The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 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.

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING, of Baltimore, doesn't seem to share the feeling of negro-phobyism which so seriously disturbs the Democratic party. On last Sunday he delivered an address in that city, at the laying of a corner stone of a building to be used as a school and asylum for colored orphans, during which he said there was no distinction of color in the Roman Catholic Church, and he rejoiced to see Americans, Germans and Irishmen carrying out, by their action, the true principles of that Church. It is a mooted question, said the Archbishop, whether the colored people of the Roman Catholic faith should have separate churches, or whether they should remain, as now, in the churches in which they enjoy common privileges with all other Catholics. Heretofore they have met at the same communion table, and have participated in the same sacraments and ordinances of that Church on terms of perfect equality. He thought that perhaps in some localities, by reason of their increasing numbers, it may become desirable to gather them into churches of their own. During the course of his remarks he incidentally remarked that when he was a student at college two of his classmates were colored youths and one of them was his particular friend.

THE avowed purpose of Louis Napoleon, in declaring war against Prussia, was to break the growing power of that nation and prevent the possible consolidation of the German States. He expected, by engaging Prussia in war, to foment the jealousies growing out of the absorption of the North German States after the defeat of Austria at Sadowa, and thus not only prevent a union of the South German States but to disrupt and undo the work of 1866. The reverse of all this has taken place. The War, instead of dividing, has consolidated Germany—the South German States, Bavaria, Wertemburg, Baden, and Hesse Damstadt, having, within the past week, signed treaties at Berlin which unite them with the North German Confederation. Thus, in four weeks after Napoleon's declaration of war, we have the Emperor himself a prisoner, his magnificent armies destroyed, Paris besieged by German troops, and victorious Germany more thoroughly united than ever. This will lead, of course, to the election of King William, of Prussia, as Emperor of Germany, and make the latter, so long weakened by internal dissensions and jealousies, the leading Power in Europe.

THE swift demolition of the French armies by the ponderous blows and magnificent strategy of the Prussian soldiery, has no parallel in history and and almost surpasses belief. In four short months the Germans have captured, and now hold as prisoners of war, 4 Marshals, 140 Generals, 10,000 officers and 320,000 rank and file, besides thousands of others slaughtered in battle.—Of this number 3 Marshals, 50 Generals 6,000 officers and 173,000 rank and file, were taken in one haul at the capitulation of Metz. France opened the war with 450,000 trained soldiers, about 1500 pieces of field artillery and some 350 mitrailleures, all of which have been swept away under the irresistable march of the German armies. All this reads like romance, and if it came to us as the story of by-gone days would be discredited. Yet the stubborn fact is but the history of yesterday. The armies now confronting the Germans in the south of France, and resisting the siege of Paris, are new levies, organized since the first crushing blows of Prussia, at Woerth, Sedan and Metz. Whether they will yet be able to turn the tide of disaster, remains to be seen. To us a prolongation of the struggle seems desperate fool-hardiness.

FURTHER political trouble is threatened in Alabama. On Saturday last the two houses of the Legislature met to count the votes for State officers. The election for Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State is undisputed, Moren and Sanford, the Democratic candidates, being elected by about 4,000 majority. Gov. Smith, however, obtained from the Supreme Court an injunction against the counting of the votes for Governor and State Treasurer. On the announcement of the vote for Lieutenant Governor, Moren at once qualified and ordered the counting of the vote for Governor, notwithstanding the injunction of the Supreme Court, showing a majority of 1,429 for Lindsay, Democrat. The latter then took the oath of office, and thus the State, for a time, will have two Governors. The House, which is Democratic, recognizes Lindsay, and the Senate, which is Republican, recognizes Smith. There was much excitement at Montgomery growing out of these proceedings, but the difficulty will doubtless be adjusted by the Courts.

GENERAL SHERMAN, in his annual report to the War Department, gives the total strength of the regular army at 2,488 officers and 34,870 enlisted men. Under the operation of the act approved July 15, 1870, the number of officers is rapidly decreasing, so that by the 1st of January it will reach the legal standard, 2,277. Of enlisted men the present number is made up as follows: ten regiments of cavalry, 9,892; five regiments of artillery, 4,300; twenty-five regiments of infantry, 16,986; total troops of the line, 31,178. In addition to which are five companies of engineer troops, 560; permanent recruiting parties and recruits, 1,629; enlisted men of ordinance, 706; West Point detachment, 261; signal detachment, 82; hospital stewards, 333; ordnance sergeants, 121—3,692; making a grand total of 34,870. By the same act this number must be reduced by the 1st of July, 1871, to 30,000.

