggregate reduction, as shown by the official statement of the Treasury Department, is $254,848,827, divided as follows: By the act of July 16, 1866, $65,000,000; by act of March 2, 1867, $40,000,000; by act of February 3, 1868, $23,000,000; by act of March 31, and July 20, 1868, $48,000,000; by act of July 14, 1870, $55,212,000—total reduction in internal taxation $231,212,000.—The estimated decrease of duties on imports by the act of July 14, 1870, is $23,636,827—making the total reduction in internal taxation and custom duties, $254,848,827.

Let every intelligent voter bear these facts in mind—compare them with the results of Democratic rule, wherever that party is in power—and then determine whether it would be safe to trust these blatant place-seekers with the control of the Government.

THE Democratic Congressional Conference met at McConnellsburg on the 24th ult., and nominated B. F. Meyers of Bedford for Congress. Adams voted for McSherry, Fulton for Smith, Franklin, Bedford and Somerset for Meyers. For some time the nomination of Mr. Meyers has been regarded a foregone conclusion. Mr. McSherry's friends were kept under the impression that he stood some chance, but sharp politicians knew it was all bosh. Mr. Meyers is an old politician, and an adept at managing political wires. Although he has successfully manipulated the Democratic Conferees, he will find more trouble to manipulate the voters of the district. If the Democracy are satisfied with the nomination, the Republicans surely should be. If ever the opposition had the ghost of a chance to beat Mr. Cessna, they have utterly thrown it away, by putting up Mr. Meyers as his opponent. If the five counties had been thoroughly explored, we doubt if a more pronounced, ultra, vindictive Democrat could have been scared up—one with a more obnoxious political record, in all respects. A sympathizer with the South during the Rebellion, an avowed Free-trader, he cannot expect to command a single Republican vote, and ought to have difficulty in polling the vote of his own party. Mr. Meyers is editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, and also of the Harrisburg *Patriot*. No two Democratic papers in the State were more outspoken in their opposition to the War for the suppression of the Rebellion—more vindictive in their denunciations of the chieftains who led our armies to victory—more malevolent in their attacks on President Lincoln—or more persistent in their hostility to the entire policy of the Republican party. Mr. Meyers' nomination at once consolidates the Republican ranks, and ensures the triumphant re-election of Hon. John Cessna.

THE "Brick Pomeroy" branch of the Democracy have a man after their own heart in their candidate in this district for Congress—B. F. MEYERS, of the Bedford *Gazette*. He is emphatically a "red-hot"—and not a recent one, either. He "proved his faith by his works," long ago.

In 1863, in his newspaper, he advised the Bedford county Democracy to shoot the enrolling officers who were preparing to conscript them to fight in the "unconstitutional" war for the Union!—We believe some took his advice, and were only saved from committing murder by missing their intended victims.

In 1865, he had soft words only for BOOTH, and indirectly justified the assassination of LINCOLN, by denouncing LINCOLN as a tyrant who deserved his fate, and by comparing his murder with historical characters who are remembered with a feeling akin to admiration.

There is no mistaking MEYERS's politics. All admirers of assassination as a political agent, should vote for him.

GOV. GEARY has issued a proclamation notifying County Commissioners, Sheriffs, Assessors, and other State Officers that it is their duty to see that the Fifteenth Amendment shall be enforced at the approaching State election. County Commissioners are enjoined to instruct the several Assessors and Registers of voters to obey and conform to the requirements of said Constitutional Amendment and laws; and the Sheriffs are instructed to publish it in their election proclamation.

MEYERS's principles are precisely those of the Southern Ku-Klux.

THE tax-payers of one of the Democratic counties of lower Maryland, (Queen Anne,) are groaning grievously over an increase in the County Taxes.—But the increase is small, compared with that of the County Tax of this county, this year, and does not yet reach our figure—eight mills in the dollar.

We believe, however, our County Tax is the highest in Pennsylvania—thanks to the "Democratic" mismanagement which has brought utter confusion into our County Accounts, and thereby offered inducement to every sort of irregularity. How long will the people endure such incompetency and recklessness?

