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Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG: Wednesday Morning, Dec. 19, 1860.

DISUNION.

The tempest is past and the battle is o'er. The graves of the vanquished are green and are...

KING COTTON.

"The King is dead; long live the King!" was the old announcement of the death of a French monarch.

THE SECESSION STATES.

There are, says the New York Tribune, some noteworthy facts in regard to all the five States which are set down by common rumor as ready and resolved to secede from the Union.

PAYING THE PIPER.

The four States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida propose to raise at least 10,000 troops to keep Secession working smoothly.

ble, we enclose an envelope already directed to Your TRUB friends, HAMMETT & Co."

Now this seemed so very kind, that I sat down without consulting Jerry (I seldom do), and wrote to Mr. Hammett that Jerry was in the city, and would not be home for a week; that he would have sent the \$10.00, if he had been at home; but as he wasn't, why I thought I'd write and ask him to please send me the \$5,000 less the \$10.00 Jerry would have sent him.

I expect to hear soon from Mr. Hammett, and when I do, I shall let you know. In the mean time if you hear of anybody who wants to borrow \$5,000 (all but \$10.00), please tell him that I will have that much to lend when it comes; for I have made up my mind not to buy a house for a year or two, as houses are too dear now. So, to come to the point, Mr. Editor, I would be much obliged if you would get us (me and Jerry) more than 3 per cent; (Jerry says money is 3 per cent in Philadelphia—per cent means "on a dollar don't it?") for I am told that the Law allows 6, and I want 6, or at the least 5. Hoping I have not taken up too much of your valuable time, and knowing that you will keep this quiet, I remain your old friend, LOTTIE GRAB

Cotton undoubtedly is a "big thing," and especially a "big thing" for the South. It is, however, a thing so big that she has nothing else. From the swaddling-clothes of the baby to the shroud of the old man on his bier; from the contents of the pap spoon of the little one to the candle-cup of the aged sire; from the lacy-woolsey shirt of the slave to the broadcloth and silks of those who buy them with his wages—all that the South eats and drinks, all that she wears, all her luxuries, her comforts, her necessities, come from cotton.

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she took of this staple in 1838—the latest returns—\$33,237,776 pounds from this country. She imported, also, from other countries the same year—from the East Indies and the West Indies, from Brazil, from the Mediterranean, and elsewhere, 201,104,400 pounds. Here is a remarkable fact to be noted and remembered, that about one-fifth of all the used, according to the last returns, comes from other countries than ours, and it is still more to be noted and remembered, that according to the returns of former years, whenever the supply from the United States falls short of the demand, it is met by an increased supply from these other countries. These are notable facts, and worth considering; for they show, first, that other regions than ours produce this important staple; and, secondly, that the best customer of the South knows that her dependence on this country may cease whenever she pleases.

We are telling an open secret, which nobody among us seems to have considered, and everybody remembers in England. Monopolies are as abhorrent to Commerce, as a vacuum is to Nature; and England has long been uneasy under the reflection that her manufactures are dependent upon a single country for an important raw material. There is no commercial interest in the world so wealthy, so powerful, and so intelligent as the manufacturing interest of Great Britain, and it is restless under this great monopoly.

As commerce abhors monopolies, so it loves peace. Our belligerent and grandiloquent neighbors of the Southern confederacy, that is to be, will produce, by their present attitude one very positive result. They will prompt Great Britain to make, as speedily as possible, that a positive fact which hitherto she has regarded as a remote possibility. The dissolution of the Union has an uncertain future; and when it becomes an accomplished fact, the manufacturers of Manchester and Glasgow, and the other great manufacturing towns of Great Britain will, in very serious earnest, set about relieving themselves from the necessity of relying for a great and important staple upon a turbulent people, with a weak government, whose only laborers are slaves.

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Georgia also as well as South Carolina was subdued by the British, and owed her rescue from that condition to the conquering arms of Gen. Greene at the head of an army furnished by the more Northern States, and backed up and sustained by the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Two other of the States named as co-operating or ready to cooperate in the seceding treason, viz: Alabama and Mississippi, though at that time a wilderness in possession of the Indians, were included in the chartered limits of Georgia, and had she remained a British colony, subject to the emancipating legislation of Parliament, they would have shared the same fate. The territory of which those two States consist was conquered from the British by the arms of the Union, and afterwards by the act of the Union, the territorial claims of Georgia and her right of jurisdiction having been purchased and paid for out of the treasury of the Union, they were constituted as Territories, and subsequently admitted into the Union as States.

With respect to Florida, she had not remained a nominal Spanish colony, but, in fact, a place of resort for runaway slaves and white desperadoes, was due to the purchase of the territory, out of the treasury of the United States, and to that apprehension of the power of the Union which alone produced in the Spanish Government a disposition to sell it.

But these are not, by any means, the only obligations which Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida owe to the Union, which they now propose to leave, and if they can to dissolve and destroy. It is but a short time since almost the entire territory of those States, including the most fertile and valuable portions, was in the possession of strong and formidable Indian tribes. The Cherokee, the Creek, the Chickasaw, and the Seminole, occupied almost the entire country in which are now found the most productive cotton fields, and the most populous and prosperous settlements of those States.

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white males, of whom at least 100,000 are minors; South Carolina has but 47,000 white males over twenty years of age. Now, tax this handful of whites say ten millions annually, and it will grind them to powder. New York, with her 4,000,000, or Pennsylvania, with her 3,000,000, would be crushed out by such a burden. The tax-gatherer would be regarded and treated as a robber, and the effort to collect such a tax would prove an utter failure. Property of all descriptions would sink two-thirds in value. Men who owned no real estate would immediately move off, to be followed by thousands whom starvation would drive away. The States would be depopulated outright; and as it is population alone which gives value to land, the value of the whole would sink to that of South Carolina, where the average is now only \$2 per acre. In short, the attempt to maintain a separate military force of only 10,000 men would plunge these States into certain and hopeless ruin.

