VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 12. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1859. NUMBER 33.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The *Valley Spirit* will be published every Wednesday and furnished to subscribers at the following rates: $2,00 per annum, from which a deduction of 25 cents will be made if paid within the first six months. $2,50 will be charged if not paid till after the expiration of the year. All subscribers not living in this State [illegible] be State, are expected to pay in advance.

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LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Valley Spirit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1859.

A Caucus—Consuls—Homestead Bill—Resignation of a Judge—A Successor—Strangers in Washington—Hon. Geo. W. Miller, of Pennsylvania.

MR. EDITOR:—On Monday evening last the so styled "free traders" of the Democratic party of the House of Representatives met in caucus at the Capitol, Mr. John Cochran of New York in the Chair, and Messrs. Ruffin of North Carolina, and Cavanaugh of Minnesota acting as Secretaries. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to adopt a line of policy as a party, in regard to the various propositions now before Congress looking to a change in the present tariff, and if practicable to mature the details of that policy. Prominent gentlemen among whom were Messrs. Houston, Craige, Barksdale, Stephens, Millson and Garnett were heard in opposition to any change in the law as it now exists, whilst Messrs. Phelps and Stewart urged that the present exigency imperatively required some amendment thereto, by which the credit of the Government would be maintained. It was determined finally that whilst it was inexpedient to change the tariff at present, yet it was certainly very desirable that some plan having regard to retrenchment in the expenses of the Government should be adopted during the present session of Congress. A Committee was therefore appointed, whose duty it was made to report upon the subject at a meeting to be held on Saturday evening next, to which time an adjournment was had.

Referring to the expenses of the Government it is ascertained that there are 133 Consuls who receive salaries amounting to $251 544 and fees reaching in the aggregate to $111,000 leaving a deficiency of $140,000 to be met by the Treasury. About 270 consular officers are remunerated by fees only.

The House of Representatives by a very decided majority has passed the "Homestead bill." With the features of this measure your readers are doubtless acquainted, inasmuch as it has been before Congress heretofore. The Senate has not yet considered it, and its fate is exceedingly uncertain.

The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred certain charges of malfeasance in office preferred against Judge Irwin of Pennsylvania, brought their labors suddenly to a close a day or two since, by announcing to the House of Representatives the resignation of that gentleman, and its acceptance by the President. The rumor soon became quite current that the present "Attorney General" would doubtless succeed him, and that other changes in the Cabinet would result. It was soon ascertained however that no such appointment was contemplated as the services of Judge Black in the position he now fills with such distinction, could not be dispensed with without detriment to the public interests. The Hon. Wilson McCandless of Pittsburg was promptly nominated, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, as the United States Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, an appointment which seems to be well received.

It is said that never before, except when the inauguration of a President occurs, have the hotels in this city been so crowded with guests as at the present time. All the hotels here (which I may say without exception are models of their kind) exhibit an array of fashion and beauty which rarely presents itself even in this federal metropolis.

Your correspondent and his household was last week honored with a visit for a few days from the Hon. George W. Miller State Senator from Washington and Greene counties, Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller is acknowledged by all who know him to be exceedingly gentlemanly in his deportment and a man of decided ability and integrity as a representative [illegible].

It was a matter of regret that important business before the Senate required it indispensable that Mr. Miller should return to Harrisburg early last week. Their friends in Washington will always be prepared to give him and his estimable lady a cordial welcome. Yours, S. P. T.

[illegible]

CROPPS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The Motion for a New Trial Overruled. Sentence of the Court.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.

TOWSONTOWN, Jan 29, 1859.

About two o'clock the Court directed "Marion Cropps" to be placed at the bar. The prisoner appeared in charge of the Sheriff and his Deputies. The prisoner exhibited the same stolid expression of countenance and careless and indifferent demeanor which he has exhibited throughout his trial. Upon the instant a breathless silence prevailed throughout the court room, when the Judge addressed the prisoner as follows:

Marion Cropps after a patient trial you have been found guilty, by the unanimous verdict of a Jury of your country, of the highest crime known to our laws—*murder in the first degree*.

Have you anything to say why sentence shall not be pronounced upon you?

[To which the prisoner replied, "I have but few words to say. I am innocent; I have not had a fair trial. A witness that swore against me perjured himself, and jurors also. That is all I have to say."]

Judge Price continued:—

Yours is no *ordinary* case of murder. On the contrary, it is a *most extraordinary* one. Extraordinary, because of the terrible wickedness of the *motive* that prompted the atrocious deed; extraordinary, because of the *cold blooded pertinacity* with which you dogged your inoffensive victim from place to place, from street to street and from house; extraordinary, because of the *place* where your horrid deed was done. For at his own fireside—on his own hearth stone—his wife by his side *in the very line of your shot*, and at her feet, did Robert M Rigdon, by your hands, fall, to rise in the majesty of his strength no more. Extraordinary, because of the *overwhelming strength* and mass of the evidence against you. From the time you were foiled in your attempt to rescue Henry Gambril from the officers of the law, every step you took—every action of your body—whether crouching at the lamp post or awning post, or peeping into the window, the deadly and heavily charged weapon you carried in your bosom and sometimes in your sleeve, and every word you uttered, up to the very place where this deed was done—indicated the bloody purpose of the soul; and even there, at that little back window, in that little alley, did you leave the damning proof of your guilt, and afterwards, too, your own lips, and your own letters, and your own witnesses on the stand, spoke trumpet-tongued against you.

If the jury that tried you had found a different verdict it would have shocked the entire State. I believe it would have been felt from the tops of the Alleghany mountains in western Maryland, to the sea shore. I believe it would have reverberated with deep if not terrible significance, in every valley, from every hill side—in every city and town and hamlet and fireside in the State. It would have gone booming over the vast plains bordering the Chesapeake, away down to where the ocean surf washes Worcester's shore. More than this, I believe *the great trial by jury* itself would have felt the shock; and that with a few more *such* shocks it would have tottered on its foundation, if not have fallen prostrate before them, and been trodden under foot as unfit for the times, and as an unreliable, faithless and worthless thing.

Again: Of all the extraordinary things about this case, the most extraordinary of all, as it appears to me, is *yourself*. For eight long days you and I sat here face to face. As the case progressed and was developed—as witness was added to witness—testimony to testimony—facts piled on facts—proof on proof—I could not help looking into your countenance to see if there was any emotion there. There was none. The callousness, the stoical indifference, the fixedness, the hardiness, the immutability of stone, and not of human flesh and blood, was there—there alwa y. Your eye never quailed—your brow never flushed—your cheek never blanched—your head never drooped—throughout those eight days of time, and not even at the rendition of the verdict. It is difficult to believe that a human heart throbs in your bosom. What a contrast you were to the learned, able and eloquent counsel and accomplished gentleman by whom your defense was with so much zeal and ability conducted. I could see, in spite of himself, his varying countenance, and his heart sunk within him. And your father, too, who stood by your side, day after day, notwithstanding a forced composure, I could see that he carried a father's heart in his bosom, and I thought I could almost see the iron as it entered his soul, and hope depart. But as for *you*, throughout this entire case—up to this very hour—you seemed to have been and now to be entirely unconscious of the nature of the horrible deed you have done, and of the terrible punishment that awaits you, not only in this world, but in that other world on the threshold of which you now stand. Would to God, *for your own sake*, that I could say something to you, in this solemn hour, that might wake you to consciousness and feeling; that I could make you in some measure, at least, feel and understand [illegible] I feel my own inability [illegible] I

than mine—to the ministers of God, who are appointed and accustomed to turn the sinner from the road to hell to the way to heaven. For

> "There is a path that leads to God;
> *All* others go astray."

The learned counsel, who with so much ability and fairness aided in your prosecution, was understood by me to have stated in his address to the jury, and in your hearing, that it was impossible for any one who was not in Baltimore at Gambril's trial, and at the time of Rigdon's murder, and who was not also *a part* of that community, to understand *at all* the deep feeling of horror, indignation and abhorrence with which your crime filled every heart in that city. In this I incline to think he is mistaken, and I will tell you why. But in order to do so I must speak of myself; of the effect the news of your crime had on me. And I shall speak to you frankly and truthfully. I had not been in Baltimore for some months before Gambril's trial, nor was I there during that trial, nor for weeks afterwards. I had read something but not much concerning it. I had returned from holding a protracted court at Elkton, in Cecil county, with a wearied brain and a wearied body, to enjoy for a day or two the rest of my home, among the secluded and beautiful hills of Deer creek, in Harford county, far from the turmoil of the great city where this deed of yours was done. On Saturday evening, the next day after Friday, the 5th of November, the day of your crime, I was sitting at mine own fireside; my wife near me; my little children, their faces bright and beaming with joy and gladness, around me. My own heart was full—overflowing—with the happiness of that hour, and, I trust, with deep gratitude to God for all His goodness. Some one, I do not know who, handed me a package of newspapers from the postoffice. I picked up the Baltimore *Sun* of that morning and opened it. One of my little children playfully pulled it away; I put her little hand aside and took it again.

In looking over the paper, the first thing that attracted my notice, was an editorial article which appeared in the paper of that day, announcing the murder of Rigdon. I had been familiar with the details of crime of every hue, but this article riveted my attention. As I read, I held my breath. I felt a thrill through every nerve. My right arm grew hard and strong. It was with an effort that I prevented myself from springing to my feet. I was never before so moved by the recital of a deed of crime. It was not fear, it was not terror—*no nothing* like it. I will frankly tell you what it was, I felt that a dark spirit of *vengeance* had uninvited entered my soul. To be sure, in a moment it was gone, but a *shadow* was left behind—a *dark shadow*, as from the wing of a raven, and the happiness and brightness which had just filled my heart was changed as by the wand of an enchanter into sadness and gloom.

I think, therefore, although afar off, that I then felt and understood *something* of the deep feeling which pervaded that city. You may thank your God that this deed of yours was not done in some communities in this land. Had it have been, Lynch law, that very hour, and at the very next lamp post, would have been your certain doom.

I rejoice to know that the people of Baltimore at that trying moment, although greatly excited and deeply stricken with horror at your crime, did not lose their presence of mind, or their reverence to the law of the land. I rejoice to know that you had ample time to prepare for your defense, and that you have had a patient, separate, impartial and legal trial. I well know there *is a point*, beyond which human forbearance *cannot easily go*, and *that point* you and your associate *had passed*.

I believe that thousands of people in this State, outside of the city of Baltimore felt as I did—first, the *dark spirit* of wrath and vengeance, and then *gloomy sadness* shrouds the soul. For it is truly and inexpressively sad to know that such a cold-blooded and brutal murder could have been done by one reared in a Christian land—among a Christian people, and in the city of Baltimore, too—the centre of the civilization of the State—where public schools and Sunday schools abound, and churches without number, from the humble and unpretending little chapel or meeting house to the lofty cathedral.

If you have never entered the threshold of one of those sacred edifices, nor heard the preachers voice, nor the deep tones of the organ, nor the solemn chant, nor the simple hymn of praise, yet you must have seen the outside of these church structures—their lofty *spires pointing to the skies*, and ever inviting you to *lift your eyes—to look upward*. And you must also have oftentimes seen your fellow creatures crowding the courts of these sanctuaries, and must have known their *object and purpose*. This that alone might, one would suppose, have been sufficient to have arrested your attention and caused you to *stop and think*. And on God's holy day, if at no other time, you must have heard the church bells [illegible] every [illegible]

You *must* have heard these church bells. In your "*boozing den*" you must have heard them, in your "*gambling hell*," you must have heard them, in the filthy brothel, in the harlot's embrace, you must have heard them—everywhere you must have heard them—summoning you from the road to hell to the way to heaven! And that human heart of yours—for in spite of all contrary appearances, you *must at least have a human heart* in your bosom. My reason tells me so. It *cannot be of stone*—for you could not live if it were of stone. Then this human heart of yours must have felt, and often, too, at different periods of your life, the "stings and arrows of a guilty conscience." And the spirit of God, too, must have, time and again, made *its* power felt in the deepest recesses of that heart of yours. To be sure, God has said, "My spirit shall not *always* strive with man, whose breath is in his nostrils." He does sometimes say, "Let him *alone*! He is joined to his idols—*let him alone*." This may be *your case*—it may be that this is the secret of the whole matter—the key that unlocks the mystery of your iniquity, and that we have at last found "the true theory of this case." God grant that it may not be so!

You and I are now about to part to meet no more until we both shall stand at the *last day*, before the same judgment seat—the throne of God. And before we part I would say to you one thing more, you need not expect mercy in this world, you will not receive it. The sooner you abandon all hope or expectation of it the better for you. You must turn for mercy from man to God; and you cannot expect it even there till that IRON heart of yours melts as the iron which melts in the furnace of fire.

A prophet of God once spake to a King these words: "Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live." And we are told the king "turned his face to the wall and prayed." These words, Marion Cropps, I now solemnly speak to *you*. "Set *thine* house in order, for *thou* shalt die, and not live." And let me beg you, for your own sake, to do as that king did, turn *your* face to the wall and pray" unto God. I would entreat you, I would *implore you*. O, do *not*, for your father's sake, whose gray hairs are now bowed in sorrow—for your mother's sake, whose heart is now rent with anguish—for your own soul's sake, O, do not *die as the brute dies*.

The judgment of the court is that you, Marion Cropps, be returned to the city of Baltimore, where this murder by you was committed and this indictment found, and to the jail of that city from whence you came; that you be taken from thence to the place of execution, at such time as shall be duly appointed by the Governor of the State, and that you then and there be *hanged by the neck till you be dead*.—And may God have mercy on your soul.

General Effect of the Sentence.

The judge delivered the sentence in the most solemn tone of voice, and was very much affected during its entire recital.—Many of the persons present in court were seen to shed tears, and the greatest degree of silence and solemnity pervaded the court room.

The Prisoner's Demeanor, and Subsequent Expressions and Conduct.

While the sentence was being delivered, the large number of persons in court watched attentively the countenance of Cropps for some indications of penitence and feeling, but not a muscle of his face changed. Even when the judge alluded to his aged father, whose white hairs his conduct would bring in sorrow to an earlier grave—and when the judge pictured the grief of his mother weeping over her erring son, the prisoner manifested not the slightest emotion.

During the delivery of the sentence the prisoner chewed his tobacco and expectorated as usual.

At the conclusion of the sentence the prisoner was taken immediately to Baltimore jail.

The prisoner's conduct and expressions immediately subsequent to his sentence—(the awful sentence of death)—only served to confirm, in the opinion of all who were witnesses thereto, the general impression as to his reckless and daring character, and contributed to the weight of public opinion in support of his criminality, and the justness of the verdict in his case. When Cropps came out of the court house some one said to him, "Now come out and tell all about it." To which he replied, "Oh, do you think so." He said to one of the deputies privately as he was leaving, "Evans, the people will hear from me in a day or two."

In his conversations with the deputy sheriffs who conducted him to the Baltimore jail, and in his general deportment, he maintained his reputed hardihood of character. On reaching the Cold Spring Hotel, when the carriage which they occupied halted in order to water the horses the prisoner espied from the carriage one of the jurors who had convicted him, who was on the porch. He immediately mentioned him in the carriage, [illegible] him a [illegible] [illegible]

The jailor, Mr. Wall, very properly [illegible]

deavored to calm his feelings, told Cropps he had but a short time to live, and said that he must know the verdict which condemned him was a just and righteous one. On his way to this city the prisoner made many excuses in the most imploring manner to induce his keepers to permit him to leave the carriage for a few moments, which they refused, and which appeals were afterwards proven to be based upon falsehood and a mere subterfuge. Before reaching the jail his denunciations of Captain James, the warden of the Baltimore city jail were severe, and he threatened his life, if an opportunity could be obtained by him to destroy it. After he was conducted to his subterranean cell he spoke to the warden in the kindest tones, and asked where Gambrill and Ford were confined. The warden told him that they were in an adjoining cell, when Cropps begged that he might be placed in the cell with Gambrill. The warden told him that he intended to remove Ford to morrow to another cell, and very humanely told him that he would gratify his request.

Capt James was afterwards cautioned, and told of the threats against his life; and the probability is that Cropps' request to be put in Gambrill's cell will not be gratified. Cropps has made use of very vindictive expressions not necessary to repeat—among others that he had friends who would revenge him. Cropps' denial of certain statements made by him, as heretofore reported, the deputy sheriffs positively assert are not entitled to credence, though they treated him with the utmost kindness while under their charge.

BAYARD TAYLOR ON RUSSIA.

At Baltimore recently, Bayard Taylor delivered a very interesting lecture, of which we give the following sketch:

His remarks were prefaced by the old Arabian legend of the King who undertook to rival Solomon in the splendor and magnificence of a city and palace which he undertook to build. Graphically he related the circumstances under which the structures were built, and their massive splendor and magnificence; how the last building was completed all to one plate of gold with which to cap the palace dome. His treasure was exhausted; his people impoverished, and in the whole extent of his dominions could not be found a sufficient quantity of gold to complete the roof of the unfinished dome. In this strait there entered the dominion of the king an orphan boy, about whose neck was suspended a plate of gold of a size exactly suitable to the purpose of the monarch. The property of the boy was ordered to be seized, notwithstanding his prayers and entreaties.

In admirable style he told how the boy called down the vengeance of God upon the king for having robbed him of his only property; and how the monarch and his court were totally annihilated and the proud city removed to a place ever distant and ever receding, where Arab tradition says it still exists, but which no mortal eye can ever discern.

This legend, continued the lecturer, will naturally recur to the mind of the traveler as he approaches the city of Moscow, from any of its numerous avenues. The grand, the sublime view which all at once bursts upon the eye has all the appearance of enchantment. The sober and sober sky, the monotonous silence, the desert path he pursues, give no indication of the grand and beautiful sight which all at once breaks upon the astonished vision. The lengthy journey over a barren waste, where day after day the same dull landscape, the same barren view become so familiar to the eyesight, that the sudden view of Moscow as it bursts upon the eye has all the appearance of the work of some powerful genii, and every moment you catch yourself looking for the distant city to be dissolved in smoke, or some other still more wonderful transformation.

The journey over the barren wastes is tiresome in the extreme. How terribly must have been the monotony of the march to the soldiers of Napoleon. On the desert as upon the sea, one appears to make no progress. The same heavy objects still surround us; the same dull sight are constantly before the eye. Each day is but a repetition of the preceding one, until, after several days' experience, the monotony becomes past endurance. The lecturer asked his hearers to imagine a scene, presenting a most barren and wearisome aspect, a place where you are compelled to believe that the birch is the only tree in existence, and where a slight mound looks as lofty as the towering Pyrenees. This is a correct picture of the scenery in Russia.

On the road from Smolesk to Moscow you encounter the same monotony in the scenery. The sober colors of the landscape do not prepare you for the splendid scene, which the first view of the [illegible] city presents to the astonished gaze. You are scarcely [illegible] that you are not [illegible] [illegible]

In approaching the city you are not at all forewarned of the beauty of the scene which will so suddenly break upon the vision. The aspect of the country in its immediate vicinity maintains the same gloomy character, and when you have the first glance at the handsome proportions the dazzling splendor of the majestic city, your eyes, accustomed to the pale hue of the sky and the dull sober green of the dwarfed trees, can scarcely bear the splendid view of the city as it first breaks upon the eye. The contrast between the dazzling and brilliant colors of the city; its lofty towers; silvered spires piercing the clouds; its large and guilded domes, surrounded by its crescents and crosses, and the oriental magnificence and beauty of the whole, as they seem to advance and totter in the distance, appears as if constructed by no mortal hands, but to have been built while Aladin yet held his magic lamp.

He instanced the effect produced upon the way farer, in first viewing the city, by the exclamation of the tired and foot sore veterans of Napoleon, when the whole army simultaneously halted and gave vent to the one exclamation of delight and pleasure when they shouted out the simple word, "Moscow!"

The lecturer dissipated the prevalent idea that Moscow was almost entirely destroyed in driving the French from its walls. He stated that only a portion of it was burned, and that the general appearance of the re-builded portions was not much modernized. The city still maintains its ancient appearance of a mixture of barbaric splendor and oriental magnificence.

Mr. Taylor described the peculiarities of the ancient city as being so closely identified with the present vagaries in architecture, the labyrinthine aspect and variety of its streets, and street scenes, that no one would have an idea, unless from history, that it was ever destroyed.

Those who know Paris, know the French. Those who have an acquaintance with London, easily discover in its general appearance the distinguishing marks of the English. While New York gives a fair specimen of the American character, Boston is but New England packed in a smaller compass, containing all the traits of that portion of the country. Moscow, he thought, was a fair sample of a mixture of the characteristics of the world. Both in its people and its architecture it presents a perfectly cosmopolitan aspect. Its population, numbering three hundred and fifty thousand, is composed of natives of every clime and country on the globe. Side by side on the streets and public places may be found the uncouth features of the swarthy Tartar, and the beautiful, mild looking features of the Caucasian. Alongside of the stumpy figure and stolid expression of the clay-looking face of John Chinaman may be seen the brisk and lively figure of the smart looking Frenchman, in his close fitting black coat and stove pipe hat. The variety of aspect, in the difference of nation, carrying with them their characteristic difference in feature and dress, is almost endless.

The aspect of its buildings is no less cosmopolitan. It contains the gilded domes of Lucknow; the cafes of Paris, the heavy German built palaces of Saxony. Mr. Taylor has seen all the principal cities of the Old World, but knows of no city which approaches Moscow in its picturesque, fantastic and original appearance. At its western extremity the Mahomedan still calls the faithful to prayer, while in the northern portion may be heard the shrill whistle of the locomotive. Of it Madame De Stael, who never missed an opportunity for saying a good thing, remarked, on obtaining the first view of its glaring splendor: "Behold the Tartar Rome!" Owing to the rolling aspect of the country in the immediate vicinity of Moscow, there is no place from whence to obtain a full view of the entire city.

Mr. Taylor remarked in this connexion that the people have very strange ideas of distance. When told that a particular building is near at hand you will sometimes have to walk a couple of miles to reach it, and near neighbors live an hour's walk from each other. In rebuilding the city, the old streets with their labyrinthine course were preserved, making the variety of the aspect, the change from bustle to calm, from gorgeous edifices to lowly cottages, almost endless.

Whether by accident, whim or design, Moscow is rivalled by few European cities in the natural advantages of its position. It is near the imaginary line where Europe is divided from Asia. It covers more ground than Paris and a little less than London—being truly a "city of magnificent distances."

The lecturer then went into a most interesting description of the principal features of the city. He stated that the streets and squares of the city were very wide and large; that the former do not preserve the same aspect during their whole length, but present the most pleasing and endless variety. A stranger, in fact none but the oldest inhabitant can tell what a street will bring forth, or what strange and curious sights may be seen by walking on a little further. The churches of the city are the principal objects of interest to a stranger. They are, [illegible] of them, after the most [illegible] and fantastic structure imaginable. They [illegible] painted with the most [illegible] the hues of the rainbow [illegible] the decoration of a [illegible] [illegible]

[Concluded on [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THE RED PETTICOAT;
—OR,—
The Lieutenant's Confession.

BY MARY W. JANVRIN.

'So the pretty red petticoat has at length become fashionable, said Lieut. Harry Stanhope, U. S. N., laying down the evening paper he had been perusing over a cup of tea, and addressing me—Frank Rutgers, his most intimate friend, who sat at his elbow.

'Ah Rutgers, I could tell you a story of the red petticoat in which I once gallantly figured—in short, a genuine little romance I wot of, in which your humble was hero, while that little lady there—but no matter about *her*, it is enough that it would fairly beat all the modern novels, if well written out, and set me down, not only a gallant son of Mars and Neptune, but of dame Venus herself. Ah, Clemence, what are you blushing there for?" addressing the *petite* creature who sat behind the tea urn, while a smile played about the corners of the lieutenant's mouth—that is, all the mouth left visible by the growth of glossy jet black moustaches and whiskers—such moustaches and whiskers as were the envy of half the exquisites who daily promenaded Chestnut street: 'now what are you coloring so violently for? You will make our friend think your husband is going to relate some scapegrace adventure or peccadillo, instead of an exploit worthy the most gallant and handsomest officer enrolled in Uncle Sam's log-book—ahem!—What! running away?" and a merry laugh followed the exit of the beautiful girl with large Spanish eyes, and hair of purple blackness and unrivalled lustre, whom Lieut. Stanhope called 'wife.'

My friend Harry was home on a furlough after a three years' cruise, and certainly I could not wonder at the passionate devotion he manifested towards his beautiful young wife, whom he had brought home at the expiration of his previous trip, and left, those intervening years, in charge of his own parents and family, in the Quaker City which had given him birth.

'I wish I could take her with me. God knows I shall be miserable and lonely enough all these three years till I come back again, if life and health be spared me!' he said to me when he wrung my hand at parting. But the government vessel in which he was an officer, was no place for his delicately reared young bride and so with kisses, and long, lingering embraces, he bade her a choking good bye.

If there was one consoling thought in the bosom of that young sailor at the parting hour, it was that he had left his wife in the bosom of his own home, with a mother who would admit her among the children of her heart—with brothers and sisters who tenderly cherished this beautiful flower transplanted from sunnier lands.

Mrs. Stanhope did not go much into society during her husband's absence, tho' his family mingled in the first circles of Philadelphia, and many invitations came to the young stranger, whose warm dusky, Spanish beauty attracted universal admiration. Her heart followed her brave Harry over the seas, and lingered beside him all that long cruise.

I was a frequent visitor at Stanhopes, (people voted it because of Harry's handsome sister, Kate—but that's not the point reader,) and being her husband's intimate friend, soon stood in the same relation to Mrs. Lieut. Stanhope.

It was very pleasant to listen to her soft, sweet, broken English, with its pretty Spanish accent—to witness the eagerness and patience with which she strove to acquire our harsh language, for not a word of it did she understand when she married Harry, she told me—to watch the pretty flutter of her fingers, and the alternate play of red and white on her cheeks, when the foreign mail brought her his letters; and it was more beautiful still when, that long three years' voyage ended, she sprang to the arms of the returned husband, whom she loved with more than ordinary woman's devotion.