SALE OF THE GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.

In accordance with the Decree of the Supreme Court, foreclosing the Mortgage, Mr. Swope, the Trustee, advertises the sale of the Gettysburg Railroad, to take place at the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, on Thursday, October 13. The advertisement will be found in to-day's paper.

As there seems to be no probability of the resident Bondholders forming any combination to purchase the road, we take it for granted that it will pass into new hands, possibly the Pennsylvania Central or the Reading Railroad Company.

In the franchises of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, holding the right of way from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, the road has a value over and above the bed, rolling stock, &c. The revenues of the line from Gettysburg to Hanover now pay all working expenses and six per cent. on the full amount of the Mortgage Bonds. Were the link from New Oxford to York or Columbia completed, and the road extended to the Baltimore and Ohio road, the local traffic would be largely increased, besides opening up an immense trade, in connection with the Cumberland coal region and the lines of railway pushing Southwest through the Shenadoah Valley. As a through line from Philadelphia or New York to the Southwest, the route via Gettysburg to Hagerstown, is from 30 to 40 miles shorter than by the Cumberland Valley Road.

By legislative enactments the bed of the old "tape-worm," in the construction of which the State expended over half a million of dollars, was transferred to the Gettysburg Railroad Company, and will pass to the purchasers, with the franchises, including the right to tap the Baltimore and Ohio road.

We have no information as to the purposes of either the Pennsylvania Central or Reading Companies. Into whosever hands the road passes, we hope that it will be extended.

WE have heretofore adverted to the strong sympathy for the French, in the Franco-Prussian war, manifested by the Democratic Press. The New York *World*, the leading Democratic organ in the east, has all along boldly defended the desperate usurper who rules France, by reason of whose personal ambition the fairest fields of Europe are today drenched in blood, and thousands of precious lives are being sacrificed in the most causeless and wicked war of modern times. The Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic organ of the west, vies with the *World* in earnest defence of Napoleon and malignant denunciation of the Germans. In a recent article on the subject, the *Times*, referring to the meetings called to express sympathy with Prussia, gives the Germans the following compliment:

It may be added that these German meetings to express sympathy for the Prussians are exhibitions of very cheap patriotism—worthy, however, of descendants of the hireling Hessians who fought against American Independence in 1776.

Our Teutonic friends will no doubt appreciate this highly complimentary notice, and the general hostility of the Democratic press to the "father-land."

We have intimated that this singular sympathy for the reckless French despot was mainly due to the aid and comfort he sought to render to the Rebellion, while Germany declared for our Government, buying our Bonds when European bankers wouldn't touch them, and otherwise giving substantial tokens of sympathy. So they understand it down South. Last week at the Alleghany Springs, Virginia, where Rebel sympathizers are went to congregate, a vote was taken to test the feeling of the visitors. The vote stood two to one in favor of France, Generals Beauregard and Hardee voting on the side of France.

THE Democracy of the York, Cumberland and Perry Congressional district are in sore trouble. The candidate was conceded to Cumberland, and York and Perry instructed for Haldeman, the present member. Haldeman, however, failed to carry his own county, being beaten by Bratton, of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, and the latter demands the nomination on the ground that York and Perry have no right to dictate whom the Democracy of Cumberland should present as their candidate. Haldeman, however, can't see it in that light, and having the cards in his own hands insists on playing them. On Thursday last, the Conferees of the three counties met at Bridgeport. Bratton, finding Haldeman determined to carry out his programme, refused to allow his Conferees to enter the conference; wherefore the Conferees of York and Perry proceeded formally to declare Haldeman the candidate of the party—Bratton protesting and announcing his determination not to abide the action of the conference. Where it will all end, is hard to tell. If Bratton has grit enough to show fight, there will be two Democratic candidates. In any contingency a strong Republican candidate, taking advantage of this bitter Democratic feud, might possibly redeem the district.