MR. WHITE, Speaker of the Senate, has issued his writ for a special election in the 1st Philadelphia Senatorial district, on the 20th of December, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Watt. The district is Republican; but the majority not being very large, and the political complexion of the State Senate depending on the result, both parties will doubtless make special efforts to win. The Republicans of the district owe it to the State to nominate a first class man, and then make sure of his election.

SUMPTER, South Carolina, at the recent election, polled 3,500 votes, and gave a Republican majority of 2,000. Beauregard should at once be sent for to inflict on Sumpter another bombardment.

A SYNOPSIS of Secretary Delano's forth-coming Report of the Internal Revenue Department, has been published. Mr. Delano earnestly opposes any change of the tax on spirits, believing that it would be more to the benefit of speculators than to the treasury of the country. He reccommends making the taxes on all descriptions of tobacco uniform, and suggests various modifications in the revenue laws to correct faulty working. The closing paragraph of the report exhibits briefly the contrast between the Administrations of President Johnson and President Grant. In spite of all our reductions of taxation, there has been an actual increase of about fifty millions of gross receipts. The following official table will be read with interest:

Comparative Statement of the Several General Sources of Revenue from September 1, 1867, to February 28, 1869, (Eighteen Months.)

Spirits	$41,678,684 34
Tobacco	29,327,575 20
Fermented Liquors	8,549,416 83
Gross Receipts	9,455,570 20
Sales	9,630,962 95
Income (including salaries)	4,980,220 00
Banks and Bankers	4,320,319 10
Special Taxes	10,994,425 25
Legacies	2,094,367 89
Successions	1,832,507 93
Articles in Schedule A	1,031,582 68
Passports	31,634 00
Gas	3,010,933 57
Articles now exempt	53,235,310 03
Penalties	1,663,774 88
Adhesive Stamps	22,983,242 06
Total from all sources	$241,820,755 92

From March 1, 1869, to August 31, 1870, (Eighteen Months.)

Spirits	$82,417,419 85
Tobacco	46,504,065 64
Fermented Liquors	10,054,026 41
Gross Receipts	10,076,219 21
Sales	12,866,660 80
Income (including salaries)	68,074,778 32
Banks and Bankers	6,973,819 80
Special Taxes	17,185,163 42
Legacies	2,437,842 70
Successions	2,163,023 50
Articles in Schedule A	1,714,986 64
Passports	37,135 00
Gas	3,437,045 50
Articles now exempt	1,019,298 96
Penalties	1,232,834 11
Adhesive Stamps	25,296,396 63
Total from all sources	$291,492,827 41

From this statement it will be seen that the gross receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the first eighteen months of the present Administration compared with those of the last eighteen months of the late Administration are increased to the amount of $49,672,061-09, and taking the same sources of revenue, the excess during the same period of comparison in favor of the present Administration amounts to $101,888,077 13.

THERE has been a good deal written about Hon. Simon Cameron's withdrawal from the Cabinet of President Lincoln, his enemies repeatedly charging that, although he resigned, it was a virtual removal, the resignation being simply in response to a demand by Mr. Lincoln. We have at length what we presume to be the real facts of the case. Some months ago Senator Wilson, in an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* on the late Secretary Stanton, incidentally stated that Secretary Cameron, desiring to be relieved from the onerous duties of the War Department, designated Mr. Stanton as his successor and that the latter was appointed Secretary of War in accordance with Mr. Cameron's wishes. Judge Black, in a bitter reply to this article, denied the truthfulness of Senator Wilson's statements, and affirmed that not only had Cameron nothing to do with Stanton's appointment, but was himself dismissed from the Cabinet. Judge Chase, who was Secretary of State at the time and cognizant of all the facts, has addressed Judge Black a temperate but decided reply, in which he fully sustains the essential accuracy of Senator Wilson's statements. After referring to Secretary Stanton's early anti-slavery record and consistant opposition to the encroachments of the Slave power, Judge Chase thus disposes of the mooted questions as to Mr. Cameron's relations to the President and his agency in the appointment of Mr. Stanton:

