The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 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.

On Tuesday next the New York State Election will come off. Gov. Hoffman is a candidate for re-election, the Republican nominee being Gen. Woolford.—The Republicans of the rural districts are much discouraged by the enormous frauds in New York City, increasing year after year, where Democratic majorities are manufactured to suit the necessities of the case, and wipe out any genuine Republican majority that that may be polled in other parts of the State. This year an earnest effort is being made by the United States authorities to secure a free and fair election of members of Congress in New York City. United States Marshal Sharpe has begun to swear in deputies to enforce the laws of Congress against fraudulent voting, and it is said he will have 8,000 deputies sworn in by election day. Marshal Sharpe is given the power, under the law, to appoint "as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which representatives in Congress are to be chosen," to preserve order at such elections, and "to arrest for any offence or breach of the peace committed within their view." The Marshal is bound to have an adequate force to insure peaceable and fair voting, and has made arrangments to back up his deputies with adequate military force, if necessary.

The Democratic leaders, alarmed at the possibility of having their fraudulent schemes broken up, profess great indignation at this interference of the General Government, and nightly harrangue their retainers in bitter denunciations of the United States officials, instigating resistance and riot. Serious trouble may insue on election day. But we trust the Government will stand firm. New York city is about as good a place as can be well selected in which to test the power of the Government to secure a free and fair ballot. It is in that city that this system of wholesale fraud was inaugurated, and if it becomes necessary to shoot down some of of the scoundrels, neither the City nor the country will be the worse for it.

In our war summary will be found the details of the surrender of the famous fortress of Metz to the Prussians. It is probably the most formidable fortress in Europe, aside from Gibraltar. For centuries it has been noted in European struggles, successive engineers of great reputation having added works, until it came to be regarded impregnable as against assault. Starvation has done for the Prussians what shot and shell could not have done. A garrison of ten or twenty thousand men could have held the works against all comers. Unfortunately for the French, the superior tactics of the Prussian commanders, in the outstart of the war, drove Bazaine with his immense army into the works, which were at once invested by rapid combinations of the Prussian forces. Bazaine made repeated efforts to cut his way out, fighting bloody battles, around the walls, but was uniformaly driven back, and his army held as in a vice. With 170,000 men to feed, the supplies rapidly diminished, until want and famine compelled a surrender. It is a heavy blow to France. With the victory at Sedan and the surrender of Metz, the regular French army, which opened the War with the "On-to-Berlin" cry, has been annihilated. Over 300,000 are prisoners in German hands, and the balance killed or disabled. All the fighting Generals of repute, on whom the hopes of French rested at the beginning of the War—McMahon, Bazaine, Canrobert, Le Beuf, Douay, &c., have been captured or killed.

The campaign has been brief, sharp, and extraordinary—proving the military superiority of Prussia in all respects. France to-day lies hopelessly at the feet of her conquerors, with an immense army, flushed with victory and led by the same soldiers who crushed McMahon and Bazaine, investing the City of Paris. The fate of the latter is only a question of time. There is no possible hope for France but peace on the best terms the conquerors may be willing to give. Yet Gambetta and his followers refuse to recognize the stern logic of events, and issue frantic appeals to the people to continue the struggle, preferring a of a magnificent city, with its two millions of men, women and children, who must undergo sufferings, compared to which all in the past has been mere play.

In the mean time the Prussians are quietly but effectively concentrating around Paris and arranging the engines of death to bear on the doomed city, unless Gambetta and his mad-cap followers come to terms.

Besides these military troubles, the future of France is further darkened by dissensions in the Republican ranks—red Republicans and rabid aggrarians contesting with moderate Republicans for power, while the Imperialists and Orleanists are plotting and anxiously watching developments, each anxious to seize the proper moment to get into power. General mistrust prevails. Trochu and Thiers are said to be at heart Orleanists, and the jealous masses know not whom to trust.

We see no out-look for France, with infidelity, aggrarianism, and debauched conscience pervading the masses of the people, but in a return to a military government strong enough to repress disorder and hold in check the revolutionary spirit which in 1793 deluged France with blood. We should like to see stable Republican governments wielding power in Europe, but we do not believe France is yet ready for the experiment.