THE following section of the Act of Congress, approved July 15, 1870, may be of interest to those who served in the War for the suppression of the Rebellion. We find it among the official acts published by authority of law:

Section 25. *And be it further enacted*, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, and every seaman, marine and officer, or other person, who was served in the navy of the United States, or marine corps or revenue marine, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, shall, on payment of the fee or commission to any register or receiver of any land office required by law, be entitled to enter one quarter section of land, not mineral, of the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of any one of the railroads or other public works in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor under and by virtue of the provisions of the act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the acts amendatory thereof, and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed; and all the provisions of said acts, except as herein modified, shall extend and be applicable to entries under this act, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry this section into effect, and determine all facts necessary therefor.

FALL ELECTIONS, AND WHEN THEY OCCUR.—The following is a list of the fall elections and the date on which they occur:

California	September 6
Maine	September 12
Vermont	September 6
Florida	October 3
Indiana	October 3
Iowa	October 11
Mississippi	October 3
Ohio	October 11
Pennsylvania	October 11
West Virginia	October 27
Delaware	November 1
Illinois	November 1
Kansas	November 1
Louisiana	November 1
Maryland	November 8
Massachusetts	November 8
Michigan	November 8
Minnesota	November 1
Missouri	November 1
New Jersey	November 8
New York	November 8
South Carolina	November 7
Wisconsin	November 8

GERMAN TROOPS IN THE FIELD.—The correspondence of Berlin enumerates the German troops now in the field as follows: Confederation of the North—Infantry, 550,000; cavalry, 53,000; artillery, 1,200 guns: infantry recruits 188,000; cavalry 18,000; artillery 334; landwehr infantry 205,000, cavalry 10,000—total for the Confederation of the North, 994,000 men, 1,680 pieces of artillery and 193,000 horses. Adding to these the troops of Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden, there is a force of 1,124,000.

VICE Admiral Porter has been appointed Admiral in the United States Navy, to fill the vacancy occurred by the death of the lamented Farragut. Admiral Porter's commission bears date of the 20th ult.—His services are too familiar to our readers to need recital.

REAR Admiral Goldsborough, it is believed, will receive the appointment of Vice Admiral, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Admiral Porter.

DURING the last five years the reduction of taxation, in accordance with the acts of Congress, amounts to $351,848,827, and yet it is a standing but now a threadbare complaint of Democratic journals and speakers that the Republican party never seeks to ameliorate the burden of taxation on the people. This one fact is a sufficient contradiction.

THE Berks county Democracy have renominated J. Lawrence Getz for Congress.

WE see it stated that the Hon. John Allison, Register of the U. S. Treasury, will assist in the campaign in Pennsylvania this fall, and will speak in Franklin and Adams counties. Mr. Allison's thorough acquaintance with the condition of the national finances and the measures of the Administration for the reduction of our public debt will make his speeches of sterling worth to the party. Mr. Allison's appointments for Adams county will be announced in due time.

THE Democratic Conferees of this Congressional District have rendered the Republicans a marked favor, in the nomination of B. F. Meyers. Prominent Democrats already concede the election of Mr. Cessna.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, August 18.

THE NEW AMERICAN STEEL.

The fertile, thrifty, wealthy old county of York, Pennsylvania, lies across the Susquehanna from Lancaster, and is watered by the Codorus, Conewago, and other tributaries of that broad-bosomed river. The rich valley of the Codorus and its tributaries is largely underlaid by a deposit of the favorite iron ore known as Brown Hematite, which, though but little iron has been smelted in this unprogressive county, is largely mined and sent away to mix with other and generally poorer ores—immense quantities of it being daily sent to the great works of David Thomas and others in the distant valley of the Lehigh.

From this valley there rises, in the township of North Codorus, a range of rounded, sloping hills, which have been long known to contain and in good part consist of a peculiar micacious ore; but little success and no profit has attended its conversion into iron, since it yields from 30 to 35 per cent. of metal, and this of poor quality. At length, it was ascertained—more by luck, we believe, that by scientific induction—that this unpromising ore, being mixed with middling pig iron in an ordinary reverberatory furnace at the rate of one to six, would produce, by the ordinary puddling process, a pure steel of admirable quality and remarkably uniform in character.