"You are misinformed, also, in respect to the circumstances connected with Mr. Stanton's appointment as Secretary of War in place of General Cameron. I then thought, and still think, I was well acquainted with them. Gen. Cameron had expressed a wish to retire and take the mission to St. Petersburg, some time before he actually withdrew, and I believe that he was the first to suggest to Mr. Lincoln the name of Mr. Stanton. I held, myself, several conversations on the subject of Gen. Cameron's retirement, his appointment to St. Petersburg, and the appointment of Mr. Stanton as his successor; and I called on Mr. Stanton to ascertain if he would accept the post of secretary of war, if tendered. Ultimately, when, as I supposed, the matter was fully understood, Mr. Lincoln addressed a note to Gen. Cameron, tendering the mission to St. Petersburg, and signifying his willingness to accept his resignation. The note was brief and seemed curt. But Mr. Lincoln, on his attention being drawn to its terms, said that he intended to make it every thing it should be, and another note was substituted, expressing what he declared to be his real sentiments. This, I believe, as exact a statement as its brevity admits of Gen. Cameron's retirement from Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. *He was not removed*; he resigned because, as he stated at the time, he preferred the mission to the secretaryship, and he did recommend the appointment of Mr. Stanton as his successor."

THE Democratic leaders are famous on figures in advance of elections. For the last ten years, on the eve of elections, they have had not the least trouble in cyphering out Democratic victories. The trouble, however, has been that the victories didn't come, notwithstanding the old adage that "figures won't lie." A few months ago they were busy figuring up enough gains in the fall elections to give them the control of the next Congress, and they gave the requisite figures, but with the usual result. Nothing daunted, they have already begun cyphering for the next Presidential election, and their table of the expected result is now going the rounds of the Democratic Press. They are moderate this time, and only claim 11 majority in the next Electoral College—154 Democrats to 143 Republicans. To make out these 154 votes, they put in the Democratic column Arkansas 3, Florida 3, Nevada 3, and Missouri 11, all of which have voted Republican this fall. To say nothing of Georgia, which has not yet voted. Indiana, and West Virginia, all of which will vote Republican in 1872—we have only to transfer Arkansas, Florida, Nevada and Missouri to the Republican column in the same table, and the Democratic slate is badly smashed. The figures will then stand—Democratic 134, Republican 163. That figuring won't answer.

AMONG the rumors recently set afloat by Washington correspondents is one to the effect that Prussia desires a foothold in the West Indies, and has asked the assent of the United States to her acquiring a naval station there, either by purchase or conquest, offering by way of compensation to facilitate the acquisition by the American Government of a naval station in the Mediterranean. The report, probably, has no foundation in fact. Another correspondent says that it has been definitely decided that our Government will send no representative to a Congress of the European Powers, in case, as has been intimated, Russia should desire the United States to be represented in such an assembly.

THE suggestion of Mr. Coleman's name for State Treasurer, seems to be accepted by the Republican press of the State with much favor, as promising a chance for escaping the difficulties now surrounding the choice of a successor to Gen. Irwin. It looks, however, as if Mr. Mackey were determined to force his claims and reopen the personal quarrels growing out of his defeat last winter—and this in the face of the fact that his nomination by the Republican caucus may endanger the integrity of the party. Mr. Mackey would doubtless make an efficient officer, and his friends have a right to feel sore over his defeat, by a combination of bolting Republicans and Democrats in the last Legislature. And in this respect he may have claims to Republican support next winter. But these claims are subordinate to the good of the Republican party. We hold that no man has a right to press his claims to official position, when by so doing the success of the party is jeopardized. It is asserted in various quarters that there are enough members of the Legislature hostile to Mr. Mackey to defeat his election, even if nominated in caucus, and hold themselves at liberty to vote against him. This may be all wrong; but if the facts be so, the only way to remedy it is to take up a new man, entirely free from the control of rival cliques, and who can consolidate the Republican vote of both Houses. We don't care who that man is, whether Mr. Coleman or some one else. We hope the Republican caucus will entertain no nomination, that does not promise union and harmony. It is time the Republican party were done with internal dissensions, and address itself to the work of marshalling its adherents in solid column, for the next grand political struggle.