'Lieut. Stanhope was a lucky fellow to bring home that little Spanish beauty!', was the frequent exclamation of his casual acquaintances; but I, who knew something of their inner life, reflecting on his ardent, strong, deep nature concealed beneath a mask of gay geniality, and her transparent and passionate love which so filled every need of his soul, realized how perfect was their union.

Harry had never spoken of his courtship, save that Clemence was of noble family, but an orphan, and had been educated in a convent. How or where they had first met, I had never known, but as he spoke *then*, laughingly, of that adventure in which he had borne the character of hero, while Clemence ran, blushing from the parlor, I felt very certain that Lieut. Stanhope was about imparting to me a confession *du cœur*.

'Frank, I believe I have hitherto related to you every particular of three years' age cruise along the Levant save one,' commenced the lieutenant, wheeling his arm chair nearer the grate, after ringing for a servant to remove the tea tray, 'I shouldn't wonder if I'd repeated 'em a half dozen times or more—for a sailor naturally gets in the habit of spining long yarns Frank, but I'm very confident no one outside my own family knows any of the circumstances connected with my winning little Clemence—heaven bless her.

'Well you see, my dear fellow, our cruise was [illegible] up—within a month or so—and I'd begun to long for my own shores again. [illegible] had been rather idle latterly—government business all [illegible], and waiting the despatches for our return. With [illegible] months we'd put into several [illegible] Mediterranean, laid up at Ma[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and return in that rich old city—at Palermo, where our men drank Sicilian wines and threw coin to the dirty Lazzaroni—and in Italian cities where the carnival frolics reigned in their wildest license.

But I had wearied of all—the wines of the vintage, the revelers, and of the eternal calm of the blue Mediterranean—and actually began to long for shipboard again, and the wild, tossing waves of the Atlantic. At length, all hands on board, our good ship bore westward, and passing through the Gibraltar Straits, we gallantly rode in to the harbor of Cadiz, where our captain furled her sails for a month's stay ere we came home.

'I do not wonder that Byron wrote in rapture of 'Fair Cadiz, rising o'er the dark blue sea!' for, to me, this soft clime was delicious—a very Paradise of romance and enjoyment—its very air seemed fragrance—its skies a heaven, and I passed the days in gazing from the windows of my lodgings, or strolling through the streets and market places, noting the picturesque costume of its dwellers, or the coquettish grace in which the beautiful donnas wore their mantles, and adjusted their folds to display to advantage their perfect forms and dusky Andalusian eyes.

'There was a tincture of sadness too, in my musings. 'In this effeminate, voluptuous, but beautiful southland, oppression had set her foot, and bigoted religion held sway. Here the tawny Moor had once conquered; here the Alhambra lies in ruins; here a feeble queen rules a feeble realm; the glory and pomp of old Spain will return no more

'Such reflections were mine in my dreamy hours—and who could help dreaming in Cadiz?—but when strolling through the streets and public places with my brother officers, I had little care or leisure for moralizing on the past

'Besides, I had latterly found a new vein for my idle thoughts On Sunday I went to the Church San ——, to witness high mass; but neither curling incense wreath, nor grand Te Deum, neither arched dome nor image of Saint or Virgin, fixed my wandering eye or ear like the soft, dark eyes and sweet, clear responses of a nun kneeling in the train of sisters from the Convent San Marie in the body of the Church.

'Who is she?' I asked of a young lad whom I had often rewarded liberally for going errands in the city, denoting by a glance the subject of my inquiry.

Antonio's dreamy eyes brightened. He replied in a rapid whisper—

'Ah, senor means the beautiful sister of San Marie, the Donna Arosemena, daughter of old Jose Arosemena, the wine merchant, who died last year, leaving a royal fortune, which I think our Holy Mother Church's mouth waters for,' and he shrugged his shoulders expressively.

'What do you mean?' I asked, 'do they force her to become a nun against her will?'

I say nothing—only the donna's guardian is Father Martinez, yonder, the prelate, and when she takes the veil, the Convent San Marie is a vast deal richer.'

'And with another shrug, Antonio moved away, as if fearful of further questioning.'

'The Te Deum was in its grandest chorus—the organ crashed its deepest peals—the chanting of priests floated out from the altar, and clouds of white incense rose like foam from burning braziers—but I only saw the faint rose tint of a rich olive cheek, the drooping lids fringing a pair of languishing, almond-shaped eyes, a kneeling form in the gray serge mantle of the nuns, and heard the words—

'If she takes the veil, the Convent of San Marie becomes a vast deal richer!'

'She is not confirmed—she is but a novice among these living, breathing petrifications—she is young and lovely, and perhaps the victim of a designing priest. I will save her! was my next thought, and with pleasure, I saw that her long braided hair had not been cut like her companions, which proved the truth of my supposition.

I drew nearer to the spot where she knelt. Somebody has said, that a fixed gaze will magnetically attract another's and I resolved to try it. By and by I was pleased to note a gentle flutter of the downcast lids; and unconscious of my gaze, she raised her own eyes to mine. In an instant they fell, but not till I had satisfied myself of their depth and dusky beauty—and fancied also that I read therein hopelessness and sorrow.

'It is true what Antonio hinted, I mentally exclaimed, 'her youth will lead her fortune into the snare of these covetous priests.'

I pitied her—you smile, Rutgers—I know it is said that 'pity is akin to love.' Well I must confess myself no wiser than the rest of poor human nature—and who wouldn't have become ensnared by Clemence's eyes?

I fell to musing how I might become her deliverer; a hundred plans presented themselves in as many consecutive seconds all very romantic, but none very feasible.

But at least I might inform her that a friend was nigh; certainly *that* was very pardonable as well as philanthropic, and hastily tearing a slip from a letter envelope in my pocket, I penciled in Spanish—

'Would you be free? I am a friend, and will save you!' then dropped it with apparent carelessness by her side.

I saw her glance furtively, then noted her white hand laid upon it till she transferred the slip to the leaves of her breviary; and presently, while the mingled voices of the nuns read their response, I felt sure she was perusing my message.

Again, first looking cautiously around, the upturned glance sought mine—and I was pleased to meet a flushed, grateful look, while the folds of the grey mantle over her bosom, rose and fell rapidly with her respirations.

Ah! she had understood and appreciated me. Again her eyes threw a brief, rapid, searching glance over my countenance, as if to question my faith. I think the scrutiny must have pleased her, for she slightly smiled, and I could have sworn I saw a diamond tear drop on her breviary.

The anthem closed, the organ ceased, chanting and prayers were over; the coquettish and graceful Spanish ladies who had carried on various flirtations behind their fans, fluttered away, and like a vision seen in dreams, the train of grey nuns vanished down the aisle, and I was left leaning against the pillar.

'Hey, dreaming at noon day, senor?' said a voice, and some one tapped me on the shoulder.

I turned; it was Antonio.

'Run—overtake her—tell her—' but a smile curving about the boy's childish lips brought me to my senses; 'Antonio, where is the Convent San Marie?' I asked abruptly

'It is on the south side of the city, just without the suburbs. There are thick groves of olives close by, from whence the senor can watch its walls all day. Would the senor be conducted thither? But the nuns come hither every Sunday,' added the boy with a smile, as if he had read my secret.

'Pshaw, nonsense, lad! Take this and meet me here next Sunday,' I said thrusting a gold coin into his hand

The boy replied with an intelligent glance, a shrewd mixture of cunning and good nature, eagerly clutched the gold, doffed his ragged hat with a profound bow, and disappeared.

'When the opportunity comes, Antonio will be of service,' I said.

During the following week I hovered like a spirit in the vicinity of the Convent San Marie. Every tower and turret of plain gray stone was familiar; I knew at what hour every day the chapel bell rang for matins and vespers, and fancied my beautiful prisoner kneeling among those calm hooded, palefaced women. I knew when, daily, Father Martinez visited the convent, and imagined his argument, and conversations with her whose gold he coveted to enrich the greedy Mother Church. I spent hours in counting windows and gates, and knew exactly the area of the convent grounds, and I saw where a mass of green foliage trailed along over the southern wall, between which and the olive grove, whence I took observations, intervened a low, flat, grassy plain, which I crossed once or twice to test the strength of that wall of solid masonry, some twelve feet in height

But never during this week of watching, did I catch a glimpse of the train of nuns leaving the convent; hence on Sunday, when Antonio promised she would again visit the Church, I was eagerly awaiting

It came; and again in my old station behind the pillar, while the fluttering of fans, the rustling of silks, and daintiest perfumes filled the air—I awaited the nuns of San Marie.

They filed past me at last—and she was there, and again knelt on the stone floor, and again uttered prayers and *Ave Marias*.

Once I caught her eye, and a rush of rich blood broke up the pallor of a cheek I fancied had grown thinner since I saw her last when she knew I was there beside her. But again she dropped her gaze. This time I expected some message—how, I scarcely knew—but I trusted to woman's inventive powers to ascertain and point out the method in which I might put into execution my offers of service.

But the long service passed—and never had prayer or response seemed so tedious as then—and the Lady Superior gave the signal for her train to depart; still no message!—Involuntarily I drew closer to my beautiful nun; and when she passed me, making a feint of adjusting her mantle, I saw her glance rapidly down at my feet, and then behold what seemed a bit of colored silk lying there. This you may be sure, I readily secured; and when the church was deserted, withdrew into a niche beneath the elevated statue of a saint, and unfolding the silk, drew from thence a slip of folded paper. In the most delicate and flowing chirography I read.

'You are an American—a foreigner—but I have studied yor face, and read your honesty in your eyes. The Virgin will bless you for your kindness to the oppressed. I am watched; but come to the outside convent wall under the vines, and I will try to meet you. At seven to morrow eve. Remember.''

There was no signature. You smile, Rutgers, but I pressed my lips where the name of 'Clemence' should have been.

'Do the Americans eat ladies' letters?'' asked a saucy voice beside me.

'What—Antonio! You here? Oh, I had forgotten that I bade you meet me,'' I stammered. 'But you are a faithful fellow, and I must reward you,' and this time I slipped a golden *onza* into his hand. 'Antonio, did you ever hear of nun's escaping from convents?' I asked.

'The walls of *San Marie* are strong and high, and Father Martinez and the Abbess are strict and stern—but gold is powerful, and an onza will buy stout ropes,' he said, glancing round as if to make sure we were alone. 'The Donna Arosemena is to take the veil next Sunday,' he added in a whisper.

'Antonio, would you be willing to do anything to assist in her escape?' I said, watching his countenance.

'Antonio lay sick last year—sick and starving—the beautiful Donna brought him food and medicine till he grew well once more. I would work these hands to the bone for her—I would plunge this,' drawing a small stiletto from his bosom, 'into the black heart of Father Martinez. When my poor mother lay dying, he would not shrive a [illegible]—he only laughed at me. I hate him!' and a dark expression stole over the lad's beautiful features.

'But, to save the beautiful Donna, I would do this—I swear it!' and he kissed his small crucifix.

'I was surprised at the depth of passion which slept beneath this smoothed faced Spanish boy's indolent exterior.

'No, I shall not want you to kill the priest,' I said. 'That would only make matters worse. We must devise some other, and more cautious method; and you can be useful But you are not deceiving me, Antonio?' and I looked sternly into his face.

Again he pressed his lips to the crucifix; and I knew it was enough.

'To-morrow, when the evening chimes ring, let me find you on these church steps, Antonio.'

'*Si senor!*' and lifting his ragged cap with native grace, the boy glided away.

'I thought the morrow's sun would never bend toward the western Atlantic wave; but at length the wearisome hours went by, and seven o'clock, as tolled by all the clocks in Cadiz, and my gold repeater in my vest pocket, found me lurking stealthily beneath that portion of the convent walls where I had seen the over topping foliage Now, looking upward some twelve or fifteen-feet, I beheld a small lime tree, apparently pushing its topmost branches from between some crevices in the summit of the wall, and round it twining the luxuriant foliage of a grape vine—its spiral, curling tendrils embracing the tree, which had grown three or four feet above the wall, then waving and floating from its topmost bough to and fro in the delicious evening air.

'This is the place. I wonder if that lime tree grows up from the inside of the wall, or is it rooted in some earth on the summit?' I tho't straining my gaze to distinguish the stem of the tree from the encircling drapery of foliage Why, didn't my nun tell me this? I could have thrown up a rope ladder; that is what Antonio means, when he said, 'a golden onza would buy many a stout rope,' I soliloquised, while standing there beneath the garden wall in the twilight.

'What if that old Abbess or the Reverend Prelate himself should get wind of this affair, and shut up Clemence in the deepest cell of yonder gray stone building? I could not help asking myself—and, Rutgers, I tell you my blood boiled then pretty hotly, as I stood there waiting minutes which seemed hours, and still she came not.

'Half past seven by my watch had passed, and I settled myself into the fixed belief that either the girl could not evade their scrutiny, or Antonio had betrayed me, when I was startled by a rustling sound in the leaves above—a suppressed whisper—and looking upward, I saw the mass of foliage moving and detected faintly the gray garments of the nun, then caught sight of a pallid face and eyes of dusky blackness framed among the dark green grape leaves as she leaned over the wall

''Hist!' said a soft voice among the foliage. 'Hist! I am not alone. Sister Agatha is with me—I mean she is in the garden below—but she is very deaf, and I dare say will not hear me, but she is suspicious It was a long time ere I could persuade her to let me climb up here, for grapes!' and a little silvery laugh floated down to me from the wall. But be patient! I have little time—it was hard to get away at all. I have learned to be cunning here in the convent. Listen, Senor American! I must trust you wholly They keep me here against my will, they would make me a sister of San Marie where I but entered a scholar Mother Bertha and Father Arosemena covet my gold for the church. The padre is my guardian; and while my own poor father lay dying, he strove to make him bid me enter the convent; but my parent, though a Catholic, loved his child, and bade me act of my own mind.

'But the padre has given me no peace. At first he spoke in gentle words, and brought to me Mother Bertha, the Superior, who kissed me and called me 'dear daughter,' and talked of the peace and rest poor mourners found in the bosom of the church—then bade me come hither as a pupil I came; for a time she was kind—and all seemed so beautiful and calm that, in my loneliness, I entered the novitiate course.

'But ah, senor, it was a terrible mistake! Too late, when I saw their wickedness, when I would have gone back, they would not let me. They keep me closely—I am a prisoner! In another week they will cut off my tresses and bind my head with the fatal veil. They will bury me here—a nun of San Marie!' and I heard a quick sob from the vines.

''Clemence— sister Clemence—come down! Thou art very long in gathering grapes. What art thou reaching so far over the wall for? I heard a gruff voice on the other side of the wall in the convent garden.'

''Sister Agatha grows impatient!' said the girl softly, dropping down two or three tempting clusters of grapes to her. 'She will suspect something and betray me.—Senor American, cannot you save me?' she exclaimed, in accents whose pathos thrilled me, glancing down with eyes which I could have sworn were filled with tears.

''By heaven, I will!' I answered impetuously. 'Cast yourself down into my arms. Why did you not tell me to bring a rope ladder? I could have thrown it up and rescued you. But stay—don't jump! the fall would injure you; besides that prating old nun would straightway reveal all'

''Sister, come down: Of a verity, I believe thou art holding converse with some one below. Come down directly, or I will alarm Mother Bertha!' I heard again in the gruff accents of Sister Agatha.

''I must go!' she responds!' exclaimed Clemence, in a clear, [illegible] whisper.

''Here, Agatha, here are the largest and most delicious grapes!' and she again threw down several clusters. 'You are foolish, Agatha!' she said loudly to the nun below. 'Let me gather some more—you are fond of grapes, Agatha!' then, coming again to the wall, she said rapidly, 'I dare not linger. I have a plan—if it fails, the Virgin protect me! Get two fleet horses, and watch at to-morrow's sun set from the grove of olives yonder. Do not come beneath the convent walls, some body might suspect you. If I can steal out, I will climb the wall, and then you could come with your ropes and save me.'

''But I could not see you from that distance. I can barely distinguish the grape foliage. You must let me come beneath the wall!' I said.

''No Padre Martinez is roving every where, and might see you Two horses under the convent wall would excite his suspicions You must not venture from the olives till I am here. I will give you a token—I will wear concealed a scarlet robe, under my nun's dress, and betray it to your gaze from among the green.—You will know then that I am here''

''Clemence, not another moment! The gates will be locked Come down!'

''One moment, Agatha!' shouted Clemence. 'If possible, to morrow eve at this hour—if not to morrow, any night that I am not watched. But perhaps you cannot come then?' she whispered rapidly.

''All days are alike to me till you are safe I will be at the olive grove every night, till you give the signal from the wall. Be prudent—feign strict obedience to the padre's wishes—and trust to me to save you. Now adieu and go!' I said, lingering till I had heard the last rustle of the foliage, followed by the gruff reprimands of Sister Agatha, mingled with the soothing accents of the beautiful Clemence.

'Then I sauntered leisurely back to the city by the light of the just rising moon, to find Antonio awaiting me on the church steps, ready and eager to share my contemplated adventure for the ensuing night, and quite delighted with his commission to procure two fast horses.

'At seven next night, accompanied by the faithful boy, I took my station in the olive grove, with gaze fastened upon the distant convent wall, eager for the first flutter of crimson drapery from among the vine leaves But I was doomed to disappointment—slowly the sun set faded—vainly I strained my gaze—no one was there!

'Heart sick I slowly rode back to the city; Antonio in the same mood, following 'I saw the padre to day, and fancied he looked wickeder than ever, Senor,' said the lad, with his calm, quiet, inquiring smile, thrusting his hand into his bosom.

'No, you must not poignard him, Antonio,' I firmly replied, for I saw the boy's hatred was growing into a deep seated sentiment of revenge. 'It may be that she could not get away from the evening vespers.'

'The morrow's eve, and still the morrow's, for four consecutive nights, found us still in the olive grove—and still, alas! I beheld no signal. Once or twice I would have ventured close beneath the wall, had not the voice of prudence restrained me; and well was it, for once at the sunset hour I saw the padre, walking slowly, and rather clumsily it must be confessed—for this holy father, like others of his fraternity, was oily and obese as well as godly—walking slowly without the walls.

'Hope almost died; I imagined a gloomy cell, where they had immured Clemence. I saw her pale and weeping, and began to contemplate taking a band of my brave marines, and storming the convent, or rushing into the church and rescuing her at the eleventh hour of the approaching ceremonial of the Sabbath.

'There was but one day more; the Saturday before the Sunday appointed for Clemence's confirmation—and already I had heard it spoken of in Cadiz that a nun was to take the veil next day in the church San Marie; and you may imagine the feelings with which I again repaired to the grove of olives. Even Antonio looked hopeless, and rode his nimble and spirited horse with a dejected, sorrowing air

'Long we waited, till the sunset had almost faded, and the grey convent walls with its over topping foliage had almost blent with the evening sky, when suddenly—if my eyes did not deceive me—I thought I beheld a bright scarlet hue from among the grape leaves. 'Antonio, do you see anything yonder among the vines?' I asked sharply. 'Anything bright and red? Quick, lad!'

'It is the tint of the sunset—but no! the sun has already gone down. Ah! I see. It is like a cardinal's red cloak floating out on the wall, Senor!' said the boy, eagerly.

'Come! ride for your life! It is the flutter of Clemence's scarlet robe! Let us save her!' and striking my spurs into my horse's flanks, I dashed forward, while Antonio followed astride the little Spanish jennet I had procured for Clemence

'Can you ride?' I asked, as five minutes later I received the girl from the rope ladder into my arms, and threw over her nun robe, from which trailed the long gay scarlet *jupe*, my own broadcloth travelling cloak, and lifted her to the saddle

'Si, Senor. I used to ride often when I went to visit dame Dorf, in Seville, among the country vallies. She is my god mother, and will protect me. We must go to Seville, Senor. Afterward, I will appeal to the magistrate.'

'Bestowing a kiss upon Antonio, who begged to imprint a kiss upon the Donna's lily hand, I bade the boy to return to the city.

Riding along, rapidly, Clemence informed me that sister Agatha had been seriously ill ever since the night of her lingering in the garden, and upon her had fallen the task of ministering to the sick nun; thus rendering her escape impossible.

'Even now,' she said, 'I was sent into the refectory to bring a cooling draught,' and with a desperate resolve, had made her egress into the garden, and appeared upon the wall. 'They will miss me soon—they have missed me ere now; they will take me back to the hateful convent! Let us ride faster, Senor American!'

But pursuit was in vain, all uselessly Mother Bertha called 'Sister Clemence!' throughout the convent San Marie's corridors, and the holy padre fumed and swore, for aught I know, in choice Latin; Clemence and I were [illegible] gaily toward Sevilla.

And there, waiting till she had wept away her tears upon the kind bosom of her [illegible] thing foster mother, and [illegible] to the indignant recitals of dame Dorf's five brave sons, who swore to administer summary punishment on the avaricious priest [illegible], when all was over, and Clemence [illegible] the 'gallant American' to accept his [illegible] he hath the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I dared to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] veil was not performed by Sister Clemence in the church San Marie, Cadiz, the beautiful Spanish girl did take upon herself other more congenial vows, there in Seville, and when a week afterward, Lieutenant Harry Stanhope trod the deck of the Mississippi on his homeward passage, Clemence Stanthope sat below in her cabin, his bride.

I forgot to say that Clemence displayed to me, the other day, the red robe that served as a signal from the wall of the convent garden—a *jupe*, I believe she says it is—I call it a SCARLET PETTICOAT!'—*Am. Union*

WATCHES & JEWELRY

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—REMOVAL. George C. Allen, In business in Wall street for the last TWENTY TWO YEARS, has removed to No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, where he has just opened a New Stock of Watches and Jewelry of entirely New and Beautiful Styles.

ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

He is constantly receiving the latest styles of Watches and Jewelry, by every Steamer, direct from the manufacturers in Europe

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the most London and Geneva workmen

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry and Manufacturer of Jewelry, Watch Cases and Silver Ware, wholesale and retail, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, New York [Dec.1, '56.—1y

WATCHES.—John R. Hutton offers for sale Watches of the best manufacturers, especially warranted as first class Time Keepers, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen. Purchasers can select from a large Wholesale Stock of fine Watches at very reduced prices. An article guaranteed to keep the most accurate time, at the headquarters for the sale of Watches, Clocks Jewelry and Fancy Notions.
Oct13,'56

MOURNING JEWELRY AND JET GOODS.—We have just received a large stock of the latest styles of the above named goods direct from New York of most elegant patterns, carefully selected for the retail or wholesale trade, at the headquarters for the sale of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Articles.
Oct13,'56. JOHN R. HUTTON.

BE CAREFUL OF THAT TENDER ORGAN, THE EYE—Spectacles of every description, suitable for all whose sight has failed through Sickness, Age or Nearsightedness. Glasses in all kinds of Frames—Gold, Silver, Silver Plated, Steel and Shell. Come, ye afflicted, to headquarters, Main street, opposite Fisher's Hotel J. R. HUTTON.
Oct13,'56.

SPLENDID GOODS.—Canfield, Bro. & Co., No. 229 Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles, are now opening a magnificent stock of new goods such as American, English, German and French Jewelry, in sets and single pieces Best quality Gold Watches, viz. English Levers, Skeleton do., Duplex, Anchor Escapement Lepines, some very small for ladies, set with pearls and diamonds, elegantly enamelled, Independent and Quarter Second Watches, Hunting 18 carat gold Watches in every variety.

Rich China Vases, from Paris and Dresden French and Spanish Fans.

Silver, Gold, Ivory, Pearl, and Leather Card Cases, do. do. do. Port Monnaies.

Elegant Gilt and Bronzed CLOCKS Candelabras.

ALBATA WARE—Spoons, forks, ladles, butter knives, &c, of the best quality.

Plated tea and coffee sets, castors, waiters cake baskets vegetable dishes, tureens, butter dishes, candlesticks, tea kettles, urns, salt cellars.

Tortoise shell combs, new styles, English and American table cutlery, scissors, pen knives, razors sporting knives music boxes, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 airs, jeweler's scales and weights, &c., &c.

Watchmaker's tools and materials—Watch Glasses of every description; a complete assortment of dental files.

C. B. & Co. offer the above goods on the very best terms. Call and examine.

CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.
Dec14,'57.] Sign of the Golden Eagle, Baltimore, Md.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.—Cheap WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store" No. 148 (Old No 96) North SECOND street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 carat cases,	$28 00
Gold Lepine, 18 carat,	24 00
Silver Lever, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Lady's Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cts to $80; Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cts., patent 18¾, Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices. [Oct14,'57.—1y.

CABINET-WARE.—A good and well made article, a beautiful article, and a cheap article of CABINET WARE can always be had, or made to order at the Steam Factory on Queen Street corner of the Alley, Aug5,'57. HENRY SIERER.

SUPERIOR VESTINGS.—Liggett & Co., have just received a lot of Fancy Styles of Vestings, which they are prepared to make up to order at short notice, and on very accommodating terms.
May12,'1858.

SAWS—Mill, Cross Cut, Hand, Panel, Pennent and Whip Saws, at
Nov 21,'77. J. & S. HUBER & Co.

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN AND OATS, always purchased, and the highest market price in cash given at their warehouse, by
July 2,'58. CHAMBERS, GREER & Co.

Keep it before the people that EDWARD AUGHINBAUGH has just added a fresh supply of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, direct from New York, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Call in soon.
[Nov26,'57.

BISHOP'S
Ambrotype and Daguerrean Rooms
Have been removed to the second story of the Valley Spirit Building, directly opposite Hyster's Store, Chamb'g, Pa.

JOHN KEAGY'S
SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE AND DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
Cor. of the Diamond, Chamb'g, Pa.