The election in West Virginia has resulted in an unexpected Democratic triumph. They elect the Governor, with a majority of the Legislature and two of the three members of Congress. It is very evident that little is to be expected in the South where the white element predominates. Rebel hate and malignity were not subdued in the discomfiture of the Rebel armies, and are now as rampant as during the Rebellion, when blatant demagogues fired the Southern heart with denunciations of the Government. The hope of the country, for the present, rests with the loyal colored men in the Southern States who vote as they fought, for Freedom and the Right. These stern loyalists to-day hold South Carolina loyal to the Government and firm in its devotion to the Republican party. No wonder the Copperheads hate the 15th Amendment.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

The action of the Union League of Philadelphia, to which we adverted last week, in favor of a convention to amend the constitution, is attracting renewed attention to the Reform movement, which is imperiously demanded to correct the gross abuses growing out of our present Legisaltive system. The evil has been growing with each successive year, until local legislation has monopolized the attention of the Legislature to the exclusion of public interests: The history of all special legislation proves that it begets temptations and bribery, converting our legislative halls into market places where important offices have been sold to the highest bidder, and there appears to be no remedy for these acknowledged evils other than well-considered amendments to the constitution of the State.

The last Delaware County *American*, (whose editor, Mr. Cooper, was a member of the last Legislature and re-elected this fall, and therefore knows whereof he speaks,) declares strongly in favor of a Constitutional Convention. From a sensible leader on the subject we make an extract or two:

> For three or four years past we have, whenever occasion offered, advocated such a change in our State constitution as will guard against bribery, check special legislation, and connect our Legislature more closely with and make its members more directly responsible to the people. Various plans have been proposed and discussed, but organization for this object alone has never before been effected. The Union League, an influential, able and wealthy political body, have, however, started the ball, and success is promised at an early day. It will be the duty of every member of the Senate and House at the next session, if he has any regard for the known wishes of the people, to second the effort by his voice and vote. Pass the act submitting the question of a change to the people, and we will trust to its ratification. Then let us have a convention, composed of men who have no private jobs on hand and no factious political interests to subserve, and such amendments will be proposed and submited, as will effect the desired objects.
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> We are governed too much, and while in our political theory all power abides with the people, in practice we annually prove that the theory is about all that is enjoyed. Every year we witness disgraceful struggles over the office of State Treasurer, and investigations which are the veriest shams imaginable. Weeks of valuable time are not only lost, but the whole Legislature is more or less demoralized by the struggle and the people lose confidence in a form of government which, properly administered, is the best known to the world.
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> Abolish this mode of electing a State Treasurer by constitutional amendment, and by the same process direct the management of the State funds. Abolish likewise our present system of legislation, so that men will go to Harrisburg to serve public and not individual interests; and since we cannot change the mode of electing United States Senators, let us at least hedge the power of corruption by all possible means. Many reforms can be suggested, the number of Senators and Representatives can be increased and their pay reduced and time of sitting limited—special legislation can be lessened and the power of conferring corporate privileges lodged in the court. Only let all interested earnestly discuss and agitate the question, and a remedy will be found—and let us see to it that our Senators and Representatives aid the movement, earnestly and efficiently—without demagoguesim, and with a view to serve public and not private interests.

SECRETARY COX on Saturday retired from the Interior Department, and Mr. Delano entered on the duties of the office. The much talked of correspondence between General Cox and the President has been published. In his letter of resignation he intimates that he cannot administer his office as he desires to without provoking conflicts that might be prejudicial to the President, and therefore desires to vacate it. The President accepted the Secretary's resignation, and in his letter speaks of him in warm and cordial terms.

ON November 8th, being the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, elections will be held in nineteen States for members of Congress and State officers. These States are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin. In Louisiana the election will be held on Monday, November 7th.

THE official statement of the U. S. Treasury Department for Nov. 1, shows a further reduction of the Debt, during the month of October, of $5,129,296.73. The total reduction, since March 1, 1870, is $96,555,121.62.

GOV. GEARY has issued his proclamation designating Thursday the 24th of November as a day of Thanksgiving—the same fixed by President Grant.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

IN continuance of an honored State and national custom, and in devout acknowledgement of human dependence upon Almighty favor, I do hereby appoint Thursday the twenty-fourth day of November next as a day of Thanksgiving and praise, being the same day, and for the same ends and uses, set forth by his Excellency, the President of the United States, in his proclamation of the twenty-first instant.