But there are other incidents of Secession. A Navy must be had; forts must be built and manned, arsenals and navy yards established, a capitol erected, and a thousand other expenses incurred, amounting to millions of money. How is this money to be provided? Not from Customs, because Free-trade will prevail. Not from bonds, because the North would not touch Southern obligations of this kind, while Europe still holds millions that have been repudiated twenty years ago, and think that quite enough. Not from their own citizens, because a title of the amount required does not exist among them.

Yet, in the face of such probabilities, the people of the States are so blinded by passion that no consideration of common sense appears to weigh with them. They share in the loss of \$50,000,000 already realized on the cotton crop, and should their madness lower it three cents more, another loss of the same magnitude must be suffered. Rebellion should be out of debt, at least, at the start—N. Y. Tribune.

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no doubt that it would be economical for us to let her go even on such terms; but the State belongs to the Union, and not to the few planters and squatters occupying it. For good or for evil its lot is in the confederacy, and there it must remain. Now, as regards the wrongs of Texas, a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune sets them forth so concisely that we avail ourselves of his work: "In 1845, when Texas was annexed to the Union, she owed a debt of \$11,050,201. Subsequently the United States paid her \$10,000,000 for her Santa Fe territory, besides assuming her public debt. Of the sum paid her, \$2,000,000 were set apart, as a school fund, which is now loaned to her railroads at the rate of \$6,000 per mile, an operation that has been of immense advantage to her industry and population. The government has a line of military posts all along the frontier of the State; and buys a million dollars' worth annually of the produce of her citizens, besides paying them \$50,000 for collecting its revenues. In 1857-8 it paid for mail services more than it received, \$518,934, and in 1859-60 \$620,000 more. Besides all this, it engaged in a dishonorable war to protect her against Mexico, which cost the lives of 25,000 brave men, and \$100,000,000. Since 1847 her population has increased from 143,320 to 482,076. These are the wrongs Texas has received from the Union, and for which she has resolved to destroy it!"

Having bought Texas by gold and blood so dearly, we must, of course, allow her present sparse population, which is less than that of Philadelphia alone, to march out of the Union with our gold in her treasury and our sons buried in her soil.—Philadelphia North American.

ALARM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The condition of things throughout the whole South, at this juncture, is such that the people of that section are to be pitied. They are standing upon a mine, which may be fired at any moment, and they know and feel their danger. The little volcanic State of South Carolina, though hurrying on secession, is not without its alarms and apprehensions, which will be seen by the following letter, which portrays vividly, and accurately, we doubt not, the real condition of things in that State. A lady, writing to her uncle in New York, says the family are preparing to come North, and goes on to show the difference between the poetry and the reality of secession. Look upon the picture:—"You may imagine, dear uncle, our situation, but you never can realize it in its fullness. Already we tremble in our own homes in anticipation and expectancy of what is liable to burst forth at any moment, a negro insurrection. Could you see the care and precaution displayed here by the proprietors of the negroes, not only planters, but others, you would not, for a moment, envy an owner's possessions. Not a night passes that we do not see our old field servants in their quarters; but our most loved and valued house servants, who in ordinary times we trust to with all the scrutiny and care that we possess. Our planters and owners of slave property do not allow their servants to have any intercourse with each other, and the negroes are confined strictly to the premises where they belong. We are all obliged to increase our forces of overseers to prevent too free intercourse even among our own servants. The negroes feel and notice these new restraints, and naturally ask "Why is this?" But it is unnecessary for them to ask the question, for they all comprehend the cause as well as we who own them. They have already learned enough to give them an idea of what is going on in the State and Nation, this knowledge they have not gained from Abolitionists, as some suppose, but from the conversation of their owners indirectly held in their presence. They have already heard of Lincoln's election, and have heard also that he is for giving them their liberty, and you may imagine the result.

You have heard that our servants all love their masters, and their master families, and would lay down their lives for them—that the colored races in the South prefer slavery to freedom—that they would not be free if they could, &c., &c. That is but the poetry of the case, the reality consists in sleeping upon our arms at night—in double-bolting and barring our doors—in establishing and maintaining an efficient patrol force—in buying watch dogs, and in taking turns in watching our sleeping children, to guard against these same selves from the remorse of these same selves, in doing so, a vengeance which, though now smoldering, is liable to burst out at any moment, to overwhelm the State in spite of the Palmetto flag or State precautions.

You at the North are not the only ones who are suffering financially by this new panic. The planters among us are really suffering from the depreciation in their property. Already negroes are not worth as much as we were; in doing so, should be introducing upon his plantation one unctured with the idea of freedom. Now, one word as to the military force of the State, to protect us against an insurrection. I presume, with the exception of Charleston, and perhaps a few large towns, that the remainder of the State is situated very much as we are here; and what gives you an idea of how well prepared we are to resist a mob. Upon our plantations we are to resist, we have; of white males—husband, two overseers and my son (18 years—total, four, females—self and cousin, little Lucy and one of the overseer's wives—four; of whom only four at the most are capable of bearing arms—to offset which we have at least seven besides field hands, sturdy young negroes, besides the female domestics. And this is a fair representation of the force upon our plantations. Considering such a state of affairs, do you blame me for desiring to absent myself, my husband and children from the State?"

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Table with 4 columns: State, Area, Population, and other statistics. Includes Alabama (159,275 area, 1,110,740 pop), Florida (50,513 area, 530,700 pop), Louisiana (128,682 area, 1,171,000 pop), and Mississippi (49,964 area, 1,171,000 pop).

Dr. FRANKLIN says that "every little fragment of the day should be saved." Oh, yes; the moment the day breaks, set yourself at once to save the pieces.