Who will Suffer when they can go to H. H. Hutz's Store, and get a bottle of Tetter Wash, for and permanent cure, at only 25cts. per bottle.

Read! Read!! Ye Afflicted, Read!!! H. T. Helmbold offers to the afflicted his Genuine Preparation, Fluid Extract Buchu, which has accomplished the most extraordinary cures of all other similar remedies. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation."

At Miller's Mammoth Stove and Tinware Establishment, on Main street, may be found an immense stock of Stoves, Tinware, &c., which he is selling off at greatly reduced prices. We would call especial attention to his assortment of Cook Stoves, many of them being of recent invention, and already noted for their economy in fuel and great facilities for cooking.

A Triumph Over all.—H. H. Hutz's Tetter Wash has gained the reputation over all other medicines, in curing the tetter. Go and procure a bottle of this valuable Wash. No cure, no pay. Only 25 cents a Bottle. For sale at H. H. HUTZ'S Dry Goods Store, Wholesale and Retail. [Jan5,'56.—1y.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.—This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female difficulties, and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. For full particulars, obtain, free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. See advertisement in another column.

Ayer's American Almanac for 1859 is now ready for delivery, gratis at Miller's and Heyser's, who are happy to supply all that call for them. [illegible]

WE HAVE ON HAND AND FOR [illegible]

Youths' Department.

THE FATAL BLOW.

One day little Walter M—— got very angry with the servant, and was kicking and striking her with all his force, when his mother suddenly opened the door. She carried him in her arms to her own room, and when his angry sobs had ceased, told him the following, which is a dreadful warning to children to check a bad and furious temper:

Lord and Lady were very great and rich people. They had only one child, and it was a daughter. They were very fond of this child, and she was, in truth, a very fine little creature, very lively and affectionate, and exceedingly beautiful; but, like you, Walter, she had a bad, bad temper; like you, she got into transports of rage when anything vexed her, and, like you, would turn at or strike whoever provoked her, like you, after every fit of rage, she was grieved and ashamed of herself, and resolved never to be so bad again; but, the next temptation, all that was forgotten and she was as angry as ever.

When she was just your age, her mother had a little son—a sweet, sweet, little tender baby. Her father and mother were glad—and little Eveline would have been glad too, but the servant very foolishly and wickedly teased and irritated her, by telling her that father and mother would not care for her now; all their love and pleasure would be this little brother, and they would never mind her. Poor Eveline burst into a passion of tears, and cried bitterly. "You are a wicked woman to say so; mother will always love me; I know she will, and I'll go this very moment and ask her, I will;" and she darted out of the nursery, and flew to her mother's room, the servant in the nursery calling after her, "Come, come, miss; you needn't go into your mother's room, she won't see you now."

Eveline burst open the door of her mother's room, but was instantly caught hold of by a strange woman she had never seen before—"My dear," said this person, "you can not be allowed to see your mother just now." She would have said more; she would have told Eveline that the reason she could not see her mother then was because she was very sick, and must not be disturbed. But Eveline was too angry to listen; she screamed and kicked at the woman; who, finding her so unreasonable, lifted her by force out of the room, and carrying her into the nursery, put her down, and told the servant there, as she was going away, "that she must prevent Miss coming to her mother's room."

Eveline heard this, and it added to her rage; and then this wicked servant burst out laughing, and said, "I told you that, Miss; you see now your mother doesn't love you!" The poor child became mad with fury: she darted at the cradle where lay the poor, little innocent, new born baby. The maid whose duty it was to watch over it was lying asleep upon her chair; and O, Walter, Walter! just as you did to Mary just now, she struck it with all her force—struck it on the little, tender head. It gave one feeble struggling cry and breathed no more.

"Why, mother, mother," cried Walter, bursting into tears, "why did it breathe no more?" "It was dead—killed by its own sister!" "O, mother, mother! what a dreadful, what a wicked little girl! O, mother, I am not so wicked as she; I never killed a little baby!" sobbed Walter, as he hid his face in his mother's bosom, and clung to her neck.

"My dear child," said Mrs. M——, solemnly, "how dare you say you are not as wicked as Eveline? You are more wicked, and but for the goodness of God to you, might have been as miserable. Were you not in as great a rage when I came to the nursery as she was? Were you not striking Mary with all your force, not one blow, but repeated blows? and had Mary been, like the object of Eveline's rage, a little baby, you would have killed her. It was only because she was bigger and stronger than yourself that you did not actually do so."

The editor of the London *Literary Gazette*, in noticing the foregoing story, mentions his belief of its being perfectly true. "The unfortunate angry child," says he, "was Anna, Countess of Livingston. She was also Countess of Crawford: and, in her right, her son succeeded to the Earldom of Errol. It was a smoothing iron, which, in her paroxysm of rage and terror she snatched up and flung into the infant's cradle. A sad chance directed the blow, and the baby was murdered. No other child was ever born to the family, and the poor girl grew up fully informed of the fatal deed by which she had attained to so many deplorable honors. She was most amiable and highly esteemed, but in all her life was never known to smile. When very young, she was married to the unfortunate William, Earl of Kilmarnock—beheaded in 1746—who, whatever might be the motives of his loyalty to his king, was most disloyal to his wife, being as bad a husband as it is possible to conceive. Notwithstanding this, his excellent, unhappy lady hurried to London, and made every possible effort to obtain his pardon, her want of success is known."—*Sergeant's School Monthly*.

THE YOUNG MAN'S COURSE.

I saw him first at a social party. He took a single glass of wine; and that in compliance with the request of a young lady with whom he conversed.

I saw him next, when he supposed he was unseen, taking a glass to satisfy the slight desire formed by his social indulgence. He thought there was no danger.

I saw him next again with those of his own age meeting at night to spend a short time in a convivial pleasure. He said it was only innocent amusement.

I met him late in the evening, in the street, unable to get home. I assisted him thither. He looked ashamed when we next met.

I saw him next reclining in the street. A confused stare on his countenance and words of blasphemy on his tongue. Shame was gone.

I saw him yet once more. He was pale and cold and motionless, and was carried by his friends to his last resting place. In the small procession that followed, every head was cast down and seemed to shake with uncommon anguish. His father's gray hairs were going to the grave in sorrow. His mother wept to think that she had ever given birth to such a son.

THE TONGUE.

"The tongue of the wise is health."

"A wholesome tongue is a tree of life."

"The tongue deviseth mischiefs, like a sharp razor working deceitfully."

"The tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison."

"Death and life are in the power of the tongue, and they that love it shall eat of the fruit of it."

"The words of a talebearer are as wounds, they go down into the innermost parts of the belly."

Which tongue have you? [illegible]

Some persons [illegible] religion as a medicine; to others it is their [illegible] food.

[illegible]

Henry the [illegible]

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Any person in want of a good [illegible] Coat, Pants or Vest, will do well to call at the new, Cheap and Fashionable Clothing Store of A. J. WHITE, northwest Corner of the Diamond, Chambersburg. [Sept22,'58.

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!! The largest and most fashionable assortment of FANCY CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter wear, in town, at Sept22,'58. A. J. WHITE'S.

Silk Velvet, Matelasse, and Cashmere Vestings, of every style and variety, and at prices that defy competition, at A. J. WHITE'S. Sept22,'58.

Overcoatings of every description, such as Henry Cloths and French Beaver Cloths, very desirable for winter wear, at Sept22,'58. A. J. WHITE'S.

Ready-made Clothing of every description, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at A. J. WHITE'S. Sept22,'58.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Tailor Shop to his residence on Main Street, two doors south of [illegible] Hotel, where he is prepared to do all work entrusted to his care both neat and strong, and at the shortest notice, having the use of a Sewing Machine. He is in constant receipt of the City Fashions. He is also thankful for past favors. March24,'58. SAMUEL M. PERRY.

THE CELEBRATED CLOTHING STORE.—M. Fellheimer, North west corner of the Public Square, Chambersburg, Pa., is the best and cheapest place to purchase every description of Men's and Boys' Clothing. He has now in store a large assortment of ready made Clothing, which he has made up to make ready for a Spring supply. He will to offer all at greatly reduced rates, and all who want bargains had better soon be on hand in good time. The stock consists of Over-coats, Dress Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class Clothing Store. He advises all to improve the present opportunity to purchase Clothing at greatly reduced rates. M. FELLHEIMER, M12,'58. Golden Lamb Clothing Store.

FALL AND WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING.—White Hall Clothing Store against all Competition.—JOHN T. HASKIRSON, Proprietor of the long established and well known White Hall Clothing Store, again invites all attention to his immense supply of FALL AND WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING, manufactured under his own supervision, and unsurpassed in quality by any other establishment in the County or State. The stock consists of—

COATS—Cloth Cassimere, Cashmarette and Jean Frock, Dress and Sack Coats, and Overcoats.

BOYS and YOUTH'S COATS, of different styles and qualities.

PANTS—Plain and Fancy Cassimere, Cassinet and Corduroy Pants.

VESTS—Satin, Silk, Cassimere, Satinet and other Vests of different patterns and qualities.

ALSO—Stocks, Cravats, Collars, and Neck Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Shirts, Umbrellas, Drawers, Stockings, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, etc.

Customers will be made up to the most approved manner of warranted materials. The cutting department is under the management of practical and experienced workmen, and in every case satisfaction is guaranteed.

If you want bargains seek bargains at the White Hall Clothing Store on the Southeast corner of the diamond. Nov24,'58.

HATS & CAPS.

HEAD AND FEET.

Come to Franklin Hall, to the Store of the Two Extremes where the Head and Feet are provided for, and see the new and cheap goods.

W. W. PAXTON is now opening a large and splendid assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of every variety, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children, which he has bought in the Eastern cities, suitable for the Fall and Winter Season.

He also keeps on hand Isaac Baughman's make of Ladies', Misses, and Children's Boots and Shoes, which are of the very best. Also a variety of Notions, via: Umbrellas, Porte Monnaies, Purses, Stationery, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, for cash. Let the crowds come, they can be supplied. We are pleased to show goods. Nov17,'58.

FELDMAN'S LIVERY STABLE, In the rear of the Mansion House, Chambersburg, Pa. The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the Livery business at the Old Stand, where he will be happy to furnish them with anything in his line at the shortest notice, for Cash, having become satisfied that the CASH system is the only true basis on which to do business.

His Carriages are all comfortable, and his Horses gentle and safe.

Don't forget the place. Entrance at the south east corner of the Diamond, adjoining the Mansion House. Dec8,'58. PETER FELDMAN.

K. SHANNON TAYLOR'S LIVERY STABLE, Corner of the Diamond and West Market street, Chambersburg, Pa. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he still continues the LIVERY BUSINESS at his old stand, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

His stock of CARRIAGES, &c., is all new and of the latest style, and it is his determination to keep only such horses as can be recommended for speed and safety.

Charges moderate. Sept1,'58. K. S. TAYLOR.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—Hutz & Keefer have just received their large assortment of Winter Goods, comprising everything in their line, which they have purchased for the cash at very low prices, and will compete, in selling them, with the very lowest prices this market. [Dec1,'58.

DRESS GOODS.—A full assortment of Dress Goods, bought for the cash, and for sale at low prices. Full width, fine French Merinos at 75 cents. Colored Alpacas, worth 37½, at 18¾ cents. A large assortment of Plaids, Cobargs, DeLaines, &c., astonishingly cheap, at [Dec1,'58.] HUTZ & KEEFER'S.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.—A large assortment of Gloves and Hosiery at prices to suit the times. Woolen Hose as low as 6¼ cents, at Dec1,'58. HUTZ & KEEFER'S.

GROCERIES.—Beautiful Yellow Sugar at 8 cents. Best quality of White Sugar at 12½ cents. Good Rio Coffee at 10 cents. Good Syrup at 10 cents. Extra Yellow Syrup, at 12½ cents. At Sept22,'58. HUTZ & KEEFER'S.

DeLAINES.—Beautiful new style DeLaines at 12½ cents. Good plain DeLaines and Cashmeres at 12½ cents, just received at Sept22,'58. HUTZ & KEEFER'S.

HOSIERY.—At Hutz & Keefer's you can find Hosiery of every description at prices to suit the times. Good small Woolen Hose at 6¼ cents, at Sept22,'58. HUTZ & KEEFER'S.

NEW GOODS.—Hutz & Keefer have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they are selling at very low prices. Call and see. [Sept22,'58.

CASSINETS.—Cassinets cheaper than ever. Good Cassinets at 25 cents. Elegant Kentucky Jeans at 18¾ cents, just received at Sep22,'58. HUTZ & KEEFER'S.

SHAWLS.—A large assortment of Shawls at greatly reduced prices, just received at Sep22,'58. HUTZ & KEEFER'S.

DOMESTICS.—Tickings, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams, Bagging, &c., just received at Dec1,'58. HUTZ & KEEFER'S.

CASSINETS, &c.—Good Cassinet at 25 cents; good Kentucky Jean at 18¾ cents; Velvet Cords, &c., at HUTZ & KEEFER'S. Dec1,'58.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
Good Brown Sugars at 7 and 8 cents.
White Sugar at 10 cents.
Best Crushed and Pulverized Sugar at 12½ cents.
Good Rio Coffee at 10 cents.
Prime Rio Coffee at 10¾ cents.
Good Syrup at 10 cents.
Extra Golden Syrup at 12½ cents. At
Dec1,'58. HUTZ & KEEFER'S.

MUSLINS.—Good Unbleached Muslin, one yard wide, at [illegible] cents. Good Unbleached Shirting Muslin, 1 yard wide, at [illegible] cents. Fine Bleached Muslin at [illegible] cents, at HUTZ & KEEFER'S. [illegible]

CASHMERES, plain and fancy, in great variety. W. S. REED, Agent. [illegible]

[illegible]

STOVES, TINWARE, &C.

ECONOMY!—A New Style Cook STOVE—superior to any other offered for sale in the county. MILLER, at the Mammoth Store establishment, is now receiving an entirely new style COOK STOVE, which for economy and utility cannot be excelled anywhere. No. 8 using wood 26 inches in length, and No. 9 [illegible] inches, and cheaper than ever. Housekeepers are invited to call and examine them. Sept[illegible]

GIRARD COOKING STOVES.—I have various sizes of this favorite stove fitted out with everything needed for cooking, baking and washing. People who have used this stove pronounce it the best in market. It burns wood or coal, and operates as well with the one as with the other. JOHN B. LUDWIG. Feb4'57.

STOVES, TIN, AND COPPER WARE. My friends and the public in general are informed that I have removed my establishment to the old stand of C. F. Miller, about midway between my late stand and the Diamond. I have and shall continue to keep on hand the largest stock and greatest variety of COOKING STOVES, WOOD AND COAL STOVES, COPPER AND BRASS KETTLES, TINWARE, &c. I shall also make and put up SPOUTING at the shortest notice and on the most favorable terms. Customers will always find me ready to supply their wants. J. B. MILLER. April7,'58.

MODEL TIN, COPPER-WARE AND STOVE ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned respectfully announce that they will continue the above business in all its various branches, in the room formerly occupied by Jacob Mackey as a Shoe Store, one door north of Eyster's Store, Main St., Chambersburg, Pa.

TIN AND COPPER WARE, manufactured from the best materials and by excellent workmen, in great variety.

STOVES—Cook, Parlor, Sitting Room, Office and other Stoves, for burning coal or wood, from the best foundries.

SPOUTING manufactured for Churches, Dwelling Houses, Barns, &c., at short notice.

Employing competent workmen in every department of the business, using none other than good material, and being determined to sell as low as the lowest in the county, they hope to receive a liberal patronage. MINNICH & BRAND. July21,'58.

THE "Dutch Settlement," Down Town.—*Extensive Tin, Copper, and Stove Establishment.* The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment from the "Dutch Settlement," up town, to the spacious Room recently occupied by the S. Eyster & Sons, and immediately opposite their new and magnificent Iron-front Store Room.

He has just received a large assortment of COOK, COAL, PARLOR and NINE-PLATE STOVES, of the most approved and latest patterns, which he can and is determined to sell as cheap, if not a *little* cheaper, than can be had elsewhere in the county.

He has also, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a large assortment of TIN, COPPER, & SHEET IRON WARE, made of the best material and by good workmen.

Persons in want of anything in the above line, are requested to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere as he feels convinced that he can suit them, either as regards the article or the price.

SPOUTING made and put up at the shortest notice. All kinds of Repairing done neatly and expeditiously.

Old Pewter, Brass and Copper taken in exchange for Ware, or the highest price given in cash. June[illegible] JACOB B. MILLER.

NEW TINWARE AND GAS FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity generally, that, in connection with the Gas Fitting, he has commenced the TINWARE BUSINESS, in all its various branches, on Main Street, opposite the residence of Hon. George Chambers, where he will be pleased to receive the visits and provide for the wants of every person desiring anything in his line, and who may favor him with their patronage.

His WARES, he manufactures of the best quality of prime Cross Tin Plate, and warrants the same.

SPOUTING always on hand, of the best heavy Tin, which he will put up at the shortest notice. Fine Russia Iron Fire Boards, and all kinds of Sheet Iron work. Sheet Iron and Tin Roofing done at short notice and in the best style.

Being determined to use none but the best materials, and to sell work upon the most reasonable terms, he feels assured that he will soon re-establish his business upon as flourishing a basis as enjoyed by him before removing West. Old Copper, Pewter and Brass also Country Produce taken in exchange for work. Sept[illegible] LEWIS B. EYSTER.

SADDLERY, &C.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.—Cheap Saddlery and Harness Establishment.—The undersigned thankful for past favors, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his business at his old stand in Market street nearly opposite Trostle's Tavern, and for the accommodation of his many friends and patrons, he has also established a branch shop in the large and capacious room on Main street, formerly occupied by J. G. Schalabis, Esq., nearly opposite Huber's Hardware Establishment. Both shops will be constantly supplied with SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE GEARS, COLLARS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, &c., every article usually kept in establishments of the sort.

Employing none but the best of workmen in every department, he warrants his work not to be excelled in quality and finish.

Repairing done at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

Prices to suit the times, and all orders by mail attended to. Don't mistake the places, on Market street nearly opposite Trostles Tavern, and on Main street nearly opposite Huber's Hardware Store. MATTHEW GILLAN. Ap27,'56.

THE LADIES OF CHAMBERSBURG have commenced taking exercise on horseback. And nothing is more beautiful—echo answers "nothing is more beautiful." No wonder the ladies are fond of the exercise, when we consider that they use Saddles manufactured by our enterprising fellow-townsman, JEREMIAH OYSTER, who being unable to accommodate all his customers at his old stand on South Main Street, two doors south of Dr. Lambert's office, has been compelled by press of business to open a branch on North Main Street, one door south of Montgomery's Hotel, at both of which places his patrons and the public generally, will find everything in his line of business. [June3,'57.—1y.

NEW MARBLE YARD! The undersigned begs to inform the citizens of Chambersburg and surrounding country that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,
AT THE CORNER OF MAIN AND WASHINGTON STREETS,

Where he is prepared to execute all kinds of MARBLE WORK, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, either plain or ornamented, in the most neat and workmanlike manner, and at as reasonable prices as could be bought in Philadelphia or Baltimore. Also,

HOUSE WORK,
Such as Platforms, Steps and Sills, either in Marble or Brown Stone.

LETTERING
done in the English or German in the exactest style.
Ap28,'58.—tf. J. McFADDEN.

THE FARMER'S AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.—This Institution will be opened for the transaction of business in Ludwig's building, on Main Street, opposite the Indian Queen Hotel, on Saturday, February 6th, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 5 P. M. The Institution will be opened on other days of the week from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. The Board of Directors have instructed their Treasurer to allow the following rates of interest upon Special Deposites:

3½ per cent. per annum for 3 months.
4½ " " " " 6 "
5 " " " " 9 months and upwards.

Tuesdays will be the regular discount day.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.
Chambersburg, Feb. 3, 1858.

CHAMBERSBURG SAVING FUND SOCIETY.—The Board of Directors of this Institution have authorized the Officers to allow the following rates of interest on Special Deposites.

3 per cent per annum for ....3 months
4½ " " ....6 months.
5 " " ....12 months and over.

On Transient Deposits made monthly, semi-monthly or weekly—subject to the Laws of the Society governing the withdrawing of Weekly Deposits—an interest of 5 per cent per annum will be paid. All sums payable on demand received as usual.

Applications for loans should be made on Tuesdays.
H. CRAWFORD, Treasurer.
Wm. G. Reed, Cashier. May 12'58.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
LATE
C. N. ROBINSON & SON,
Manufacturer of Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames, and Importer of French Plate Looking Glass, No. 248 Chestnut St., above 9th, Philada. At whose establishment may always be found an extensive assortment of Pier, Mantle, and Chamber Glass of every description from the plainest to the most elaborate styles. [illegible] Importer of Engravings [illegible] Oil Paintings, Drawings, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC. THE CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED, PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333, Broadway, New York, AGENT FOR THE BEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK INSTRUMENTS.

The largest assortment of Pianos, Melodeons, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise of all kinds in the United States. Pianos from ten different manufactories comprising those of every variety of style, from the plain, neat and substantial 6¾ octaves, in Walnut or Rosewood Cases, from $150 to $200, to those of the most elegant finish up to $1000. No house in the Union can compete with the above in the number, variety, and celebrity of its instruments, nor in the *extremely low prices* at which they are sold.

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without Iron Frames, possessing in their improvements of over-strings and action, a length of scale, power and compass of tone equal to the Grand Piano, united with the beauty and durability of structure of the square Piano. They are justly pronounced by the press and by the first Musical Masters to be equal to those of any other manufacturer. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction or purchase money refunded. *SECOND HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS*, constantly in store, price from $40 to $140.

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS, superior Instruments in tone, touch and durability of make. (Tuned the equal temperament.) Melodeons of all other styles and makes. Price $45, $60, $75, $100, $125, $140; double Reeds $150; double Reeds and two banks of Keys, $200. Less a liberal discount. Clergymen and Churches, an extra discount.

MARTIN'S GUITARS, Brown's Harps, Flutes, Flutinas, Accordeons, Violins, and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at lower prices than ever before offered to the public. A large discount to Teachers and Schools. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

MUSIC—One of the largest and best selected catalogues of Music now published, comprising many of the choice and most popular airs of the day, and will be sold one third off from the regular prices.

Music sent by mail to all parts of the country post-paid. Particular and personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos and Melodeons for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. General and select Catalogue and Schedule of prices forwarded to all parts of the country by mail.

Great inducements offered to Agents in all parts of the Country, to sell the Horace Waters' Pianos, Melodeons and Catalogue of Music. [Ap2,'56.—tf.

THE BEST PIANO FORTES ARE MANUFACTURED BY *CHICKERING & SONS*, who have received THIRTY-FOUR MEDALS, THE FIRST PREMIUMS OVER ALL COMPETITORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. C. & SONS having removed to their new Ware Rooms, 607 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, are prepared to offer a large assortment of GRAND, PARLOR GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please.

Descriptive Catalogues sent to any address, upon application. [Aug11,'58.

PHILADELPHIA PIANO WAREROOMS.—*A prize Medal Awarded to SCHOMACKER & CO.* for their PIANO FORTE, by the Crystal Palace Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations 1853.

PIANOS of various prices, with or without the most approved Æolian attachments, T. Gilbert & Co's Patent, are also ready for examination. Also, an assortment of MELODEONS and HARMONIONS, at their Warerooms, 207 Chestnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts.

Mr. Goldsmith, who delighted so many visitors at the Crystal Palace with his performances, will always be present to show their instruments.

LEE & WALKER, Music Publishers, No. 188, Chestnut St. below 8th, Phil'a.

An extensive assortment of Piano Fortes from the most celebrated manufacturers.

Every variety of Musical Instruments always on hand.

New Music constantly published, and Music ordered from the country forwarded free of postage.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE TIP-TOP GLEE AND CHORUS-BOOK: Consisting of a large number of Copyrights never before harmonized, and many of the gems of German and Italian Composers. Adapted to the use of the Glee Clubs, Singing Classes and the Family Circle. By C. Jarvis and J. A. Getze. Price $1. May21,'56.

HARDWARE.

BUILDING HARDWARE.—Persons in want of Building Hardware should before purchasing elsewhere examine the extensive assortment at June 22,'54. HUBER'S.

EDGE TOOLS.—We have every variety of Edge tools constantly on hand. Mechanics and others can be supplied with everything of the kind needed at J. & S. HUBER & Co's.

NEW HARDWARE.—The subscribers take pleasure in informing the public that they have just returned from the East with a very large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, which they are prepared to sell as low and a little lower than ever offered before. Their stock consists partly of the following goods:

Nails,	Oils,	Augurs,	Circular Saws,
Steel,	Paints,	Guns,	Hand Saws,
Locks,	Turpentine,	Pistols,	Tennant Saws,
Hinges,	Varnish,	Spoons,	Screw Plates,
Screws,	Tubs,	Brushes,	Boring Machines,
Anvils,	Buckets,	Leathers,	Plantation Bells,
Vices,	Baskets,	Hames,	Curtain Muslin,
Shovels,	Churns,	Glass,	Oil Cloth,
Spades,	Whips,	Lasts,	Car'ge Trimmings,
Forks,	Axes,	Boot Trees,	Horse shoes,
Rakes,	Hatchets,	Pegs,	Looking Glasses,
Planes,	Scythes,	Steelyards,	Grindstones,
Chains,	Cradles,	Knobs,	Wagon Boxes,
Belts,	Bellows,	Files,	Chain Pumps,
Chisels,	Hammers,	Rasps,	Brittania Ware,
Shot,	Spelter,	Axles,	Saddler's Tools,
Lead,	Springs,	Felloes,	Shoemaker's Tools,
		Iron,	

and many other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourselves. MYERS & BRAND, Ap15,'57.] Four doors South of Eyster's Store.

New Goods.—C. Peiffer & Co., have just opened their unusually large stock of new, beautiful and cheap Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c., embracing everything kept in retail stores. [Nov10,'58.