Pennsylvania, unsurpassed in blessings, should not be surpassed by any in acknowledging her gratitude to God. Let us, then, as citizens of the commonwealth, assemble, as far as possible, from our usual avocations on that day, and assemble at our respective places of worship, and let us there, and in the festivities of our assembled families at our cherished homes, rejoice in the goodness of God, and render thanks to Him for His loving kindness and His abundant mercy toward us. Let our thanksgiving and praise find expression in dedicating the day to deeds of benevolence and charity, and in ministering to, and alleviating the wants of the poor, the needy, and the suffering, so that all may "rejoice and be exceeding glad." "To do good and to distribute, forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

Let us invoke Divine favor upon our beloved State and nation, and pray that all who are called to administer their government may be actuated by the "spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord."

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-fifth.

By the Governor: JNO. W. GEARY.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ANOTHER very perceptible shock of earthquake was felt at Buffalo shortly after five o'clock Monday afternoon.

A FATAL disease is prevailing to an alarming extent among hogs in Loudon county, Va.

The annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association will meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 22d and 23d instant.

By the explosion of two magazines, containing fifteen thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine, at Fairport, Ohio, [illegible] were blown to atoms, and a number of buildings where greatly damaged.

Summary of War News

THE SURRENDER OF METZ

173,000 PRISONERS

GREAT REJOICING IN GERMANY

KING WILLIAM'S ANNOUNCEMENT

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The King telegraphs to the Queen the surrender of Metz. The following is the full text of the despatch:

"VERSAILLES, Oct. 27, Morning.—*To Queen Augusta, Hamburg:* Marshal Bazaine, commanding the French garrison at Metz, capitulated this morning. His army, consisting of one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, including twenty thousand sick, are in our hands.

"The army under Marshal Bazaine and the regular garrison lay down their arms this afternoon. This is one of the most important events that has occurred in our arms during the present month. Let us return thanks to a merciful Providence who has so graciously accorded us such victories.

[Signed] "WILLIAM."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, before Metz, telegraphs on the 26th:

Five days ago General Coffeniers, commandant of the city and fortress of Metz, informed Marshal Bazaine, commanding the army encamped outside, that he could supply no more provisions, and that they must shift for themselves. Thereupon, Bazaine ordered his outposts to cease firing on the Prussian pickets, and tacitly allowed his men to desert in groups of a dozen or two, who are accepted by the Prussian outposts as prisoners. Larger bodies were refused. On the afternoon of the 24th, trustworthy information came from Metz, by a civilian spy, that an outbreak, *en masse*, would be made during the night towards Gravelotte, as Bazaine's offers to capitulate with his army alone had been repeatedly and peremptorily refused, the outbreak to be made without the hope of saving any portion of the organized troops, but simply to enable those superfluous mouths to get behind the German lines and force the Germans to take them prisoners, whereby the fortress might hold out a little longer with the small garrison, but at 7 o'clock in the evening Bazaine had succeeded in convincing General Coffeniers that the inevitable bloodshed consequent on such an attempt would be too dear a price to be paid for a few days prolongation of resistance. A messenger was sent to Prince Frederick Charles intimating the intention in the garrison to capitulate. This was the first proposition ever made including the fortress and the outside army. Accordingly at midnight the Prussian troops which had been marching silently toward Gravelotte received orders to retire to their camps. At one o'clock yesterday afternoon General Changarnier arrived and spent an hour with the Prince, and departed much disturbed, excusing some absent mindedness of his own, saying, "No wonder; the Prince was so severe."

By the arrangements of this meeting Gen. Stiehle, Col. Von Herzanig, Chief of Staff and Quartermaster General of the Prince's Army, rode to Chateau de Frescoty, three miles south of Metz, just within the Prussian lines, whither two French commanders, with Humbert second in command in the fortress, had been brought by a Prussian post-chaise. The meeting lasted from 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening, and resulted only at parting in an agreement that the disputed points should be discussed again at noon to-day. Matters were, however, so far advanced that the Second Corps received orders to march for Paris yesterday at noon, and started early in the evening. Other troops concentrated at the nearest attainable point to Metz last night, to prevent desertion, Bazaine's last means of prolonging negotiations.

