

SNYDER COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

**FOR SENATOR,**  
JOHN B. PARKER,  
OF HUNTERDON.

**FOR REPRESENTATIVE,**  
ANTHONY C. SIMPSON,  
OF BELMONT.

**ASSISTANT REPRESENTATIVE,**  
WILLIAM HALLING,  
OF PERKY.

**ASSOCIATE JUDGES,**  
BENJAMIN L. RAUBENBUSH,  
OF BEAVER.

**PROTHONOTARY,**  
JEREMIAH CROUSE,  
OF MIDDLEBURG.

**REGISTER & EXCISE OFFICER,**  
SAMUEL B. SCHUCK,  
OF MIDDLEBURG.

**DISTRICT ATTORNEY,**  
BENJAMIN T. PARKS,  
OF MIDDLEBURG.

**COMMISSIONER,**  
PHILIP KINNEY,  
OF BEAVER.

**COUNTY CLERK,**  
AARON K. GIFT,  
OF MIDDLEBURG.

**DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,**  
HENRY BROWN,  
OF WASHINGTON.

**AUDITOR,**  
CALVIN L. FISHER,  
OF PERKY.

WAR SUMMARY.

Wednesday August 10.  
Marshal McMahon, though closely pursued by the Crown Prince, has succeeded in making connection with the main French army, which (230,000 strong) now forms a line of defence extending from Metz to Nancy. The Prussian right wing has advanced from Treves, and the forces of King William are reported in the immediate front of Metz. Strasburg is surrounded by 60,000 German troops, and being garrisoned by only 7,000, its safety is considered doubtful. The great French expedition to the Baltic has been abandoned.

Paris has calmed a little, but is yet greatly excited. The fortifications of the city are being put in good condition by a force of 30,000 workmen. Existing is going on with great rapidity. The Corps Legislatif met yesterday, and an order was passed in direct opposition to the Ministry, which is considered ominous for the empire. English comment on the situation is exceedingly unfavorable for Napoleon. The London *Daily Mail* Gossip announces the receipt of private news from Paris indicating an early collapse of the imperial government.

The general impression in Liverpool is that the German victories augur a speedy restoration of peace. "The Prussian loss in the battle of Werth is reported at 3,500 dead wounded, and missing, and the French lost at 11,000."

Thursday, August 11.  
The military situation remains apparently unchanged. Marshal McMahon, with the French right, is at Saevre, entreneching; Marshal Canrobert, in the centre at Nancy; Marshal Bazaine, on the left, at Metz. The Prussian troops are reported with gunshot of the French lines, but not even a rumor had reached Paris or London of any engagement up to late hour last night. The French fleet in the Mediterranean, it is said has left its station, destination unknown.

dress to the French people, wherein he states that he and his army come not to make war upon citizens, but soldiers only, and so long as the former refrain from acts of hostility they will not be harmed.

Count Pallois is said to have prepared a decree, which he will submit to the Emperor, ordering all Germans residing in Paris to quit French soil within twelve hours after receiving notice to that effect.

Saturday, August 13.  
Marshal Bazaine is engaged in inspecting the French troops at Metz. It is again announced that McMahon and Faily have accomplished their retreat in good order. The Ministry is energetically engaged in securing the efficiency of the various branches of the service. The presence of Napoleon at the battle of Werth is affirmed but not credited. It is also asserted in London that King only is the Prince Imperial there, but his mother, the Empress Eugenie. The Paris *Revue* says that Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne has declined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Thiers is reported to have said recently, "The Empire is ended and a Republic is inevitable."

The Cologne *Gazette* prints the outlines of another secret treaty proposed by France to Prussia in 1866. The German forces between Rastatt and Cologne are said to number in the aggregate 750,000. According to the Paris *Standard*, 250,000 of these are now in Lorraine. The investment of Strasbourg is confirmed, and its garrison being small and ill provided for in case of siege, its early surrender is confidently expected. General Sheridan has been the recipient of great honors in Berlin, and taken his departure for the Headquarters of the Prussian army. Up to a late hour last night no report of any engagement between the great armies had been received either at Berlin or Paris.

Tuesday, August 10.  
On Sunday the French army at Metz began a retreat to the west side of the Moselle, and was attacked by General Steinmetz, and after a sharp fight utterly routed. Napoleon calls this a "victory" in a despatch to the Emperor, but then the Emperor is about thirty-five miles in the rear. King William is hastening to the battle field, and probably another great conflict occurred yesterday or will occur to-day. News from the actual scene of operations is exceedingly meagre.

On Sunday afternoon, about seventy rifles, armed with daggers and revolvers, attacked an engine house in Paris, a severe fight ensued, and several persons were killed. The Orleans princes are yet in London, and have received no answer to their request to be permitted to enter the French army. Piere Hyacinthe has volunteered as a private for the defence of Paris. The King of Italy has indicated that he would like to be relieved of promise to aid Napoleon in the present crisis, and the request has been granted. It is said that the reason of the ex-Empress Carolina, widow of the late Maximilian, has been reawakened by the great event now transpiring on the Continent, and that she manifests the deepest interest in the war. Great events are expected at Kiel immediately.

Disturbances of a serious nature have occurred at Marseilles and Lyons. Crowds collected in the streets shouting "Abolir l'Empire!" Three persons are reported killed. Hundreds of German families have been expelled from Paris. Many of them have just reached Cologne. Subscriptions have been opened for their relief in different parts of Germany.