ON Saturday New Castle, Delaware, was again the scene of one of those public floggings which disgrace it three or four times every year. One man was placed in the pillory for an hour, with a wooden collar about his neck, and subjected to the jibes and insults of the crowd of men and children; and then he and two others were stripped beneath the pillory and flogged by the Sheriff.—It is gratifying to know that this official, being a novice, shrank from the performance of his disgusting duty, and was only compelled to lash his victims savagely by the remonstrances uttered by the crowd against his too merciful use of the cat-o-nine-tails. The whipping post and pillory, twin relicts of barbarism, are closely hugged by the Democracy of Delaware, who cling the more closely to them now that their other idol Human Slavery, has been dethroned by the national will. It was hoped that the Republicans would carry the State this fall, and inaugurated a reform that should sweep away the whipping post, establish common schools and secure a new era of progress. But Bayard and Saulsbury, who own and rule the State, said no. Hence Delaware continues the paradise of Old-Hunker Democracy. "Nasby" will be taking up his abode there.

BEN. BUTLER is on the war path again. Last week he made a speech in Boston, wherein he holds it to be the duty of the Government at once to call Great Britain to account on the Alabama claims, and on refusal to pay full damages, declare war, seize Canada and smash up the British dominions. He says war at all times is popular with the masses, and maintains that the adoption of his programme would popularise the administration and enable Grant to walk over the course in the next Presidential struggle. Gen. Butler is always strong, but often erratic, and this latest kink of his will be set down to the credit of his erratic temperament, receiving endorsement in no quarter.

SENATOR CARL SCHURZ, of Missouri, says he has no intention of leaving the Republican party, that the contest in Missouri was purely a struggle for reform inside of the Republican organization, and not in the interests of its opponents. He holds that the Republican is the party of reform, and that reform can be accomplished inside of it much more effectually than outside.

OIL IN PENNSYLVANIA.—It may be interesting to many who invested in oil stock and oil territory to know of a farm recently developed in the heart of the oil region of Pennsylvania which has, during the past five months yielding such large quantities of oil as to almost revive in producers and operators an excitement like that of 1863-64. This farm is owned by a Mr. James McCray, and is situated on the top of a hill, in the town of Petroleum Centre. During the great oil excitement Mr. McCray diligently cultivated his farm, in blissful ignorance of the streams of wealth lying beneath the turf, from out of which grew the splendid crops of hay and oats. Last April, however, a well was sunk on the farm which yielded 400 barrels per day. Other wells were sunk with nearly equal success, giving to the fortunate owner an income which is now $7,000 a day—a revenue for a prince—which must, if it continues a year longer or more, make him one of the wealthiest capitalists in Pennsylvania.

HORRIBLE SUICIDES.—Two terrible suicides occurred on Saturday: one at Marion, on the New Jersey Railroad, and one at the western entrance of Bergen Tunnel, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. The first was that of a laboring man, who threw himself upon the track, near the American Watch Company's Manufactory, immediately in front of the 11.35 train from this city, and was run over and his head cut off. The engineer saw his movement, but was to late to prevent the catastrophe. The other case was that of a well dressed man who, about half-past twelve at noon, walked out on the masonry over the entrance of the Bergen Tunnel at West End, and as a train approached he leaped down on the track, and the entire train passed over him. The body was so badly mutilated and torn as to defy recognition. Both were unknown.—*Newark Advertiser.*

HOMICIDE IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—Whilst Michael Gordon, who lives on the Bedford and Somerset turnpike, at Dry Ridge, Juniata township, Bedford county, was at breakfast on Sunday morning, the 20th ult., his wife assaulted him with an axe and struck him three terrible blows on the head, inflicting horrible wounds. One blow was given on the forehead, another immediately above the right ear which broke in the skull and made an orifice from which the brain oozed out, and the third above the left ear. Mr. Gordon lay in an insensible condition until Tuesday of last week when he died. It seems that the husband and wife have not lived on friendly terms for some years, and on this Sunday morning had a sharp war of words which gave rise to the attack on the part of the wife which has terminated so disastrously.

Under the consolidation and reduction of the force of the internal revenue bureau, the assistant assessors have suffered the most. In the last sixty days 419 have been discharged, and before the 1st of January 200 more will meet the same fate. This reduction alone reduces the expenses $3,000 per day.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Democrats will have a majority of two in the New York Assembly.

THANKSGIVING Day is observed by the Southern refugees as "Black or Christmas."

THEY had fine sleighing in Maine Thanksgiving Day.

ALBANY has a drum band composed of twelve young ladies, whose uniform is in zouave style.

Miss Susan Rickett, aged 18 years, died at Springfield, Ohio, the other day, from the effects of "tight lacing."