The new store of C. Peiffer & Co., is on the South East corner of Market and Franklin streets, Chambersburg. [Nov10,'58.

Unparalleled Success.—The new cheap Store of C. PEIFFER & CO., is doing the best business that has ever been done out of Main Street, in Chambersburg, and shows that good bargains can be given to the public in any part of town. Encourage the new enterprise. [Nov10,'58.

Head Quarters for Fashionable, Cheap, Winter Goods, Corner of Market and Franklin Streets. [Nov10,'58. C. PEIFFER & CO.

Domestics.—We sell goods of Domestic manufacture so low that our patrons are carrying them away by the whole piece. A few more left at the Cheap Store of Nov10,'58. C. PEIFFER & CO.

Gloves and Hosiery almost given away at the Cheap Store of Nov10,'58. C. PEIFFER & CO.

We do not spend our breath boasting, but when people want goods "Cheaper than the Cheapest," they always go to May26,'58. C. PEIFFER & CO.

China, Glass and Queensware, "cheaper than the cheapest," at Nov10,'58. C. PEIFFER & CO'S.

The Place to get your "Money Back"—by getting more than its worth, is at the Cheap Store on the corner of Market and Franklin Sts. Nov10,'58. C. PEIFFER & CO.

Groceries.—In this department we excel—none need try to compete with Nov10,'58. C. PEIFFER & CO.

Molasses and Syrups.—The best in Chambersburg, for sale cheap, at the new store of [Nov10,'58. C. PEIFFER & CO.

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, at the new Cheap Store of Nov10,'58. C. PEIFFER & CO.

Any person wanting the best and [illegible] C. PEIFFER & CO. [illegible]

[illegible] E. AUGHINBAUGH'S.

AGRICULTURAL.

TREES, PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—The subscriber offers a new and enlarged stock of Trees, Plants and Flowers of his own growing, together with a supply from the most reliable Nursery-men and Florists. He has a lot of fine thrifty Peach Trees now ready for sale at his Nursery, and a lot of selected Pear Trees. He has a beautiful variety of Flowers for bedding out, and borders. Also, a well selected stock of Roses.

He will also be ready in season to supply any quantity of Cabbage Plants, (early and late,) Tomatoes, Peppers, Egg Plants, and Celery, all of the best varieties.

He in connection with several Eastern Nurseries, and will furnish any article called for, which he has not on hand, at their catalogue prices.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves at the Franklin Mills, at the north end of Chambersburg. Plants packed and sent as per directions, free of charge. March24,'58. JACOB HEYSER.

FARMERS' IMPLEMENT AND SEED ROOMS, Northeast corner of the Diamond, Chambersburg, Pa.

A. R. HURST, dealer in Reaping and Mowing Machines, Clover Hullers, Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, Grain Fans, Single Self-Sharpening Ploughs, Side Hill and Sub-Soil Ploughs, Corn Mills, Farmers' Boilers, Cauldrons, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Harrows and Cultivators, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes and Snaths, Horse Rakes, Shovels, Spades and Hoes, Hay, Manure and Pitch Forks, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds of various kinds, Fertilizers, &c. [Feb3,'58.

THRESHING MACHINES.—The subscriber offers different kinds of THRESHING MACHINES, embracing all the late improvements, which are warranted to thresh more with less power, and which will be sold cheaper than any other ever used in the county.

ALSO REIF'S PATENT CLOVER HULLER, warranted to be the best, cheapest, and most durable that are in the market, and which will be sold on reasonable terms at the Agricultural Implement and Seed Store of A. R. HURST, Aug25,'58. Chambersburg, Pa.

LEINAU'S American Fertilizer.—The attention of Farmers is invited to the fact that WONDERLICH & NEAD have just received a few more Tons of the *American Fertilizer* which is considered one of the best Manures for Corn or Potatoes now in use.

REIF'S PATENT CLOVER HULLERS,—the best and cheapest in the market. Warranted on trial. Call and see before buying elsewhere. For sale at the Agricultural Implement Store, in the Franklin Hall, Chambersburg, Pa. Aug18,'58. A. R. HURST.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!—At the Agricultural Implement Store, Chambersburg. A great many different kinds of Plows, for sale cheaper than ever before offered in this county. Call and see. Aug18,'58. A. R. HURST.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

CUMB'D Valley Warehouse.—The *Forwarding Business* will, hereafter, be conducted by C. W. EYSTER & Co., at the Warehouse of the C. V. R. Road, where they hope to receive a liberal patronage. Nov. 7,'54.] C. W. EYSTER & CO.

WUNDERLICH, NEAD & SCHAFHIRT, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NORTH SECOND ST.,—OPPOSITE THE C. V. R. R. DEPOT. Cars run regular to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

AGENTS:
PEACOCK, ZELL & HINCHMAN, 808 and 810 Market Street above Eighth, Philadelphia.
MATTHEWS & ZOLLICKOFFER, No. 128, Howard St. Baltimore.

P. S.—Lykens Valley, Broken Egg and Nut Coal, direct from the mines; Wilkesbarre and Pine Grove Foundry Coal, Lumber and Shingles, Salt, Plaster and Hancock Cement kept constantly on hand. Flour, Grain and Produce of all kinds, purchased at the highest Cash prices. [Jan16,'58.

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.—CHAMBERS, GEHR & CO., having erected a large Brick Warehouse on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, Chambersburg, are prepared to receive and forward to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, all kinds of Produce, Merchandise, &c. They will also purchase Flour, Grain, and Produce of all kinds, for Cash, at the highest market price. Agencies for Wagons North of the Catholic Church, from Broad Street. Merchants and other wishing to patronise them with their freight, will please send it to Freed, Ward & Freed, Philadelphia, directed to the care of Chambers, Gehr & Co., Chambersburg. [June30,'58.

A. M. CRISWELL. D. FRANK ETTER.

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.—CRISWELL & ETTER having their new Warehouse at SCOTLAND now completed, are prepared to receive and forward to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore all kinds of Produce, Merchandise, &c.

We will purchase Flour, Grain, and Produce of all kinds, for CASH, at the highest market price.

AGENTS:
BUZBY & CO., Market Street, Philadelphia.
FRANCIS WHITE, North Street, Baltimore.
Jan20,'58.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT, worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism, or Self-Abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
Geo. Fairchild, Sec'y. [Aug25,'58.—1y.

WINES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE and Retail, by the Quart, Gallon and Barrel.

Brandies—Otard, Dupuy & Co's vintage of 1856, Signett, Pinnet, Castillon & Co., and other choice brands.

Wines—Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Pure Oporto, Sweet Malaga, Sherry, Claret, Muscat, and Champagne of choice brands.

Gins, Rum and Spirits, Whiskies—Holland, Anchor, Rose, and Bell's White; New England, St. Croix, and East India Rum, and Pure Jamaica Spirits; Monongahela Rectified, old, ex. OLD, Wheat, Bourbon, and Rye, plain, copper distilled OLD, OLD, OLD RYE.

Pancies, Ale—Spiced Brandies and Cordials. Scotch Ale, and London Brown Stout.

All at reduced prices, and all for Medicinal, Mechanical, and other purposes. For sale by B. D. REID, Agent, Northwest corner of Main and Queen Sts., Chambersburg. May5,'58.

CHAIR AND CABINET MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the manufacture of the various articles in his line, at his factory upon West Queen Street, a few doors from Main. He has always on hand [illegible] Windsor Chairs, with Plain and Cushion Bottoms, Pier and Card Tables, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Book Cases, &c.

TURNING in all its varieties attended to with promptness and dispatch. HOUSE PAINTING in all its branches [illegible] department, and satisfaction [illegible] [illegible] July 27, 1859.

COOKING STOVES. [illegible]

HOTELS.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.—To the TRAVELING PUBLIC. [illegible] Queen Hotel, Chambersburg, where he will be glad to receive his old [illegible] and as many new ones as may feel willing to give him a call. Feb[illegible] JOHN W. TAYLOR.

GOLDEN HORSE INN, corner of West Market and Franklin Sts., Chambersburg. Has Good Wagon Yard, enclosed at night. Good Stabling. Iron Beam Scale in the yard, for weighing Hay and Stock. Stock Rooms, &c., for keeping Cattle, Mules and Hogs. Oct6,'58. JOHN W. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg, Pa.—Citizens of Franklin and adjoining counties who may have occasion to visit Pittsburg, will find their Charles prepared at all times to afford them the best of accommodations. This fine Hotel is situated on the corner of Third and Wood streets, in the midst of the business and public places of the city. M1'58.—tf. BRYSON & SHIRLS, Proprietors.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE, No. 280 Market street, above Eighth Philadelphia. C. I. BUSH, Proprietor. Strangers visiting the city will find the Allegheny House the most central, convenient, and comfortable in Philadelphia. Mar. 9 '54.—1y.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Chestnut Street above 10th,
opposite
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, PARKINSON'S GARDENS and but a short distance from the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
June14,'56. WM. S. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JAMES MONTGOMERY, Proprietor, would respectfully inform his old friends and the public generally, that he has again taken his old and well-known stand—the EAGLE HOTEL, kept for the last two years by Mr. Charles Gibbs, dec'd, where he will be pleased to accommodate all who may wish for a comfortable and quiet stopping place during their sojourn in town. [Ap8,'57.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
Corner of the Diamond and West Market Street,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

A. MISHLER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having leased the Franklin Hotel and furniture, respectfully invites the citizens of Franklin county and the public generally to give him a call. Several lines of Stages leave this house every day on the arrival of the cars. [June16,'58.

AN ELEGANT NEW HOTEL. THE ADAMS HOUSE, situated at the *CORNER OF HANOVER AND PRATT STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.*, is now open for the accommodation of the Traveling Public. The location of the ADAMS is central, healthy and desirable, being two squares from the Camden station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the same distance from the Steamboat Landings. The internal arrangements of the House are superior to any hotel in the city, with all the modern improvements, large and airy Rooms; from the upper stories it commands a magnificent view of the City, River, and surrounding country. The Proprietor is determined to please all who may favor him with their patronage, not only in the very low prices named, but at the Table, and in every other department of his House. His Carriages you will find at the Depot, with an attentive porter, who will take charge of your baggage, and show you every other necessary attention, for I am determined to make the guests of the House the friends of the ADAMS.

D. M. ADAMS, Proprietor.
N. B.—Price of Board per day $1.50; per Meal or Lodging 50 cents; per week as per agreement.
May1,'58.

CHAMBERSBURG HOTEL.—Corner OF QUEEN AND SECOND STS., NEAR THE MARKET HOUSE.—License having been granted the undersigned to keep this well-known and popular hotel he would again inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage in the most satisfactory manner. The house has recently undergone several improvements, and every department has been refitted with a view of giving increased satisfaction.

His TABLE will always be found amply supplied with the best obtainable in the market; and his BAR will always contain liquors of the best quality; his STABLE is under the care of an attentive and reliable Ostler, and will have the best of provender.

He solicits a liberal share of public patronage, believing that his manner of conducting his house, will, in every respect, prove acceptable. A. J. BRAND. July9,'58.—tf.

NOTICES, &C.

SHERIFFALTY.—At the solicitation of numerous friends from different parts of the County, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends and others. A. J. BRAND. Chambersburg, Jan. 19, 1859.

SHERIFFALTY.—Having been induced by numerous friends from different sections of the county, I now offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. JACOB C. SECRIST. Quincy township, Jan. 26, 1859.

WANTED TO BUY.—10,000 Prime Muskrat, Coon, Red and Grey Fox, Mink, Opossum and Rabbit Skins. J. L. DECHERT. Jan26,'59.

DIVIDEND.—The managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable after the 1st of February. Jan26,'59. W. H. McDOWELL, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate second hand Smith's BELLOWS. Apply at J. B. MILLER'S Tinware Establishment. Feb2,'59.—3t.

TO BUILDERS.—For the Spring. Now is the time to get in your bills for lumber to put up in the Spring, so as not to ask us to do impossible things when the building season opens. Dec22,'58.—3m. SHEPLER & CLARK.

A CHANCE.—For sale, a Steam Engine, and BOILER with 60 Flues; a CIRCULAR PLANING MACHINE, which will plane from 1 to 20 feet long, 22 inches in width, and from one quarter inch to 6 inches in thickness; a CIRCULAR SAW and MATCHING MACHINE and a TURNING LATHE, all nearly new, together with all the necessary Shafting and Pullies, and about 200 feet of first rate Belting. The above valuable Machinery will be sold, if desired, on small yearly payments. The want of room is the only reason for disposing of them. Enquire at this Office. [Jan26,'59.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, for the year ending January 12, 1859.

To balance at last settlement,	$2,940 90	By expenses,	$1,310 [illegible]
To receipts for tolls,	3,590 16	Dividends paid since last settlement,	494 00
	6,531 06	Unpaid dividends,	2,856 [illegible]
	4,471 16		$4,471 16

Available balance, $2,059 90
Jan26,'59.—3t. T. B. KENNEDY, President.

POST OFFICE NOTICE!
POST OFFICE, Chambersburg, June 3, 1858.

Letters, Newspapers and other mailed matter at this Office, will hereafter be delivered only to such persons whose names they bear, unless the demand is accompanied by a written order, or a verbal [illegible] is had with the Post Master. This rule is [illegible] [illegible] protection against loss and [illegible] respectfully observed when the [illegible] June25,'58. [illegible] P. M.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE [illegible] MULL & CO., was dissolved on the 8th [illegible] by mutual consent. J. Mull having sold his interest to J. [illegible] who will hereafter conduct the business. [illegible] J. L. [illegible]

FROM THE ABOVE [illegible]

[illegible]

VALLEY SPIRIT.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.
CIRCULATION 2,200 COPIES
Wednesday Morning, Feb. 9, 1859.
J. M. COOPER, Editor.

Education.

In presenting for the inspection of our readers the annual report of the County Superintendent of Common Schools it gives us a peculiar pleasure to bestow a word of just praise on the gentleman who fills that important position. For many years the cause of education in Franklin County has been in a languishing condition, and the Common School System was fast sinking into disrepute with the people. Propositions were openly made to abolish the office of County Superintendent, and a decided feeling of hostility was apparent, in almost every district in the County, against the whole system of public education. At this juncture Mr. P. M. Shoemaker was elected County Superintendent. He entered upon his duties with a formidable array of difficulties staring him in the face. His office was unpopular—the whole system in disrepute—teachers incompetent—schools at a low ebb, and no interest taken in the cause of education. It was a gloomy picture to contemplate, and any one of less sagacity and energy, than he possessed would have shrunk from the Herculean labors before them. Not so with Mr. Shoemaker; with hand, heart and brain he engaged in the work. In a quiet but determined manner has he, by his example and exertions, reformed, remodelled, and improved our schools until they now fully and fairly realize the sanguine expectations of the friends of the Common School System of Education. We are aware that there is still much to accomplish before we can pronounce our schools perfect, but Mr. Shoemaker is fully equal to the task, and under his supervision, the day is not far distant, when the public schools of Franklin will take rank with those of any other county in the State.

Franklin County.

SCHOOL HOUSES.—1st class, good, 1; 2d class, improvable, 154; 3d class, unfit, 35.

Material of School Houses.—Brick, 135; stone 17; log, 24; frame, 14.

School Furniture.—1st class, good, none. 2d class, medium, 136; 3d class, unfit, 54.

SCHOOLS.—1st class, graded, 24; 2d class, classified, 84; 3d class, neither graded nor classified, 94.

TEACHERS.—*Ages of Teachers.*—Under seventeen, 3; between seventeen and twenty one, 52; between twenty one and twenty five, 57; between twenty five and thirty, 26; between thirty and forty, 36; between forty and fifty, 17; over fifty, 11.

Birth place of Teachers.—Born in Pennsylvania, 182; born out of Pennsylvania, 20.

Experience in Teaching.—Taught less than one year, 66; from one to three years, 47; from three to six years, 32; from six to ten years, 22; from ten to twenty years, 20; over twenty years, 15.

Professional Reading.—Number who have read books or periodicals on teaching, 89; number who have not, 118.

Permanent Teachers.—Number who intend to make teaching a permanent business, 132; those who do not, 70.

Grade of Teachers.—1st class, qualified, 50; 2d class, medium, 114; 3d class, unfit, 38.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the first class I have placed the Washington street house, Chambersburg. In the second class there are some very good houses, but not so constructed, in all particulars, as to entitle them to be classed in the first division, but might be made such with very little expense. Two of this class, and the best, are in Hamilton; the one was described by my predecessor; the other is called Webster's school house, was built last summer, and is in every respect similar to the first.

I will here state that the efficient and energetic board of directors of Chambersburg have in process of erection a very fine school building; one that will be an ornament to the town as well as a great advantage in grading the schools, and will reflect great credit upon the worthy board of directors. It is much needed, for some of the present houses are illy calculated for their uses.

Examinations and Certificates.—In some of the districts a majority of the directors, and many of the citizens, were present to witness the public examination of teachers, and appeared to be pleased with the manner of conducting them, as well as interested in them. In other districts but few directors or citizens were present, and in some none.

My predecessors granted one hundred and thirteen professional certificates during the first three years of the superintendency, but most of the holders of them have either abandoned the profession or left the country.

County Association.—We have a county association of teachers and friends of education. It was organized in November, 1854. It holds two meetings each year in Chambersburg; generally in May and November. The last meeting convened May 6th, 1858; the proceedings were quite interesting and instructive. It was attended by about fifty teachers, and many of the friends of education. Although the association has not been as numerously attended as we could wish, yet it has been productive of much good in awakening teachers, and impressing upon their minds the dignity and value of their profession. There never was an efficient and energetic a band of teachers in the county as there is at the present time. It has also had its influence on public opinion, enlisting it to a great extent on the side of education. It has also been instrumental in removing some of the objections urged against the school system. I believe our people need only to understand it properly to approve it. No considerable portion of the citizens of this county are opposed to the present school system; on the contrary, I believe that a majority are favorable to it, [illegible] of the thinking and more intelligent [illegible]. It is true there are [illegible] urged against certain features [illegible] think a few years more will [illegible].

Division Institutes.—There had been teachers' institutes organized in two or three districts prior to my election. [illegible]

but also in informing the public of the workings of the school system, and in removing much of the opposition to it. In the second the meetings were held every alternate Saturday, and considerable interest was manifested in them by teachers, directors and citizens. In the last mentioned the meetings were held the same as in the first, but not productive of quite so much good, although of great benefit to the teachers of the district.

Visitations.—I commenced my visitations about the first of October, visiting those schools which commenced earliest first. In some of the districts I visited three schools per day; in others but two. Of the two hundred and two schools in the county, I visited one hundred and ninety eight; four I failed to visit. I visited forty schools twice.

I generally remained long enough in the school room to hear all the classes recite. Sometimes the teacher conducted the recitations, and I observed the manner of imparting instruction; at other times I heard the recitations myself. I frequently gave the classes a short examination. In cases where I thought the teacher was not properly discharging his duty, I privately and kindly pointed out his errors, and urged him to correct them. Before leaving a school I generally occupied a few moments in talking to the scholars in plain language, such as they could easily understand, urging them to be studious; showing them the advantages of a good education, and trying to impress upon their youthful minds that an education of the head and not of the heart may prove to them no better than a curse.

I was accompanied to many of the schools by the directors, and sometimes by teachers and citizens, who manifested a lively interest in the recitations and examinations. The *directors* of some of the districts are entitled to *much credit*, as a majority of each board left their work and went along to the schools of their respective districts; in some few cases spending three and four days with me, and rendering me valuable assistance. The districts alluded to are St. Thomas, Metal, Antrim, Montgomery, Waynesboro', Chambersburg and Hamilton. In a majority of the other districts I was accompanied by a few of the directors to some of the schools; but the same interest was not manifested as in the above. I met many schools, in my visitations, which are commendable in almost every respect.

Public Meetings.—During the winter upwards of thirty public meetings were held in different parts of the county, in which the nature and duties of my office were explained, the necessity of regular attendance of pupils, of proper classification, and uniformity of text books, as well as the duties and responsibilities of parents and teachers; and in all cases the necessity of improvement was urged upon teachers, and as a means of such improvement, tried to induce them to attend the Normal school. I also urged upon directors and citizens the necessity of improving school houses and school grounds, and other things that benefit our schools. The meetings were generally well attended.

Text Books.—A majority of the districts have complied with the requisitions of the law in adopting a regular series of text books. But the requisition that "these shall be used and no others," has not been fully complied with in more than two or three districts. In some of the schools I found copies of nearly all the school books published since the days of Pythagoras. This want of uniformity in text books is seriously felt, and is a great barrier to classification. We hope, however, to have this hindrance obviated, or nearly so, during the coming year.

Directors' Visits.—In some of the districts directors and citizens visit the schools regularly; in others they neglect it almost entirely.

Teachers' Salaries.—In a majority of the districts teachers are paid according to qualifications and skill in the art of teaching. The provisional certificates are divided into two grades; making in all three grades. First grade, professional; second grade, good provisional; third grade, medium. The first grade gets from two to four dollars more per month than the second; and the second from two to four more than the third. But the salaries are entirely inadequate to the labor performed in the school room.

Improvement.—The improvement in this county has not been such as could be desired; but no thinking man can compare the present with fours years ago and justly say there has been no improvement made. I think it is stamped on a majority of the schools of the county.

Normal School.—We have a Normal school in connection with the Chambersburg Academy, under the control of John K. Suryock, in whose hands no such enterprise can fail, as he is a gifted, efficient and successful teacher. There are about forty students in the Normal department. It commenced on the 19th of April and is to continue ten weeks.

Acknowledgments.—In almost every part of the county I received the kindest attention from directors, citizens and teachers, and their hospitality was generously extended to me. For this they have my grateful thanks.

In conclusion, I hope the day is not far distant when the *free schools* of Franklin county shall be her proudest boast.

PHILIP M. SHOEMAKER,
County Superintendent.

UPPER STRASBURG, June 17, 1858.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Teachers' Institute, by the Rev. J. Hannaberg, held in Upper Strasburg, Dec. 29th, 1858.

TEACHERS, PARENTS AND OTHERS:

The occasion which has brought us together this evening, is one connected with the highest interests of mankind. It is closely allied to our present comfort and happiness, both in our social, civil and political relations. Every one should be interested in it, calculated as it is, to draw forth the hidden powers of man's nature, and fit him for the various spheres of activity.

Man comes into being perfectly dependent upon others; and his character is moulded by the character of those who have the control of him in his formative state. In that animated dust, what power! what a priceless gem is contained! It is to be brought into activity, that man may shine in the world of sense and of immortal spirits. It contains physical, intellectual and moral faculties, that make them the noblest work of God. These powers, as they lay hidden in the nature of man, must be drawn out. The mother must teach the child to walk—to talk—must assist the powers of its mind to unfold, and impress upon it a sense of duty. These are essential to a loving, an affectionate, a beautiful and a useful child. They will make it a blessing to the world, and an ornament to the Church.

It is because of the want of a proper understanding of the true idea of education, and the proper qualifications of Parents and Teachers, that there are so many disobedient children, who are curses upon society. These qualifications consist in a consciousness of their duty as moral instructors of moral beings, and a willingness to discharge their moral, as well as their intellectual duty.

We propose for your serious consideration, on the present occasion, the nature of Education, the importance of moral and intellectual culture, and the adaptedness of the present system to this end.

The object of education is to unfold simultaneously the three-fold faculties of man—physical, intellectual and moral. [illegible]

idiot and destroys his comfort and being. Such results follow the violation of the laws of health. The man who cultivates his intellectual at the sacrifice of his moral, will be an infidel in the worst sense or an adept in vice and immorality.

Man is a unit. The faculties, functions and powers of his nature are, all controlled by certain laws, which must move in harmonious action for the fulfillment of the end of his being, otherwise that end must be defeated. It is even so in a piece of mechanism; for instance, a watch. If all be right, it will move on regularly, keep time, and thus fulfill its end. But if all the wheels do not act in unison, the harmony will be destroyed, and the end for which the watch was made defeated. Much more so, is this the case in reference to living organic nature, whether it be of the vegetable, animal or human kingdom. Education, with a large majority at the present time, is made to consist in teaching the several branches for the purpose of merely training and strengthening the reasoning powers of the mind, and storing it with the knowledge of facts already transpired. This is a great mistake.

On no subject are the conceptions more frequently erroneous, and more productive of infidelity, than that of Education. It is not the adorning of the outward man with agreeable bows, or mechanically drawing out of the intellectual faculties to read, write and cypher, whilst the nurture of the moral faculties are neglected or made secondary to the great purposes of life.

Whilst the word Educate means to draw out, as derived from the Latin, *educo*, it also means properly "to bring up, to form by discipline and nurture," as derived from the Greek *paideuo*. That education which develops the intellectual, and sacrifices the nurture of the moral faculties, is one sided, injurious to man's higher nature, and defeats the end to which he was ultimately to be led, namely, to feel his dependence upon God and the weighty responsibilities of life resting upon him. Only as these facts influence him and are made incentives to virtuous and noble deeds, and checks to evil, can man expect to discharge acceptably the duties of life, which may be made incumbent upon him. A proper education brings into active operation the nobler feelings of his higher nature; and all that he does under the influence of these feelings, he does intelligently for the happiness and prosperity of mankind.

To unfold the intellectual without the nurture of the moral faculties, is to educate them for nature, and not for God; whilst, on the other hand to educate the moral, and not the intellectual, is to despise the gifts of God and make man careless and indifferent to the happiness of the family and prosperity of the State. The social nature of man requires that they be not separated. By separating them you cause him to entertain the idea, and no doubt, unconsciously, that by the cultivation of the one at the sacrifice of the other, he can become a good citizen, perform his part in the State honorably, and thus fulfil the duties of life acceptably to Him, to whom he is to render an account of his stewardship. He is the best statesman, and the best citizen, who seeks and appreciates an intellectual and moral education combined; where the one influences the other, and makes him feel that he has something higher to live for than merely the fame, honor and glory of this world.