DEAR JERRY:—I am very much agitated, indeed, in what one accustomed to measure excitement carefully might call a peak of agitation. I am flustered, feverish, full of hopes and doubts, and all that, and really hardly know how to begin. I am troubled neither with boils, nor in my conscience, nor on the slavery question, nor yet financially exactly, though maybe that might express my feelings, but I don't mean the Panic, you know, but I'm almost afraid to write to you, through fear it might get into your paper; for they say that editors now-a-days publish almost anything to save themselves the trouble of writing. Well; Jerry, (I call my husband Jerry for short, but his right name is Jeremiah), brought from the Post Office yesterday a letter, which I opened (I always open his letters), and found it to be from a Lottery man in Wilmington, Delaware. Accompanying the letter was a bill covered all over with big figures, looking for all the world like the thingamabobs with which they teach counting at school, saying that there were "5,845 prizes, amounting to \$200,000—nearly one prize to every nine tickets—the lowest prize \$20,000, and the HIGHEST \$50,000 (one 5 and four 0's)." The letter was very nicely written, looked almost like print, and was kindly and considerably worded, something like this: "We have heard of you before, and think you a very nice man, and take so deep an interest in you that we want to make you a handsome present of at least \$5,000, for which we ask no return, all—only \$10.00 in advance. To save you trou-











Repository and Transcript

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Wednesday Morning, Dec. 19, 1860.

GREAT INDUCEMENT.

The Proprietor hereby offers to those who subscribe in the new—and to those who pay for their paper in advance, who are desirous of procuring a copy—one copy of the Repository and Transcript and one copy of Peterson's Magazine, one of the best and most desirable monthly Magazines published in the United States, for \$3.00—the cash must accompany each order. The price of the Periodical is \$2.00 and of our paper \$1.50—the subscriber for both is thus receiving the Magazine at its regular price, and our paper for the low price of \$1.00—less than the blank paper, upon which it is printed, costs.

A CRIME TO DENOUNCE IT.

So completely has the slimy creature, slavery, wormed its hideous form into every ramification of our Government that, there is a growing disposition in high places to enact laws, and to render judicial decisions making it a crime for any man, in any portion of the Confederacy, to denounce it. There is no use in wicked men endeavoring thus to perpetuate and extend the abomination of American Slavery—the darkest stain that ever soiled the escutcheon of any people.

From the testimony, as published in a Southern paper, and from the bound volume containing the Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State where it occurred, we gather the following:

A few years since, a young man received a letter informing him that an aunt, residing in one of the Southern States, had died; that, before she departed this life, she had made a will bequeathing to him her entire estate, which, in lands and slaves, was valued at nearly a million of dollars.

As may be supposed, although in the midst of a very sickly season, he lost no time in finding his way to his suddenly acquired eldorado. On his way thither, however, he labored the infectious breath of the yellow fever. The evening of the day he arrived at the late residence of his Aunt, and within an hour after he alighted from the vehicle which bore him thither, he was stretched upon a bed of sickness. For many days his chance for life was considered very poor, indeed; but, under the blessings of Providence, the skilful treatment of an eminent physician, and the sleepless vigilance of a kind, attentive nurse, added to a robust constitution, he was brought safely through the perils of that long siege. For the greater portion of the time he was delirious, and did not know where he was.

As soon as reason assumed her sway, he discovered that his constant attendant was a beautiful girl, about seventeen years of age—white as alabaster—to whose watchfulness and care he owed much of his then prospect of returning health. He remarked to her, that, having been taken down by disease so soon after arriving, he had not had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of the lady inmates of the house. Judge of his amazement when she informed him that she was his slave!

After he was sufficiently restored to attend to business, he sent for his Aunt's Attorney—who read him the will. In that instrument was mentioned the name of his nurse—the pretty young white girl—and he was requested to take good care of her; for she had been tenderly reared by the Aunt.

He at once determined to liberate her; but the Attorney told him that only for the laws of the State forbidding the manumission of slaves, his Aunt would have given her the liberty for which her nature craved—and to which he had no doubt she was fully entitled, if her pedigree could be traced out.

Upon learning these facts, the generous-hearted youth determined to take her, as soon as he would be able to travel, to a Free State and give her Liberty. As soon as he was strong enough to endure the fatigues of a journey, he took her to Ohio and set her free. He then placed her in a first-class Female Seminary, where she remained, assiduously applying herself, for four years. When she graduated, with the first honors of her class, he was among the audience. She was known to her school-mates only as a rich Southern orphan; for he had filled her purse, and passed as her Guardian.

The next day after the graduating exercises, he sought and obtained an interview with, and declared his love for, her. The affection was all returned. They were married, immediately, in Ohio.

After making the tour of the Eastern cities they returned to his Southern home; where she, as an elegant, accomplished,

handsome woman, the wife of the richest man in the county, took a high place, at once, in her social circle. They lived happily, respected and beloved by all who knew them, high and low, rich and poor. They had two daughters, lovely as their mother, generous as their father.

After some time, sickness again visited him. The fatal summons had come. Before departing from his loved ones, he made a will, providing amply for his wife, and appointing her the Guardian of their children, and the custodian of his large estate.

Shortly after his death a caveat was filed against admitting the will to probate. A reckless, gambling, spendthrift of a cousin, from South Carolina, having heard that this man was on his death bed, came to see him, and, as soon as his breath had left his body, and before he was buried, went to an attorney, who, at his suggestion, prepared the caveat. The allegations were that she who passed for the wife of the deceased was but his concubine; that she was a slave; that the laws of the State forbade a master marrying his slave; that the laws of the State forbade the manumission of a slave; that taking her to Ohio for that purpose was but an evasion of those laws; that, marrying her there, and bringing her back was a fraud upon the pure laws of a Southern State; that, being a slave, her children were also slaves; that he, being the nearest legitimate blood relative, was the true heir to the estate, and that the will was no will, being illegal, and that his relative having died intestate,—in the eyes of the law—He, as the heir, claimed the sole right to administer.

The case was tried in the Register's Court; but no jury of her neighbors could be found base enough to rob her and her little ones. It was then carried to the Common Pleas—to test the validity of the will; to try the question of fraud—but with the same result. Twice did the noble instincts of humanity override legal technicalities; twice did she win.