We visited on Monday the range of hills in question—estimated to contain seventeen millions of tons of unripe ore—and looked into a dozen different shafts or drifts which have been sunk or run into the hill nearest Hanover Junction on the Northern Central railroad (distant two miles). The branch road to Gettysburg runs at the southern base of the entire range. The ore up to thousands of tons per day, can be mined and loaded directly into cars for Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, at a cost of $1 per ton. Being thrown down by blast or pick, mainly in the form of bowlders of medium tenacity, it will in time be largely shipped as ballast, and so transported to European as well as American furnaces.

The owners of the mine have just completed at York a pudding furnace and rolling-mill, wherein we witnessed the conversion of medium Pennsylvania Pig Iron, worth $30 per ton, into Steel that would certainly be cheap at $120 per ton. For ten tons of this steel, the material required would be eleven tons of pig iron, costing $300, and two tons Codorus Ore, costing $20—together, $320. Add ten tons of Bituminous coal, costing $30, and $250 for labor and all other expences, and a very choice steel rail ought to be made, by the help of this ore at a cost of $60 per ton.

We call the attention of railroad men and all interested in metallurgy to this wonderful discovery. They can test its merits in an ordinary reverberatory furnace, by simply buying a few tons of the Codorous ore, attempting by its aid to convert ordinary pig iron into choice steel at a single heat, by simple processes with which they are perfectly familiar. If they have the requisite machinery for rolling them, they will of course next try their hand at converting their blooms into rails. But they are not required to buy mines, nor erect new works, nor to take anything on trust. If they doubt that steel is made as above set forth, York is not far off, and the furnace aforesaid is spacious, and open to all comers. Their own eyes are not likely to mislead them.

That the steel made as aforesaid, at a cost which cannot reach $80 per ton, is of choice quality, we were assured by Col. Boyer, of Pottsville, who has no interest in this discovery, and never visited the mines till Monday, but who has used the product in tool-making for his machine shops, where only the very best steel will answer. His statements need no confirmation, but have received it.

We count the Bessemer process superseded by this discovery, whereby a perfect Steel is produced, with no risk of failure, and at a cost considerable less than that of the famous British process. And we trust that other and equally important triumphs in the mixture and manipulation of Ores will derive their impulse from this.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON PARIS.

BAZAINE BESIEGED IN METZ.

McMahon's attempts to relieve Bazaine.

WHAT PRUSSIA IS FIGHTING FOR.

MONDAY, Aug. 29.—While the despatches from the seat of War continue somewhat confused and contradictory, much of the uncertainty of the last few days has been cleared away. It is now admitted that Bazaine is in Metz, closely besieged by the Prussians. He has about 90,000 men, badly provisioned, and unless he can cut his way through the Prussians lines, or be relieved, he must surrender for lack of supplies.

McMahon, who had gathered at Chalons a force of about 185,000, evacuated that place last week, burning such supplies as could not be moved, and moved northward by way of Rheim and Mezierses, and along the Belgium frontier, seeking to flank the Prussian forces holding the road to Verdun, and reach Metz by Thionville. The Prussians, comprehending this movement, threw a force northward towards the Belgium frontier, to intercept McMahon's march. The advance guards come into collision at several points north of Verdun, but there has been no fighting of any consequence, the French avoiding battle. The last accounts represents McMahon's movement as having failed and that he had fallen back to Mezierses, where he holds himself in readiness to march to Paris or towards Metz as the emergency may demand.

In the mean-time the Prussian advance to Paris continues slowly but steadily. King William had joined the Crown Prince with head-quarters at Bar de Luc, southeast of Chalons. Prince Frederick Charles had also joined the Crown Prince with a portion of his army to operate on the line to Paris, leaving Gen. Steinmetz to to watch Bazaine at Metz.