John Mallory was choked to death while eating breakfast in East Cambridge on Sunday.

Charles J. Faulkner is a prominent candidate for the United States Senate in West Virginia. He is a Democrat but one of the ablest men of his party.

IN the late election for Governor of Massachusetts Governor Claflin received 79,549 votes, John Quincy Adams 48,536, and Wendell Phillips 21,946 votes.

The Republicans of Nevada elect a Secretary of State, Controller, Surveyor General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and State Mineralogist.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture, in his recent report, expresses gratification at being able to represent the country generally as being productive and prosperous to a high degree.

MINISTER Roberts of Spain was married last evening in New York to Miss Augela Terry at St. Stephen's Catholic Church, in the presence of a large and distinguished audience.

S. B. VANCE was elected United States Senator from North Carolina to fill the seat which will be vacated by the retirement of Hon. J. C. Abbott on the fourth of March ensuing. This is a Democratic gain.

THE next Legislature of Florida will have a Republican majority on joint ballot of four, the Senate standing twelve Republicans to twelve Democrats, and the House twenty-eight Republicans to twenty-four Democrats.

A Washington telegram says: It is not probable that any effort will be made to repeal the income tax at the next session, as the secretary of the treasury and the commisioner of internal revenue are in favor of its continuance.

The pope has dismissed Italy into ecclesiastical outlawry, and the outlawed have seized and suppressed the journals which published the bull of excommunication. Just what is next to happen does not appear.

A Washington despatch says that the work of consolidating the internal revenue districts throughout the country has thus far resulted in dispensing with over four hundred Assistant Assessors, and it is thought that at least two hundred more will be dismissed by the close of the year.

In view of the apportionment of the Congressional districts of the several States on the basis of the new census, it is gratifying to note that Republicans have carried the Legislatures of at least twenty-seven States, and that they are strong enough in several of the other States to secure a fair distribution of the representation.

The North German Consul General at New York, in reporting to Berlin the shipment of arms and war material from the United States to France, requested instructions to guide his action in the matter. In reply he was directed not to concern himself regarding it, as there was no law among nations to prevent such shipment.

THE Parisians have always been noted for the peculiarity of their diets. It was in that city that the custom of eating horse flesh, now gradualy extending over the Continent, had its origin. If the latest accounts from the beleagured city are to be credited, there is a probability that the Parisians will soon become as fond of rats, dogs, and cats, the luxuries of China, as they are already of horse flesh.

GERMAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.—The German soldiers now in France and fit for active service, it is estimated, number 690,000, and the horses belonging to the German army amount to 160,000. The daily rations of these troops require 250,000 loaves of bread, 185 oxen, 40,000 pounds of bacon, 54,000 pounds of rice, 160,000 quarts of brandy, 40,000 pounds of coffee, 6,800,000 pounds of hay, and large quantities of grain and straw.

A REVEREND gentleman was addressing a Sabbath School concert at Boston Highlands last Sunday night, and was trying to enforce the doctrine that the hearts of the little ones were sinful, and needed to be given to Christ. Taking out his watch and holding it up he said: "Now, here is my watch; suppose it don't keep good time; now it goes too fast, and now too slow; what shall I do with it?" "Sell it," shouted out a flaxen-headed youngster.

ARKANSAS, according to the latest accounts, has done very well. While Logan H. Roots has been defeated in the 1st district for Congress by about 2,000 majority, we have elected O. P. Snyder in place of Rogers, Dem., in the 2nd district, by about 4,000 majority, and re-elected Thomas Boles in the 3d. The new Legislature is about as strongly Republican as the present one.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—Since the first of July last upward of 8,000 maimed soldiers have applied for the benefits of the act of Congress making provision for artificial limbs or for money commutation; 5,000 of these applications have already been acted on at the Surgeon General's office. The soldiers can either procure an artificial leg or an arm by order of the office, or instead, seventy-five dollars for a leg or fifty dollars for an arm, many individuals preferring to select and buy their own artificial limbs.

