

# Repository and Transcript

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**TERMS OF PUBLICATION.**  
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The Repository and Transcript Job Office is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Fourteen Presses and an abundance of material suitable for Plain and Fancy Letter Press and on the most reasonable terms. Persons wanting to have anything printed in the following list will find it interesting to us all. Every variety of Blanks constantly on hand.  
G. H. MERRICK & CO.

**Repository and Transcript.**  
CHAMBERSBURG:  
Wednesday Morning, Nov. 14, 1860.

**For the Repository and Transcript.**  
**AUTUMN.**  
I. The mellow tints of autumn's dress  
Crown every hill and dale;  
The trees and shrubs, in close embrace,  
Deck every pleasant vale.  
II. The gorgeous hues of autumn now  
A golden glory shed,  
On forest, field, and hillside bow,  
To deck the autumnal bed.  
III. The dog-wood flows in early spring  
By every way-side route;  
How splendid is its leafage now  
Among the forest brood.  
IV. The forest glade of varied hue,  
The trees with not grown store;  
The hickory and chestnut low,  
Hang laden as of yore.  
V. The royal oak, the forest king,  
More covered with age and wear,  
Beats to the east and waving, sighs  
A requiem to the year.

**LETTER FROM KANSAS.**

TOPKA, Oct. 30, 1860.  
Messrs. Editors.—Railroad speculation in Kansas, as in all new countries, runs high—feverishly so. Everybody, and his neighbor, is burning up with the fever; and there is no end to the gas generated by it—all of which must escape, or the "boys" will burst. Of course, much is said upon the question, pro and con. It is really amusing to sit and listen to half a dozen "railroad economists" discuss this prolific subject. How they do "spread themselves"—mightily then, generally. Some can tell you the exact time when the first train of cars will cross the Missouri River—that city (we have no towns out West), it will first enter, and trace out the track as plainly as you could wish it, showing you every curve, station and water-tank. To hear them talk, one would suppose that in less than twelve months a perfect network of railroads would be thrown over the Territory, running through every city, town, village, hamlet and township that can boast of a local habitation. To build all the roads that have an existence in the brains of speculators, would require more land than government has to dispose of. And it is laughable, too, to see the rivalry existing between the different parties. Every village sets up its claim to a recognition as "the great railroad centre in Kansas," and we to be the "big town" that proposes a railroad without running it through every little hamlet that can boast of a log cabin—they will light down on it like a "hawk on a June bug." The evil results of this conflict of interests has been seriously felt in the past—a lack of harmony in the people, has done much toward defeating appropriations by government, to construct them. But I am happy to state that matters are mending, and speculation is giving way to a more practical system. On the 17th and 18th inst., a State Railroad Convention was held at Topeka, the object of which was to harmonize the different railroad interests in Kansas, and adopt a schedule of roads that should include the leading and most important routes, and meet the actual requirements of the country, and then, as a unit, ask government to give us land grants for their construction. The meeting was largely attended, and all the different railroad interests of the Territory fully and ably represented by such men as Gov. Medary, Gov. Robinson, Gov. Rogers, Gen. Stringfellow, Gen. Pomeroy, Hon. S. F. M. Army and others of equal ability. The proceedings, with but a trifling interruption, were characterized by harmony, and an earnest desire to promote the general welfare of the whole Territory. The following is the resolutions and schedule unanimously adopted by the Convention:

**Resolved,** That a memorial be presented to Congress, asking an appropriation of public lands to aid in the construction of the following railroads in Kansas:

1st. A railroad from the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railroad terminates, westwardly by way of Emporia, Fremont and Council Grove to the Fort Riley Military Reservation.

2d. A railroad from the city of Wyandotte (connecting with the P. & G. R. R. and the Pacific Railroad), up the Kansas Valley by way of Lawrence, Leocompton, Tecumseh, Topeka, Manhattan and the Ft. Riley Military

Reservation, to the Western boundary of the Territory.

3d. A railroad running from Lawrence to the Southern boundary of Kansas, in the direction of Fort Gibson and Galveston Bay.

4th. A railroad from Atchison by way of Topeka, through the Territory in the direction of Santa Fe.

5th. A railroad from Atchison to the Western boundary of Kansas.

This schedule will, I feel satisfied, meet with pretty general favor from the people, as it accommodates a larger breadth of Territory, and represents more important commercial interests than any that has yet been proposed. It gives to Northern, Middle and Southern Kansas direct outlets to the East, and in addition, gives a road running North and South through the Territory, that will accommodate a large scope of country not reached by the other routes, and give them the choice of outlets to the Eastern markets.

The petition is now being circulated, and will doubtless receive the signatures of thousands; and as the claims of Kansas have heretofore been repudiated, it is to be hoped Congress will grant her this one favor. Once put into operation railroads in this Territory, and our progress will be equal to that of the most prosperous State in the Union. We have the soil, climate, position and people to make it the seat of Empire in the West—all that is needed is a fair chance to develop our natural resources.

I am sorry that I have no word of cheer to give you in regard to our condition at present. The drouth has done its work effectually, and thousands at this very hour are on the very verge of actual starvation. Some can take care of themselves, but the large majority will, and are now, dependent upon the hand of charity for the common necessities of life. When I penned my last, I was not aware of the extent of our destitution. I knew nothing at all, comparatively speaking, of the real condition of things. I am convinced that the corn crop of the past season will not average more than one bushel to the acre. Wheat was no better—rather worse; potatoes a total failure. My eyes have been not gladdened by the sight of a potato since last July. In Anderson county one case of starvation has occurred already; another family was found who had been living on the milk from a single cow; and another woman was found who had but a single peck of corn meal in the house—nothing else—and when asked what she intended to do, remarked that she would "stay and tucker it out." I know that you of the East, who have been blessed with bountiful harvests, cannot realize the fact that Kansas is in the very jaws of starvation. It seems impossible, yet the facts exist, and if you will but come out here, you can see even more than you hear and read of. But we will not starve, for all this. Our friends in the East respond to our petitions for aid, with that liberality characteristic of Americans. Provisions are coming in, and will reach every cabin in the Territory when they are needed. God forbid that I should ever witness another season of such utter destitution and drouth as this has been.