All the way from Mars-la-Tour to Courcelles, and from Jany to Mezieres, all the village quarters were lit up and all the bivouac fires were burning at 3 o'clock this morning. Moving masses covered the roads and fields. No disturbance occurred, and none of the troops suspected the truth.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The news of the surrender of Bazaine, and the capitulation of Metz, created the wildest enthusiasm, being bulletined publicly from the balconies of the ministers of the interior and war. Great crowds, rapidly swelling to enormous proportions, surrounded the ministries, cheering and making the most exuberant demonstrations of joy and delight.

Prominent officials were serenaded, and their residences besieged by eager crowds, and their occupants were forced to appear and address the congregation composed of men, women and children.

In the evening a procession of immense length, headed by bands of music, paraded the streets with banners and flambeaux. The principal squares, particularly the grand avenue, Unter den Linden, were packed with people singing and cheering.

The scenes in the evening were a repetition of those in the afternoon.

MUNICH, Oct. 28.—There were great rejoicings here yesterday over the announcement telegraphed direct from Versailles that Bazaine and his army had surrendered to Prince Frederick Charles. The royal palace was serenaded and the statue of the king of Bavaria wreathed with flowers.

THE DETAILS OF THE CAPITULATION.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The *Tribune* special correspondent telegraphs to-day from Metz:

My telegram of the 26th left the capitulation unfinished. On the evening before the German Chief-of-Staff had left Frascati very much discouraged, and scarcely hoping for any agreement, as the French appeared intractable and obstinate. Nevertheless, I knew from private sources that Metz could not hold out, and accordingly told you to expect the capitulation surely.

At noon Bazaine sent Prince Frederick Charles an autograph letter asking another conference, and accordingly the Germans sent General Stiekle, Chief-of-Staff of the Second Army, and Count Warteurs Leben, Chief-of-Staff of the First Army, to Frascati once more.

The interview lasted three hours in the afternoon. It was stormy at first on the part of the French commissioners, but resulted in their conversion to the main points of the German terms. The first difficulty was concerning the officers keeping their side arms, on which Bazaine insisted. The point was finally referred to the King and conceded in a despatch received at three on the morning of the 27th. By agreement the conference was resumed early the same morning and lasted till eight o'clock in the evening, when the capitulation was signed, and the absolute reduction of Metz and all its fortifications, armaments, stores and munitions, and Bazaine's army, comprising three Marshals of France, sixty three Generals, 6,000 officers and 173,000 troops. The Germans are astounded at this result—an army and fortress capitulating to an investing army larger than itself by only a small fraction.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

When the rendition became known the people were furious. The National Guard refused to lay down their arms, and on the afternoon of the 28th a dragoon captain appeared at the head of a body of troops, who swore they would sooner die than yield.

Albert Colignon, editor of the ultra-democratic daily, the *Journal de Metz*, rode about on a white horse, firing a pistol and exhorting them to rally and seek victory or death, to escape impending shame. He was followed by a lady singing the Marseillaise, which produced a terrible excitement. The doors of the Cathedral were burst open, and the tocsin and death bell rung nearly all night. When General Coffiniers appeared to pacify them, three pistol shots were received by him, and finally, by aid of two line regiments, he quietly dispersed the mob. The sounds of indignation and terror continued all night. Respectable women ran about the streets tearing their hair and flinging their bonnets and laces under their feet, and seeking their friends, and asking wildly: "What will become of our children." Soldiers, drunk and sober, tumbled hither and thither in irregular groups, with their caps off, and their sabres broken, sobbing and weeping like children, and crying "There is no longer a France."

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Bazaine passed through Ars, on his way to Wilhelmshohe, in a closed carriage marked with his name, and escorted by several of his Staff on horseback. The women of the village had heard of his coming, and awaiting him, saluted him with exclamations of traitre lache, poltroon, faineant, voleur, brigand—"Where are our husbands you have betrayed? Give us back our children whom you have sold." They attacked the carraige, and would have lynched the Marshal but for the intervention of the Prussian gensdarmes.

EXCITEMENT AT TOURS.

TOURS, Oct. 29.—Evening.—There is great excitement here to-day owing to the report that Metz has fallen and Bazaine capitulated. The first rumors last night were refused credit, but now it is known to be true, and the people are wild and dangerous. There is division of sentiment on the new. The Government loudly denounces the army as traitors to their country, and openly threaten the leaders with a drum-head court-martial should they come to Tours, and declares the surrender to be a plot of the Empire to regain possession of power. Cooler persons condemn these assaults on the loyalty of the army, and believe Bazaine fought nobly and only yielded to starvation. Many openly talk of peace, and express the belief that the Government are more eager to retain power than to save the country from further horrors. There has been some insubordination among the military. The Government is determined to punish disobedience to the utmost if they possess the power. A removal of the seat of the department is probable.