Can they who sever these inseparable things and advocate the infidel doctrine, "Let the State educate the head, and the Church the heart," be benefactors to family and State? Undoubtedly not. It is only by drawing out simultaneously the moral and intellectual faculties, that you awaken in the child a desire for something more positive in Religion. The family and the State must see to the moral powers of their subjects; for, upon the right cultivation of these, depend their happiness and prosperity. They are to be developed together; that the nurture of the heart may sanctify that of the head. In the absence of this, reason will be the ruling principle of his life on the one hand, and Spiritualism on the other. The advocate of such a system, may pretend and desire to be benefactors to their race; yet, they have no higher aim in view, than to prepare man, not for the true purpose of life, but for present enjoyments and selfish ends. Such views must ultimately defeat the end to which education, as a means was designed to lead man. They lead him to make use of any means to accomplish his selfish and nefarious designs. They destroy his God consciousness. The child must be taught its relation to God and man, as the powers of the human mind are gradually unfolded, and then, as it advances into youth and manhood, it will be able to understand its duty, and seek the sphere, in which it is to labor in life, for the promotion of peace and happiness among mankind. Locke in speaking on this subject says: "In forming the boy to virtue, the first thing to be done, is to inform him of the relation subsisting between human creatures and a superior independent Being, the Creator, their Preserver and their Governor; and to teach him that obedience and worship are due to that Being." This can never be accomplished, where the moral powers are sacrificed; because a false education goes on the assumption, that the head must be educated first—or knowledge must precede faith.

The system which separates a moral and intellectual education does violence to the very constitution and nurture of every child; and the more widely it separates them, the greater will be the tendency among the higher professions of life as their ends are selfish, to oppress and impose upon the mass of the people. It is the very system to make among Lawyers, pettifoggers—among Physicians, quacks—among Politicians, demagogues—and among Clergymen, imposters.

That system only, which draws out, illumines and nurtures, both the intellectual and moral powers, enlarges all the nobler feelings and affections of the soul and mind, makes man the great and good citizen. They who understand their relation to God and man—who feel the responsibilities of life—who are conscious of an hereafter, are serious and curious to know their duty, and the sphere in which they may prove a blessing to their day and generation.

That education which does not lead man to this inquiry, but substitutes present gains and selfish ends, is defective and false. It is far from being all of education to acquaint the mind with the arts and sciences, filling it with all the knowledge it is capable of grasping, and training and strengthening its reasoning powers. Too frequently is it made to consist merely in outward embellishments and refinements, whilst the inward adorning and culture of the affections are suppressed and crushed, beneath the passions and lusts of the human heart. They deserve a better fate. In every such case, the individual develops himself into a fop, or herself into a coquette, instead of unfolding those powers which make them the noblest work of God.

If such be the nature of education, how important that all to whom the work is entrusted, educate simultaneously the powers of the whole man. This is required, because of the position which man occupies in life. He is not only his brother's keeper, to make him happy, but he is also the lord of creation. He has duties to God and man to perform, and, for this reason, must raise himself up in the sphere of the supernatural. [illegible]

of the State, is based. Where it is wanting, the right of property will be unprotected—life will be in danger—and the foundation of Society destroyed. Who would wish to entrust his life or property, to an unprincipled, illiterate and immoral Judge or Jury? It profits nothing, on the one hand, to be a learned man and destitute of all moral principle of right; and it profits but little, on the other hand, to be a moral man and designed to fill an important and responsible place in Society, without proper intellectual qualifications. What has not the education of the moral and intellectual faculties accomplished for the happiness of mankind! Look around you, and everywhere behold the results of the cultivation of all the faculties of man, acting harmoniously. The beautifying of the Earth—in adorning it with beautiful cities and towns, and the cultivation of the land—is the product of the education of the whole man. Where our cities, towns and villages now stand, and the fields which cheer the hearts of their owners with thrifty crops—there once were swamps and forests, and they were the home of the red man and of the wild beasts. The yell of the Indian in pursuit of his game, as it rebounded from the mountain side, made the valley ring; but the educated arm under the moral sense of right, and controlled by the faculties of the mind, came and felled the waving oak—cleared away the rubbish—harrowed up the earth—sowed his seed—reared his dwelling—called it home, and looked in faith to God for protection. Even now, where the moral and intellectual powers are not nurtured and drawn out, fields which have once been productive, under the control of the educated man, are retrograding, and being grown over with scrubby oaks and briers—fit emblems of the uncultivated nature of man. The uneducated man now, like his red brother—the Indian thus leaves his uncultivated needs, and prefers to rove along the mountain side, with gun in hand, in pursuit of game. The education of the whole man, will make him a better day Laborer, a better Mechanic, a better Farmer, a better Lawyer, a better Clergyman, a better scientific man, and a better man in every respect, than the cultivation of one part of his nature, at the sacrifice of the other. In no calling of life, will a moral and intellectual training prove disadvantageous. It will assist him in the discharge of his duties, and there will also be a pleasure connected with them, of which the uneducated man knows nothing.

We may also learn the importance of such an education as we have now under consideration, from the fact, that all the great discoveries ever made in the world, have been the fruit of the labors of moral men. Such men have been the instruments of scattering light and knowledge, and enhancing pleasure and happiness among mankind. Nature has always refused to surrender her hidden mysteries to any, save moral men. She instructed them in the philosophy of the fallen apple—assisted them in the discovery of the power of steam, and to apply it to practical and beneficial purposes—has taught them to control the lightening flash and has unfolded to them the power of electricity for the communication of news with lightening speed, from friend to friend—city to city—State to State, and Nation to Nation. An infidel or immoral man has never, and could never have been thus honored. To be thus honored, men must be possessed of a deep feeling of reverence for the God of Nature—a sense of right and of the great responsibility resting upon them as moral beings.

The moral culture, as well as the intellectual, will always unfold itself in a man's works or inventions. The discovery of the Telegraph is worthy the sentiment of its first message—"What has God wrought." It unfolds the character of the man. So also the laying of the Atlantic Cable gives us a clue to the character of those engaged in it; that they were men of moral principle. The first message transmitted, was that sung by the "multitude of the heavenly host," at the birth of the Redeemer of the world: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men." The successful Atheist Commander would never have thought of ascribing the success of it to the giver of every good and perfect gift. He would not have had that boldness and humiliation necessary to give glory to God, "read prayers and make some remarks" in reference to it, as did the devout and pious Capt. Hudson. The want of such a moral principle has ever been the canker worm gnawing at the root of all that is noble and good. Men destitute of moral principle, in Church and State, have ever been the instruments, not of that which was good and proved a blessing to mankind, but instruments of much, very much, that was evil, and brought piercing and heart rending distress upon millions of the human family; and also buried the glory of Nations, deep, deep down in the dust of obscurity. Where, let echo answer, where are the learned intellectual men, destitute of moral principles, who have ever accomplished any lasting good?

What has brought proud Greece, with all her intellectual wisdom, from the high pinnacle of her boasted fame to the lowest degradation? She committed a moral suicide. This stopped her beating heart, and as a necessary consequence, she met with the fate of all decaying nature, that contains within it no preserving principle. The system of Religion of the ancient Greeks carried with it a certain measure of influence and power over its subjects. They had faith in their gods. They sought their favor and earnestly implored their mercy. In proportion as the public faith in their gods diminished, did every form of injustice, vice and immorality increase. It is worthy of note, that their high intellectual culture had no power to check or remedy the fearful consequences, into which they were plunging. If ever intellectual education could save a people from the consequences that flow from the absence of all moral principle, it should have been that of Ancient Greece. Her schools of philosophy were unequalled. Her people had free access to libraries richly laden with literature, and public lectures on all the various branches of science. With all their learning, they knew what was right, but refused to do that which received the sanction of their better judgment. They yielded themselves to the control of passion and not to principle. Licentiousness reigned to a deplorable extent. The word and oath of a Greek, it is said, was not to be relied on. This is characteristic of all men, learned or unlearned, whose moral powers have never been educated. In this state, is it not be wondered at, that Greece fell with her wisdom, and in all her glory. It was not the want of intellectual culture—she had no competitors—but it was the absence of moral culture.

In all nations the same causes have produced the same effects. It was so with ancient Rome. It has been so too with modern nations. As an instance, I need but refer to the dark reign of terror of the French Revolution in 1793.—Those were days of horrible barbarity and cruelty. Men—infidels destitute of all moral principles—demons incarnate, sowed the seeds of corruption and death broad-cast over the land. Dr. Dwight says, they taught, "That God is nothing; the government is a curse, and authority is a usurpation; that civic society is the only apostacy of man; that the possession of property is robbery; that purity and natural affection are mere prejudices; and that assassination, poisoning, and other crimes are not only lawful but even virtuous." What is not the human heart capable of becoming and doing, when not controlled by moral principle, and under the restraint of divine grace. Among [illegible] have been pouring out the vials of his wrath! [illegible]

From these facts we should learn the importance of moral culture; and that the education of the intellectual powers merely cannot preserve us from a fearful downfall. An unsanctified intellectual education is worse than ignorance. In it there is power for evil. It is the source of misery and unhappiness to nations, communities, families and individuals. Yet this should deter none from the cultivation of the mind.

A set of immoral men in any community disturb its quiet and peace; an unprincipled father or son, in the family fills it with sorrow and unhappiness, an immoral individual shortens his own life and pierces himself through with many sorrows. How true, that the cultivation of the intellect, to the exclusion of moral principle, but demonstrates and confirms the objection made by unlettered ignorance against all education, that it makes men sharpers and rogues, and fits them to practise frauds and villainies upon an honest unsuspecting public.

Moral culture is to intellectual culture, what the life of man is to his body—the principle of preserving it. There has never been a period of real happiness—there has never been a time for the enjoyment of virtuous action—there are no principles that give stability to man or nations—happiness to communities or families, without a moral code. Without it there can be no virtue; and without virtue man is a slave to himself and others. The moral code, being written upon the fleshy tables of the heart, must be drawn out, formed and disciplined into right simultaneously with the intellect. The observance of the moral law brings with it the true idea and blessing of education. An intellectual education is the lock to nature, and a moral education the key to unlock it; hence nature always has refused, and always will refuse, to admit any into her hidden mysteries, but moral—intellectual men. Moral culture secures for those, who have comparatively but little knowledge of the ordinary principles of science, happiness and pleasures of which the learned immoral man knows nothing.

If the importance of a moral and intellectual culture be so necessary to the happiness and welfare of man in all the relations of life, the inquiry presents itself? How shall this be best accomplished?

In order to do this, there must be some system adapted to reach the wants of the whole man. The system now in force in our own State is calculated to meet these wants. It opens the door to all and invites them to come and prepare themselves for usefulness and happiness in life. If it does not meet these wants the fault is not in the system; but must either lie at the door of parents, who are indifferent or careless about their children's future usefulness—or must be in the penuriousness of men of means, who oppose a sufficient tax to keep the schools open, at least, seven or ten months in a year—or it must lie at the door of those who have the control of it, the majority of the people; they have the selection of Directors, and these the selection of the County Superintendent and the employment of Teachers, after being examined and found properly qualified.

The system takes into consideration man's physical comfort. Here respect must be had to the building. The school laws require that there be sufficient light and pure air to provide a sufficient supply of oxygen for the healthful state of the blood by proper ventilation.—Dampness and darkness have the same effect upon the human system, as they have upon the plant—they make man puny and sickly. The want of proper exercise too, will defeat the end of schooling by contracting the mind and making it morbid and sluggish in its efforts after knowledge. Hence provision has been made for it.

It also provides for the moral culture of its subjects. It is the State's highest interest to see that that in man which is calculated to make her subjects good and faithful citizens, be educated. It avoids sectarianism, but inculcates "that instruction in sound moral principle" is necessary for multitudes of children who are growing up without any proper home or church instruction, and to "prevent their becoming a curse and a scourge to communities."

We further quote from the decisions of the State Superintendent. "Religion has its primary elements, its universal truths, which no rational man can object to have inculcated in his children. It has its habits of thought, of feeling of conscientious principle, which every body admits ought to regulate the conduct of early life. No man worthy of the name, who sends his son to the Public Schools can object to have his studies turned to such account as will instil a sense of the eternal presence and providence of God; the supremacy of conscience; the feeling of responsibility; the odiousness of theft, of drunkenness, of lying, of meanness, tyranny, cruelty, malevolence; the greatness and loveliness of truth, generosity, kindness, reverence; his duty to his parents, to his companions, to his fellow creatures generally; his dependence for happiness, first upon God, and then on his own Industry, intelligence, good character, resolution and fortitude. These are matters common to all creeds. They, in fact, rest in their very groundwork. Though they have little to do with the doctrinal parts of religion, yet they awaken the young mind to a sense of the duties and responsibilities springing from their relations in life, and develop an appreciation of the blessings which flow from the great truths of Christianity. They subject the religious affections to a quiet, yet durable training, and awaken a desire for more definite religious instruction to be supplied elsewhere, at the proper time, in its own appropriate sphere."

There is nothing in our laws to prevent such moral instruction, for, if there were, the State would be preparing the knife to cut her own throat; but she takes it for granted, that such instruction will be imparted on the part of Teachers, inasmuch as provision is made for the removal of all immoral Teachers by the Directors. Any system without such culture is a corpse, and must soon fall apart. It does not imply the indoctrination of any particular creed into the mind of the young, but teaching it the character of God and its relation to Him. By it a desire will be awakened for something more positive in religion, and at the proper time and place, it will seek to have it satisfied. The idea of the system is to confirm the moral training of the family and prepare its subjects to become faithful citizens, in the support and maintenance of our Republican Institutions.

To carry out the idea of the system, in its length and breadth, the people should select the most moral and competent men of the community as Directors; those who have an interest and pride in their schools, and have an eye to the welfare of our institutions. Men have too often been chosen who were opposed to general intelligence and good morals, or because of their penurious disposition. The summum bonum of such men is measured by the greatest number of dollars and cents. They, therefore, oppose every thing in the way of necessary offices, supporting other men's children, and the establishing of schools for the purpose of qualifying Teachers for their responsible calling. A responsible duty devolving upon the Directors, is the selection of Teachers. They are guardians of the people's interests not of dollars and cents merely, but of character and happiness.

There are principles in the infant and youth [illegible] which may be [illegible] Teachers [illegible] a powerful [illegible] conscience, [illegible] and hardens conscience. Where the Teacher can command the respect and confidence of his scholars, he has the power of directing their minds in the same channel in which his own runs. If he is immoral he exerts a more powerful influence over the morals of the child, and the consequences are the more to be deplored, because they not only affect its temporal, but its eternal happiness. Even if he exerts no positive influence over its moral conduct, he exerts a negative influence, as every word and deed of the Teacher, as well as those of the parent, has something to do in making its education good or bad. How important that Teachers of a high moral character be employed; and that the people exercise their suffrage in selecting such Directors, as will seek to promote their best interests. They should see to it, "that the character and habits of Teachers should harmonise with the responsibilities of their vocation, and be fully up to the level of its exacting requirements." As they have the selection of books, among the number selected should be the bible and sacred history. Out of these the Teacher could implant "broad and permanent elements of moral character in the minds and hearts of his pupils," without giving offence to any, but to the bigoted.

Without the office of County Superintendent, the system would be imperfect. It is important that there be one to superintend the general interest in every county. Otherwise, the door would still be opened to incompetent Teachers. It is the right arm of the system; and should lay hold of education in its highest form. Where the duties of the office are faithfully discharged according to law, no Teacher can get employment without the proper intellectual and moral qualifications. Under the old system any one could become master, whether qualified or not. Under the present system, every Teacher must submit to an examination; and there is no possible way for rejected and unprepared applicants to find employment by repairing to another district or county, as was the case before, except the Superintendent of the County to which he goes, is incompetent to fill his office. It shuts the door in all cases, against unqualified Teachers. Where the office has been faithfully filled by competent persons, who love the cause and the great interests which an education is intended to subserve, it has been of the utmost importance to the elevation of schools and Teachers, and the moral tone of the community. It gives character to our schools, and is a Guardian to watch over the best interests of the community and State.

His visitation of schools will have a happy effect, and is calculated to inspire a noble ambition in the scholars for improvement. The effect will be more beneficial than public exhibitions, as these require the mind to be overtaxed for a few weeks in preparation. The mind should always be kept calm, and not overtaxed in that after which it aspires, as to prevent reaction. He will be able also to form some idea of the aptness of Teachers to teach. It is this that makes a good teacher, and without it, however learned he may be, he is incompetent. The office is liable to abuse, and to be filled by unworthy and incompetent persons, because of the smallness of the salary, or by those who have no love or interest in the general welfare of the youth. The abuse of a thing is never an argument against its proper use. The best thing the world and man has ever been permitted to enjoy—Religion—is most wofully abused. It is made to screen hearts rankling with malice and revenge from the public gaze; it is made a stepping stone to crime and immorality under the cover of respectability. To avoid the abuse of the office, as far as possible, the people in the first place, should be careful in the selection of their Directors; and these should select a practical teacher, as well as a ripe scholar, with a character approaching as near to that of a Christian gentleman as possible. Such an one will raise the tone of education and the morals of the county. It is what the system, as well as the best interests of the family, State and Country expects and demands.

Normal schools also are well adapted to raise the standard of education in the preparation of Teachers for their noble and responsible work. The Teacher needs to be taught. He needs just such a school, where he can not only be taught the rudiments of an English education, and the best mode of imparting it to his pupils, but also be "disciplined in sound morals in correct habits and in the control of his own passions, before his instruction of the scholar can be useful." The law for the establishment of Normal Schools, makes provision for Professors of moral science. In such schools Teachers may become thoroughly prepared for their work. In training the youthful mind to unfold itself, it is important to teach it to think, and to think correctly, as well as to learn by rote the rules of Arithmetic and Grammar, Geography and rules for the demonstration of problems. A sufficient Faculty has been provided by law to teach all the branches necessary to give a good moral and intellectual education to the children of the State, that they may become good citizens and supporters of our Republican Institutions. The law provides for the establishment of twelve State Normal Schools by contributors or stockholders. A door is here opened to the wealthy and men of moderate means for the exercise of their liberality, and thus becoming useful to the young, and promoters of the peace and prosperity of the State. Every district should see to it that such school be established.

Permit me in conclusion to exhort such of my audience as are Teachers, never to lose sight of the weighty responsibilities of your calling. Your work is a noble work. Let it be performed with a high and noble ambition to leave an impress upon the mind of those entrusted to your care, which will cause them to prove a blessing to their day and generation. Also, in drawing out the intellectual faculties, forget not to discipline and nurture the moral by precept and example, that your labor of love be not worse than in vain. The whole life of those, who live not for some real purpose of life, and especially such as have entrusted to them the formation of character, is a lie, notwithstanding the seeming good they may have accomplished in other directions. Be faithful in the discharge of your duty, and yield a cheerful and willing obedience to the requirements of the school laws, in a moral and intellectual point of view.

To carry out the true idea of an education and to realize its importance by being recipients of its blessings, Parents must be conscious of their solemn responsibilities. You Parents will be called to an account, in the great day of his wrath, of the way and manner in which you have trained the moral as well as the intellectual powers of your children. A moral and intellectual education for the formation of the child's character, must commence in the family to be carried on by the Teacher, and confirmed by the Pastor. Let us all, whether we are Parents, Teachers or Pastors, not lose sight of the true nature of Education and its importance, remembering that it is only available for our happiness, as individuals, families and a nation, through the Mediation between God and man—Christ Jesus our Lord.

TROUBLESOME COUGHS AND COLDS.—Persons who have been long afflicted with Coughs and Colds without being benefited by the use of medicine, we would, by way of [illegible], say, go to A. J. Miller's or [illegible] Store, in Chambersburg, [illegible] at Criswell's in [illegible] Dr. Keyser's Pectoral [illegible] of great celebrity, and [illegible] to the various [illegible] it is put up in bottles [illegible]

VALLEY SPIRIT.
Chambersburg, February 9, 1859.

LOCAL NEWS.

Blank Deeds of a superior form and on excellent paper, for sale at this office.

Bills Enclosed.—Our subscribers will find enclosed in their papers, after the 1st of March, bills stating the amount of their indebtedness for subscription, &c. This will be a matter of convenience to them by letting them know exactly how they stand on our books, and we have the "abiding faith" in our subscribers, that each one who receives a bill, will respond by promptly forwarding the amount due us. Our expenses for Paper, Press-work, &c., &c., must all be met with cash, and unless we receive a proportional amount of that article we are bound to get on the back ground. Our friends we trust will have consideration enough without any further prompting, to come to the rescue.

Railroad to Gettysburg.—The importance of a connection with the Railroad at Gettysburg is attracting the attention of the business men of this neighborhood. We have heard considerable talk, within a few days past, of having a survey made in order to show the practicability of constructing a road, over a route of an easy grade, and free from any unusual expense in building. Such a route we are assured exists and that a survey of it will be made at an early day. The great advantages that a connection with the Gettysburg road would open up to our farmers, and the business community, are so obvious that self interest must sooner or later determine its completion. By the route proposed which would only require about twenty four miles of road to be built, we would obtain a direct railroad communication with the Baltimore market, at a saving of forty three miles in distance and at least twenty five per cent on freight over the roundabout road we are now obliged to travel to get to that market. The Merchants of Baltimore see the necessity of this road, in order to secure the trade and produce of the great Cumberland Valley, and express themselves as ready to invest their money in it whenever the demand is made upon them. From the well known energetic character of the men who are agitating this subject in our community, we have no doubt whatever that this road will be built at no very distant day.

A Grand Movement.—It affords us much gratification to record the fact that a "Young Men's Christian Association" has been organized in this place. These societies are rapidly springing up in all our principal towns, and are found to be productive of much good. It is the object of the members of these associations to seek out young men and bring them under Christian influences; surround them with moral associates, and use every religious instrumentality to effect a change in their thoughts and habits. Such societies are the visible embodiment of Christian philanthropy, and are calculated to confer great blessings upon the minds and morals of the young men of the present day. It is the duty of every Christian citizen to aid by his best efforts in arraying on the side of these associations whatever of intelligence, patriotism and Christian philanthropy may exist in the community. The interests of religion—of humanity—of our country—of the world—of unborn generations—demand it at their hands. It is a high and holy vocation our Young Men have assumed and not without its responsibilities. We trust it may be sustained by an energy commensurate with its real and vast importance, and with a full sense of accountability to God for the right use of the means they have assumed for doing good.

The Society in this place has been permanently organized, a Constitution and By-Laws adopted, and the following named gentlemen elected as officers:

President.—Wm. G. Reed.
Vice Presidents.—Jacob Brand, A. N. Rankin, B. Y. Hamsher, W. H. R. Detrich, Jacob Hoke, J. S. Nixon, B. B. Henshy, J. R. Smith.
Recording Secretary.—J. J. Rehman.
Corresponding Secretary.—J. W. Deal.
Treasurer.—Wm. Adams.
Librarian.—Geo. H. Mengel.

At a stated meeting held on Monday evening, the following Board of Managers were elected, viz:—L. H. McCauley, S. M. Shillito, Anthony Holler, W. H. Sullenberger, M. Gillan, J. K. Shryock. The Board of Managers are notified to meet on Monday Evening, February 14th, at the office of Wm. Adams, Esq.

Vagrants.—We have observed for some time past a set of characters loitering on our street corners, from an early hour in the morning to a late hour at night, who seem to have no disposition to work, and no "money on deposit" that we know anything about. We do not think it at all necessary for the beauty or dignity of our town that they should exhibit their "fair proportions" day after day on our public corners. One of these "institutions" has been pointed out to us as having worn the back out of his coat by lounging against a post on our public square. The vagrant act would apply to such case if we had an officer "worth his salt" to apply it.

Absent.—A member of the Hog family, (we intend no libel on the swinish race,) drove his team to town last week and stopped it on one of the public crossings requiring all who had occasion to pass that way, to wade round it through the mud. There is a borough ordinance against this very act, but then our Borough laws are all dead and forgotten long-a-go! Won't our "General" Editor, who once lent a hand to ... [illegible] write their epitaph?

Franklin Railroad.—We have the very best assurance that this road will soon be again put in running order. An advertisement will be found in our paper for timber, to reconstruct the road. Mr. Samuel Seibert is the agent, to whom all applications may be made by those having material to dispose of.

Appointments Made.—[illegible]

Military Visit.—The St. Thomas Artillery intend visiting this place on the 22nd inst. This company is composed of a fine body of men, and are well drilled and handsomely uniformed. We hope their visit may be as pleasant to them as we are sure it will be gratifying to our citizens.

Dedication.—The new Lutheran Church at Fairview, Washington County, Md., and about three miles south of Welsh Run, will be Dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 13th inst. All who feel an interest in the prosperity of the Church are earnestly invited to be present on the occasion.

Military Ball.—We understand it is contemplated to get up a Military Ball, on a grand scale, in this place, on the evening of the 22nd. We have the right material here for a "hop" and we have no doubt if a proper effort is made it can be "put through" successfully.

Fraternal Visit.—An invitation has been extended by the Chambersburg Lodge, No. 175, to Columbus Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F., to pay a fraternal visit. The invitation has been accepted and the 22nd inst., fixed for the interesting event to come off.

Iron City College.—The rapid growth and extended popularity of this School, is the result of the confidence it has inspired by its fair dealing and thorough teaching.—*Presbyterian Banner and Advocate of Pittsburgh.*

Three hundred and fifty seven students are in attendance at this time, making it the largest and most popular Business School ever organized in the United States.

Every Reader will please notice the advertisement headed "To Persons out of Employment," and send for a full descriptive Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works.

To the *uninitiated* in the great art of selling books, we would say that we present a scheme for money making which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia.

Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly. Address, (post paid)

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
181 William St., New York.

Highly Important from Washington.
Meeting of the Democratic Pennsylvania Delegation. United and Harmonious Action on the Tariff Question.