We have no political news of interest here. On the 6th of November we have an election for Members of the Territorial Legislature, County Officers, &c., but it promises to be a very mild, dry affair. But little interest is attached to the Legislature, as we have a hope—well founded, I hope—of soon throwing off the Territorial swaddling clothes, and donning the robes of State government.

There was a general, riparian rejoicing among the Republicans of Kansas, when the news reached us that Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana had gone for Freedom. We hail it as an omen of good, not only Kansas, but the Union. We have worn the yoke of the oppressors so long, that we hardly know how to contain ourselves at the glorious prospect of a speedy deliverance. We now laugh at the calamity of our enemies, and mock at their tears. Federal office holders here, look kind of blue, and begin to talk about resigning and going into some other business.

Yours, &c., M.

### THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

**THE "PALMETTO FLAG" HOISTED.**  
Charleston, S. C., Nov. 8.—The barque James Gray, owned by the Cushings, of Boston, now lying at our wharves, has, under the instructions of its owners, hoisted the Palmetto flag, firing a salute of fifteen guns.

**MINUTE MEN AT NEW ORLEANS.**  
New Orleans, Nov. 8.—Placards have been posted about the city, calling a convention of those favorable to the organization of a corps of Minute Men.

**THE VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS TENDER THEIR SERVICES TO SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
Columbia, S. C., Nov. 8.—The Speaker of the House last night received a dispatch from Virginia, tendering the services of the volunteer corps raised in that State, in the event of South Carolina seceding.

Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, spoke here last night. He said that southern independence had been his life-long study, and he thought it could only be secured by the secession of South Carolina. The speech was rapturously applauded. Other stirring addresses were made.

**IMMEDIATE SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
Efforts were made yesterday by the Legis-

lature to wait for Southern co-operation in the secession movement, but they failed.

A State Convention will be called, and the secession of South Carolina seems inevitable.

The election of delegates will probably be ordered on the 4th of December, and the Convention will meet on the 17th.

Congressmen Boyce, Bonham and Keitt urge the call of a Convention and immediate action.

### RESIGNATION OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

A large body of citizens called on the Federal officers last night, at which time the latter took occasion to announce their resignation. This was hailed with cheering demonstrations. The officials returned thanks in a spirited address.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 8.—James Conner, Esq., the United States District Attorney, has resigned. Mr. Colecek, the Collector, and Mr. Jacobs, Deputy Collector, have notified the President of their resignations.

**THE PRESIDENT WILL RESIGNIFICATION, BUT NOT SECESSION.**

The Charleston Courier publishes a dispatch from Washington, which states that President Buchanan will resist nullification, but not secession.

### POSITION OF THE CABINET.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Numerous letters from respectable sources continue to be received by the Administration, communicating statements respecting the condition of affairs in the South, and asserting that according to present indications South Carolina will certainly secede from the Union.

As yet there has been no formal consideration of the subject in the Cabinet, and, therefore, no course of action in view of such contingency has been adopted.

### MASS MEETING AT SAVANNAH—SECESSION RESOLUTIONS.

Savannah, Nov. 8.—The mass meeting of citizens to-night was the largest ever held here. Capt. John A. Anderson presided, with Charles K. Way as Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted by Capt. F. Bartow, and seconded by Col. Henry R. Jackson. They were supported in an eloquent speech by Hon. W. W. Law, a Bell Elector of the State at large, and were adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm.

We the citizens of the county of Chatham ignore all past party names and cordially unite in the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the election of Lincoln and Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States ought not and will not be submitted to.

2. Resolved, That we request the Legislature to announce this opinion by resolution at the earliest practicable moment, to communicate to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and co-operate with the Governor in calling a convention of the people to determine on some measures of redress.

3. Resolved, That we respectfully recommend the Legislature to take into immediate consideration the passage of such laws as will be likely to alleviate any unusual embarrassment of the commercial interests of the State, consequent upon the present political emergency.

4. Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Legislature to take immediate steps to organize and arm the forces of the State.

5. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent without delay to our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, who are hereby requested to lay them before the houses of which they are respectively members.

### THE COLONIAL FLAG OF GEORGIA RAISED.

The colonial flag of Georgia was raised this afternoon on Gen. Green's monument in Johnson's square, in the presence of an immense multitude, which was addressed by several speakers. Great excitement prevailed.

Capt. Bartow, Col. Jackson, Mayor Jones, and others, are now addressing an immense crowd of citizens in Johnson's square.

### MEETING OF MINUTE MEN AT AUGUSTA, GA.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Minute Men was held last night, for the formation of a corps of Minute Men. Spirited addresses were made and a large number of members enrolled.

### AN INCENDIARY FIRE.

Fort Gaines, Ga., Nov. 7.—A fire has consumed the agency of the Bank of Columbia, at this place, with several stores and dwellings. The loss is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

### ANOTHER FIRE.

A fire in Anderson district, yesterday, destroyed the Williamson Springs Hotel and furniture; loss \$60,000. B. E. Maraden's store was also destroyed, with the stock of goods; loss \$10,000. There is an insurance of \$12,000 in northern insurance companies.

### A LITERARY CAB DRIVER.

A prize of \$20 for the best essay on the effects of Sun day cab-driving has been won by John Cockran, a London cab-driver. At the meeting at which the prize was awarded, Cockran told his audience that the essay consisted of 19,000 words, and was written in the open air, on the top of his cab.

### IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

**Special Message of Gov. Brown—He does not recommend the appointment of Delegates to the Secession Convention, but Advises Laws for the State Protection.**

Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 7.—Gov. Brown today sent a special message to the State Legislature.

He thinks that but few States will meet the Southern Convention, and does not recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia.

He thinks the constitutional rights of the people of Georgia have been violated by several non-slaveholding States to the extent of justifying, in the judgment of all civilized nations, the adoption of any measures necessary to the restoration and future protection of their rights. He advises a system of reprisals, and says—"Let us meet unjust oppression and unconstitutional State legislation with just retaliation."

He recommends the enactment of laws authorizing the seizing of such an amount of the money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State, as will indemnify the losses of the citizens of Georgia. He recommends legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States from Georgia.

He says Georgia has the right, as soon as northern goods are brought to Georgia, to tax as she deems proper. He advises a law taxing all goods and merchandise 25 per centum, introduced after the first of January, which are manufactured in or brought from Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Wisconsin, and other unfriendly States—the tax to be remitted when such unfriendly legislation is repealed.

Should such legislation prove ineffectual, he would recommend the repeal of all parts of the penal or civil code protecting the lives, liberties and properties of the citizens of the States where such unfriendly laws exist.

The message concludes thus:—"For the purpose of putting the State in a defensive condition as far as possible, and preparing for the emergency which must sooner or later be met, he recommends that the sum of a million dollars be immediately appropriated as a military fund for the ensuing year, and that prompt provision be made for the raising of such portions of the money as may not be in the treasury, as fast as the public expenditures require. "Millions for defence; not one cent for tribute," should be the motto of the Southern States. To every demand for further concession, or the compromise of our rights, we would reply: "The argument is exhausted, and we now stand on our arms."

The message occupies twenty-two closely printed octavo pages, in which, of course, a great amount of gaseousness, similar to the above, is indulged in. These Southern people are a terrible set—on paper.

### FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS, Nov. 7. THE EXODUS OF NEGROES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

#### The Refugees in Philadelphia

We alluded, some days ago, to the arrival in Philadelphia of a large number of free colored families from South Carolina. The inquiries of many readers as to these persons, and the curiosity of the great mass of citizens relative to their distresses, have induced us to state the causes which influenced their immigration and the character of the parties themselves. In 1822, it appears, further emancipation in South Carolina was forbidden. All slave holders giving up the right of ownership thereafter were obliged to resign their "people" to the care of trustees, who vouches for their freedom, paid their personal taxes, and made legal disposition of their property. Any number of persons up to twelve might thus be guardians of the emancipated, and a tax receipt, in the free negro's possession, was evidence of his disenthralment. The panic in South Carolina, consequent upon the John Brown raid, the disunion of the Democracy, the election of Speaker Pennington, and the Chicago nominations, was marked in the month of August last by stringent legislative enactments against the free people of color. Virtually, they were to be made slaves. A single man must become their guardian; they were to be entered in the assessments as his slaves, and must carry about them certain copper badges, whereupon they were numbered. If found without a trustee, they were to be sold at the block; if failing to procure badges of servitude, to undergo a fine of twenty dollars; and if at any time destitute of them, to be fined or imprisoned. No security was thus afforded the free man and woman. If their trustee were avaricious, he could sell them with impunity, and their property was liable to summary wanton seizure. They were regarded as slaves by the law, and their fears magnified the existing oppressions as initiatory to a series of outrages eventuating in their practical thralldom.

Despairing, then, of justice or mercy in the Palmetto State, those of them possessed of sufficient means to remove looked to the North as a refuge. Many were assisted by conscientious guardians, and we have the best authority for the statement, that, up to November 1st, more than seven hundred and

ninety persons departed from the port of Charleston alone. It took all the resources of some to reach New York. Of the number named, about one hundred and fifty made Philadelphia their destination, and others, who contemplated a more Northern home, have since removed to this city. We have visited about fifteen families of these, and the statements we have made are gathered exclusively from their testimonies.

Of the one hundred and fifty mentioned, two thirds are tradespeople. The men are carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, and masons; the females, mantua makers, milliners, laundresses, and nurses. We read a long list of certificates from white ladies of Charleston, stating that one of these was an "excellent and faithful nurse." One testimonial was addressed "to the ladies of the North," and certified that the bearer had attended her through a "long and dangerous sickness"—a fact which does not go far to show the gratitude of the recent Palmetto legislator.

Another party bore a certificate of his proficiency in plastering from a master mason of Charleston.

A handsome married woman, almost white, exhibited her "badge," or as she facetiously termed it, her "putty goole watch." It was a diamond shaped plate of copper, an inch square, bearing the inscription:

Charleston.  
1860.  
Servant.  
12437.

This delicate piece of jewelry was punctured with a hole, and suspended thereby from a string. She had given \$2 for it. Her husband had a similar one, labelled "Porter," for which he gave \$4. The man and woman had been one day behindhand in "taking out" these badges, and they were fined \$50 for being delinquent.

We asked the latter whether it was probable that others would leave South Carolina. She said that most of those possessing the means to emigrate had already done so. We know one of our colored residents who has sent, at various times, to these needy people of his race, \$80 for passage money. Many of the refugees parted with their property at ruinous rates, and many have still some effects in Charleston. The latter class made revelations of their difficulties with timidity, fearful that their property would be jeopardized by undue complaint. We could see, however, that property considerations had little influence compared to dearer relations. Many of these ebony Evangelines have left in their Southern Arcadia relatives and friends, for whose safety their fears are ceaseless. The mother of a yellow girl told us that her daughter had a "young feller in de Souf, whose safety peared to weigh like on her mind," and as she said this, her son, a tall young man, with glossy locks, was observed to wear an anxious look, as if he, too, had lost somebody in Carolina. We were told that, one of the refugees had left an aged mother in Charleston. The old lady, on being solicited to come away with the family, replied that she had passed a lifetime in "de Souf, and, please God, she wanted to die dar; nobody wanted to make a slave of de weakly ole oman."