Secretary Boutwell, in an address delivered in Washington on Monday evening, said that there is no security for republicans institutions, or liberty of the people under any form of Government, except in their general intelligence. Mr. Boutwell argues that no complete remedy can be found for poverty, but unquestionably the nearest approach to it is in a system of public instruction supported by universal taxation, and supported also by public sentiment which recognizes such a system as the only means for the education of the people, and their preservation from poverty and vice.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—On Sunday afternoon Rev. Prof. D. Eberly, Principal of Cottage Hill College, committed an assault and battery on the person of Gates J. Weiser, Jr., of this place, who had been carrying on flirtations with some of the young ladies of the school, near the enclosure on the banks of the Codorus. The injuries were of a painful character, which were inflicted with a cane. Suit was brought when a warrant was issued for the arrest of Prof. Eberly the same evening, after services in the 2nd Reformed Church where he had occupied the pulpit. A hearing was given at the office of H. C. McIntyre, Justice of the Peace, and bail entered for his appearance at Court. Prof. Eberly has been annoyed by these boyish flirtations with the scholars of his college by young beaux from town, which finally resulted as above.—*York True Democrat.*

Summary of War News

SURRENDER OF THIONVILLE

THE GERMANS AGAIN ADVANCING SOUTH

REMORSELESS HEAVY FIGHTING

THE RUSSIAN IMBROGLIO

DEFEAT OF GEN. PALLIDINES

SATURDAY, Nov. 26.—The French fortress of Thionville, north of Metz, capitulated on Thursday, after a terrific bombardment. A large portion of the town was burned.

The balloon mails from Paris continue, occasionally falling within the Prussian lines. The news of the condition of things inside the city is very conflicting, French sources representing the city to be well supplied, while German sources represent it in a starving condition.

The German armies seem to be concentrating around Paris and in the valley of the Loire, looking toward an attack on Gen. Paladines' army, which recently drove back the Prussians under Gen. Von der Taun. According to the London *Times*, there are 200,000 Germans forcing Paladines' lines.

The press of St. Petersburg has been officially warned against supporting France, or unfavorably criticising Germany, the interest of Russia now being identified with the latter.

MONDAY, Nov. 28.—On Saturday morning the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg was in motion southwestwardly from Dreux, and its advance had reached Mamers and Connere, from twenty-five to thirty miles distant from the left of the French forces under command of Keratry, who occupied Le Mans and an intrenched camp at Coulle, fifteen miles northeast of Le Mans. These positions are in the valley of the Sarthe river, over one hundred miles southwest of Paris, and eighty miles west-northwest of Orleans. At the same time the Germans made an attack on the right of the French lines, between Artenay and the Cramien Forest, fifteen miles north and east of Orleans. The attacking force was composed of the army of Von der Taun, recently defeated at Orleans, and the French were under General D'aurelles Paladines. There appears to have been fighting all along the lines on Friday and Saturday, which the *Moniteur* says has so far been favorable to the French. A great battle is believed to be imminent.

In the north and northeast of France the French repulsed the Germans in a minor engagement on Saturday near Amiens, and the besiegers vigorously bombarded Montmedy, near the Luxembourg frontier.

The English Cabinet is divided on the Russian question, Earl Granville leading the war party, while John Bright and Gladstone are said to be for peaceful solution. There have been several sessions of the Cabinet, with protracted discussions, without reaching any conclusion. It is rumored that the Queen had been notified of the Cabinet difficulties, and will meet the members in special council on Tuesday.

Gortchakoff's second note to Lord Granville maintained the former position of Russia, and refuses to withdraw the circular announcing an abrogation of the treaty of Paris. A London despatch says that Prussia has offered to mediate between Russia and England.

TUESDAY, Nov. 29.—The despatches as to the fighting on Saturday and Sunday, in the valley of the Loire, are confused and conflicting, probably because of the great extent of the lines. All along the front of the opposing armies north of the Loire and south of Paris, extending from Montargis on the east to Dreux on the west, a distance of one hundred miles, there seems to have been a contest between the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and General De Palladines. The first despatches from Tours state that in the general engagement the French were victorious at every point, and that the Germans were routed and retreating. A subsequent despatch from London says that on Sunday the Tenth Prussian and Twentieth French Corps fought a battle a few miles north of Orleans, in which the French were defeated and driven from their entrenchments. In this battle a French General was taken prisoner by the enemy. In the north of France a battle occurred near Amiens, eighty miles north of Paris, which despatches from Tours concede to be a German victory. Amiens was occupied by the Germans. In the southeast of France Garibaldi's army was attacked on Saturday on the eastern side of the Vosges Mountains a short distance from Dijon, and badly whipped.

There are rumors of the discovery of a dangerous conspiracy to assassinate King William, but particulars are withheld.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION TO BE SETTLED BY CONFERENCE.