WASHINGTON, February 5.

A meeting of the entire Democratic Delegation of Pennsylvania, in Congress, was held in the Ways and Means Committee Room, this evening, February 5th. Hon. Henry Chapman was chosen Chairman, and Hon. William L. Dewart acted as secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved.—That the creation of a permanent national debt is at war with the principles of republican simplicity on which our government is founded, and dangerous to our future prosperity; and that we will earnestly oppose any attempt to inaugurate such a policy.

Resolved, That we esteem the recommendations of the President in his last annual message on the subject of a revision of the tariff, as eminently wise and politic; that the best interests of the country demand legislation in accordance therewith, and that we will use all legitimate means to secure such legislation at the present session of Congress.

Resolved, That we do not recognize the acts or proceedings of the caucus, now being held in the House of Representatives, as binding upon us in any manner whatever.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, to confer from time to time with the Democratic members of the delegation, and to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain united action, of which Committee the chairman shall be one.

The Hon. Henry Chapman, Hon. Thomas B. Florence, and Hon. William L. Dewart were appointed the committee under the resolutions.

The meeting was exceedingly harmonious. A spirited debate was participated in by Hon. Henry M. Phillips, Hon. William Montgomery, Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Hon. Owen Jones, Hon. Wilson Reilly, Hon. Paul Leidy, the chairman, Hon. William L. Dewart, and others present, and after a session of more than three hours, the meeting adjourned, with the assurance that their proceedings will advance the best interests of Pennsylvania, and of the Democratic party of the entire Union.

AN OUTRAGE.—One night last week, a tailor, named Dunn, whose daughter had disgraced his name, beat her brains out, while she was asleep, with a pressing iron, and then stabbed himself fatally with a pair of scissors.

We find in an exchange paper the statement that twenty two white females were married to negroes in the State of Massachusetts last year! If this be so, it is carrying out the Abolition doctrine to practical results.

Lord Campbell says it is a law in England that a jury who cannot agree, "may be locked up during the session of Court, and then carried in a cart to the border of the next county, and there shot into a ditch."

BISHOP'S
Ambrotype and Daguerrean Rooms
Have been removed to the second story of the Valley Spirit Building, directly opposite Eyster's Store, Chamb'g, Pa.

JOHN KEAGY'S
SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE AND DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
Cor. of the Diamond, Chamb'g, Pa.

Who will Suffer when they can go to E. H. Herr's Store, and get a bottle of Tetter Wash, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT, SHOWING THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENTS AND VALUATION OF THE SEVERAL Boroughs and Townships of Franklin County, together with the Amount of Taxes assessed thereon, agreeably to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of July, 1842.

DISTRICTS	[illegible]
Antrim township	[illegible]
Chambersburg borough	[illegible]
Fannett township	[illegible]
Greencastle borough	[illegible]
Guilford township	[illegible]
Green	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]
Lurgan	[illegible]
Letterkenny	[illegible]
Metal	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]
Mercersburg borough	[illegible]
Peters township	[illegible]
Quincy	[illegible]
St. Thomas	[illegible]
Southampton	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]
Waynesboro borough	[illegible]

Tax on Watches.
Amount of Tax required by the above valuation.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate amount of the assessments and valuations of the several objects and things made taxable by the Laws of the Commonwealth for County and State purposes, according to the returns of the several Borough and Township Assessments, as established by an Act of the General Assembly, passed the 27th day of July, 1842. By order of the Commissioners.
Commissioner's Office, February 9, 1859. SAM'L LONGENECKER, Clerk.

Baldness Cured—For real worth, Wood's Hair Restorative is undoubtedly the best preparation now in use for restoring hair on bald heads, changing gray hair to its original color, and as a cosmetic or cure for pimples is fast taking the place of other preparations. [illegible] CAUTION. Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market called by different names. Use none unless the words "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, depot St. Louis, Mo., and New York," are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine dealers, also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods dealers in the United States and Canada.

Pianos and Music.—We learn that Horace Waters, of 333 Broadway New York, agent for the sale of many of the most celebrated makers of Pianos and Melodeons, is offering them at prices which we advise all who desire to purchase to avail themselves of. He is also selling his large and well-known Catalogue of Music at one third off from the regular prices, and will forward the same free of postage. His offers to the trade, teachers, and schools, are of the most favorable character—all of which he will be able to fill to the letter, for having wisely adopted the cash system. The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

MARRIED.

In this place, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., at Montgomery's Hotel by Rev. Samuel Philips, Mr. LEWIS GILLAN to Miss ANN A. LECKRONE, both of the vicinity of Waynesboro'.

On the 13th inst., at the Indian Queen Hotel, in this place, by Rev. W. D. C. Rodrock, Mr. ABRAHAM M. WISECARVER to Miss KATE BEAMS, both of Guilford township.

DEATHS.

On the 30th inst., in Guilford township, Mrs. ANNA M. KELLER, aged 79 years, 1 month and 22 days.

ELECTION.—An election for five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the Public House of [illegible] Cooper, in McConnellsburg, on Monday the [illegible] day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Feb9,'59. W. H. McDOWELL, Sec'y.

FOR RENT.—A two-story Brick DWELLING HOUSE in Greencastle, north of the Diamond, containing three rooms below and the same above. Also, a large Brick Warehouse, adjoining the same. Enquire of M. Nead, Esq., Greencastle, or C. T. Campbell, Chambersburg. Feb9,'59.—3t.

ESTATE OF MARY JANE SKINNER, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration to the Estate of Mary Jane Skinner, late of Metal township, Franklin county, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
Feb9,'59.—6t. JOHN W. SKINNER, Adm'r.

MILITIA ELECTION.—The uniformed members of the 21 Brigade, 15th division P. M., are hereby notified that an election will be held on [illegible]
JAMES McCURDY, Brigade Inspector.
Brigade Inspector's Office, [illegible]

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN appointed by "The Franklin Rail Road Company," an Agent to contract for [illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, FEBRUARY 3, 1859.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POOR HOUSE and House of Employment of Franklin County, for the year commencing January 4th, 1858, and ending January 3d, 1859.

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS.

Cash balance from last year	$ 312 00
" received of J. S. [illegible], Esq., County Treasurer	1,012 00
" received from Wm. D. McKinstry, Esq., County Treasurer,	6,002 00
" received for Mrs. Wyant's board,	65 00
" " from Directors of the Poor of Cumberland county,	11 00
" received from William Shinefeld, Products of Farm,	18 25
	$7,410 25

EXPENDITURES—OUT DOORS.

Cash paid Out Door Paupers,	$503 50
" " for conveying Paupers to Poor House,	91 00
" " " Justices of the Peace and Constables' Orders of Removal,	30 00
" " " Medical Attendance to Out Door Paupers,	138 87
" " " Out Door Coffins,	138 00
" " " Shrouds, &c.,	13 72
	1,006 07

EXPENSES OF HOUSE.

Cash paid for publishing Annual Statement,	$ 50 00
" " " printing Receipt Books and Indentures,	24 00
" " " Wood, ($25 00 in 1857,)	175 85
" " " Tinware and Copper Ware,	41 72
" " " Coal for Fuel, ($129 25 for 1857,)	270 83
" " " Beef, (part of 1857,)	560 00
" " " Pork,	51 45
" " " Hardware,	81 54
" " " Leather, Saddlery and Shoemaking,	175 16
" " " Drugs,	76 71
" " " Brooms and Ladder,	10 92
" " " Postage, &c.,	6 61
" " " Tobacco,	68 30
" " " Flour and Feed,	444 17
" " " Groceries,	407 24
" " " Dry Goods,	566 62
" " " Turnips,	15 00
" " " Potatoes,	12 50
" " " Map of Franklin County,	5 00
" " " Labor in Institution,	104 00
" " " Cobbling,	26 00
" " " Breaking Stone, Chimney Sweeping, &c.,	5 02
	3,667 24

EXPENSES ON FARM.

Cash paid for Blacksmithing,	$102 75
" " " Oats,	26 85
" " " Lumber,	5 08
" " " Wagon,	75 00
" " " Mending,	11 52
" " " Horse,	160 00
" " " Harvesting, Cabbage Plants, &c.,	67 50
" " " [illegible]	[illegible]

IMPROVEMENTS AND MATERIALS. [illegible]

SALARIES. [illegible]

RECAPITULATION. [illegible]

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor of Franklin county, having examined the foregoing statement, do certify it to be correct.
MATTHEW GILLAN,
JACOB STRICKLER.
Attest:—J. W. DOUGLAS, Clerk.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Franklin County, do hereby certify that we have examined the account of John H. Reed, Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor, [illegible]
D. H. McPHERSON,
WM. FLEAGLE,
J. R. BREWSTER, Auditors.
Attest:—WM. CARLISLE, Clerk.

PRODUCE OF POOR HOUSE FOR 1858. [illegible]

STOCK ON HAND AT SETTLEMENT. [illegible]

NUMBER OF PAUPERS IN THE INSTITUTION ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1859. [illegible]

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will please take notice that the following Accounts have been filed in the Register's Office [illegible]

PLEASE TO READ THIS!—Agents Wanted!—EXTRA INDUCEMENTS FOR 1859. All persons in want of employment will at once receive our Catalogue of Books for the New Year, prepaid, by forwarding us their address. [illegible]
Feb9,'59.—2t. ROBERT SEARS, 181 William st., New York.

AN ELEGANT GIFT FOR A FATHER to Present to his Family.—PRICE ONLY SIX DOLLARS, WELL AND SUBSTANTIALLY BOUND.—*CHRISTIAN READER! HAVE YOU A FAMILY BIBLE?* [illegible]
SEARS' LARGE TYPE QUARTO BIBLE,
THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL DOMESTIC BIBLE;
THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,
ILLUSTRATED WITH ABOUT ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS,
WITH FIFTY THOUSAND MARGINAL REFERENCES,
EACH CHAPTER COMMENCES WITH AN ILLUMINATED LETTER.
[illegible]

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—THE BEST BOOKS FOR AGENTS. [illegible]
ROBERT SEARS
[illegible]

MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG MARKETS.
CHAMBERSBURG, Feb. 9, 1859.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE MARKETS.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 5, 1859.

FLOUR.—When we left the Flour market last Friday it was in a feverish and excited state, with an advance of 50 cts. per bbl. in the week. This rise has not been sustained, but on the other hand, Flour has dragged heavily along, each day showing a more decided tendency to decline, notwithstanding strong efforts were made to keep it up. Most of the time there has not been the slightest demand, or even an inquiry for it beyond the usual trade sales for consumption, and the quotations given through the week have generally been nominal. Consequently at the close of this week we have a corresponding decline from the late rise.

Howard Street Flour.—There has been no activity to notice in the market for Howard Street Superfine Flour this week—on the other hand, it has been very dull. On Saturday, holders were generally demanding $6 per bbl., but there were no sales. Thursday we had 350 bbls. reported sold at $5 75, but the market was very dull, and much could not have been disposed of at this price. We had reported sales of 400 bbls. late yesterday afternoon, and 700 to day, both at $5 75, closing with a better inquiry.

Family and Extra Flour.—There has been very little done this week in Family and Extra Flour beyond the supplying of the usual consumptive or trade demand. We quote both Baltimore and welch's Family at $8 25, and old Dominion at $7 75. To day we note the sale of 400 bbls Ohio Extra at $6.

GRAIN.—The Grain market has been very quiet this week, and nothing of any special interest has taken place in it.

Wheat.—The receipts of Wheat have not been large this week. The whole offerings summing up about 20,000 bushels. There has been quite a good demand for it and prices have not been changed. The offerings in the early part of the week were very light. On Thursday there were 10,000 bushels on 'Change and sold at full prices, viz: ordinary white at 125 to 130 cts.; ordinary to fair 130 to 140 cts.; fair to good 140 a150 cts., good to prime 150 to 160 cts., and choice 170a175 cts., and good to choice reds at 130 to 140 cts. The market closing quiet but firm.

Corn.—The receipts of Corn at the Corn Exchange have been considerably increased this week, but prices have been very well sustained. The offerings sum up about 76,000 bushels, which has all been sold. Most of the Corn offered is very much out of condition. This alone is calculated to depress the market as it is always hard to sell when in this state. We have very little change to notice in prices, although there has been no special activity in the market. We quote white at 70a72 cts. for damp parcels, 78a76 cts. for prime, and yellow at 75a76 cts. per bushel for prime dry samples. To day there was a good supply, but the market was firm and prices unchanged.

Oats.—For oats there has been a steady demand, but the market has been rather weaker. The offers at the Corn Exchange have been quite limited, although equal to the demand. Oats have been selling at 45a48 cts. for Maryland and 47a50 cts. per bushel for Pennsylvania, the market closing with rather a better feeling.

Rye.—We have but few transactions to report in Rye this week. The receipts have been very small, and prices have been well sustained under a good demand for it. We note sales during the week at 87a88 cts. for Pennsylvania, and 78a80 cts. for Maryland.

SEED.—The demand for Cloverseed has been very good throughout this week, and some large transactions have been effected in it. We have to note a still further advance of 37 cts per bushel in the week. Sales have been readily made at $7 per bushel for both weight and measure; and at the close we leave the market very firm at $6.75a$7 for good to prime Cloverseed, and $2a$2.25 for Timothy.

CATTLE.—The market for Cattle was very inactive and dull to day. There were offered at the scales this morning 850 head, which were disposed of as follows:—150 were driven to New York, 75 to Philadelphia, 75 left over unsold, and the remaining 550 sold to butchers at prices ranging from $3 50 to $5.12½ per 100 lbs.

Hogs.—The supply is fair; the only demand for them is from city butchers. We quote them at $7.50 to $8.50 as to quality.

Sheep.—There is a good supply of Sheep, and the market is dull; they sold at $3.50 to $5, gross.

"Full many a Gem."—Those who wish to realize fully the above quotation, can do so by visiting Aughinbaugh's extensive Jewelry, and Watch Establishment, on Main Street, near the Diamond [illegible]

PRICE CURRENT OF
EYSTER & BROTHERS
FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE, BACON, SEEDS, &c.
Corrected weekly—February 9, 1859.

[illegible]

EYSTER & BROS.
[illegible]
Seasonable Goods,
[illegible]
Attractive to all [illegible]

Domestics.—Unbleached Muslin, [illegible]

[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

LADIES and Misses should save money and add to their comfort by calling at MICKEY'S and purchasing their Fall Shoes, as his stock is the largest, and decidedly the handsomest and cheapest ever offered in town. [Oct. 16, '54.

The excitement does not abate, nor will it so long as MICKEY continues to offer such inducements to persons in want of BOOTS AND SHOES. Gentlemen, call and examine the superior article opening at the "People's Boot and Shoe Store, one door North of Eyster's." [June 5

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.--Notwithstanding the large increase of sales at MICKEY'S Cheap Boot and Shoe Store, his stock by the late arrivals is as large and varied as ever. Ladies are invited to call and examine his beautiful supply of Shoes and Gaiters, which cannot be excelled anywhere for quality and cheapness. [June 5

REMOVED UP TOWN.—Geo. Lehner would hereby call the attention of his customers and the Public, to the fact that he has removed his BOOT and SHOE STORE into the room formerly occupied by John Radiell, dec'd, nearly opposite Summercott's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, ready to serve them with any article in his line of business, made of the best material and prices that none will complain of. Also on hand a large assortment of Eastern made BOOTS and SHOES, which he offers reasonably low.

Don't forget the place, on Main street, nearly opposite Summercott's. [Feb. '54

THE SUBSCRIBER RETURNS HIS thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the very liberal patronage extended him, and begs leave to inform them that he has this day taken his son, I. H. Hutten, into partnership, and intend devoting their whole time to the shoe business. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of Isaac Hutten & Son.

Ladies and gentlemen, please give us a call.

June 16, '54 ISAAC HUTTEN & SON.

LETTER FROM MISS KATE.— Dear Mary:—I received yours of the 6th, and as requested attended to your shopping. Do you remember our shopping expedition during your visit to Chambersburg last summer. Well, as ISAAC HUTTEN & SON stand unrivalled for variety, cheapness, and cheapness of all kinds of Boots, Gaiters and Slippers of new and beautiful styles, believe me, dear Mary, the ladies of Chambersburg fully understanding their own husbands' and papas' interest in giving ISAAC HUTTEN & SON as large a share of their patronage as they have been for years, and their honest advice to their friends is now, as ever, for the choice of the market, and at the lowest prices, go to ISAAC HUTTEN & SON, where they receive goods weekly. Enclosed, please find bill and receipt of goods purchased for you. They are much handsomer and at least 25 per cent cheaper than I could find elsewhere. Hoping all will be satisfactory I remain Your Friend, KATE.

Miss Kate for Miss Mary:

Bought of Isaac Hutten & Son, Sign of the Big Boot, Main street, Chambersburg:

One pair	superior French Lasting Heeled Gaiters,		$2 00
Two "	Morocco heel Boots, ($1 75 per pair)		3 50
" "	Patent Leather heel Boots, ($1.25 per pair.)		2 50
One "	Ladies' Kid Slippers,		75
" "	" " "		60
" "	Tan colored English Lasting Gaiters,		1 37
" "	Black Lasting Gaiters,		1 00
" "	Calf Boots, for father,		3 25
" "	Patent Leather Gaiters, for brother,		2 50
" "	" " " home made,		4 00
			$21 37

Received payment,

June 16, '55. ISAAC HUTTEN & SON.

BOOKS, &C.

TO TEACHERS.—Just received a full supply of [illegible]

Oct 7, '57 SHRYOCK, TAYLOR & SMITH.

BOOK BINDERY.—M. Kieffer & Co. continue to carry on the Book Binding business in all its branches, at their Printing Establishment, No. 9 Second Street, Chambersburg, Pa. [illegible]

BOOK BINDERY.—The subscriber informs the public that he carries on the BOOK BINDERY in No. 6 Franklin Buildings. [illegible]

June 16, '56 T. J. WRIGHT.

A CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY.—The undersigned, in order to reduce his stock of Winter Goods is now selling them at greatly reduced prices [illegible]

H. S. BYERS.

Jan 19, '55.

SLATE! SLATE!! SLATE!!!—The [illegible]

May 13, '56 WUNDERLICH, HEAD & SCHAFFERT, Agents.

NOTICE TO COAL CONSUMERS.— [illegible]

Agent of the Lykens Valley Coal Company. Harrisburg, May 28, 1856.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—Hot'g to Lime Burners. [illegible]

GEORGE A. DEITZ & CO.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CERTIFY that we have used the TREVERTON COAL [illegible]

"THE VALLEY STAR."—Have you [illegible]

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! [illegible]

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

Iron City College

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Pittsburg, Pa. Chartered 1855. 300 STUDENTS ATTENDING JANUARY, 1858.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. Smith, A. M., Professor of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. Douthett, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. Dawson and T. C. Jenkins, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. Cowley and W. A. Miller, Professors of Penmanship. SINGLE and DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING as used in every department of business.

Commercial Arithmetic—Rapid Business Writing—Detecting Counterfeit Money—Mercantile Correspondence—Commercial Law, are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of a practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS. Drawn all the Premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities for best writing, NOT ENGRAVED WORK. *Important Information.*—Students enter at any time. No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00. Average time 8 to 12 weeks. Board $2,50 per week—Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost $60,00 to $70,00.

☞ Ministers sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sept. '56.—1y.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY will commence on September 1st, 1856, and continue to July 1st, 1859, being divided into two sessions of five months each.

The School will be classed into three grades, Primary, Classical and Mathematical, and Optional.

Terms—from $9 to $20 per session.

Every effort will be made to render the course of instruction equal to that of any other Academy in the country.

Competent instructors will have charge of the following branches: Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Bookkeeping, Mercantile Forms, etc., Anatomy, Physiology, etc., Penmanship, and Music.

The Academy has been greatly improved, and has been supplied with a large and complete Philosophical Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus.

The Classics, French and Italian, and the higher branches of an English course will be taught by Mr. J. R. SHRYOCK, Principal.

Mathematics.—Mr. R. F. FAY.

For particulars, apply to the Principal.

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. George Chambers,	Mr. Wm. G. Reed,
Mr. Barnard Wolff,	Thos. B. Kennedy, Esq.
Mr. Wm. Heyser, Sr.,	Frederick Smith, Esq.
Dr. S. D. Culbertson,	Dr. J. C. Richards,
Rev. Joseph Clark,	Mr. W. H. McDowell,
Mr. George R. Messersmith,	George Eyster, Esq.

Aug. 6, '58.—1f.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, S. E. Corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT ST. PHILAD'A. [illegible]

Established September, 1844. Incorporated June 4, 1855.

[illegible]

CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY. [illegible]

TEACHERS.

Rev. HENRY REEVES, A. M., Principal.	Miss M. H. BUCK, English Branches.
Miss K. R. SCHIVELY, Teacher of Early branches, French, &c.	Piano, &c.
Miss CORNELIA CONKLING, Piano.	Miss M. E. KELL, Assistant and Primary Department.

For a Circular apply to the Principal.

WESTMINSTER FEMALE INSTITUTE. [illegible]

ZERMAN'S CELEBRATED TOOTH WASH. [illegible]

Prepared only by FRANCIS ZERMAN, Chemist, Ninth and Catharine Sts., Philadelphia: and sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. NIXON, Wholesale Agent, Chambersburg.

WM. SEIBERT RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to a generous public for the patronage extended to him for many years, [illegible]

J. W. SCOTT, (*Late of the Firm of Winchester & Scott.*) GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, AND SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 814 Chestnut Street, [illegible] PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—At the new Coal and Lumber Yard. [illegible]

LUMBER! LUMBER!!—All kinds [illegible]

When you want Tin, or Copper ware [illegible]

Kennedy's Discovery, [illegible]

[illegible]

WESTERN RAILROADS.

MICH. SOU. & NOR. IND. RAILROAD Summer Arrangements, 1856. [illegible] BOTH THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY.

On and after Monday, May 12th, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will run (Sunday excepted,) as follows:

[illegible]

1856. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. ROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible]

TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.—BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD. [illegible]

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR, PREPARED by Dr. SANFORD, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best Purgative and Liver Medicines now before the Public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. [illegible]

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

[illegible]

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

BY ROYAL PATENT

[illegible]

TO MARRIED LADIES

[illegible]

THE TRUTH MUST BE TOLD.— [illegible]

TO THE LOVERS OF GOOD BEEF. [illegible]

CONRAD HARMAN.

W. & J. HEYSER WOULD CALL [illegible]

NEW WINTER GOODS.—E. D. Reid [illegible]

TANNING AND CURRYING ESTABLISHMENT. [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.—PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)

4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)

	Per annum
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
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For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
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For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

[illegible] *par.*

POSTAGE.

The Postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwood," and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1858.

PREMIUM TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1857, will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1857, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1858.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1856 and 1855, will be supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

Splendid offers for 1855, '56, '57 and '58, together.

For Blackwood's Magazine	the four years	6 00
For any one Review,	" "	6 00
For any two Reviews,	" "	10 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	" "	10 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	" "	13 00
For three Reviews,	" "	13 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	" "	17 00
For the four Reviews,	" "	15 00
For Blackwood and four Reviews,	" "	20 00

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented, [illegible]

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold street, New York.

Dec 23, '57.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR 1858. [illegible]

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL FOR 1858. [illegible]

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—A first-class Pictorial Family Newspaper, [illegible]

All the above are published by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York.

HARRISBURG, CARLISLE AND CHAMBERSBURG TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY. [illegible]

SAMUEL W. NEVIN, Treasurer.

TAKE NOTICE. [illegible]

BY THE COURT.

40,000 SOLD!

LIVINGSTONE'S Travels and Explorations

FOR

SIXTEEN YEARS,

IN THE

WILDS OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Is the most saleable Book published.

Agents can easily make

$100 PER MONTH.

We want Agents in all parts of the United States.

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J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,

48 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA LIQUOR STORE. [illegible]

[illegible]

MECHANICAL.

MACHINE SHOP, West King street, Chambersburg, Pa.—H. H. ALTHAUS [illegible] announces to the public that he has removed his Machine Shop to [illegible]

Every of every description, viz: Steam Engine Cylinders, Iron Pumps, &c., promptly attended to.

Steam Engines of all sizes built to order.

Iron and Steel Presses—from a Cider Press to the small one size—at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Screw Taps and Dies—warranted to stand any reasonable use.

Turning, Repairing, and manufacturing Saw Mills for farm— for Straw and Hay Cutters—will also be attended to.

Brass Castings—for Mills and Hydrants made to order.

All kinds of Machinery repaired, and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ H. H. A. has been appointed Agent for the sale of a new and improved SAW GUMMER—adapted to gumming saws—circular and up and down—with or without taking the Saw from its place. This machine weighs but twelve pounds.

☞ Circular Saw Mills of every size—for sawing logs any desired length—for Steam or Water Power—built on the most accommodating terms.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

Chambersburg, June 18, 1856.

COACH MAKING.—The subscribers thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed to the late firm of Harmick & Pfeiffer, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will continue to carry on the Coach Making, including the Smith work, at the old stand, on the corner of Market and Second streets, in the building known as the "Old Jail," and directly opposite Croft's Hotel, where, by using none but the choicest material, and employing none but the best of workmen, they hope to convince all that will do them the favor to examine their work, that in point of durability, appearance or cheapness, it cannot be excelled by any similar establishment in the State or elsewhere. Persons wishing a bargain in the purchase of a carriage, will consult their own interest by giving them a call. They are prepared to supply the following kinds of Vehicles, viz:

Buggies of different qualities and prices; Barouches, Chariotees, one and two horse Rockaways, close quarter Eliptic and C spring Coaches; second hand work of different kinds, &c., making up a variety that will suit all tastes and all purses. Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

PFEIFFER & HICKS

April, '54.