It was then carried to the Supreme Court of the State. There, however, a man was found whose heart was sealed to every appeal of sympathy; the law, raw, harsh and cruel as it was; the whole law, and nothing else would or could be administered. He decided in favor of the collateral heir, and, by his cruel ruling, commanded that fair daughter of Eve, and her two innocent girls to perpetual bondage; the PROPERTY of the man who had thus hunted them down, in whose possession they were placed, at whose mercy they were, and no man living dared step his foot into their former home to inquire for their health or protect them from any indignity his wicked heart might devise.

In this year of grace, 1860, that Judge figured prominently in a national convention, and assisted in placing before the American people candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Thank God, no such delegates were at the Chicago Convention.

How beautiful, indeed, are the workings of the "peculiar institution!" Should it not be made a crime to denounce it? How wicked in Northern men to speak harshly of so sacred a right as man's property in man! Is it not ordained of God, for wise purposes? Should not the Union be dissolved if the North does not gag all of us who dare tell the South the truth?—however unpalatable.

A LITTLE TOO FAR NORTH.

A few miles South of the dividing line between Freedom and Slavery, the life of any man who dares to entertain sentiments adverse to those of the privileged few is no more regarded than if he were a mad dog. The aristocracy do all the thinking, and the duty of every other citizen is to carry out the dictation of the self-constituted formers of public opinion. To speak of the blessings of Liberty is denounced as Treason. He who would advocate the doctrine, promulgated in the Magna Charta of our rights,—the Declaration of Independence,—that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness, would be visited by a select body of the most respectable, law-abiding citizens, and carried by them before that irresponsible tribunal, Judge Lynch, to be dealt with according to the whims or caprices of an infuriated mob.

These outrages upon the dearest rights of man, freedom of thought and of speech, are perpetrated in open day, in utter defiance of law, in Republican America. Who could suppose that so little estimate could be put upon Liberty, by the descendants of such sires as passed through the perilous scenes of the Revolutionary war, in less than one hundred years after acquiring the precious boon, at the cost of so much blood and treasure? Who could believe that any set of men in this country could ever trample upon the sa-

cred principles for which our forefathers endured the hardships of the eight years war? Yet, painful as is the case, truth compels us to record the fact that, there are such—and they, too, the educated and refined—in the Southern portion of the Confederacy.

One of the principal engines of oppression which these bad men have used to enable them to overcome the innate sentiment of an American heart—love of Freedom—has been political partisanship, and of that, the most supple and pliant tool in their hands was Locofocoism. Every demand, however outrageous, which the oligarchy have made upon that corrupt party has been seized upon, by the leaders of that party, as orthodox Democracy, and has soon as it could be attached to the creed of the party became, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, irrevocable.

Notwithstanding proof upon proof, has been brought to light of indignities having been heaped upon northern men while traveling for business, or pleasure in the South, by southern men, yet no Locofoco orator, statesman or newspaper—even in the North—has uttered anything in condemnation of the wrong. No man from the North is safe in the South. Any man from the South is as safe in the North as is any of our own citizens. They are respected, and kindly treated, even while expressing sentiments most obnoxious to our convictions of right and wrong. No man thinks of disturbing a slave-owner—simply because he is a soul-driver—while traveling in the North; for all here are FREE; but in the despotic South no man—even though he be a dealer in human flesh—dare say one word against slavery. In church and State, every where, the will of the slave-master, and his interest (real or supposed) overrides every consideration of law, justice, humanity and right.

So much accustomed have northern, dough-face, locofoco politicians become to looking South for their instructions, that many of them feel indignant at liberty of the press, and of speech being allowed even in the North. They are totally blinded to the impudence of northern and southern propagators of tyranny flouting their vile wickedness in the faces of our people, up here in the North; and, if they were in the South, they would make good jurors in the Court of Judge Lynch. Being allowed to use that which they are so free to denounce, even while using it, Freedom of debate, they threaten to inaugurate here the vile lawlessness which prevails at the South.

If we were disposed to be very timid, our blustering neighbor, the Prince, of Franklin Hall, would frighten us from giving free expression to our sentiments; but we are a little too far North for molestation. We know of no class of our citizens who could be induced to engage in a mob, under any circumstances, or for any purpose, unless it would be those who love to make night hideous by their orgies, and bacchanalian revelries; who delight in annoying their neighbors by tossing store boxes into the streets, and by carrying off door steps. Such, however, are not very dangerous; for, the truth being known, we have little doubt that if they have no respect for the law, they entertain for it some fear.

A MAN'S NEST.

Prince William, the Editor of the Times, has become a critic—a real, live critic! In his last issue, he pitches into us without gloves. What a pity he committed so gross a blunder in his first effort! He, sneeringly, turns up his snout at us for using a little g, in printing the word goddess. What authority can he produce for using anything else? In the place where we used that word, it did not commence a sentence; nor is the word a proper name. Why, then, should a capital G be used? All the authorities we have consulted, since his attack, use the little g, not excepting the Book of books—the Bible.

An Editor who has nothing to do but hunt up typographical errors in the papers of his cotemporaries might as well shut up shop; the business will not pay. Every newspaper contains too many for the comfort of its Editors. Ours has many of them. Formerly they troubled us so much that, after marking them in the proof sheet, and being passed over by one of the hands in the office, we have stopped the press to make the corrections; but we have become so much accustomed to them that, they have ceased to worry us. We should not wonder if our paper is full of them, nor does it give us any uneasiness, for we find them in almost every paper we read.

A Critic, however, if an Editor, should be very careful not to have any in his own paper when he starts out on a voyage of discovery—seeking errors in the papers of his neighbors. In the very article in which he brushes us up, for using a little g, in

spelling the word goddess, there are nine errors; and in the leading editorial of that same issue of his paper, there are more than SIXTY.

RATHER COOL!