London despatches say it has been agreed that the demands of Russia shall be referred to a Conference of the Powers interested in the Treaty of 1856, England, France, Turkey, Austria, Italy and Russia being the contracting parties to that document. Ministers representing these Governments will meet in London in January next, and by this arrangement war, for the present at least, seems to be averted.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.—A telegram from King Willam to Queen Augusta confirms the previous report of a victory south of Amiens, achieved by General Manteuffel over the French army of the North on Monday. The French lost one thousand killed and wounded and seven hundred prisoners. Despatches received in London say that there are seventy thousand Prussians at Amiens, and that on on Monday there was some further fighting at Villers, ten miles to the westward, in which the Gardes Mobile were at first victorious, but retreated when the Prussian reinforcements came up.

As late as Monday evening there had been no general engagement on the Loire, but throughout that day there was sharp skirmishing between Pithiviers and Montargis, the French being generally the victors. De Palladines' army is still entrenched on the line of the Paris and Orleans Railway, between Orleans and Artenay, waiting for the proper time to assume the offensive. The efforts made by the Prussians to turn its flank have so far failed. A despatch from King William's Headquarters at Versailles says that the French on Monday attacked the Prussian forces at Beaume, twenty-five miles northeast of Orleans, and were defeated. The Prussians followed up the defeat of the French in the Vosges, and inflicted on the retreating army of Garibaldi further loss.

The Paris journals testify to the pacific disposition of the people, who, they say, denounce the obstinacy of the Tours Government in prolonging the war.

It is reported from Berlin that the French refuse to allow a Russian envoy to leave the city of Paris because is is feared he will expose the condition of affairs inside the city.

The London *Telegraph* states that Russia has decided to withdraw her demands and submit the treaty to the conference of the great powers which is to assemble at London. This course was recommended by Prussia, and has been agreed to by England. It is reported at Vienna that Russia demands early action on the part of the other nations.

LATER—DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1.—The military situation is more clearly explained in to-day's despatches. On Monday Gen. Pallidines endeavored to force the German lines at Beaume, while Trochu made a formidable sortie from Paris. After a hard struggle Pallidines was badly beaten, and driven back, leaving 1000 dead on the field, the Germans in turn following up the retreating forces. Prince Frederick Charles reports the complete defeat of the French army of the Loire. Gen. Pallidines is reported wounded.

King William telegraphs the repulse of the sortie from Paris, with heavy losses to the French.

There were rumors in London of the surrender of Paris and the army of the Loire, but not authentic. All accounts represent the condition of the French as desperate, German strategy and prowess having again asserted their superiority. The end cannot be far off.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CUMBERLAND.—Sheriff Foreman has appointed B. K. Goodyear, of Shippensburg, deputy.—Wm. Fenstamacher, of Shippensburg, was thrown from his wagon last week, by the horse taking fright, and dangerously injured, being found insensible.

FRANKLIN.—A German, named Frederick Henry Weisthoff, a travelling tinker of Baltimore, was killed on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, three miles from Chambersburg, on Saturday.

YORK.—On the night of the 25th inst., some unknown villain stole a horse from C. Collins, in Hopewell township. Passing to the barn of William Johnson, on the Shrewsberry road, he took out one of the horses and substituting Collins's horse and then fired the barn, which was burned, with 9 head of cattle, 3 horses and a large amount of grain and farming implements.—The President has appointed Hon. J. M. McKinney, of Washington, but formally of York, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Florida.—A son of Charles Beard, Hanover, aged 12 years, last week broke an arm by falling from the roof of a barn.—On the 21st inst., the engine house at Boyer's Ore Band, in Heidleberg township, about 5 miles from Hanover, was destroyed by fire. It appears that the engineer in kindling the fire under the boiler, very incautiously threw some powder in to hasten the fire, which flaming up, ignited a can of powder standing close by, causing a terrific explosion and setting fire to the building, which was totally destroyed. Rev. B. Villager, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture in St. Joseph's Church, Hanover, on Papal Infallibility, on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst.

(For the Star and Sentinel.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Of the "Bible Society of New Oxford and vicinity," was held on Monday evening, November 21, 1870, in the German Reformed Church, John R. Hersh in the chair, who stated the object of the meeting., which was largely attended, and opened by singing and prayer, and reading of the Scripture. The Annual Report was then read and adopted, after which addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. A. Dixon, Rev. Dr. Haner, and Rev. W. F. P. Davis.