D. M. EIKER, (of the late firm of [illegible]

CABINET WARE AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY. [illegible]

HOLLINGER & CO.

TURNING, PLANING AND SAWING, [illegible]

HENRY SIERER.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Cumberland Valley Railroad Company. [illegible]

Railroad Office, Chambersburg, Oct. 13, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS. [illegible]

AT WALLACE'S.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANKS!!! [illegible]

AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW Goods.—Hats & Roofer have [illegible]

JACOB HUTTON, AT THE IRON [illegible]

CLOTHS.—A splendid assortment [illegible]

THE BEST BROADTOP [illegible]

[illegible]

Humorous.

OH DEAR!

Dinner was spread in the cabin of that pow·ful steamer, the New World, and a splendid company were assembled about the table. Among the passengers thus prepared for gastronomic duty was a little creature of the genus Fop, decked daintily as an early butterfly, with kids of irreproachable whiteness, "miraculous" necktie, and spider like quizzing glass on his nose. The delicate animal turned his head affectedly and with:

"Waitah!"

"Sah!"

"Bring me the pwopellah of a fwemale woostah."

"Yes, sah!"

"And, waitah, tell the steward to wub my plate with a wegitable, wulgarly called onion, which will give a delicious flavor to my dinnah!"

While the refined exquisite was giving his order, a jolly western drover had listened with open mouth and protruding eyes. When the diminutive creature paused, he brought his fist down upon the table with a force that made every dish bound, and thundered out:

"Here! you goal darned ace of spades!"

"Yes, sah."

"Bring me a thunderin' big plate of skunk's gizzard!"

"Yes, sah."

"And, old ink pot, tuck a horse blanket under my chin, and rub me down with brickbats while I feed."

Old Jake's Last.—I am clerk in a store in Frederick, Md., and often hearing "rich jokes," I thought it might be possible that they would be of some use to you. Here is one of them:

Old Jake S is a pretty hard drinker, and often when about "half seas over," he will tell some of the hardest kind of yarns. Some time ago, sitting in the bar room of D——'s hotel, with Mr. H and Mr. B, I saw Jake passing, and feeling like having some sport at his expense, I told H to call him in. Just as he was coming in the door, I commenced in a loud voice:—"Yes, sir, he died standing up; he was taken with the 'blind staggers,' and he got stiff, and died standing up." This was all we wanted. So old Jake commenced:

"What's that you're talking about—a horse?"

"Yes," I answered.

"Humph! that's nothing. When I was a boy, my father had a horse that was taken with the lockjaw, and he got so stiff in about thirty seconds that my brother and me had to pry him over with crowbars."

Not Exactly Level.—A noble star the other night got quite full of brandy and music, in fact juicily so, and he had not got over it the next morning when he was reported to the mayor.

"How's this!" said the mayor, "not sober yet!"

"Sober!" was the reply, as he straightened himself up with drunken dignity. "Who says I'm not sober?"

"Why, you can't walk a straight line," said the mayor; "there, try to walk along that seam in the floor."

Buttoning up his coat with a determination, the toper started to try it, but he doubled over the line several times. At last he exclaimed:

"You know it ain't a fair shake; the floor isn't level."

☞ At a political meeting in Indiana the other day, a speaker by the name of Long responded to a loud call, and took the stand, but a big, strapping fellow persisted in crying out in a stentorian voice, "Long, Long!" This caused a little confusion, but after some difficulty in making himself heard, the President succeeded in stating that Mr. Long, the gentleman honored by the call, was now addressing them.

"Oh, he be hanged!" replied the fellow, "he's the little skeesicks that told me to call for Long."

This brought down the house.

☞ The "sells" of the season are numerous. This is one of them:

"A popular actor in Philadelphia went to Cape May a few days since. He accidentally left his watch on his dressing table. A friend going to the Cape took it down. In conjunction with a few others he got up a complimentary presentation. A presentation speech was made and the reply was gratefully eloquent. A feast followed, after which, on going to his room he opened the case which enclosed the watch, and found it to be the one he left at home!

☞ "What has brought you here?" said a lone woman who was quite "flustrated" one morning, by an early call from a bachelor neighbor who lived opposite, and who she regarded with peculiar favor.

"I come to borrow matches."

"Matches! that's a likely story. Why don't you make a match yourself? I know what you come for," cried the exasperated old virgin, as she backed the bachelor into a corner, "you come here to kiss me almost to death! But you shan't, unless you are the strongest, and you mean old thing you know you are."

Clear as Mud.—An editor had a bottle of London Dock Gin presented to him, and after drinking the whole of it, he wrote a notice of the article. Here is a specimen of the style:

"Here's to the ladies and other branches of business (bic) in and around town—and especially the Messident's Pressage, Monington Washument, etc., all of which may be had cheap at the Buck—Drook—Brook and Duck store of Binninger's old London Dock Gin, for $2 a year, if payment is delayed until the end of the Cabiantic Able——."

Lisping.—Conversing one day with a fashionable and pretty belle, the facetious Mr. Spriggs observed that—

"Ladies that lisped wished to be kissed."

The young lady had before spoken unaffectedly, but now replied:

"The I've heard thay."

☞ A little boy, on waking in the morning, was introduced to a new comer in the shape of a baby sister. After glancing first at the baby and then at his sick mother, the little fellow suddenly turned to his father and said—"Pa, I should have thought you would have known better than to bring this baby here when mother was so sick and unable to take care of it."

☞ A Chinese boy, who is learning English, came across the passage in his Testament, "We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced," and rendered it thus:

"We have beat, beat to you, what's the matter you no jump?"

☞ "See, nurse, see!" [illegible] the face of his infant, "an angel is whispering to it!" "Yes sir," [illegible] "it is only the wind [illegible]"

☞ [illegible]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OUR AGENT.—Mr. John Grove, of Chambersburg, is the General Agent of the Franklin County Mutual Insurance Company.
Feb18,'58. A. M. McKELLAN.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The Girard Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.—Capital $300,000 all paid in. Charter perpetual.

The Premium may be paid every year, or may be divided and made payable every Six or every Three Months, at the option of the person insured.

☞ Persons desirous of Insuring their own Life or the Lives of any of their friends can obtain Circulars and papers containing all necessary forms and information gratis, by applying to the undersigned.
July 21,'57. JOHN MULL, Agent.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—The FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.—Office No. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT Street, near FIFTH Street.

STATEMENT OF Assets, January 1st, 1858.—Published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, being

First Mortgages, amply secured.	$1,596,825 10
Real Estate, present value $100,000; cost	74,280 93
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities.	101,088 17
Stocks, present value $76,000 33; cost	71,547 97
Notes and Bills Receivable,	4,007 00
Cash,	40,855 45
	$1,888,080 34

PERPETUAL OR LIMITED INSURANCES made on every description of Property in

TOWN AND COUNTRY,

at rates as low as consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of twenty-six years, they have paid over FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS losses by Fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as their ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR 1857 $[illegible]

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

WM. A. STEEL, Sec'y pro tem.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.

Chas. N. Bancker,	Mordecai D. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith,	Edward C. Dale,
Geo. W. Richards,	Geo. Fales.

Feb17,'58. WM. A. STEEL, Sec'y pro tem.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Charter perpetual—Capital $500,000. OFFICE—in Company's Building, 408 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Makes limited or perpetual insurances on Public Buildings, Stores, Merchandise, Dwelling Houses, Barns and contents, Stock, Farm Implements, and Personal Property generally, at rates as reasonable as any other Company.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1858.

Capital,	$225,000 00	
Surplus,	51,451 88	$276,451 88
Received for Premiums,	$91,[illegible] 55	
" Interest, Rents, &c.,	7,[illegible] 44	$98,[illegible] 99
Paid Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Re-Insurance, Returned Premiums, &c.,	$70,888 00	

ASSETS.

Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages,	$141,240 00
Stocks,	47,615 00
Bills Receivable	50,883 72
Unsettled Premiums and other debts due Company,	17,823 13
Cash on hand, and in the hands of Agents,	8,309 28
	$275,[illegible]

JAS WRIGHT, Sec'y. CHAS. C. LATHROP, President.

Persons desirous to make insurances will please call upon the undersigned at his law office on East Market Street, near the Court House, Chambersburg, Pa.
Jan19,'59—1y. J. H. McAULEY, Agent.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $400,000.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ON JANUARY 1, 1859.

Published in Conformity with the Provisions of the Sixth Section of the Act of Assembly, of April 5th, 1842

MORTGAGES.

Being first Mortgages on Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia, except $40,950 in Montgomery, Bucks, Schuylkill, and Allegheny Counties, Pennsylvania, $1,731,669·89

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sales under mortgage claims, viz:—

Eight houses and lots, 70 by 150 feet, on the South west corner of Chestnut and Seventeenth Streets.
A house and lot, 27 by 71 feet, on the north side of Spruce Street, and west of Eleventh Street.
Two houses and lots, each 16 by 80 feet, on the south side of Spruce street, near Sixteenth Street.
Five houses and lots, each 17·9 by 90 feet, Nos. 159, 161, 163, 165, and 167 Tillwyn Street.
Three houses and lot, 49 by 54 feet, on east side of Seventeenth street, south of Pine Street.
Hotel and lot, 58 by 81 feet, on the South east corner of Chestnut and Beach Sts.
Five houses and lot, 42 and 86 feet, on the north side of George Street, west of Ashton Street.
Seven houses and lot, 26 by 117 feet, on the east side of Beach Street, south of Chestnut Street.
A house and lot, 18 by 30 feet, No. 90 Fitzwater Street, east of Ninth Street.
A ground rent of $30, issuing out of a lot 13 feet 4 inches by 40 feet, on the north side of Otter Street, 40 feet west of Leopard Street.

Purchased and Valued at [illegible] — AT COST, $[illegible]

LOANS:

TEMPORARY LOANS on Stocks as Collateral Security, $88,530·49

STOCKS:

$10,000 Almshouse Loan, 6 per cent. (interest on.)
200 shares Bank of Kentucky.
17 " Northern Bank of Kentucky
100 " Union Bank of Tennessee.
13 " Insurance Comp'y of the State of Penn'a.
200 " Southwark Railroad Company.
57 " Commercial & Railroad Bank Vicksburg.
300 " Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
91 " Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
2 " Mercantile Library Co.
24 " Union Canal Co.
10 " Schuylkill Railroad Co.
$10,000 North Penn'a Railroad Bonds.
$2,000 Burlington City Water Loan.
$700 Philadelphia City Loan.
$12 47 " City Warrants.

Market Value, $[illegible] — AT COST, $71,547 97

NOTES and BILLS RECEIVABLE, $4,809 40

CASH, on hand, $38,465·77
" in hands of Agents, 3,541·59 — 42,007 36

$2,016,[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Market Value, $103,513 61
Cost as above, 77,[illegible]

ADVANCE IN VALUE, $25,[illegible]

STOCKS:

Market value, $86,667·72
Cost as above, 71,547·97

ADVANCE IN VALUE, $15,119·75

LOSSES BY FIRE:

Losses paid during the year 1858, $[illegible]

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
Attest: W. A. STEEL, Sec. Pro. Tem.
Feb2,'59.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The subscriber having just returned from the city, is now prepared to furnish his customers and the public generally, with every variety of PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,—such as Toys, Fruits, Nuts, &c.

FRUITS.	NUTS.
Prunes,	Almonds,
Figs,	Filberts,
Raisins,	Palm Nuts,
Currants,	Ground Nuts,
Citron,	Pecans,
Cranberries,	Walnuts.
Oranges,	
Lemons,	

Also, all kinds of Cakes, French and Home-made Confectionary.

N.B.—The above mentioned articles can be had at his Store, on Main Street, Chambersburg, nearly opposite S. Shryock's [illegible] and on the [illegible]
Dec15,'57. JOHN [illegible]

WINCHESTER & Co., Gentlemen's [illegible]

DRUGS, &C.

SPANGLER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This article is put before the public with the greatest confidence of its success. It is intended TO RESTORE GRAY HAIR to its original color, and TO PROMOTE ITS GROWTH. Persons whose hair is falling out will find that it will remedy the evil in a very few applications. In all cases go according to directions, and you may rely on the successful operation. It is not put out with a long preamble of its qualities in curing Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm or any other Skin diseases, but merely for the GROWTH AND RESTORATION OF THE HAIR.

Manufactured by J. SPANGLER, Druggist, Chambersburg, Pa.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

AGENTS:—H. Rockefellow, Mercersburg; C. A. Funk, Fayetteville; D. J. Bonebrake, Waynesboro. Nov18,'58.

Indellible Ink, without preparation at Jan12,'58.] SPANGLER'S.

Tobacco and Cigars of good quality, at Jan12,'58.] SPANGLER'S.

Gum Nipples, Nipple Shells and Shields, Sucking Bottles, and Breast Pipes, at Jan12,'58. SPANGLER'S.

SPANGLER has a good stock of pure Drugs and Medicines. [Jan12,'58.

Ayer's Pectoral, and Sine's Syrup of Tar, for Coughs and Colds at Jan12,'58. SPANGLER'S.

Pure ground Spices, at Jan12,'58. SPANGLER'S.

SPANGLER'S Hair Restorative still working, and gives satisfaction. Jan12,'58.

Glossy and Black Hair can be had by using SPANGLER'S Hair Restorative. Jan12,'58.

Shoulder Braces, at Jan12,'58. SPANGLER'S.

German Pills, at Jan12,'58. SPANGLER'S.

Mear's Propelling Pencils. Mear's Erasive Pencils. Sealing Wax. At Jan12,'58. SPANGLER'S.

WM. HEYSER, Jr., Pharmaceutist AND CHEMIST, corner of Main and Queen Sts., gives his constant, personal attention to business. Nov11,'57.

SAFETY AT LAST.—Prof. Greenough's Non-explosive Burning Fluid. Kerosene, Lampoend Kerosene Fluid Lamps altered to burn Kerosene. At lowest prices, at NIXON'S. Nov4,'58.

REMMEL SOAP.—London make. Best soap in town, at NIXON'S. Nov4,'58.

KISS ME QUICKLY.—A sweet perfume for the ladies, at NIXON'S. Nov4,'58.

Frangipani, Hediosmia, kiss me Quickly, and all other fine Perfumes, Hair Pomades, Oils and Lustres, Tooth Brushes, Combs, Hair Pins, at Nov3,'58. NIXON'S.

Good for more than one way.—Pills of all kinds, at NIXON'S. Nov4,'58.

The largest and freshest stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Soaps and all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store can be had at NIXON'S, at the lowest prices for cash. Nov4,'58.

Determined to sell, and having faith in the old saying that "a bird in hand is worth two in the bush," I will sell Drugs of the very best quality at the lowest prices for cash.
Nov3,'58. NIXON.

Hair Brushes, from 12½ cents to $1.00 each. Bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold for the same, at Nov4,'58. NIXON'S.

Nixon's Drug Store.—For Horse Powders, Embrocations, &c., it is the place. Nov3,'58.

Cold and piercing winds quickly chap the skin. Nothing heals them so soon as the Amandine sold at HEYSER'S. Dec22,'58.

Fresh and highly perfumed Lip Salve, at [Dec22,'58.] HEYSER'S.

French, English, and American Pomades, of the finest perfume, at Dec22,'58. HEYSER'S.

Flavoring Extracts of every variety, at [Dec22,'58.] HEYSER'S.

Perfumes for the handkerchief. The cheapest as well as the best always to be had at Dec22,'58. HEYSER'S.

Just received, a large lot of superb "Old Brown Windsor Soap." Call at once at Dec22,'58. HEYSER'S.

Glycerine and Palm Soap, expressly for winter use at Dec22,'58. HEYSER'S.

Lubin's genuine Musk Soap, at Dec22,'58. HEYSER'S.

If you want the cheapest and best piece of Soap, look at HEYSER'S Pyramid. Dec22,'58.

Cologne Water in fancy bottles, cheap, for the holidays, at Dec22,'58. HEYSER'S.

Tartaric Acid, at Dec22,'58. HEYSER'S.

Another lot of Holloway's Worm Confections, a reliable medicine, at Dec22,'58. HEYSER'S.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, at Dec22,'58. HEYSER'S.

Hoofland's German Bitters—the genuine, sold very low, at Dec22,'58. HEYSER'S.

Dr. Jackson's Pectoral Syrup—a firstrate Cough Remedy, at Dec22,'58. HEYSER'S.

Gum Drops—Rose, Lemon, Liquorice, Hoarhound, &c., all fresh, at Dec22,'58. HEYSER'S.

Jujube Paste, Iceland Moss, and Marsh Mallow Drops, at Dec22,'58. HEYSER'S.

To Dealers.—I can sell Drugs, Spices, Essence of Coffee, at a very low figure, and warrant to give satisfaction. HEYSER. Dec22,'58.

MAIL LINE TO MT. UNION.—The undersigned would hereby inform the traveling community that he still continues to run a Tri-weekly Mail Line of Coaches from Chambersburg to Mt. Union on the Central Pennsylvania Railroad. Stages leave Mt. Union every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, arriving at Chambersburg the same evenings. Returning, leave Chambersburg the same evenings, arriving at Mt. Union next day in time for the Cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannettsburg, Horse Valley and Strasburg.

Having none but careful Drivers, good Horses and comfortable Coaches, he solicits a continuance of the favor of the traveling public.

He also runs a daily line of Mail Coaches to Bedford leaving Chambersburg at 7 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN JAMISON.
Dec1,'58.—tf.

HOUSE PAINTING.—Sierer is prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE PAINTING. Leave your orders at his Steam Works, corner of the Alley, on Queen St., Chambersburg. HENRY SIERER.
Aug5,'57.

CHAIRS AND SETTEES.—Superior good and cheap CHAIRS and SETTEES, various styles, at the Steam Chair Manufactory, corner of the Alley, Queen Street, Chambersburg, Pa.
Aug5,'57. HENRY SIERER.

NEW Style Parlor Wood and Coal STOVES—[illegible]

SAWED LUMBER OF ALL [illegible]

MEDICAL.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or anything else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE; SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

For the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX; FIVE BOXES FOR $1,00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by A. J. MILLER and WM. HEYSER, Jr. Chambersburg; S. M. LINN, St. Thomas; MILTON & DICKSON, London; and by one Druggist or Merchant in every town in the country. [Sept6,'58.

DR. W. H. WITMOR, of Lancaster, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Medical Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicines prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines.—Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure disease, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia, that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum; and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, Consumption) can be cured.

☞ Cancer cured without the knife.

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster City, Pa.
M17,'58.—1y. W. H. WITMOR, M. D.

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES SOLD IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES IN ONE YEAR.

The Restorative of Prof. O. J. Wood for restoring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival; volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world, and from the most intelligent, to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative*; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following.

The Hair.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads, and the only remedy heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed on by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Hair Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the thickest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored to greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff, and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance, though some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried, to obtain such a consideration.—*Brown's Advocate, (Philadelphia).*

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1856.

O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (R. M. Hutchinson) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain an agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced there is nothing equal to it in the *United States for restoring the hair*. I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive vessels or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being [illegible] in the sale of [illegible]

[illegible]

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO. [illegible]

[illegible] and by all Druggists. Nov3,'58—3m.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. M. DUNCAN. | G. W. WELSH.

DUNCAN & WELSH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office—on Market Street, Franklin Hotel Building, third door from the corner, Chambersburg, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. [Aug5,'58.

LYMAN S. CLARKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., and District Attorney for Franklin county. Office, opposite the Court House. All business entrusted to him will be carefully and promptly attended to. [Jan27,'58.

I. H. McCAULEY, Attorney at Law, Chambersburg, Pa., having resumed the practice of the law, will attend promptly and faithfully to all business committed to his charge.

Office on East Market street, near the Court House. June16,'53.—ly.

D. F. ROBISON. | T. M. CARLISLE.

ROBISON & CARLISLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., will attend promptly to all professional business given them in charge. Office, No. 1 Arcade Building. [Jan27,'58.

F. S. STUMBAUGH. | WM. CARLISLE.

STUMBAUGH & CARLISLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., give their undivided attention to the practice of their profession. Office, in the new Town Hall. [Jan27,'58.

A. N. RANKIN, Attorney at Law, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care. Office near the Court House, two doors east of the office of G. W. Brewer, Esq. [Jan7,'57.—1y.

D. W. ROWE. | JOHN R. ORR.

ROWE & ORR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to their care.

Office—in the Transcript Building, South-east corner of the Diamond. [April,'58.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the several Courts of Franklin county, will attend promptly and faithfully to all professional business entrusted to their care. Office immediately opposite the Court House.
Chamb'g, Nov22,'56. WILSON REILLY, J. M. SHARP.

W. S. EVERETT. | SNIVELY STRICKLER.

EVERETT & STRICKLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office—in Mrs. Hard's dwelling, directly opposite the Court House, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., will practice in the several Courts of Franklin and Fulton counties. All legal business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. One of the firm speaks the German language. June4,'58.

JOHN W. REGES. | JOHN R. ROBINSON.

REGES & ROBINSON, Attorneys at Law.—The undersigned intend practicing Law in Franklin and Fulton counties. Office, in McConnellsburg, in the rooms lately occupied by Col. J. B. Sharpe—in Chambersburg, in the office lately occupied by T. B. Kennedy, Esq., in the east room of Mrs. Bard's dwelling, opposite the Court House. One of the firm speaks and writes German. Land Warrants, &c., will be procured, and all kinds of Conveyancing attended to. May20,'57.

J. W. DOUGLAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Office in Market street, two doors east of the Court House.

☞ Collections promptly attended to. April7,'58.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, MUSCATINE, IOWA, Will practice in the several courts of Iowa. Attention paid to the location of Land Warrants, examination of titles, and the buying and selling of Real Estate. REFERENCE—to the Chambersburg Bar. Nov11,'57.

PHILIP HAMMON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Office on Market Street, one door above the office of Hon. G. W. Brewer, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

All business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention. [May12,'58.—1y.

SAMUEL REISHER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, (Office next door to the Law office of Nill & Kennedy) Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. March 10,'58—1y.

DR. WM. H. BOYLE, will attend promptly to all calls in the line of his profession, in Town or Country. Office and residence No. 6 Arcade Building, Chambersburg. [Sept.21,'52.

A CARD.—Dr. A. P. Maddan, having permanently located himself in London, Franklin County, Pa., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of that place and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. By giving the strictest attention to the duties of his calling, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. D31,'56.—tf.

DR. J. L. SUESSEROTT, Physician and Dentist. Office and residence, S. W. Corner of Main and Washington sts., Chambersburg, Pa. Jan.5,'55.—1y

WM. McLENEGAN, Surgeon Dentist, *from the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery*, offers his professional services to the citizens of Chambersburg and its vicinity. He is prepared to perform all operations for the preservation of the TEETH, and will insert *Artificial Teeth* from a single tooth to a full set, with all the latest improved principles.

OFFICE—on Main St. near Queen, opposite Nixon's Drug Store. [Apl20,'57.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS, Dentist will be at the Franklin Hotel, in Chambersburg, on the 23d and remain until the 30th of each month. He will perform all operations required for the preservation of the Teeth, or will restore the loss of natural Teeth, from a single Tooth to a full sett. ☞ All operations performed in the most careful manner and charges moderate. [Apl8,'53.

DENTISTRY.—DR. J. K. REID, formerly of Lancaster city, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Chambersburg and vicinity that he has permanently established his office next door to the Post Office, where he can at all times be found prepared to perform all operations upon the TEETH on the most scientific principles. Teeth inserted from one to a full sett, with all the latest improved principles.

Dr. REID has in his possession recommendations from several persons of standing which he will be happy to produce to any person who may wish to see them.

☞ Teeth extracted with half the pain usually experienced. All operations guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Terms moderate. Nov15,'56.—6m.

WM. HEYSER, Jr., PHARMACEUTIST, AND WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., solicits orders, and promises satisfaction in quality and price, for every article sold. [June10,'57.

SHAVING SALOON.—Jacob Heid, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, Third door South of the Diamond, Chambersburg, Pa.

He will also attend to Cupping.

Customers promptly attended to, and satisfaction rendered. [Au[illegible],'58.

GROCERIES at prices to suit the times.—Good Coffee at 10 cents; Good Sugar at 8 cents; Good Syrup at 10 cents; with a large and varied assortment of Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Syrups and Spices. Call at [Sept8,'58.] [illegible]

Shawls.—Beautiful Shawls for $1.00. Fine All Wool Shawls at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. Just received at [Sept8,'57.] HUTZ & KEEFER'S.

DeBAINES.—A good article of Mous'n De Laines, at 8½ cents, at [illegible]

TRIMMINGS—Saddlers, Coach-Makers, and Shoemakers, can meet with every variety of Trimmings, at J. & S. [illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, of every variety, can be had at the "People's Clothing Store" on Main Street, of a better quality, and at lower prices than elsewhere. [illegible]

DOMESTICS.—Muslins, Ticks, [illegible]

ELEGANT CLOTHING [illegible]

[illegible]

Lawn Grass Seed at [illegible]

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. [illegible] Gravel, Dropsy, [illegible] Organs, arising from Excesses and Imprudence in life, and removing all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys or Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing, giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED! It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and Nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves; no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a Hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows LOSS OF POWER, FATUITY, AND EPILEPTIC FITS. In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible, and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the Fluid Extract Buchu will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of QUACK NOSTRUMS and QUACK DOCTORS, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save Long Suffering, Money, and Exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of medicine.

☞ $100.☜ One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good. Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame.

100,000 bottles have been sold, and not a single instance of a failure has been reported.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any address, accompanied by reliable and responsible Certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others. Prepared and sold by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,

No. 52 South 10th St., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

☞ To be had of Wm. Heyser, Jr., J. S. Nixon, and A. J. Miller, in Chambersburg, and of J. A. Capwell, in Shippensburg, and of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cures Guaranteed.

June16,'58.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, *from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.*

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by canker in the stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One to two bottles will regulate all derangement of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst case of dropsy.