Paris declaring the ports of Prussia to be blockaded. The Italian government is said to have increased its army. An extraordinary loan for war purposes has been negotiated.

King William has appointed General Bonin Governor General of Lorraine, and General Bismarck Hohenzollern Governor of Alsace. General Sheridan has been permitted to accompany the King during the campaign. Von Moitte and Bazaine are engaged in a desperate struggle for the mastery. The main body of the French army is reported at the town of Etain twenty miles west of Metz. Whether it will endeavor to renew its retreat toward Chalons, or make a determined stand, remains to be seen.

The engagement reported from the town of Gravelotte is probably the same as that of which we had news yesterday, but no particulars are given. The telegraph wires are all cut in the rear of the Prussian army, and the French government exercise a strict surveillance of the wires at this side, hence the absence of news.

The Disaster to McMahon's Army.  
London, August 16.—The following letter from General Bocher, commanding the Zouaves of the division, tells the story of the demolition of those fine soldiers.

SAVRE, August 8.—Let us thank God, who has preserved us from the most terrible of dangers it is a soldier's fate to encounter. It is a miracle that I am still alive, without a scratch, and in perfect health; but my heart is broken. I am overwhelmed with grief at the fate of my poor officers and my poor soldiers. I dare not tell you how many I have lost. It should grieve you to death. Later I shall know the names of those you knew and loved, but will never see again. The gallant fellows fought like lions and heroes. Out of 65 officers, 47 were killed, wounded, and missing.

At 7 A. M. they were full of life and armor, and now are all killed. At 2 P. M. my unfortunate lieutenant, Colonel Desportis, was wounded by my side. A bullet entered his abdomen, which was discharged but a few yards distant. He was able to press my hand as he was carried off the field, but he has probably died before this in a Prussian ambulance. Two other lieutenants were shot dead, and a third in either dead or a prisoner. Saint Sauveur was wounded badly, and but very little hope is entertained of his recovery. I had him taken from the field in an ambulance. The bullet went through his chest. He behaved splendidly. Pierron was shot stone dead. I have but five captains here out of thirty; the rest are in Heaven. All my adjutants and most of my sergeant majors shared the same fate. The pioneers—better or more gallant men never breathed—but five left. Two were left with the baggage were either sabred or taken prisoners. My horses were also captured. My poor black charger was killed under General Saurau, to whom I let him, his horse having been killed early in the action. Out of all that I had, all that remains is the clothes I wear, and 75¢ in my pocket. My baggage, with that of the Marshal, has been taken. I don't care for that. I cannot help crying inwardly when I think of all those I have lost. We fought lions—35,000 against 100,000. The enemy surrounded us on all sides. General Calvon was killed. Robert de Vouge killed. Alfred de Gramont, the Duke's brother, lost and arm. The other corps suffered almost as much as our own.

McMahon behaved splendidly, and did all that any man could do, but he had not men enough. He was unable to cope with 100,000, with three times more artillery than he had. Nevertheless he inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, and that, doubtless, was the reason we were not more vigorously persecuted. Had such been the case the disaster would have been fearful. It had been good as it is. The battle began at 7 30 A. M. After night there was a pouring rain, in which we had to stand without tents or fire, and lie down in the mud. During the previous day we had marched seventy kilometres, from the battle field to Saevre. The last thirty six kilometres were got over during the night pellmell, and without stopping or sleeping. War is a fearful scourge. We are doomed to feed inaction. We have but 500 to 600 zouaves, without knapsacks, tents, clothes, or food, but we have arms, and do not complain. We are without officers and non commissioned officers, and cannot be sent into action. It is probable we will be sent to Strasburg to reform. Our regimental chests, from all accounts, have been captured.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISAAC A. WEBER, of Beaver township, will be a candidate for the nomination of Juror-Commissioner at the coming Democratic County Convention, BEAVER, August 18, 1870.

A VALUABLE FARM IN BUFFALO VALLEY For Sale!

The undersigned, Executors of Philip Gemberling, late of Lewisburg, Union county, deceased, will expose at public sale, at the Pruders House, in the Borough of Lewisburg, on Tuesday, September 20, 1870, an acre or more of VALUABLE FARM situated in Kelly township, Union county, containing 100 acres, more or less, on which is erected a large WHITE FRAME TWO-STORY DWELLING, a large Barn, a Wagon shed, a GRANARY, ORCHARD, PRESS, and all other necessary and convenient buildings.

ORPHANS COURT SALE

IN PURSUANCE of an order granted by the Orphans' Court of Snyder County to the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Abraham Fisher, late of Snyder County, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Perry township, on Saturday, September 17, A. D., 1870, the following described real estate, to wit: All the certain lands, called the TRACT OF LAND situated in Perry township, Snyder County, Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: on the North by the lands of David Fisher and John Fisher, on the East by lands of David Fisher and John Fisher, on the South by lands of Jacob Fisher and John Fisher, and on the West by lands of Jacob Fisher and John Fisher, containing about 100 acres.

20 ACRES! \$16,500 WORTH SOLD BY ONE AGENT IN FOUR MONTHS. MEN OF PROGRESS

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

VALUABLE FARM PRIVATE SALE

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

NOTICE OF THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK.

WELL'S Carboic Tablets.

LIFE IN UTAH

UNIVERSAL NEURALGIC PILL

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

AGENTS WANTED—(\$10 PER DAY)

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