The Prussian cavalry had appeared at Chateau Thierre, west of Chalons and only 35 miles from Paris. At Paris all is confusion and dissension, a difference having occurred between General Trochu and the Government, and his dismissal from command demanded by the Empress. M. Thiers was placed on the Committee of Safety, and accepted the appointment on Saturday. A Paris letter expresses the belief that a Committee of Safety will be formed and the Emperor deposed. A Berlin official despatch says that Vitry, near Rheims, was surrendered to the Prussians on the same day, seventeen officers and eight hundred and fifty soldiers being captured.

The bombardment of Strasbourg and Pfalzburg still continues, but without any decisive result. The Prussians have a reserve army of three hundred thousand forming in Germany to follow the forces already in France.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRUSSIANS TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

The Prince Royal of Prussia has issued a proclamation to the people of France, wherein he says Prussia makes war against the Emperor and not against the people of France. The people have nothing whatever to fear. The Prince announces his purpose to instantly restore the lines of travel which have been interrupted or destroyed by army movements, so that labor and commerce may be everywhere resumed. All the French officers are requested to remain at their posts and their personal safety is guaranteed. The Prince further says that only surplus food will be taken for the German troops; that only which is not required by the peaceful French.

WEDNESDAY, Aug 31.—There has as yet been no serious fighting. There are reports of daily skirmishes along the Belgium frontier between Rheims, Sedan, Verdun, and Metz. Immense bodies of French and Prussian troops are massed in that section, and a heavy battle cannot long be avoided. Although it is difficult to get at the truth, in the numberless contradictory despatches, in London the impression was general that Bazaine is closely besieged in Metz, and that McMahon is maneuvering to raise the siege, while Prince Charles is closely watching him, and determined to prevent his moving on Metz. Both sides have received reinforcements.

In the meantime the Crown Prince moves steadily towards Paris, where intense excitement prevailed. It is said the Ministry are preparing to leave Paris, and go to Tours, a fortified city in the south-western part of France, where the seat of Goverement will be established. The fortifications of Paris were being manned, and immense supplies drawn in from the surrounding country in anticipation of a siege by the Prussians.

The siege of Strasburg, Metz, Thionvill, Pfalzburg, &c., continue. Much damage has been done at Strasburg by the heavy Prussian guns, but the city holds out.

Measures have been taken to blow up the bridges and tear up the railways around Paris promptly on the approach of the enemy.

Army correspondents in France are faring badly. Austin, of the London *Times*, is imprisoned at Rheims; Hall of the *Graphic*, is imprisoned at Nancy; Holdsworth, of the *News*, has been escorted back to Paris under guard.

Gen. Trochu has issued an order expelling all Germans from Paris. Its execution will create much distress, and imposes exacting duties on the American Minister, Mr. Washburn, who, at the request of Prussia, had assumed their protection.

THE LATEST.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

McMAHON AGAIN DEFEATED.

BOUILLON, August 31—7 P. M.—A fearful battle was fought yesterday and to-day by the Prussian armies of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles with the forces of Marshal McMahon. Yesterday morning Marshal McMahon commenced a general movement towards Montmedy, and he was attacked near Beaumont and driven back, after an obstinate resistance, towards the Belgian frontier.

The Prussians occupied the line of the road and captured a large amount of camp stores. They drove the French from position after position until night closed.

Early this morning the battle was renewed, and continued all day. During the night a large number of French reinforcements came up, but they failed to turn the scale of victory. The Prussians were also reinforced largely, and attacked in overwhelming numbers. Marshal McMahon retreated to Sedan with the remainder of his forces. The slaughter is immense, but it is impossible to estimate the loss. The Prince Imperial is said to be in Belgium. The population are flying in great terror.

King William telegraphed the result of the fight to the Queen at Berlin, as follows:

VARENNES, August 31.—We had yesterday a victorious engagement. McMahon was beaten and driven from Beaumont across the Meuse to Mousson. Twelve guns, several thousand prisoners and much material fell into our hands. I repair to the battle-field to pursue the route of the victory. God help us further.