CIRCULAR FROM BISMARCK.

Bismarck has issued a circular in which he reviews the unbroken line of German victories to show that France can have no hope of prolonging resistance, and that Paris should at once accept the terms offerred it for capitulation. Otherwise he anticipates fearful suffering to the two millions of people within its walls, whom the besiegers will not be able to feed after the horrors of bombardment, siege and starvation shall have forced them to yield.

The French army of the Loire was preparing for movements which have been checked by Bazaine's surrender. The Government at Tours has issued a proclamation denouncing his action as a betrayal of the country and calling on the nation still to persevere in their efforts for the Republic. Princes Frederick William and Frederick Charles have been made Field Marshals as a reward for their victories over the armies of Bazaine and McMahon.

TUESDAY Nov, 1.—King Wilhelm has officially announced his determination to immediately bombard the city of Paris, unless it surrenders to avoid the horrors of bombardment.

Bismarck has issued a circular to foreign powers, reciting the uniform successes of the German armies, the hopelessness of continued resistance by the French, and throwing on the Government of France the responsibility of a continuation of the war and consequent loss of life and suffering. Germany is ready to withdraw from the contest, as soon as France agrees to meet the just demands of Prussia for indemnity, and security against future aggressions.

The Germans around Paris held solemn religious services yesterday in commemoration of the Reformation.

The news from Paris, received by way of the Prussian headquarters before that city is quite serious. The French prisoners recently captured report that the troops behind the fortifications receive only half a pound of meat twice a week.

General Bourbaki announces his intention to form flying armies with material to relieve invested places, and to take the field at the head of the forces. Vigorous prepar ation for defence are making on all sides.

A detachment of six thousand troops from the army of Prince Frederick Charles has gone to besiege Longuy, near the Belgian border.

As Prussia still demands cession of territory from France as a preliminary of peace, it is believed in Austrian official circles that the war must proceed indefinitely.

A Cologne despatch says Prussia and the North German Confederation have furnished seven hundred and forty thousand troops for the present war, and the States of South Germany one hundred and sixteen thousand. Of this grand total of eight hundred and fifty six thousand men nearly all are now on French soil. They are expected to complete the conquest of France in a short winter campaign.

A correspondent states that previous to the capitulation of Metz Bazine had buried in the earth a caisse de Parmee, containing 400,000,000 francs in gold and 100,000,000 francs in silver. The Germans received information as to the burial of this treasure, and forced him to reveal the locality.

The formal approval of the candidature of the Duke of Aosta for the Spanish throne by England, Prussia, Italy, Austrai, and Russia, is officially acknowledged by the Spanish government.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BAZAINE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.—Telegrams from French and Belgian sources bring further proof of the accusations against Bazaine of treachery to France in the surrender of Metz. The people followed him through the streets, calling him traitor, and a Metz newspaper states that the troops did not expect a surrender, but on the contrary were promised that they should be given a final opportunity to fight their way out of the besieged city. The Marshal, however, publishes a reply to Gambetta, in which he denies the charges against him, and says that he surrendered to famine. Some of the Tours newspaper suggests a suspension of public judgement and a council of war to investigate the matter. Bazaine has arrived at Wilhelmshohe, and he and the Empress Eugenie are with Napoleon, Canrobert, McMahon, Le Beouf and others of the Bonapartist commanders were expected there. There are reports of Bonapartists plots in progress, and a grand demonstration to be made.

ARMISTIC REFUSED.

A London despatch says that the Prussians offered to the Provisional Government an armistice of forty-eight hours in order to facilitate the elections for a constituent Assembly, but their proposals was immediately rejected. It is again reported that the seat of Government is to be removed from Tours, and Lyons, is named as the next halting place.

Gambetta yesterday issued another of his interminable proclamations to the army with the object of fixing up the French heart. It may be fun to these plotting politicians, but death to the soldiers, thus to prosecute a lost cause.