During the greater portion of our history, the South (or that which passes for the South; the handful of slave-owners who reside in that section of the Union,) dictated the entire policy of our Government; always to the advancement of their own interests and to the injury of the great, wealth-producing branches of industry in the Free North. Every act which the Representatives from our section of the land attempted to have passed, calculated to promote the welfare of poor whites, was always met with scorn and derision from the nabobs of slaverydom. Even in the Charleston Convention, when John C. Calhoun, Esq., proposed passing a resolution in favor of the interests of Pennsylvania, there was a shout of scorn hurled at his devoted head from every part of that body. At no time, and under no circumstances have these hotspots shown any respect for the industrial interests of the North. At length the North became restive under long-continued neglect and abuse, and resolved to elect a President who would not trample upon any section, but who would sacredly regard the rights of every class of our citizens, whether of the East, the West, the North or the South. Consequently, no sooner was this done than the old rulers determined to continue their hold upon power by chicanery, or ruin the whole country.

Being Traitors, themselves, they supposed that the uppermost feeling in the bosom of every other American citizen was a disposition to violate every duty which might stand in the way of personal aggrandizement. Accordingly, with a spirit of impudence, second only to their Treason, they addressed circulars to the members of the various Electoral Colleges. One of them—a copy of which is annexed—was sent to our worthy neighbor, Col. D. O. GEHR, the Elector from this Congressional District, in the Pennsylvania College of Electors; but the person who sent it was not acquainted with the man to whom he addressed it. If all the rest of the Northern Electors had proven false to the trust reposed in them by their fellow citizens, Col. GEHR would have faithfully carried out the wishes of the people, as he did, by voting for honest ABRAHAM LINCOLN. That our readers may see the manner in which Locofocers expected to defeat the will of the people, we give the following:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., December 1st 1860.

To the Electoral College, now about to convene, who have the faith of the Country in their hands, and the delegated power to restore it.

The primary motives authorized by the Constitution of "appointing electors," do not elect a President and Vice-President of the United States. The announcement of newspapers and other authorities, giving to each candidate a certain number of electoral votes, and casting up a majority in favor of a particular candidate, is premature. The electoral votes have not yet been given, and consequently there is no election of President and Vice-President consummated, nor could it ever be done without the intervention, the agency, and the delegated option, the salutary discretion, of the Electors themselves.

ARTICLE II of the Constitution says:—"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress," &c., &c.

It is obvious that the "manner" in which each State may appoint Electors, is not an authority to elect the President and Vice-President; nor was it intended to imply an instructions—in its results—to the Electors to do so. The intention of their delegated trusts, with a special regard to the exigencies of the country. Nor is this a forced construction, as will presently be seen, after I quote, in part, the amendment to the above clause, which says:

"The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall meet in one of all the persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President; and of the number of votes for each; which they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate," &c. "The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number shall be a majority of the whole number of Electors," &c., &c.

These provisions, independent of other matters embraced in the amendment, show that there is an important and salutary discretion reposed in the Electoral Colleges, by prescribing so many special duties for their observance, without making any reference whatever to the primary elections in Congressional districts, by counties, precincts, or otherwise, ever liable to enormous abuses, as the contested Congressional elections never fail to prove. Thus the intervention of the salutary check which appertains to the institution of Electoral Colleges, to guard the nation against parasitisms from any quarter or under any aspect, is one of the most important and reliable provisions of the Constitution in a crisis of great political emergency. It puts it in the power of those "SELECT MEN," even to propitiate any waywardness of popular or party passion incident to the excitement of primitive elections. Indeed, this institution of Electoral Colleges may well be regarded as the balance-wheel of Presidential elections; and its power of adjusting the Executive embodiment to the true line of safety,

for the combined interests of the whole Union! For any one to deny to the Electors this delegated power, after being so clearly proved by the detail of Justice for their observance in the amendment quoted—enriching any reference whatever to the conventional manner of their appointment for the performance of those duties—would be a derogation from all right sense and reason, as hopeless as utter imbecility itself!

Under all circumstances—viewing the awful exigency on the one hand that appeals to humanity, and the delegated power on the other hand to administer relief—there can be no other than a favorable response to a question that involves millions to themselves and others. Will not the Electors of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and other States so deeply interested in the Union, at once, for the sake of their mechanical and commercial interests in the cotton trade of the South, as well as for the sake of the whole Union, exercise their salutary and sound discretion in casting their electoral votes for a conservative man, rather than for one committed to the self-immolating dogma of the "irrepressible conflict?" Indeed, it would be regarded by the whole civilized world, not wedded to the one idea of placing the African negro on an equality with their own brethren of the Anglo-Saxon race, if the Electors of all the States would step forward to the rescue, and magnanimously offer up their party prejudices on the ALTAR of peace and prosperity, with sure guaranty never again to be jeopardized by their posterity. So memorable, so noble an act, would be worthy to illuminate with their patriotic names the brightest page of American History. Massachusetts.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ADVANCE ISSUE.—For the purpose of giving all hands play on Christmas, we will issue our next paper on Monday morning. Advertisements must be in by Saturday morning.

WE have received a copy of the Brother Jonathan from Shryock and Smith and think it fully worth 12 1/2 cents.

FINE AURORAL DISPLAY.—On Saturday night the northern portion of the heavens were lit up by a magnificent display of Auroral light. Look out for mild weather now.

LARGE PORKERS.—On the 12th inst., Mr. Jacob Eyster slaughtered, of his own fattening, two very large hogs. One of them weighed, clean meat, 758 lbs., and the other one weighed 599 lbs.

HEAVY HAULING.—James Lane had, with a team of six horses, belonging to Rob't Black, in the Summer of 1853, commencing on the 14th day of March, 384 loads of Ore, averaging 10,170 lbs., a distance of 4 1/2 miles—part common road and part pike.