The troubles of these ebony people will not be appreciated by the white masses. Parties incredulous of the sensitiveness of feeling existing among them should visit their humble boarding-houses in this city. Many of them are almost white. Several purchased their own freedom some years ago. One woman was directed to leave the State by her trustee, who was fearful that at his death certain unprincipled members of his family would attempt to coerce her into absolute slavery. The refugees took passage in the New York steamers through white sponsors, who testified to their freedom. Most of these unfortunates are destitute of employment. Parties in need of domestics, &c., can be directed at this office of the whereabouts of such parties.

### A Visit to the Hero of Lundy's Lane.

One of the editors of the Springfield (Mass) "Republican," while in New York called upon Lieutenant General Scott, whom he photographed as follows:

The General was writing as I entered, at a large table spread with papers and military reports, but laying aside his pen he greeted me with a smile of welcome, and in such a simple, unostentatious manner as to annihilate all feeling of reserve, and I was soon conversing with him, and listening to his own conversation with freedom and pleasure. Alluding, among other things, to the battle of Niagara, commonly known as Lundy's Lane, he said: "I have some reason to remember that battle, for that ball in my shoulder crippled me badly. But a good physical system and a sound constitution saved me. As you see," he continued, "I am unable to raise my left hand to my head." I now noticed for the first time that his left shoulder was a trifle lower than his right, but the ball is not there as has sometimes been stated. It passed through the joint, and, to use the General's language, "for aught I know killed some one behind me."

Inquiring as to his health, he remarked he was conscious of no change, but that his health had always been, and was now excellent. In speaking of West Point Academy, he said that he should not advise any young man to enter there after seventeen years of age, since he would not obtain an opportunity of raising his rank until somewhat advanced in life; yet so long as we are in need of an army, we need also West Point.

His office or business hours I learned are from 9 till 2 A. M., and from 2 till 5 P. M. In his habits he is very regular, taking a pedestrian tour on Broadway, or elsewhere, immediately after breakfast, returning in time for the morning's work. In stature, as every one knows, he surpasses any man in the "service," being six and one-half feet in height, and weighing two hundred and sixty pounds, and yet he has a physical system finely organized and closely knit together. To aid in reading he uses glasses occasionally, but ordinary requires none. His eyes and complexion are exceedingly bright and clear, and although seventy four winters have served to thin and whiten his once auburn hair, yet they have by no means rendered him wholly bald.

An hour slipped away unconsciously to me, and I bade him good morning, with a deep regret that I could stay no longer, yet profoundly impressed with the belief that he is in many respects the representative man of the age.

**ALLEGED FRAUDS IN BURLINGAME'S DISTRICT.**—The Boston Traveler says: The Republicans of Ward One are confident that they can prove that extensive frauds have been committed in that Ward, and that the extent of this fraud alone defeated Mr. Burlingame. These conclusions are based on observations at the polls, and on the result thus far of an investigation which they are carrying on.

Last night, Dr. T. H. Smith, John A. Nowell, Rowland Ellis, and Charles H. Leach, were appointed a Committee of the Republicans of this Ward to investigate the matter. These gentlemen inform us that they have found, by actual and careful count, that the whole number of names checked on the voting list in that Ward is but 1691, while the vote returned was 1741. The whole number of printed names on the list was 1944, and the number of written names yesterday morning was 310. There are many other alleged frauds which they say they can bring to light.

**A MAMMOTH PRINTING PRESS.**—The New World has just put up the largest Hoe's printing press in the United States, upon which its edition of the 5th instant was for the first time printed. It is 40 feet long, 15 wide, and 16 feet high. The main horizontal cylinder in the centre of the press is four and a half feet in diameter, and on this is fastened the segmentary forms of type by means of screws. The forms occupy about one-fourth the perimeter of the cylinder, leaving the rest of it as an inter-distributing surface. Around this main cylinder, and parallel with it, are arranged ten smaller impression cylinders, each of which is a feeding boy, who supplies the sheets of paper to be printed, at the rate of 2,500 per hour. The mode of carrying forward the sheets and delivering them upon the depositing boards, is similar to that in use in all Hoe's machines. There are 14,739 pieces in the whole machine, its entire weight is 25 tons, it cost \$30,000, and prints 25,000 papers per hour.

**WOMAN'S RIGHT PRACTICALLY CARRIED OUT.**—Mrs. Dr. Lydia Sayer Harnbrook, of Orange county, New-York, who insists that a woman should not be taxed unless she is allowed to vote, has thought to shame the collector out of his demand by offering to work out her road tax. The doctor, having somewhat passed the bloom of youth, made no impression upon the party official, and therefore, instead of paying under protest, as some of her sisters do, she went upon the road and drove a cart.

**A SURE CURE FOR BURNS.**—The Gazette Medicale of France says that, by an accident, charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of solid charcoal upon a burn, the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.—Still we would advise no one to burn himself expressly to try it.

**A NEW YORK PAPER** describes a new ploughing machine, by which it is said that three furrows, each a foot wide and a foot deep, are not only turned over, but thoroughly stirred up and pulverized; the operation being something like worming a screw through the soil in so rapid a manner that it keeps the earth flying around in a circle, and that of the three diggers mixing through the earth.

**A POWERFUL LIGHT.**—The New York Journal of Commerce states that the New York Central Railroad Company has adopted the "Smith" light, for general use, upon the locomotives of their road. "By the aid of this light," says the Journal, "the print of a newspaper can be read 2,400 feet distant." Nearly half a mile!