Over fifty Americans have recently left Paris under safe conduct of Minister Washburne. King William's letter to Prince Frederick Charles, congratulating him and the army on the capture of Mets and appointing him a Field Marshal, is published. A statement is published at Tours that the Orleans Princes have an army of 150,000 men in the west of France. There appears to have been no military movements recently.

THE Secretary of the Navy has transmitted orders to Rear Admiral Gliason, commander of the flag-ship Franklin, of the European Squadron, to proceed with his own vessel, or select another of the fleet, if more convenient, to Liverpool, for the purpose of taking on board and bringing home a number of Blakely guns, gun-carriages, and other naval materials of war once belonging to the confederacy, recently surrendered by the English authorities to this Government, and now in possession of the American Consul at Liverpool.

THE London *Court Journal* of Oct. 8th, says: "Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President of the United States of America, arrived in Dundee on Wednesday, on a visit to Mr. Smith the American Consul, and pastor to the late President. She will be Mr. Smith's guest till Monday, when, it is understood, she will return to the continent, where she had been residing some time before coming to Dundee."

VERNON H. Vaughan, of Alabama, has been appointed Governor of Utah Territory to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Shaffer. The late Governor, in co-operation with Judge McKean, had done much to force the obedience of the Mormons to the laws of the United States—a work which it is to be presumed will be further prosecuted by the new appointee.

ON account of the accusations that in taking the national census the population of New York was deliberately made less than a million, President Grant has ordered that a second enumeration be made at once.

The State Fair of Virginia opened on Tuesday at Richmond, on which occasion Jefferson Davis made a speech.

A WONDER OF MEDICAL SCIENCE," may well be applied to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is nearly half a century since this remarkable remedy was introduced to the public, and yet the immediate and enviable reputation which it gained by its wonderful cures of coughs, colds, whooping cough, sore throat, influenza, consumption, and bronchial complaints, is to this day fully sustained. 1t

CATARRH.—What a nuisance to be hawking, spitting, and blowing your nose, to say nothing of the inflamed throat, swollen eyes, closed up air passages, ringing in the ears, dull headache, loss of smell, and a general disagreeable, unhappy feeling throughout, the result of Catarrh. If afflicted in this manner, procure Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor, the cheapest, quickest, pleasantest, and most certain remedy in use.

Nothing known equals Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor and Curative for Corns, Bunions, Bad Nails, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, &c. Many have tried it and rejoice in its beneficial use. If you would enjoy a rural walk or fashionable promenade, treat your feet kindly, and cure your corns with Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor and Curative. Sold by A. D. Buehler, J. M. Huber, Moritz, Musselman & Co., and druggists generally. Oct. 21.—4t

ALWAYS AHEAD.—Capt. NORRIS is determined not to be outdone by rivals, and has again added largely to his stock for fall and winter wear. If you want a fashionable Hat, Cap, Coat, Pants, or Vest, for fall or winter wear, or a good pair of Boots or Shoes or any kind of underwear as cheap as before the war—Norris' Head-Quarters is the place, (Arnold's corner) young gents. If you want a fashionable Tie or Bow, don't forget that Norris is getting new styles every week, and always has the latest. His stock of Hats is the largest in the county and greatly reduced in price, all styles and price. If you want to save money go to Norris' corner. Sept.16-tf

LOOK HERE.—E. Woodward has commenced, in connection with his Gunsmithing, the repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., which he will warrant to be better fixed than is done by the majority of Umbrella-menders. Any person wishing work done in this line can leave word at his shop on Carlisle Street, and it will be sent for and returned. Charges moderate. He also has still on hand a variety of Battle-field Relics, of any kind and style, a large assortment of Canes, &c. Call and see him. tf

THE BEST STOVE now in market, for beauty, economy, and comfort, is admitted all around to be the MORNING GLORY. It defies all competition, and that is the judgment of all who have used it. It is just the thing for Offices, Stores, and Parlors Chambers. Call at C. H. Buehler's Ware Room, opposite the Passenger Depot, and examine for yourselves. tf

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—Messrs. Cobean & Cunningham having determined to close out their stock of Ready-made Clothing, are now selling all kinds of Coats, Pants, Vest, &c, at largely reduced prices—many of them less than cost. Now is the time to secure Bargains. The goods are all first-class and will positively be sold without regard to cost. aug.19.tf

SAVE MONEY.—Pending the agitation of the Funding Bill, which will evidently depreciate Government Bonds, persons would do well by reading the advertisement of the "Gettysburg National Bank," in another column, and exchange their Government Bonds and realize a handsome profit thereby, and obtain an investment as safe and profitable. tf

PRIME OYSTERS.—E. H. Minnigh makes it a point to serve up the VERY BEST Oysters that can be secured in the Baltimore market. He has special accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, who will find every thing in prime order. Oysters served up in every style, to suit the most fastidious. Call and see for yourselves.