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.—The students of this Institution will hold their semi-annual Exhibition, at the Academy, on next Friday evening, the 21st. Doors open at 6 o'clock. The Fayetteville Brass Band will be in attendance to enliven the exercises with some choice music. The people are cordially invited to attend.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—At a meeting of the Howard Association, of Philadelphia, held in the "city of brotherly love," December 10th, 1860, it was

RESOLVED, that come what may of good or ill to our beloved Republic—Union or Disunion—the Howard Association will continue with undiminished zeal, its labors for the relief of suffering humanity, over the whole area of our common country, wherever the victims of disease and misfortune shall solicit its friendly aid.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.—This excellent Hotel, Chestnut Street, near Eleventh, Philadelphia, is still under the management of that prince of Landlords, W. S. Campbell, Esq. There is no place in the city where the sojourner can feel so perfectly at home. Every comfort, and every convenience, added to the most polite attention, on the part of "mine host" and all about him, combine to make the St. Lawrence the best stopping place in Philadelphia.

It will be seen by reference to the Prospectus of The New York Ledger, which will be found in another column, that the proprietor of that popular weekly has secured an array of distinguished contributors for his paper for the New Year such as has never been equaled by any publication in the world. The Ledger is always characterized by a high moral tone, and has a circulation larger than that of any other ten literary journals in the country.

Presents for the Holidays, at Spangler's. Port Monnaies, Travelling Bags, Parasols, Cologne, Perfumery, Hair Brushes, &c., at Spangler's.

Kerosene Lamps at the lowest cash prices, at Spangler's. Spangler's Horse Powders, Hair Restorative and Thrush Mixture, warranted, at Spangler's.

Medicine Glasses, for sale at Spangler's.—Should be in every house, the most convenient thing for measuring medicines accurately.

CHILDREN'S FAIR.—Our readers will please take notice that the children of the Presbyterian Sabbath School, of this place, will hold a Fair and social gathering in the Town Hall, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of disposing of Work done by them to aid in the cause of missions. This is certainly a laudable undertaking, and deserves the patronage of the community. This Fair will not be sectarian. The public are invited to attend and give countenance and aid to the industry of these little ones who have thus spent their time and labor in so good a cause. The Fair was gotten up by the lady of William McCallan, Esq., who has devoted much time to it and who is well known for her energy and largeness of heart in good undertakings.

FOUND AT LAST.—A cure for headache what is it. Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Spalding's Prepared Glue mends all kind of broken furniture and glass ware. Get the Pills and Glue at Miller & Henshey's Drug Store.

Astonishing!—The quantity of Pepper and Spices Miller & Henshey sell. They have the best fresh ground Pepper, Coriander Seed, Sweet Marjoram and other Spices in town.

Kerosene Lamps, Kerosene Oil, pure Drugs, Tobacco, Segars, Glass, Putty, Oils Dye-Stuffs, Horse and Cattle Powder in quantities to suit purchasers, at Miller & Henshey's Drug Store on the diamond.

Received 2,500 yds. DeLaines and Cashmeres, 1,000 " DeBaizes & Larella Cloth, 10,000 " Calicoes, 4,000 " White & Brown Muslins, 1,500 " Gingham, 300 doz. Merino, Wool and Cotton Hosiery, 50 doz. Ladies and Gents Gloves and Gauntlets, 25 doz. Chinese Scarfs, 1 1/2 to 25, 60 Cloth Cloaks, \$1.75 to \$3.00, 150 Shawls, all styles.

Together with a complete assortment of reasonable Fall and Winter Merchandise, bought at panic prices. Money can be saved by calling at J. Hoxe & Co's.

THE REVIVAL.—The revival of Religion, of which we made mention in our last, is still in progress. Night after night, crowds flock to the house of God. The Rev. Mr. Nicolle, the pastor of the church (Presbyterian) where the Revival exists, delivers a discourse every evening, and preaches twice every Sabbath. How he is able to endure so much labor, is the wonder of all; yet, each time he comes before the people, he presents the old subject—Christ, and him crucified—in a new and attractive light.

Many young persons have found peace in believing. Many more are anxious about the salvation of their souls. All are benefited by attending upon the faithful ministrations of the Gospel. May the good work go on till Righteousness flows down our streets like a mighty river; till all shall acknowledge the Lord as their Sovereign.

INTERESTING TO FAMILIES.—A new article has lately been introduced which will tend to lessen the labors and avoid loss to house keepers. It is called Concentrated Lard and as the name indicates, is intended as a means of preparing bread and cakes for the table. Chemists have pronounced it a safe and efficient article, and one well calculated to save trouble and annoyance in baking.

Bengaline.—A new article for removing grease from clothing. This article is highly recommended for the use intended.

Fahrey's Blood Purifier, has an excellent reputation, and will give satisfaction when properly used. Used in connection with Nixon's Tetter Ointment Much suffering and unpleasantness can be avoided.

Loy's Ointment is backed up by many certificates of persons in this county.

The Heber Croup Syrup is an important article, and should be in every family where there are children.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is good.

For Lamps, Kerosene and Shades, Nixon's Stock presents many advantages; it is made up of the most desirable Styles of Lamps and Shades, and the best quality of Kerosene and Carbor or Well Oil.

All of the above articles, with a full Stock of Medicines &c., can be had at Nixon's.

SECRET AND LAWLESS SOCIETIES IN MOBILE.—The Mayor of Mobile has issued his proclamation against the secret organizations which exist there. He says to the people:

The feeling of insecurity pervading the minds of many, and which has had its origin in the formation of secret and irresponsible associations, renders it proper that I should take counsel with my fellow-citizens. If ever there was a period when it was especially incumbent on every citizen, by precept and example, to uphold and maintain the supremacy of the laws of our State, now most certainly is the time. We are in the midst of a revolution, and are invoking the sovereignty of our State against wrong and oppression. Can lawlessness give security or safety? Can that which throws contempt on the law, in that it proclaims its feebleness, tend, or be intended, to increase our reverence for the power from which the law emanates? Follow-citizens, be not deceived, permit not an over-excited zeal in a good cause to blind you to the too certain consequences of an evil example. The individual respectability of the members of a lawless association cannot render such association respectable, but unfortunately only makes the example more pregnant of evil. It may be a very conservative and rightly disposed mob, but it is a mob for all that. There is no safety outside of the law. Bring me in conflict with whom it may, I shall discharge my duty under the law, and enforce the law. Shall I not have the support of every Southern man, of every good citizen, and will they not evidence their determination to give such support by promptly disbanding all secret and unlawful associations?