**THE CITY OF NEW HAVEN, Conn.,** contains 40,477 inhabitants, being a splendid increase on 1850, when it was only 22,553, and taking rank among the fourth class cities of the Union.

**"Heroine"** is perhaps as peculiar a word as any in our language; the first two letters of it are male, the first three female, the first four a brave man, and the whole word a brave woman.

The Tower of London.

The last number of Blackwood contains a history of that famous old building, the Tower of London. We propose to make as full a synopsis of this delightful article as our space will permit.

The time the Tower was erected and the name of the builder have not been preserved. Some assign it a very remote antiquity, and Julius Cæsar and Constantine the Great have both been considered the builders. Authentic annals inform us that the White Tower was built in the time of William the Conqueror.

Walls and bastions, and dungeons were added at sundry times, till, in the reign of Edward the Third, it attained its present form and extent. During a period of three hundred years the Kings of England went in procession from it on their coronation days.

During the period that Richard II filled the throne, this building was gay and noisy with dance and banquet. Here, too, that monarch lay a prisoner, and was forced to resign his diadem. It was afterwards the scene of injustice and tyranny. It was here were imprisoned the Princes of France, whom Henry V, whose chivalry has been so loudly extolled, conquered in honorable warfare.

James the First, of Scotland, whom Henry the Fourth had seized by treachery, was confined in one of the dungeons of this grim and gloomy pile. From the window of his room the captive King saw a beautiful damsel, and, smitten with her charms, sent her a letter that so pleased the lovely Miss, she gave her heart and hand to the royal lover.

Twice the amiable and harmless Henry VI was confined within these dark walls, and here the unfortunate monarch was kept stiff and cold in death. Its doors were kept continually swinging on their hinges by the vile and bloody Richard III. For framing an answer when questioned, touching the mode in which two innocent women should be punished, with an "if" in it, Lord Hastings was dragged by a body of ferocious soldiers from the Council to the Green near the Chapel within the Tower, and his head severed from his body on a log of wood.

The fascinating and corrupt Jane Shore was immured in one of the gloomiest cells of the Tower for a crime that was not written against her in the Book of the Recording Angel, and liberated after her persecutors had stolen her worldly substance. The wretched outcast died in want.

The doors of its dark vaults never opened and shut so often in the same period as during the reign of that taciturn, egotistical, bloody tyrant, Henry VIII. Empson and Dudley suffered the same punishment that had inflicted on so many innocent persons. Rainham and Frith were tortured by Sir Thomas Moore, who, in his turn, fell under the axe of the executioner. The mood in which that nobleman met his fate was shockingly out of keeping with that solemn hour which comes to all. On his way to the scaffold he amused the bystanders with lively observations, and witticisms fell from his lips the moment before the axe descended.

The clever and captivating Anne Boleyn was the next victim of suspicion and cruelty. Her headless body lay for some time on the Green of the Tower, and was placed by rough hands in a common chest and buried in the chapel connected with the grim building. The lady Catherine Howard was the next Queen whose blood stained the horrid axe. The scholarly and engaging Earl of Surrey, one of the fastest friends the treacherous and blood-thirsty Edward ever had, was after the lapse of a few months, marked for the Hill. "The gallant nobleman and gentle poet," delighting only in classical pursuits, with no lust for power, was tried for treason in the presence of that illustrious soldier, his father, the Duke of Norfolk and given to the headsman.

The shaft of a greater tyrant than himself prevented the King from dinting the grass of the Green with the blood of the Duke. There are many more names on the gloomy catalogue, and some that shine most brightly, were stained with blood by the unrighteous judgment of Mary and Elizabeth. This ancient pile has somewhat softened its harsh visage. Its walls are covered with vines, and flowers bloom on its moat. Its connection with the glorious name of Wellington has helped greatly to abate the horror its history inspires. The Duke was for some time constable of the Tower.

In prospect of the election of Lincoln, a new cotton mill is now going up at Lewinstown, in Maine, to cost \$1,400,000, to run 45,000 spindles, and employ 1,000 men, with a million of capital.

Fright in the Catacombs of Paris.

The catacombs of Paris extend beneath a considerable part of the Faubourg St. Germain, and especially the Rue St. Jacques, de la Harpe, de Tournon, de Vaugirard, the Theatre de l'Odéon, the church of St. Sulpice, the Pantheon, Valde-Grace, the Observatoire, etc., and they go beyond the fortifications to Montrouge. In them, as is known, are deposited the bones which were collected from different burial places of Paris, on the suppression, in the time of the Revolution, of cemeteries within the walls; and these gasty objects are piled up in such a way as to form galleries or streets, which extend for miles. It is recorded that at different times numerous persons have lost their way in these dreadful regions, and have died of hunger and terror.

From a French paper we learn that four men have recently escaped almost by miracle, from this terrible death. M. Kater, one of the keepers of the Catacombs, having occasion to change a lock of the door of one of the galleries, went, on the previous afternoon, to the spot, accompanied by a locksmith named Chabral, that man's apprentice, of the name Morou, and M. Ozanne, an architect's pupil. Incredible to relate, they took only one candle and did not even place it in a lantern, and more extraordinary still, did not carry with them any matches. No sooner had they reached the door where the job was to be done, than a sudden puff of air blew out the light. Under the guidance of Kater, they attempted to find their way back; but notwithstanding his minute knowledge of the road, they went astray, and spent four hours in going up one gallery and down another. In total darkness, they could not find any clue to direct them to an outlet, and the further they walked, the more desperate their situation appeared to become.