TAKE NOTICE.—All persons having books belonging to the library of Prof. Stover will please return them immediately to Mrs. Stover. tf

FOR SALE.—A VULCAN STOVE, in good order—too large for my present use. It will be sold at a low price.
MRS. MCPHERSON.

☞ Hamlin's Celebrated *Wizard Oil*, for rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, toothache, &c., for sale by A. D. Buehler, Druggist, Gettysburg. tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A good second-hand Falling and Shifting-top Buggy. Enquire at this office. tf

HORSE EDUCATING.—Prof. Pratt, the celebrated Horse Educator, who has had unprecedented success in York county, will give lessons in the following places, at the times indicated. Farmers and all owning Horses should not fail to see him, as they can learn more of him in one hour than in a natural life time. He purposes addressing citizens as follows:

Heidlersburg,	Friday,	Nov. 4
York Springs,	Saturday,	" 5
Middletown,	Monday,	" 7
Bendersville,	Tuesday,	" 8
Gettysburg,	Wednesday,	" 9

He will be in Gettysburg one week.—Free exhibitions will be given at each place at 2 o'clock and 7 P. M. Don't fail to attend these exhibitions, and see Prof Pratt's beautiful and trained horses. 1t

☞ Jacob F. Thomas' reply to F. B. Hine, of Philadelphia, will be found in another column. Friend Jake says he scarcely thinks it necessary to make any reply, as it has years ago become history that the late Elias Howe, Jr., was the originator and inventor of Sewing Machines, and the only matter of surprise—taking into consideration the splendid record the Howe Machine has made for itself—is that imitations did not appear sooner. "The more the merrier." 1t

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Persons elected Justices of the Peace, at the October election, will remember that they are required by law to notify the Prothonotary, in writing, within thirty days, of their intention to accept Commissions—that the proper return may be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth.—Otherwise, no Commissions will be issued to them. 2t

Special Notices.

STOREKEEPERS WILL PLEASE REMEMBER That all goods bought of William Blair & Son may be returned as soon as received, if not satisfactory. We offer a fine variety of fresh Syrups, at prices that will suit the trade. Also a large stock of Lamp Goods—Chimneys and Glassware generally, at greatly reduced prices. Best Coal Oil, Salt, and Fish on hand all the time.

We offer a large and full stock of everything in our line. For prices you will please refer to our price lists that will be issued and mailed at the first of every month, or call and examine the stock.

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

Oct. 14, 1870.

☞ Our modern course of living begets a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes enfeebled, deranged, clogged, and laborz in its task. The liver sympathizes with it and both sink, or are disorganized together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system—cleanse the blood—take Ayer's Pills. [Glasgow (Ky.) *Free Press*. 1t

WHAT HON. THAD STEVENS THOUGHT ABOUT MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

Mr. Wm. Lambert, Fifth Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., writes to Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co. of Lancaster, Pa., the following: "At the capture of New Orleans, I was wounded in the right leg by a shell. The wound healed up, but a bad sore broke out in my ankle. Several doctors tried to benefit me, but none succeeded. It was then that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Member of Congress, saw me, and, on learning the nature of my trouble, told me about MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, saying, 'it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw. I use it myself, and I know that it will cure you in a very short period. Try it, my friend, try it. I will have it sent to you.' The result fully justified the high opinion of Mr. Stevens regarding your Bitters, for in two weeks I was followed by a perfect cure." Sold by druggists generally. Price one dollar per bottle. Nov. 4—1m

$50 PER MONTH. The best selling book ever published. AGENTS who sell our new work.

PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

have no competition. There never was a book published like it. Any body can sell it. Every body wants it. Many agents are now making from $500 to $950 per month selling this wonderful book. 24 page Descriptive Circular sent free on application. We want good live Agents; men who can fully appreciate the merits of the work, and who can make it pay them a universal want.—Agents who desire to do good as well as make money Address WELLS & COFFIN, 432 Broome Street, New York. [Oct. 28.—6t.