J. M. WITHERS, Mayor.

Thomas Corbett, a fast young fellow, has been arrested in New York for stealing gold watches and other valuables from the dressing rooms of the Oriental Gymnasium, which he had been in the habit of doing for several months. His pawn tickets amounted to \$1,300, and a valuable gold watch was recovered again which he had given to his sweetheart in Brooklyn. The poor girl, whose marriage to him was already fixed and the cards out, fell fainting to the floor when the news was broken to her. There is no suspicion that she emptied him to the crime.















Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG: Wednesday Morning, Dec. 19, 1860.

RURAL MATTERS.

COMPOST.

There is much in dirt. This may be thought a broad assertion, but it is true as far as a name applies to many substances which accumulate around our farm buildings.

To make this dirt, as it is called, profitable, it must be composted—that is, put in connection with other substances as will produce decomposition or separation of its component parts.

A compost pile may be made from all the vegetable substances, ashes, &c., which accumulate during the summer. Weeds that have not matured their seeds have a great deal of money in them, which can be obtained through composting.

But we write from a knowledge of the result of several piles already used on a hard red clay soil. The effects are plainly visible on a loosened, productive soil.

When the whole has been properly worked during the season, it is covered with haulm until it is wanted in the spring. It is then that you see what your dirt and labor has produced in the form of compost.

How much better it is to have such a saving fund than to have the premia named articles scattered over the premises, making every place look filthy and untidy.

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downwards and forwards along the flank.—The kind of horse that is subject to broken-wind are generally grassfeeders and drinkers, as a good feeder is also a good drinker.

Broken-wind is produced by overloading the stomach with food, immediately before the beast goes to fast or severe work.

The practice of leading a horse to the watering trough, immediately before the animal is put to work, is very prevalent in the United States.

This is considered a necessity by some of the knowing ones, on account of the climate. I grant that the summer season demands an increased supply of water for the horse, but would it not be a better and safer plan to give the horse less at a time, and give it to him more frequently?

This course would be far more beneficial than a large quantity twice or thrice a day, and would materially lessen the number of broken-winded or heavy horses. Any one at all acquainted with the anatomy of himself or his horse, will see at a glance, the bad effects of overloading the stomach.

This organ presses immediately upon the diaphragm, which in turn is forced upon the cavity allotted for the lungs to play in. Broken wind undoubtedly consists in a diseased condition (probably paralysis) of the paravagum, or eighth pair—the wandering nerves.

That portion called the glosso-pharynx, is distributed to the tongue and pharynx; another portion, pneumogastric, is distributed to the organs of respiration, and to the stomach.—It would take up too much time to enumerate all the branches of this important nerve.

I will, therefore, only notice that portion of it called the accessory, which has no less than seven roots from the spinal marrow, and four from the medulla oblongata, which is distributed to the muscles and integuments of the neck.

This nerve being paralyzed by some of the causes noted above, the functions of bronchial tubes and lungs, to which it extends, as also the organs of digestion and the heart, to which it is abundantly distributed, are involved, and, after death, are frequently found softened and diseased.

The prevailing opinion was, and is still entertained by some, that broken-wind consisted in the rupture of the air-cells; this is entirely wrong as these conditions are found in most hard-worked horses and in many men, without causing in any of these causes the peculiar symptoms of broken-wind.

Roaring and thick-wind may be palliated and occasionally cured, and is easily mitigated by feeding with easily-digested food of small bulk, and by limiting the quantity of water, by allowing to drink at short intervals, and giving neither food nor water less than an hour before driving the horse.

RECIPE FOR BEEF PICKLE.—Receipt to make Beef Pickle for 100 lbs. of Beef. Take 7 pints of fine salt, 14 oz. of Saltpetre, 2 lbs. brown sugar, dissolved in 4 gallons of water and after being boiled and scummed, apply the same to the Beef when cooled, in which it may remain 3 weeks. If this brine is applied, the Beef must be pickled without salting.

EXCELLENCE BEEF PICKLE.—Receipt to make Beef Pickle for 100 lbs. of Beef. Take 7 pints of fine salt, 14 oz. of Saltpetre, 2 lbs. brown sugar, dissolved in 4 gallons of water and after being boiled and scummed, apply the same to the Beef when cooled, in which it may remain 3 weeks. If this brine is applied, the Beef must be pickled without salting.

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WOMEN who sue for breach of promise may fail to get money; but they generally receive heavy damages.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY! SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

TO MARRIED LADIES. It is peculiarly suited. It will, for a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

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MARRIED. We publish Marriages and Obituary Notices, not exceeding five lines, gratuitously. An expense of such character is of course interested in the former, and they occur for the future, those who desire them to appear in the columns of our paper will please furnish the following particulars.

On the 11th inst., at the German Reformed Parsonage, by the Rev. Samuel Phillips, Mr. J. M. D. JACOBS to Miss ARIE RANOK. Both of Chambersburg, Pa.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. M. Snyder, Mr. GEORGE CARROLL, to Miss SUSAN BURKHART, both of Letcherburg Township.

On the 11th inst., in Greenecastle, by the Rev. T. G. Apple, Mr. JAMES CONRAD CARSON to Miss MARY CATHERINE DONALDSON, both of the vicinity of Middleburg, Franklin County.

On the 13th inst., by the same, Mr. GEO. BEAR to Miss CHARLOTTE KURN.