At length, after several hours spent in pacing up and down, they were completely exhausted by fatigue and terror. Then Kater had a happy idea: "Let us shout for help," he said; "perhaps we may be heard!" they did shout; but for hours more their cries remained unheard amid the din of the noise above. Nor was the night more favorable, as few persons pass through that part of the city at night. At length towards ten o'clock in the morning a journeyman printer named Phillippart, employed on a journal, was returning to his residence, 10 Rue Duguay Trouin, near the Luxembourg, and, when near his door, it seemed to him that he heard cries of distress from under the earth. At first he fancied he was laboring under an illusion, but, on listening, he distinctly heard human voices from below an iron slab which covers an orifice opening into the catacombs. He summoned some police officers, and they, hearing the same cries, caused the slab to be removed. "Who are you down there, and what are you doing?" asked one of the officers; and the answer was given, "We are four men lost in the catacombs! Pray give us light!" Some matches and candles were let down, and one of them having struck a light, said, "We know our way now; we will go out by the door in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs!" and they went away. Shortly after four men, pale and haggard, presented themselves at the guard-house in the Rue des Fleuries, and related the facts. Having told their tale, the poor men were of course warmly congratulated on their escape from a dreadful death, and they, on their part expressed hearty gratitude to Phillippart, and to the officers who removed the slab. —Methodist.

Rough Honeymoon. Last Friday morning an athletic young farmer, in the town of Waynesburg, took a fair girl, "all bathed in blushes," from her parents, and started for the first town across the Pennsylvania line, to be married without a license. The happy pair were accompanied by a sister of the girl—a tall, gaunt, sharp-featured female of some thirty-seven summers. The pair crossed the line, were married, and returned to Wellsville to pass the night. People at the hotel where the wedding party stopped, observed that they conducted themselves in a rather singular manner. The husband would take his sister-in-law into one corner of the parlor, and talk earnestly to her, gesticulating wildly the while. Then the tall female would "put her foot down," and talk to him in an angry and excited manner. Then the husband would take his fair, young bride into a corner, but he would no sooner commence talking to her, than the gaunt sister would rush in between them and angrily join in the conversation. The people at the hotel ascertained what this meant by about nine o'clock that evening. There was an uproar in the room which had been assigned to the newly-married couple. Female shrieks and masculine "swears" startled the people at the hotel, and they rushed to the spot. The gaunt female was pressing and kicking against the door of the room, and the newly-married man, mostly undressed, was barring her out with all his might. Occasionally she would kick the door far enough open to disclose the stalwart husband in his gentleman Greek slave apparel.

It appeared that the tall female insisted upon occupying the same room with the newly-wedded pair; that her sister was favorably disposed to the arrangement, and that the husband had agreed to it before the wedding took place, and was now indignantly repudiating the contract. "Won't you go away, now, Susan, peaceful!" said the newly-married man, softening his voice. "No," said she. "I won't—so there!" "Don't you budge an inch!" cried the married sister within the room. "Now! now!" said the young man to his wife, in a piteous tone, "don't go to cutting up in this way; now don't!"

"Dad Did So."

"I'll cut up much's I want!" she sharply replied. "Well!" roared the desperate man, throwing the door wide open and stalking out among the crowd, "well, just you two min put on your duds and go right at night home, and bring back the old man and woman, and your grandfather, who is nigh on to a hundred; bring 'em all here, and I'll marry the whole darned caboodle of 'em, and we'll all sleep together!"

The difficulty was finally adjusted by the tall female taking a room alone. Wellsville is enjoying itself over the sensation.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"Dad Did So."

There is an excellent moral to this story; it is North Carolina no more than the other States: "A few years since business of importance called me to the northwestern part of North Carolina. As my business prevented me from traveling by railway, I procured a horse and set out alone. This I found was rather dull and tiresome work; but as necessity compelled me to proceed, I did so, and by way of amusing myself I would now and then stop to have a little 'gab,' as they termed it, with the natives; and a queer set most of them were. One day the following amusing conversation occurred: Passing by a farm house, I saw a white man and four negroes very busily engaged in some kind of work. I rode up, and thus addressed the white man: 'Good morning, Sir. Would you be kind enough to tell me what you are making?'"

"Certainly, stranger—plow-lines," was the laconic reply. "'Well,' said I, 'how many can you make in a day?'" "About four," responded the native. "And you need the assistance of four men in making them?" I asked. "Yes," was the reply. "I immediately calculated the probable cost of each line, and found that it could not be less than seventy-five cents. I told him so, and also told him that he might procure lines of better quality at a cheaper price. 'Perhaps I might,' he replied. 'Why, then,' I asked, 'do you waste your time and that of your negroes in manufacturing lines of an inferior quality, when, for one-third of what they cost, you might get better ones?'"

"I could scarcely refrain from laughing outright when I heard his answer. And what, Mr. Drawer, do you think it was? 'Dad did so!' I was forcibly reminded of the old farmer balancing his one sack of corn by another of stones, because Dad did it!"—Harper's Magazine.

A Sad Affair at Norfolk.

A most heart-rending accident occurred at Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday evening of last week, affording another awful warning to those handling firearms. It appears that Mr. Jesse T. Ewell, a worthy citizen and indulgent parent, went home from business about sunset, and finding his little son playing in the house and yard with a pistol, not supposed to be loaded, took it from him, and while examining it, it was accidentally discharged. The Day Book thus tells the rest of the truly sad story: Laura, (Mr. Ewell's daughter,) a beautiful and interesting little girl of nine summers, was seated on the steps getting her lesson when the pistol went off, and instantly jumping up she exclaimed, "Oh! pa, you have killed me!" As she said this, the blood burst from her nose and mouth! She fell forward and instantly expired. The pistol had been charged with two buckshot, both of which had entered her right breast and perforated her right lung. The great shock, together with the internal hemorrhage, produced almost instant death. Drs. Galt and Bright were almost instantly called, and reached the scene of casualty in a very short time, but too late; the little girl had breathed her last, and a worthy family were overwhelmed with grief. The unhappy father, almost bereft of reason by the distressing and heart-rending accident, sought, in his frenzy, to take his own life. He seized a knife and made a desperate effort to cut his throat, but was prevented from steeping his family in still deeper grief by some of his friends, who happened to rush up in time. Soothing draughts were given him, and he finally became quieted, and retired with an almost broken heart. The unhappy mother of the little one was heard through the live long night sobbing and mourning the untimely death of her child, while the agonizing wail that occasionally rose upon the night, told how deep was the distress of the stricken parents.