THOSE WHO ARE SICK, OR

Afflicted with any chronic difficulty, should without delay write for Dr. Hamilton's New Treatise, sent free to any address. DR. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D., P. O. Box 4,922, New York City. Oct. 28.—4t

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

☞ 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) late 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 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

Sewing Machines.

HOWE MACHINES!

THE LATEST IMPROVED AND GENUINE

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,

SEWING MACHINES.

JACOB F. THOMAS, *Agent,*
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
At his residence on York Street,

ORDERS will be promptly attended to. Machines delivered to all parts of the county and instructions given gratis.

☞ The public are cautioned against parties who use the name of HOWE in connection with their machines on account of the popularity of the Howe Machines. There are none GENUINE unless they have imbedded in each machine a medallion bearing the likeness of ELIAS HOWE, Jr. on it, &c. [Feb. 25, 1870.—tf

Sixty-five First Prize Medals Awarded.

THE GREAT

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained a *unparalleled pre-eminence*, which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine signing quality, as well as great purity of intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed enables us to keep on hand a heavy stock, and our immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved Overstrung Scale, and our AGRAFFE STRINGS.

We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE PIANOS, Patented Aug. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully Warranted for 5 Years.

We have made arrangements for the sale of Waterous' Patent Improved Orchestral TRACKER ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer at Manufacturers and Wholesale Factory Prices.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
Sept. 23, 1870.—6m Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—AGENTS, ($80 per week) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock stitch" (alike on both sides), and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 16.—3m

FORTUNES offered to live men. Rare chance. Send Stamp. Dickinson & Co., Wilmington, Del. Sept. 9, 1870.—3m

Real and Personal Sales.

VALUABLE LANDS!!
FOR SALE.

No. 1, A FARM, two miles northwest of Gettysburg, adjoining Spring Hotel property, 183 Acres, with large BRICK HOUSE, large Switzer Barn, Tenant House, and other Improvements. Price $6,500—not more than cost of buildings.

No. 2, B FARM, two and a half miles north-west of Gettysburg, adjoining No. 1, 116 Acres, with good STONE HOUSE, Barn and other Improvements. An excellent grass farm. Price $4,500.

No. 3, A FARM adjoining No. 1, and town lots of Gettysburg, containing 119 Acres, with STONE FARM BUILDINGS. It is divided by the Chambersburg Turnpike and comprises many very choice building lots. Price, $6500.

No. 4, A FARM, five miles from Gettysburg, on public road, 152 Acres, good land in good condition, with large BRICK HOUSE, and large Switzer Barn. Price $5,500—very cheap.

No. 5, A VERY GOOD FARM, two miles from Gettysburg, 240 Acres, with large BRICK HOUSE, large Bank Barn, all in good condition. Price $50 per acre.

No. 6, A FARM, 170 Acres, four miles from Gettysburg, on Public road, comfortable FARM BUILDINGS, red land, ½ limed.—Price $5,000 Half cash.

No. 7, An excellent FRUIT FARM, ten miles north of Gettysburg, on public road, adjoining lands of Samuel Weaver, with comfortable Buildings. Price $6,500.

NO. 8, A GOOD RED LAND FARM, 150 Acres, comfortable HOUSE and all needed Outbuildings, and Barn, Land limed and in good order, good grass farm, near Baltimore Turnpike, 7 miles from Gettysburg, 3 miles from Littlestown. Price $6,500.

NO. 9, A TRACT OF GRANITE LAND, three miles from Gettysburg, on York pike, 22 Acres, good HOUSE and STABLE, a good stand for store or Mechanic. Price $2,500.

NO. 10, A VERY GOOD FARM, two miles west of Gettysburg, on public road, 224 Acres, well limed and in good condition, good Buildings, Weatherboarded HOUSE, large Bank Barn, plenty fruit, good location. Price $55 per acre; or will sell 184 Acres with buildings at same.

NO. 11, A VERY GOOD STOCK FARM, two miles east of Gettysburg, on York pike, 160 Acres, or will sell 110 Acres, about ½ limed, a good FRAME HOUSE, two Barns, well watered. Price $60 per acre—terms easy.

NO. 12, A VERY VALUABL