(Signed) WILHELM.

[For the Star and Sentinel.

SHREWSBURRY CAMP-MEETING.

FREELAND'S CAMP Aug. 28, 1870.

DEAR STAR AND SENTINEL:—I have spent some time at this interesting Camp, and hasten to pen a few lines of its progress before you go to press. The introductory sermon of this camp was delivered on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Shannon, and was a very interesting discourse indeed and appropriate to the cause. Dr. Butler followed in an exhortation that was alive with interest, and enjoyed by the people.

Several prayer and experience meetings were held on the following morning, and at 9 o'clock the same (Friday) morning, a dedicatory meeting was held, and the members of the church were requested to dedicate themselves anew to the Lord, and a refreshing time they had.

At 11 o'clock the Rev. Jos. France preached a sermon with earnestness and profit to the people. At 3 o'clock a children's meeting was held in one of the tents, which was addressed by quite a number of ministers, and at 8 o'clock Rev. Dr. Butler delivered a very entertaining discourse on the work which God has given every man to do. Quite a number of ministers arrived to-day. On the arrival quite an addition is made to the various stations.

On Friday evening Rev. Norris, preached a solemn and pointed sermon from Revelations, after which interesting prayer-meetings were held with success—seven souls professing to have been converted. Prayer-meetings were held on Saturday morning, and several stirring exhortations delivered with good effect. At 11 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Lemon delivered an earnest discourse. He was followed by others. At 2 o'clock an interesting children's meeting was held, and spirited addresses delivered. At 3 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Haslup preached a very neat and indeed touching sermon. Also preaching in the evening. The weather fine and evenings cool. The trains from Baltimore on Saturday evening brought a large number of people from the city, which swelled the crowd to an immense number.

Sunday has been a delightful day—the temperature congenial. Large numbers of people from the surrounding country were arriving up to the hour of preaching—not less than five thousand persons were on the ground by ten o'clock, and still more in the afternoon. A love-feast was held by Rev. J. France, when over one hundred persons spoke. The tide of religious feeling was high. Dr. Sims filled the morning appointment—a sweet sermon indeed, and the people greatly stirred. The services throughout the day and evening were grand and interesting. Not the slightest disorder occurred to mar the pleasure of the day, except that a lady was kicked on the head by a horse and severely injured.

The religious interest of the camp continues to increase, although the number of persons are diminished, as is usual on Mondays. The Rev. Mr. Dosh preached in the morning and Rev. Speake in the afternoon, and both appeared to be filled with the fulness of God.

On Tuesday morning the Rev. Mr. Inskip held a meeting of holiness—at 9 o'clock prayer-meeting, and at 11 o'clock Rev. Mr. Inskip discoursed on the subject of holiness, and at the conclusion of his discourse he invited all who desired the blessing of sanctification to bow at the altar, when a large number, ministers and people, came forward. It was a great meeting, and many were blessed. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Eddy preaching a logical sermon. Preaching in the evening to a large audience. This day there were at least four thousand persons on the ground. The camp now is at its height, and much good is being accomplished—many converts thus far. At least five hundred came from the city this evening.

This, Wednesday morning, the meetings continue to be interesting and well attended. To-morrow after the morning sermon, communion, and the meeting to close after the sermon on Thursday night at 10½ o'clock. There are 400 tents up and well arranged. Every convenience and attention paid to strangers. A large bell to tell the hour of meeting, &c. I leave the ground at 9. In haste.

Yours truly,
A VISITOR.

[For the Star and Sentinel

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 23d 1870.

EDITOR STAR:—Feeling the importance of securing the gratest possible results from our common schools, I am prompted to make a suggestion, that may or may not be practicable. Could not in some, if not all, the townships, a school, properly situated, be selected, that could be used as a higher school, to which the most advanced scholars could go, instead of being compelled to attend at some distant point? The directors should have control in sending scholars from other districts, and by paying a liberal salary and securing a good teacher, with provision for assistance in case of over crowding, a township might thus enjoy many of the benefits of a high school, with comparatively small expense.