The Prince of Wales and Judge Vonder-smith.

We clip the following interview between the Prince of Wales and Judge Vonder-smith at the Eastern Penitentiary, from one of our Philadelphia exchanges: "The Royal party arrived at the prison about 1 o'clock on Wednesday, in company with his Honor, Mayor Henry, Hon. Richard Vax, and a number of the other city officials. When the party arrived at the entrance, there was an unusual number of persons gathered in front of the prison in order to get a sight of the future King of England. On the arrival of the Prince and suit at the institution, the party was put in charge of the warden, John R. Holloway, Esq., who accompanied them hastily through the building. The Prince expressed a great deal of satisfaction. The Prince and party were then conducted to the cell of Judge Vonder-smith—the only inmate of the institution that he visited. When the Prince entered the cell he

took the Judge by the hand and received him very kindly, and expressed much sympathy for him. The Prince spied upon the walls of his cell a number of dried flowers, which the Judge had very artistically arranged upon drawing paper. The Prince examined them and appeared much interested in the flowers. The Duke of Newcastle and suite were standing at the door of the cell when the Prince requested the Duke to enter; he was then introduced to the Judge by the Prince. They spent about fifteen minutes in conversation with him. After the interview, the Prince and Duke expressed great sympathy for the Judge to the officers of the institution, and hoped the Executive would extend his clemency in his case when application is made for his liberation. Every person was surprised to hear the general sympathy of the Royal party for the Judge, and several of them remarked, "what a pity for such a noble-looking man." "I believe the sympathy is general throughout the community for Judge Vonder-smith's liberation. I do hope that an effort will be made soon for his liberation by his friends in Lancaster."

Peter's Pence.

Among the foreign news brought by the Asia is the statement that the Pope is claiming "Peter's pence" from all the faithful, having already expended the 1,600,000 crowns contributed by the faithful throughout the world. The "Peter's pence" is not a voluntary contribution, but a direct tax levied on every household throughout the country placed under contribution. It is supposed to have first originated in England, and was for centuries paid as tribute money from a subject province to the Central Roman Catholic power at Rome. At one time it amounted to a penny on every house, and at another to a penny in every twenty-pence owned by the head of the family. It was recognized by the Norman laws of William the Conqueror, was discontinued by Edward II, but afterwards revived, and only terminated by the rupture of Henry VIII, with the See of Rome. "Peter's pence" were paid by France, Poland, and other realms, but for a long period the tribute has not been claimed. Its attempted renewal at the present time is the assertion of claims that were disputed even during the mediæval ages, and it will be curious to see how the Roman Catholics in this country will act in the matter. Will they virtually renounce their citizenship in the United States, by paying a tax imposed on them by a foreign potentate, or will they meet this arrogant demand with the answer of Louis of France, "Am I Rome's slave?"—Cleveland Herald.

Save the Leaves.

If Brother Jonathan was as saving of manures as John Bull is, he would be a better farmer. No one knows until he has seen it, how careful English and European farmers and gardeners are of everything which can be converted into manure. And this is one ground of their superiority in agriculture. Now let us repeat, what we have often said, that few things are more valuable for fertilizing purposes than decayed leaves. They are hardly inferior to barn yard manure. Gather them up now, this very month of November, before they are covered by the snow. They are abundant everywhere, lying in heaps and winnows in the forest and by the roadside, and by the fences in every yard. The wood-lot should not be stripped clean of them; but doubtless every farmer's land contains more of them here and there, than he can find time to cart home. Gather them up, by raking, or by sweeping with a large birch broom. Stack them and pack them in the large wagon add side boards as high as convenient; you will hardly get too heavy a load. Cart them home, and use them as bedding for cattle and horses; as manure for compost in the stable-yard; use them to protect tender grape vines and shrubs and plants in winter. Straw-berry patches will fairly sing for joy under such a leafy blanket. By all means save the leaves, and use them.—American Agriculturist.

KANSAS.

The Kansas land sales are not to be postponed, the interference of the Secretary of the Interior having been refused. So, in addition to the horrors of famine, the people of Kansas are to be exposed to the loss of their homesteads, from lack of means to bid in their claims. It would be supposed that Kansas had suffered sufficiently at the hand of the last administration, but Democratic hatred of a free and unshodded people over rules every dictate of humanity. But the days of the oppressors are numbered, and after the 4th of March next the people of Kansas will have justice done to them. Their enemies will have sunk beneath the waves of popular indignation, and to love freedom rather than slavery will no longer be a crime to be punished by national bayonets, border ruffian invasions, Napoleonic elections, or forced land sales. The Democratic party, like a dying highwayman, expires with a curse upon the victim whose spoliation caused its own ruin.

Mr. Dampier, a farmer residing near Tanlon, England, is said to have a horse, in his possession, aged 56 years, which he rides daily about his farm, and occasionally goes out hunting with. The animal is still fresh on his legs, and free from blemish.

Dyspepsia and Consumption.

Which of these diseases occasions the victim the most suffering? The Dyspeptic will say the former. It is, therefore, a counseling fact, that Oxygenated Bitters cure this most distressing complaint.