BY virtue of the last Will and Testament of MICHAEL HOFFMAN, late of Frederick county, deceased, and by order of the Orphans' Court of said county, the following Real Estate will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday the 21st day of December, 1860, the following Real Estate of said Michael Hoffman, deceased, to wit: The HOME FARM.

containing 160 ACRES, 2 Bools and 50 square Perches of land, more or less, situated on the road leading from Frederick City to Hagerstown, known as the old Indian Road, and containing about 100 acres of woodland, and a large quantity of timber, and a large quantity of other valuable property, and a large quantity of other valuable property, and a large quantity of other valuable property.

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and the residue of it is conveniently laid out into six lots, each of 100 square feet, and a large quantity of other valuable property, and a large quantity of other valuable property, and a large quantity of other valuable property.

320 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale, at Public Sale, all that valuable tract of LAND ONE AND A HALF LOTS, situate in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, and known as the Warrington Farm, 10 miles south-west of Chambersburg, containing 320 ACRES, about 100 acres of which are under cultivation, and a large quantity of other valuable property, and a large quantity of other valuable property, and a large quantity of other valuable property.

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday the 21st day of December, 1860, the following valuable Real Estate, to wit: A lot of 100 square feet, situated on the corner of the intersection of the streets, and a large quantity of other valuable property, and a large quantity of other valuable property, and a large quantity of other valuable property.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale, at Public Sale, all that valuable tract of LAND ONE AND A HALF LOTS, situate in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland, and known as the Warrington Farm, 10 miles south-west of Chambersburg, containing 320 ACRES, about 100 acres of which are under cultivation, and a large quantity of other valuable property, and a large quantity of other valuable property, and a large quantity of other valuable property.

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NIXON'S COLUMN.

HAVING recently made large additions in stock to all the departments of my business, I beg leave to call your attention to the contents of this column, believing that the reader and myself will there be benefited.

There are several important things to be looked at in the purchase of Medicines amongst which, most prominently, stand purity, and neatness. With many persons, price has some bearing. I have but one quality of goods, and my motto has always been to apply the best at short prices. In no case will an inferior article be permitted to find a place in the establishment, much less find its way to a customer. I desire

DRUGS CHEMICALS, 2-PERFUMERY.

Having been long engaged in supplying the best quality of Perfumery, the wants of the public are fully understood in this line, and my stock is made up of the best manufactures in the Eastern Cities, as well as imported articles. The stock embraces some thirty different perfumes for the Handkerchiefs and Toilet. I have the pleasure to send you some of my stock, and you will find it to be of the highest quality, and at prices to please all.

3--SOAPS.

Cleanliness under all circumstances is conducive to health, and to properly cleanse the skin is one of the requisites on a Toilet Table. My stock of Soap is very extensive, and embraces all the well known brands and perfumes.

4--Brushes.

My stock of Hair Brushes consists of more than twenty five different patterns. Tooth Brushes in quantity, and at prices to please all. Cloth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Velvet Brushes, and Lamp Brushes of all styles and of best quality.

5-KEROSENE LAMPS.

My stock is as extensive and varied as can be found anywhere. My prices are exceedingly low, and the style of Lamps calculated to please the most particular. I am enabled by my arrangements to the city, to supply any kind of Lamp, kept here, and also to furnish Charcoal, with the addition of the most elegant signs, Chandeliers, Brackets, Hanging Lamps, and Lamp, and Lanterns for all purposes can be furnished at short notice.

PORTLAND KEROSENE

at 25 cents per quart; also beautiful Shades ranging in price from 15 to 25 cents.

6-PATENT MEDICINES.

I have, either by agency or direct purchase, all the popular Patent Medicines, which will be sent only on the representation of those who manufactured them.

7-ARTICLES MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Nixon's Tetter Ointment. This superior article has had a constant and large demand for eight years, and will do as much for the sufferers from this loathsome disease, as any article offered to the public. Money refunded where it fails to cure.

Reber Croup Syrup.

This article is offered to the public backed by the testimony of a great many highly respectable persons in this place, who have used it. It is an excellent article for Croup and Coughs.

Dyspepsia Remedy

DR. DARIUS HAM'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT. This Medicine has been used by the public for six years, and is recommended to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

WHAT IT WILL DO. One dose will relieve all the symptoms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c. It will also relieve the most distressing pains of the Head, and all the various ailments of the Stomach and Bowels.

DRUGS CHEMICALS, 2-PERFUMERY.

Having been long engaged in supplying the best quality of Perfumery, the wants of the public are fully understood in this line, and my stock is made up of the best manufactures in the Eastern Cities, as well as imported articles.

3--SOAPS.

Cleanliness under all circumstances is conducive to health, and to properly cleanse the skin is one of the requisites on a Toilet Table. My stock of Soap is very extensive, and embraces all the well known brands and perfumes.

4--Brushes.

My stock of Hair Brushes consists of more than twenty five different patterns. Tooth Brushes in quantity, and at prices to please all. Cloth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Velvet Brushes, and Lamp Brushes of all styles and of best quality.

5-KEROSENE LAMPS.

My stock is as extensive and varied as can be found anywhere. My prices are exceedingly low, and the style of Lamps calculated to please the most particular. I am enabled by my arrangements to the city, to supply any kind of Lamp, kept here, and also to furnish Charcoal, with the addition of the most elegant signs, Chandeliers, Brackets, Hanging Lamps, and Lamp, and Lanterns for all purposes can be furnished at short notice.

PORTLAND KEROSENE

at 25 cents per quart; also beautiful Shades ranging in price from 15 to 25 cents.

6-PATENT MEDICINES.

I have, either by agency or direct purchase, all the popular Patent Medicines, which will be sent only on the representation of those who manufactured them.

7-ARTICLES MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Nixon's Tetter Ointment. This superior article has had a constant and large demand for eight years, and will do as much for the sufferers from this loathsome disease, as any article offered to the public. Money refunded where it fails to cure.

Reber Croup Syrup.

This article is offered to the public backed by the testimony of a great many highly respectable persons in this place, who have used it. It is an excellent article for Croup and Coughs.