The audience then promptly constituted the Rev. Dr. Hauer, Rev. J. A. Dixon, and Rev. W. F. P. Davis, life members of the Society by contributing $30. Other contributions were made during the evening, amounting to a total of $47.

Number families visited during the year, 91; books sold and donated, 20. The total receipts of the year amounted to $87.11, and the expenditures, $50.40; leaving a balance on hand of $36.71.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

President—John R. Hersh.

Vice President—Rev. W. F. P. Davis.

Secretary—Dr. J. W. Hendrix.

Treasurer—A. Sheely.

Depositary—T. B. Rush.

Managers—Jacob Peters, S. F. Neely, David Hoke, Dr. Crumrine, Mrs. J. S. Gitt, Mrs. Phoebe Sanders, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Mary Hersh.

The members of all the Evangelical Churches took a deep interest in the meeting, and assisted the Choir in singing, which was led by Mr. Paul Hersh, Mrs. Davis presiding at the organ.

The meeting then adjourned, after singing the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c., with the usual benediction.

The entire official returns of the recent election in Illinois have been received by the Secretary of State, and show the following vote for Congressman at large, and State Treasury: Congressman at Large—Logan, Rep., 168,866; Anderson, Dem., 144,190, Logan's majority, 24,676. State Treasurer—Bates, Rep., 167,607; Ridgely, Dem, 144,438, Bates's majority, 23,149. The Republican majority on the remainder of the State ticket averages little less. The Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 32; Democrats, 18. House—Republicans, 102; Democrats, 77. Majority on joint ballot, 39.

CORNS!—Who has not suffered from Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Tender Feet, &c., &c.? Briggs' Alleviator and Curative is a certain remedy. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail 60 cts. Dr. J. Briggs & Co. Newark, N. J.

CATARRH!—What disease can be more disagreeable or disgusting than Catarrh? Briggs' Allevantor is a pleasant, cheap and positive remedy. Sold by druggists.

PILES!—Suffer not with Internal Bleeding or Itching Piles. A cure has been discovered! Briggs' Pile Remedies are safe and sure. Sold by druggists

CONSUMPTION!—With the hollow, soul, sickening cough, weakened lungs, profuse expectoration, the debilitating night-sweats, and all other symptoms of this fatal malady, are subdued by the use of Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer, the most appropriately named remedy yet discovered for Throat and Lung Diseases. Sold by A. D. Buehler, J. M. Huber and Druggists generally. 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 fitted 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

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, Vests, &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

PRIME OYSTERS.—R. 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 satidious. Call and see for yourselves.

Special Notices.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Wm. Blair & Son will hereafter exchange goods for Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Dried Fruits, with their retail customers, and will give the best prices for them that the market will afford. Persons in want of Country Produce please give us a call.

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

Nov. 11, 1870.

WHO that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both? But your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies:—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality, or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the freezing agues and burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them alit.—*Bangor Times.* It

THE BREVITY OF LIFE.

"'Tis not for man to trifle, life is brief,
Our age is but the falling of a leaf.
We have no time to sport away the hours,
All must be earnest in a world like ours.
Not many lives, but one have we,
How sacred should that one be."

And still how many fritter away their lives, unable to fill any useful purpose, because some lingering disease unfits them for it, and they neglect or refuse to use the remedies within their reach, God in his wonderful arrangement of nature has provided an antidote for all the ills that human flesh is heir to, and by the aid of science the medicinal virtues of certain herbs, roots and barks have been combined and the result is known all over the civilized world as HOSTLER'S HERB BITTERS. It thoroughly purifies the blood, invigorates the nervous fibres, elevates the standard of all the vital forces, and sustains a most healthful tone of the entire human organization. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Dr. S. R. Hartman & Co., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa.

Dec. 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) 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 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

Legal Notices.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., about the 18th of October last, a large white RAM, with large horns. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

Nov. 25.—3t DAVID BEECHER.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of REBERT & ELLIOTT has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them. The books are at the old stand, where settlements are to be made.

ADAM REBERT.
ROBERT M. ELLIOTT.

Gettysburg, Nov. 25, 1870. 3t

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of JACOB BIZSECKER, deceased, late of Franklin township, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to call and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Nov. 25.—6t J. M. MICKLEY, *Adm