PRUYN.

IN accordance with State laws Registrars of Elections in some of the Border States have refused to register ex-Confederate soldiers, although they are enfranchised by a recent statute of Congress. The Attorney General has declined to give an opinion on the question, and has referred it to the courts.

HEAVY BONDHOLDERS.—The largest transfer ever made at the Treasury Department of bonds belonging to a single individual was to George Howland and others, trustees of Sylvia Howland, of New Bedford. The amount was $700,000. The next largest sum is $550,000, in registered bonds, belonging to a Parisian gentlman.

THE Pennsylvania Militia now includes two hundred and seventy-one companies of National Guards, and in these companies are enrolled about thirteen thousand men. About thirty additional companies are now in process of formation, and there will probably be fully three hundred companies organized, armed and equipped by the close of the present year.

THERE is considerable excitement at Salt Lake City in consequence of the arrest by the United States Marshal of Mormons implicated in the burning of the property of Mr. Englebrecht, a Gentile. The Marshal has sworn in a hundred special deputies to assist in enforcing the laws.

ACTING Commissioner Douglass has decided that the act of Congress of July 14th does not relieve gas companies of the United States from tax, and that they have still the privilege of charging it to consumers.

From Madrid it is claimed that the Carlists have been defeated and dispersed. London dispatches say that the movement is increasing in strength, and that the Republicans are working quietly and with confidence.

A TERRIFIC thunder-storm prevailed along the Hudson river on Thursday night. At Kingston five persons were killed by one stroke. Much damage was done.

HON. D. J. Morrel, Republican, has been unanimously nominated for re-election in the 18th Congressional district.

THE Cincinnati *Chronicle* says that General Schenck has decided to accept the renomination for Congress tendered to him in his district.

THE Chester county Republicans have nominated Hon. Washington Townsend for Congress, and Hon. H. S. Evans for the State Senate.

HON. J. W. Killinger, of Lebanon, will be the Republican candidate in the Lebanon and Schuylkill district.

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 for good goods.

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.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,

IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

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

For sale by all druggists. [Sept. 2.—1m

ALASKA.—Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at SITKA, we had walked but a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and courts of these boreal tribes.—There the familiar, homelike names of his Cherry Pectoral, Pills, &c., salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every fireside.—[Correspondent Alexand. Journal.

☞DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by I. 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, Pounters, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters; Landscape 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 is see ted in every family for every day's use. Such an article is REYES' 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

TO THE NERVOUS.

The natural result of exhaustion of strength by excessive labor or action, is a feeling of weakness, dullness, heaviness, weariness, languor of body or mind. &c. Persons of a weak constitution, or whose habits are sedentary, frequently complain of this relaxed condition of the vital energies; and when persons of a nervous temperament are thus weakened and debilitated, disease inevitably follows, unless it is at once checked and overcome. All who suffer from these causes alike require a remedy which will strengthen the system without exciting it, and awake a feeling of true enjoyment, so that life may become a source of pleasure. MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS has won its way into the confidence of thousands of this class of persons, who warmly endorse it as the best invigorating agent, and the most potent and genial of all tonics and alteratives for strengthening and restoring the physical constitution. [Sept. 2.—1m

Legal Notices.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to Creditors that ALEXANDER BLASHERAS has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county for discharge under the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth;—and the Court has fixed *Monday, the 19th day of September, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M.*, for the hearing of the applicant and his Creditors at the Court house in the Borough of Gettysburg.

JACOB MELHORN, Pro'y.

Aug. 19, 1870.—3t

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of HENRY SINGLING, late of New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having granted to the undersigned, residing in New Oxford, he hereby gives this 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.

WM. D. HIMES, Adm'r.

Aug. 12, 1870—6t

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.

JOHN MILLER, Ex'r.