One to three bottles have cured the worst case of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease!

Since its first discovery, I have from time to time added various other herbs to it; of one of them, Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, says: "It is an herb of Jupiter, and in the sign Leo."

"It openeth obstructions of the liver, gall and spleen; it is an especial friend to the liver, and therefore being put together; cooling it when too hot, and warming it when too cold."

"It openeth an appetite, cureth all gone and sinking feeling in the pit of the stomach, cureth all pains and stitches in the side."

"It cureth the jaundice by opening the gall, and restoreth the native color of the body."

"It expels all raw, viscous and slimy humors out of the body; it cleanseth all inward ulcers and congealed blood from the kidneys."

"By opening obstructions of the spleen, it purgeth all burnt choler and melancholy vapors which cause the head and heart ache, causing distracting thoughts, fearful foreboding of trouble, trembling of the heart, fainting and swooning."

"The herb boiled in wine is particularly good to revive the drooping spirit of the aged, or those who are recovering from sickness after a fever, subduing bodily weakness so quick as drinking the juice of this herb."

"The seed boiled in water cureth the most offensive breath, and, drunk at bedtime, producetht what is commonly called nightmare, and all melancholy dreams, a disease incident to our native land."

The Father of Medicine says of another herb in its composition, that "it is an herb of the Sun, and in the sign Leo."

"The sun is the source of all life, and rekindle the heart; and this herb is the most cordial, the greatest strengthener of the heart, of any that grows; it cureth consumption, cureth all palpitation thereof, taketh away trembling, fainting and swooning of it; yet it must be taken carefully, or severe vomiting may ensue, and therefore should be received with honey and or ginger."

"So much for this herb, however, when laid in the bladder there is the utmost authority, we must say, it that daughter will not know him that [illegible]"

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

Directions for use.—Adults one tablespoonful per day. Children over ten years, dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.—Price $1.00.

Wm. Heyser, Jr., J. S. Nixon and J. Spangler, agents, Chambersburg. [illegible]

HEALTH WITHOUT PHYSIC. [illegible] Just published, the 25th thousand, in a sealed envelope, price 10 cents, or book, post paid, for 3 stamps, by [illegible]

A Manual Essay on [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, [illegible]

[illegible]

S. W[illegible]

massive, commodious.

In constructing their buildings the carpenters of Moscow, and, indeed, of all Russia, use only two principal implements—the axe and the saw. They do not use the square and rule at all, and it is astonishing to witness with what accuracy and precision they use the axe. Door frames and all the necessary parts of a building which are made in the shops, are hewn out with an axe. The labor of a mechanic is immense, in producing a job, so perfect that it could not be discovered that they did not use the plane in finishing up their work. As a race, the Russians are as imitative as the Chinese. Their buildings are as plumb and everything fits as well as though they were possessed of all the mechanical implements, without which our citizens would be unable to work.

Among the buildings most worthy of note, Mr. Taylor minutely described the Cathedral of St. Basil. This great building is the most original structure in Moscow; indeed, in the whole world. It was described as the culmination of everything that is fantastical; and though the work of an Italian artist, exhibited a conglomeration of the architecture and taste of all nations. It stands in the principal square, and when first seen presents the most variegated and incongruous appearance imaginable. It is painted in all colors. Such another building does not exist in the world—there is not the least proportion in its parts, nor yet is it offensive to the sight. On the contrary, such a variety of architecture delights the eye while dwelling upon it. It has the appearance of a collection of tall chimnies, like towers, of the most whimsical construction. Some of them are surmounted by domes, with a large, gilded onion like ball on the top; others have silvered roofs, and tall spires, surmounted by crescents and crosses.

Each of these towers is occupied as the sanctuary of one of the Greek saints—Judging from this building, one may form an idea of the general character of the architecture of the country in former times. The fancy for colors, which is a characteristic of the Russian taste, exhibits that innate hankering after the tropical regions, whence they originally migrated.

The Russians are eminently are ligious people. Their churches are numbered by hundreds. There is a holy room in each dwelling, no matter how humble, and not even the Emperor crosses the threshold of the meanest peasant but that he doffs his hat, more in reverence for the common faith than respect for the owner of the house.

During the lenten fast, the Russians preserve almost rigid abstinence from partaking of flesh; so rigid are they that they will not partake of milk, butter or eggs. But if they are abstemious and rigid during their season for fasting, no sooner does the great bell toll, at easter, than the whole population wakes up to joy and merriment. Every man, woman and child rushes out into the street and salute their neighbors with the pious exclamation, "Christ has arisen." On this holiday every man, woman and child becomes lavish with kisses.

The lady of the house kisses her coachman, her footman, and, in fact, all the male servants and members of her household; the gentleman kisses the chambermaid, the waiting maids, and even descends into the kitchen to kiss the cook. Governors and persons in power are smothered by the kisses of office seekers, men of that class, every one kisses his superior and inferior. Imagine this custom, said the lecturer, to prevail in Washington. [We would add especially about the time of the inauguration of a new President.]

Many more exceedingly interesting practices of the Russians were given by the lecturer, which our limited space does not admit of laying before our readers.

JAPANESE LADIES.

Mr. Harris, American Minister to Japan, in a letter recently published in the Washington *Union*, gives the following description of Japanese women:

"As you take an interest in the 'fair sex,' you will expect some description of the beauties of Japan. The women of condition never make visits (except the mother to a married daughter); have no assemblages of their 'dear five hundred' friends; nor do they assemble at the tea table to hold high courts of censure on the manners and morals of their friends. They go out once or twice in a year to visit some celebrated temple, but their ordinary devotions are paid at a shrine within their houses, or at a pretty *Mia* erected within the enclosure of their grounds. The females of the laboring classes perform some portion of out door labor, but they are not overworked, as in China and other parts of Asia. Polygamy obtains—that is, a man may have any number of 'second wives.' When a female is selected as a first wife, she prepares for her 'change of condition' by smearing her teeth with a horrid mixture which not only blackens them forever, but also destroys a portion of the gums, and the lips sometimes remain permanently swollen. She next shaves her eyebrows and exterminates her eyelashes, and then changes the fashion of her hair. She has now only to bring the knot of her girdle round to the front, and all the world knows that she is a first wife, the commander-in-chief of all the 'second wives,' and the undisputed proprietress of all the children born in the house. This last privilege reminds one of a similar right exercised by the wives of the respectable Abraham (Rachel and Leah). The 'second wives' do not perform any of [illegible] rites, consequently they are by far the best looking in the eyes of the To[illegible] or foreigners. A lady in full dress—that is, made up for [illegible]—is worth [illegible]. Her face is thickly covered with [illegible] rouge—[illegible] while her lips are brought to that just violet tinge that drives the Japanese lover even to making poetry; her robes are numerous and clumsy, and her girdle is so vast in its amplitude, that it would make a robe for any ordinary woman; her head is bristled with metal ornaments that look like the grandfathers of all tuning forks; her really pretty feet are protected by neat straw sandals; when she walks she minces her steps as though her legs were tied together at the knees.

"Did I ever tell you of the description young Malay Tumangong, of Sumatra, once gave me of a young girl with whom he was in love? No. Then, you shall have it now: 'Tuan,' said he, 'Tuan, she is high bosomed and moon faced; she has a mole on her cheek like a spot of ambergris; her lips are like the new cut shell of the mangosteen; her teeth are whiter than the chambaka flower; her breath makes the clove tree die with envy; her hair is blacker than the night of separation to the distracted lover; her form is like a branch of willow, and as she walks her hips move from side to side!'

Caution.—Having lately been informed that there is a person calling himself Doctor *Eusaw* traveling through Franklin and some of the adjoining counties, telling the people he is in partnership with me in the practice of Medicine, and also that he is a cousin of mine. This is to certify that I am not acquainted with any such a man and if he represents himself as above stated he is an imposter and deserves the Penalty of the Law.

1 m.   J. J. Zitzer, M. D.

Toothache.—This disease can be cured by Dr. Keyser's Toothache Remedy, prepared by him in Pittsburg, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it. Sold here by J. S. Nixon and A. J. Miller, and at Kirby's, in London. [Dec8,'58.—6m.

PENNSYLVANIA LAND.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Franklin county, Pa. the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Dr Joseph Crooks, late of Fayetteville, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises,

On Saturday the 26th day of February, 1859, A Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, situate on East Market Street, in the borough of Chambersburg, bounded on the North by Market Street, on the East by property belonging to Harper's heirs, on the South by an Alley, and on the West by lot of J. H. McCauley. The house is a two storied Frame, with Frame Back Building, and Frame Stable.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known by

WILLIAM ADAMS, Adm'r.

B. Y. Hamsher, Clerk.   Feb2,'59

PUBLIC OUTCRY, ON FRIDAY FEBRUARY 25.—C. LONG, Auctioneer.—The undersigned having disposed of the Farm on which he resides, will sell by public sale on *Friday the 25th day of February next*, at his residence in Scotland, 4 miles from Chambersburg, his valuable personal property, to wit:

7 head of Horses, among which are two Roan Colts well matched and trained to harness—two Work Horses, one of which is a good leader—three Mares six years old, with foal, two being black, and of the Cobham and Clark breeds, well adapted to heavy draught and harness, and one is with foal to Jeffer's imported Jack. Also—5 fresh Milch Cows, 1 young Durham Bull, 2 large fat Steers, 7 head of young Steers, two years old; a lot of Hogs; 3 Sows and Pigs. Also—4 Wagons; 2 Wagon Beds, 2 four-horse Wagons, one of which is new and of light draught; 1 Spring and 1 one horse Wagon, 1 four horse Sled; 1 Carriage suitable for one or two horses; 3 pair Hay ladders, a lot of Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, &c., some of which are new; 4 sets good Horse Gears; 2 sets Plow Gears; 2 sets Harness, Collars, Traces, 2 Fifth and 2 Log Chains; 1 Rolling Screen; 1 Cutting Box; 25 Cow Chains; 200 good Chestnut Posts; 15 Bags. Also—a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of 2 Mahogany Side Tables; 2 Clothes Presses; 2 Bureaus; 1 set of good Chairs; 1 Settee; 1 Secretary; 3 Bedsteads; 2 ten-plate Stoves. Also—a lot of Seed Potatoes, and 25 Acres of Grain in the ground.

Sale to commence at nine o'clock, A. M., when a credit of nine months will be given on all sums over fifty dollars, and six months for all sums over five dollars.

Feb2,'59.   JOHN H. CRISWELL.

PUBLIC SALE.—Jacob Bowers, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public sale on Thursday the 17th day of February next, at the residence of the subscriber, about four miles southeast of Greencastle, the following property, viz:

6 head of Work Horses, (two of which are Brood Mares,) 2 yearling Colts, 17 head of improved Durham and Teeswater Cattle, (consisting of five Cows, one thorough bred Durham Bull four years old, one thorough bred Durham Bull Calf, the balance are Heifers, yearlings and two years old, [illegible]) [illegible] head of Hogs [illegible] nearly new, [illegible] Carriage, 1 [illegible] ing Machine [illegible] Hay and Grain [illegible] 6 sets Plow Gears [illegible] for plowing, [illegible] chains, Cow Chains [illegible] Single, Double [illegible] other farming [illegible] —A number of [illegible] gallons a lot of [illegible] hold and Kitchen [illegible] ding, Stoves, [illegible]

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when a credit of nine months will be given on all sums above $5.

Jan19,'59.   MARTIN NEWCOMER.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—D. SMITH, Auctioneer, will sell by public outcry, on Friday the 11th day of February, 1859, at the farm of the subscriber, on the Conococheague Creek, in Antrim township, [illegible] Mill, 8 miles from Chambersburg, [illegible] tle, 2 miles from [illegible] following personal property, to wit:

7 head of Horses and Colts, two of which are first-rate Plow Leaders, and one perfect family Mare six years old, 6 Milch Cows, 3 head of young Cattle, 1 Durham Bull, 2 Suffolk Sows, 1 Boar, 4 Shoats, 1 broad-wheeled Wagon, nearly new, 1 [illegible] Wagon and Bed, 1 [illegible] Harness, 1 Stone Bed, [illegible] Drill, 1 Windmill, [illegible] 1 Corn Coverer, [illegible] 1 Wheelbarrow, [illegible] by the bundle and [illegible] 100 cords of Wood [illegible] articles not mentioned.

Having leased my farm, all will be sold without reserve on a credit of nine months.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

Jan19,'59.   SAMUEL MYERS.

PRIVATE SALE OF "WEEKLY JOURNAL" PRINTING OFFICE.

The undersigned, Assignees of a deed of voluntary assignment from [illegible] for the benefit of his creditors, offer at private sale, the Press, Type, Goodwill, Subscription List and Appurtenances of the "Weekly Journal" Printing Office. The [illegible] everything necessary for [illegible] newspaper, and [illegible] Jobbing Department [illegible] ment of Job Type [illegible] essary in a Job Office [illegible] partment are new [illegible]

For further information [illegible] be made, by letter or otherwise [illegible]

MATTHEW [illegible],
JOHN HUMPHREYS,
Assignees.

Mercersburg, Jan[illegible]

HAT, CAP AND FUR ESTABLISHMENT.

J. L. DECHERT,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. MILL & CO.)

[illegible]

VIRGINIA REAL ESTATE.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF LAND.

Under the authority and by direction of Decrees of the Circuit Court of Jefferson in the suits of the Hagerstown Bank and others vs Samuel Strider, and Samuel Strider against the Hagerstown Bank and others, the undersigned as commissioners of the Court, will offer for sale before the Court House door of Jefferson county, on Monday the 21st day of February, 1859, the following parcels of that valuable land, in Jefferson county, Va., the property of Samuel Strider, viz:

A Tract of Land, supposed to contain [illegible] Acres, 3 Roods and 35 Poles. This Tract of Land is situated in the very heart of the richest lands of Jefferson county—having not only the Elk [illegible] running through it from one side to the other through a beautiful meadow, but also an abundant and never failing spring of pure water very near the buildings. Besides the neighboring markets it is within four hours travel of the City of Baltimore by the B. & O. Railroad which passes through it. A portion of this tract, consisting of a Grist Mill on Elk Branch and a lot of land thereto attached, containing about [illegible] Acres [illegible] Roods and 7 Poles on the B. & O. Railroad will be sold separately, and the balance of this tract may be sold in parcels, or in one body, as may be most likely to accommodate purchasers. If divided the lines of division will be made known on the day of sale.

ALSO—Another Tract of Land, called Samuel Strider's "Furnace Farm," supposed to contain [illegible] Acres 1 Rood and 35 Poles. This Tract of Land is situated on the Potomac river, about 2 miles lower down, on the line of the said Railroad, and within a mile or two of the populous and flourishing villages of Harper's Ferry and Bolivar. It has upon it besides the eligibly situated and comfortable residence of Mr Strider, various other buildings, and particularly a Warehouse on the river, furnishing one of the best connections with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and most advantageous points of business on the whole line of that important work. Of this Tract a portion has been laid off into lots on the margin of the river, and in that form will be sold.

Surveys of both Tracts of Land have been made including the divisions of the last tract, which can be seen at the office of Thos. C. Green, in Charlestown.

Purchasers from abroad or at home are rarely offered such an opportunity to possess themselves of two of the choicest and most valuable farms in the county of Jefferson.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money in cash—the balance in equal instalments at one, two and three years, with interest on each from the day of sale. The deferred payments are to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers with approved personal security, and the title withheld as additional security till all the deferred payments are made.

THOS. C. GREEN,
WM. LUCAS,
EDMUND I. LEE,
Commissioners.

Jan19,'59 [illegible]

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. I wish to sell my farm, lying about one half a mile east of Keran's Springs and five miles Southwest of Woodstock, in Shenandoah county, Va., containing about 85 ACRES. About [illegible] Acres of this tract are cleared and in a good state of cultivation and the balance well timbered. There is a good Dwelling House and all necessary outbuildings and a never failing Spring of water in the yard, about twenty feet from the door.

I also wish to sell the one undivided half of One Hundred and thirty Acres, now held as a dower, adjoining the above described tract. This tract is well improved. There is a good House, Barn, and all other outbuildings, a good orchard of excellent fruit of every description, a good spring in the yard, and a branch running through the farm [illegible]

[illegible]

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers will of course examine for themselves. Terms moderate. Immediate possession given of all the property, except that which is now a dower. [illegible]

SAMUEL KEEN.

Messrs. JAMES H. GROVE & CO., Real Estate Agents, Hagerstown, Md., are authorized to sell for me, from whom all the particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned.

Dec22,'58 [illegible]

Valley Spirit copy 3m. and send bill and copy to advertiser at Woodstock, Va.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

VALUABLE ROCKINGHAM LAND FOR SALE.—I will sell the desirable and valuable Farm on which I now reside, lying in the county of Rockingham, on the waters of Smith's Creek, about [illegible] miles from Sparta[illegible]. The said farm contains about 341 Acres [illegible] 30 Acres are well timbered with walnut, oak, pine, poplar, &c. Two never failing streams of water pass through the farm, upon which there is a Chopping Mill and Saw Mill. There are also several old Springs of good water, and deed it is one of the best watered farms in the Valley, water sufficient for stock being perfectly convenient to every field on the farm.

The land is of good quality and well adapted to the growth of grass and all kinds of grain. The farm is especially valuable for raising corn and grazing. There are 40 Acres of good watered meadow from which can be made large quantities of hay.

The improvements consist of a first rate Brick Dwelling House, two tenant Houses, [illegible] barns, Corncrib and Granary, and all the usual outhouses. The improvements are all good and in good repair, except the Mill house. The orchards are very good, and there is upon the farm a great variety of fruit trees.

The place can be divided, so as to make two very convenient farms.

Nearly adjoining this farm I have about 150 Acres of Timberland which I will sell separately or with the farm. Being so near the Mill, the timber is valuable, and as ready sale can be had for the lumber, it might be made very profitable.

The above described farm will be sold upon fair and easy terms [illegible] so much so as any responsible purchaser could desire. The home farm can, if desired, be divided into two or three convenient farms, with timber and water to each.

ABR. LEEDY.

[illegible] Valley Spirit copy [illegible] and forward account to [illegible] *Rockingham Register.*

FOR SALE.—My Farm, in Warren county, Virginia, bounded by the Manassas Gap Railroad and the Shenandoah River, and containing 746 Acres. The above tract of land is believed to offer peculiar inducements to persons wishing to purchase a good farm. It contains a large proportion of rich and level River bottom land, and is well adapted to the growth of [illegible] of all kinds. There are also inexhaustible quarries of limestone for burning [illegible]. The land will be divided into two or more farms to suit purchasers. For any further information please address

JAMES MARSH [illegible]

[illegible] Creek Station, Warren County, Va.

Mar24,'57.

MARYLAND REAL ESTATE

FARM FOR SALE.—I offer my Farm for sale which is situated in Prince George county, Maryland, nearly opposite Alexandria, Virginia, and in full view of the city and port, and only five miles from Washington, D. C. It contains 180 Acres of land [illegible] 60 are good timber land, the rest rolling; twenty of which are in [illegible] good timber. The improvements are ordinary, the dwelling contains six rooms and a large cellar.

The farm is well watered by a lasting streamlet, and three fine springs, and is proverbially healthy; and for land in the vicinity of Washington or Alexandria [illegible] per acre; one half down, the remainder in two or three years. Address JAMES LEE, Mt. Welby P. O. Prince George co., Maryland, or the subscriber at Alexandria, Va.

W. TASKER WEIR.

Sept[illegible]'58.

PRIVATE SALE.—I will sell at Private Sale a Tract of Land, situated in Metal Township, county of Franklin, and State of Pennsylvania, lately owned by Daniel Heston, adjoining lands of James Hise, Jacob Hise's heirs, [illegible] as Nelson and T. E. Kennedy, containing 185 Acres and 147 Perches, and in the same is erected a [illegible] one wishing to purchase can come to a bargain in [illegible] Tract of Land.

WILLIAM McLELLAN.

Agent for Sarah Kerr and Valentine Stockman.

[illegible]

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—The subscriber, living in Chambersburg, will sell his two farms in Guilford township, situate on the public road leading to Greencastle, about 1½ miles from Chambersburg. These farms are in the highest state of cultivation, with [illegible] running through one of them, and the other has a splendid Spring. Sold for want of time to attend to them. The one contains 180 Acres, and the other 180 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

MISS HELEN GRIDERS HAS JUST returned from the East with a large [illegible] assortment of Bonnets, Millinery and Fancy Goods [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, from the 5th day of January, 1858, until the 7th day of January, 1859, (both days inclusive.)

Receipts.

WM. D. McKINSTRY, TREASURER, DR.

To cash received from J. P. Grier, late Treasurer,			$5,511 [illegible]
To Am't of Metal Duplicate for 1857,		15 44	
" Hamilton " "		19 74	
" St. Thomas " "		49 92	
" Fannet " "		60 46	
" Green " "		39 41	
" Quincy " "		144 24	
" Wash'gton " "		118 77	
" Greencastle " "		6 41	
" Guilford " "		222 77	
" M'gomery " "		97 12	
" S'hampton " "		67 45	
" Antrim " "		156 01	
" Chamb'g " "		56 76	
			1,294 49
To Am't of Antrim duplicate for 1858,		2,158 31	
" Greencastle "		347 [illegible]	
" Fannet "		640 [illegible]	
" Guilford "		1,656 [illegible]	
" Chamb'g "		1,162 [illegible]	
" Green "		1,615 12	
" Hamilton "		[illegible]	
" Lurgan "		380 21	
" Letterk'y "		572 91	
" M'gomery "		1,649 61	
" Mercersb'g "		215 10	
" Metal "		456 50	
" Peters "		1,475 [illegible]	
" Quincy "		1,415 [illegible]	
" St. Thomas "		975 [illegible]	
" S'hampton "		1,062 [illegible]	
" W'hington "		1,747 [illegible]	
" Waynesb'g "		561 [illegible]	
" Warren "		190 [illegible]	
			19,[illegible]

BORROWED MONEY.

To cash borrowed from Bank of Chambersburg,	1,978 [illegible]	
" Geo. R. Messersmith,	1,000 00	
" the Columbus Lodge,	1,000 [illegible]	
" Bank of Chambersburg,	1,187 [illegible]	
" Chambersburg Saving Fund,	2,975 [illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]

TOTAL, $38,616 [illegible]

Expenditures.

WM. D. McKINSTRY, TREASURER, CR.

By Cash paid John H. Reed, Treasurer of Poor House, [illegible]

ROAD DAMAGES.

" Benjamin Hoover,	40 00	
" S. F. Greenawalt,	70 00	
" P. Lohman,	125 00	

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

[illegible]

COURT EXPENSES.

[illegible]

BORROWED MONEY.

[illegible]

COURT HOUSE EXPENSES.

[illegible]

PRISON EXPENSES AND SHERIFF'S FEES

[illegible]

PRISON REPAIRS

[illegible]

GRADING AND PAVING ON SECOND STREET.

[illegible]

PRINTING.

[illegible]

ELECTIONS.

[illegible]

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

REFUNDED TAXES.

[illegible]

OUTSTANDING TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1858.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Metal township,	[illegible]	
Montgom'y "	140 [illegible]	
Mercersburg borough,	[illegible]	
Quincy township,	[illegible]	
Washington "	[illegible] 61	
		2,[illegible]
Exonerations allowed to Collectors,		149 [illegible]
Abatement allowed Tax Payers,		[illegible]
Treasurer's Commission on $[illegible], as allowed for collecting County Tax by the County Commissioners, and approved by the County Auditors,		[illegible]
By Treasurer's commission on $[illegible], am't disbursed for the County, as allowed by the Co'y Commissioners, and approved by the County Auditors, at 2 per cent.,		[illegible]
By balance due the County,		3,[illegible]
TOTAL,		$[illegible],616 [illegible]

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of the County of Franklin, in testimony of the correctness of the foregoing Account, have hereunto set our hands at the Commissioners' Office, this [illegible] day of January, A. D., 1859.

D. M. LEISHER,
J. B. SIMMONS,
J. A. KYSTER,
Commissioners.

Attest—Sam'l Longenecker, Clerk.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Franklin County, do hereby certify that we have examined the rolls of the Commissioners, with the receipts for the same, upon Wm. D. McKinstry, Esq., Treasurer, as also the bills and accounts in the Commissioner's Office upon which said drafts have been issued, from the 5th day of January, 1858, to the 7th day of January, 1859, (both days inclusive,) and find a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of Three Thousand Five Hundred and Three Dollars and Nine and one half cents, ($3,503 09½.) Witness our hands this 7th day of January, 1859.

D. H. McPHERSON,
WM. FLEAGLE,
JAS. R. BREWSTER,
Auditors.

Attest—Wm. Carlisle, Clerk.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Franklin County, do hereby certify that we have also examined the books of the Commissioners of the county of Franklin, and find the total amount of money borrowed by them to be $15,000 7[illegible], which is unpaid. From this deduct the balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer, $3,503 09½, and also the amount of outstanding taxes for the year 1858, $[illegible], which leaves the actual indebtedness of the County $[illegible]. Witness our hands this 7th day of January, A. D., 1859.

D. H. McPHERSON,
WM. FLEAGLE,
J. R. BREWSTER,
Auditors.

Attest—Wm. Carlisle, Clerk.   [Feb2,'59.

G. W. TOMS, REGISTER OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, having examined the Account of George W. Toms, Register, in relation to Collateral Inheritance Taxes, do hereby certify that the above is a correct and true statement for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1858, and that there is now due the Commonwealth the above balance of [illegible]. Witness my hand this 18th day of January, 1859.

JOHN R. ORR, Auditor.

Feb2,'59.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN SWEITZER, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Sweitzer, late of Quincy township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN LANTZ, Jr.

ESTATE OF ESTHER GEDDIS, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary [illegible]

[illegible]

ESTATE OF ABRAHAM [illegible]—[illegible]

[illegible]