July 29.—6t

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

The undersigned having been appointed Assignees of HIRAM GRIEST and Wife, of Menallen township, Adams county, in trust for creditors, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Assignor to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES J. TYSON,
CYRUS S. GRIEST. Assignees

Aug. 12, 1870—6t

☞The first named Assignee resides in Menallen, the latter in Butler township.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Matthias Martin, dec'd., in the Orphans Court of Adams County.

Aug. 15, 1870.—Rule at the instance of Margaret Martin, the widow, upon the residuary legatee of said deceased, to show cause why the lands devised to her for life should not be sold. Returnable on the 22d day of SEPTEMBER next.

By the Court.
H. G. WOLF, Clerk.

Aug. 19.—3t

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, "to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of GEORGE B. YARNIS and AUGUSTUS CROUSE, Assignees of JOHN GREEK and wife to and among creditors, legally entitled thereto," will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Gettysburg, on *Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1870*, at which time and place all persons interested are requested to attend.

H. B. WOODS, Auditor.

Aug. 26, 1870.—3t

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and all other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

61. The first and final account of John H. Miller, Administrator of the estate of Mary Rockwell, late of Littlestown, Adams county, Penna., deceased.

SAMUEL A. SWOPE, Register.

Sept. 26, 1870.—4t

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted either by note or Book account to the firm of J. & E. MILLER, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, or to JOHN MILLER, late of Mountpleasant township, that full settlement must be made on or before the FIRST day of JANUARY, 1871.

If settlement is not made on or before that time these notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN F. FELTY,
Administrator of John Miller, dec'd.

The notes and Book accounts of the firm of J. & E. MILLER will be found with E. MILLER, at his store, in Mountpleasant township. The notes payable to JOHN MILLER, now deceased, will be found with JOHN F. FELTY, in Straban township.

Aug. 19, 1870.—3m

Jurors for Adjourned Court,

SEPTEMBER 19.

Conowago—Conrad Cramer, John Metzler.
Cumberland—John Kindig, G. R. Geiselman, Frederick Lohr.
Germany—Andrew Jones.
Franklin—Wm. Irvin, George Plank, Jacob Raffensperger.
Mountpleasant—Jacob R. Miller, John R. Rekenrode, John Stallsmith, J. A. C. Hindlash.
Gettysburg—John A. Swope.
Oxford—F. K. Smith, Francis Timmins.
Reading—Oliver P. Neely, Adam Miller, sen., Cornelius Brame, Samuel March.
York Springs—Daniel Shelbert, F. N. W. Bowers.
Huntington—George M. Smith, Watson Sadler.
Menallen—Wm. Reed.
Straban—Philip Donahue, Robert McIlheny, Henry Elias, Wm. Gordon.
Liberty—Wm. C. Bearyooke.
Hamilton—Michael Dellone.
Hamiltonban—John Ogden, sen., Andrew Marshal.
Tyrone—Jacob Bowers.
Berwick—Benjamin Golden.
Cumberland—Noah Lott.

Aug. 26—4t

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

NORRIS' HEADQUARTERS!

On South-East Corner of Centre Square,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Has the Largest and Best Stocks of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

THE LATEST STYLES

HATS AND CAPS,

THE BEST MANUFACTURED

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Summer Under-clothing,

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods of every variety; also a large assortment of

NOTIONS, TRUNKS,

And everything found in a Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

GIVE US A CALL.

April 22, 1870.—tf

Spring & Summer Clothing

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

COBEAN & CUNNINGHAM

HAVE just received from the City a new and large stock of

Clothing, Hats and Caps,

BOOTS AND SHOES, NOTIONS, SEGARS, &c., &c.

LATEST STYLES.

One and all are invited to call at our Store, on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Fahnestock Bros.

R. C. COBEAN,
JAS. CUNNINGHAM.

April 15, 1870.—tf

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING,

AT F. CUNNINGHAM'S.

Chambersburg street, next door to Keystone Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa. You will always find the best qualities and latest styles of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

of all styles and sizes. Also,

SHIRTS, TRUNKS,

VALISES, UMBRELLAS,

and a great and large variety of

NOTIONS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CLOCKS, W