TO THE LADIES.—C. CROFT would respectfully invite the Ladies to call and examine his stock of Fall and Winter cloths, Gaiters, &c., which he offers at the lowest prices. See immediately opposite Jno. & Bro's. (Oct. 10 '60.)

JNO. R. HUTTON & BRO.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH WATCH Main St., opposite Mrs. Fisher's Hotel, CHAMBERSBURG, PA. Offer to the Public an elegant and extensive assortment of PAIR'S STYLES OF FINE JEWELRY, consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Stone, Cannon, Ganssels, Watch, and Etrescan Coal Brass; Pins, for Rings and Hair Pins. GOLD CHAINS of every style and quality. English, French, Swiss and American Gold and Silver Clocks of every description. A large variety of Patent Locks, Paintings, &c., &c. The stock on file is found among the largest in this section of Pennsylvania, and has been selected with great care from the most approved and celebrated makers. Clocks of every description. A large variety of Patent Locks, Paintings, &c., &c. The stock on file is found among the largest in this section of Pennsylvania, and has been selected with great care from the most approved and celebrated makers. Clocks of every description. A large variety of Patent Locks, Paintings, &c., &c. 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Repository and Transcript

CHAMBERSBURG

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 14, 1860.

In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened.—Wash'n.

ANOTHER INVITATION.

A number of our patrons have been in arrears for three, four and some for five years. We have asked them to pay us the whole or part of their bills; they have answered that, owing to the lightness of the crops and the consequent scarcity of money, they were wholly unable to meet our just demands. This excuse can scarcely be given now, since there has been an abundance of all kinds of produce, and good prices: We therefore take this method of inviting those who are thus in our debt to bring or send us some money as soon as possible. During the approaching Court an excellent opportunity will present itself to those who cannot make it convenient to come here in person. Our wants are great and pressing, or we would not be thus plain. This is intended as well for those who owe us for Advertising and Job Work, as for those who are indebted for the paper.

We take this occasion to thank those who have been thoughtful of our wants, and have been punctual in their payments—but our expenses are heavy, and, to meet them, we require all that is due us. We, therefore, call upon our dilatory friends to come up to the work.

VALUE OF THE UNION.

If, without being guilty of sacrilege, an American citizen can treat upon so sacred a theme as the value of the Union, then do we propose to examine that subject. We have no desire, whatever, to speak lightly of holy things; to undervalue so important a matter as the Union of the American States. We believe the bonds which hold together the various parts of our great confederacy to be indissoluble—the noise, confusion and bluster of hot-blooded, weak-headed partisans to the contrary notwithstanding. We know that foolish men, in the warm regions of our country, have threatened to tear down the temple of Liberty, from turret to foundation, if the powers of the Union were not diverted from their original design; if the strong arm of the Union was not brought to bear in a way and manner entirely repulsive to the finer feelings of our nature, and in direct opposition to the plan laid down by the founders of the Republic; but we have no fears about boasting cowards doing themselves or others any injury.

The reader of American history is familiar with the fact that the Union between the States was formed by our fathers for higher and nobler purposes than the establishment or perpetuation of human bondage or the degradation of any portion of our fellow beings. The wise, patriotic, honest men who laid the foundation of the present form of government, which resulted in the erection of the Union, began by declaring certain truths to be self-evident. They, unhesitatingly, admitted the right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They, having felt the galling chains of oppression and wrong, felt the misfortunes of the down-trodden children of sorrow, and were not ashamed or afraid to express, in manly language, the holy truths which possessed their very souls.

It is regretted that mad-caps in any portion of the Union are allowed to raise their impious voices against the last experiment of man at self-government; for if this fails, there is nothing left to humanity but the old obsolete dogma—the divine right of monarchs to govern, by their wills, the masses of mankind. If those who talk so lightly of the confederation of the States would consider what it cost to establish freedom in this country, they would scarcely think, much less speak, of destroying so precious a boon, so precious a blessing. He is, certainly, a black-hearted traitor who can trample upon the holy compact, cemented as it was by the heart's blood of the greatest, the purest, the bravest men this country, if not the world, ever saw; who could regard of no value that blood which was spilled in securing liberty, out of which sprang the Union, for mutual protection and defense.

To read the papers published in the sections of the Union, and to listen to, or read the speeches of their politicians—would be statesman—one, unacquainted with the facts, might be led to believe that our fathers had uttered the hellish

thought which proceeded from the wicked heart of Roger B. Taney—That one portion of God's creatures had no rights that another portion of his equally dependant beings were bound to respect. A stranger to the sentiments of the great and good men who endured the hardships of the Revolution might suppose that they, like our modern law-makers, were intent upon building up a great slaveocracy; that they too considered slavery, as do the hot-spurs of our day, to be the highest type of civilization; but an examination of their record will satisfy any man that they deplored slavery as a great, a crying evil.

An examination of the "American Archives," a collection of the writings and debates of the revolutionary patriots, will satisfy the earnest enquirer that there was some other cause for forming the Union than the building up and spreading of slavery; that there were other and higher motives for forming a confederation of the various divisions of our country; for uniting in one the different governments of a common people, than the nationalizing of perpetual servitude. No person ever denounced American slavery in plain or English than did Thomas Jefferson—one of the bright stars in that brilliant galaxy. No person deplored the institution more than did George Washington—the father of his country. No man of them all can be found who did not declare slavery to be an evil, temporary in its character, which would soon be entirely eradicated.

Every Colony—now State—held its convention (in Virginia, and many others, the people of each County held their Conventions) in which strong resolutions were passed. Among the action of these conventions, whether held by a County or a Colony, is to be found unerring indications of the utter abhorrence of slavery to the people of the earlier and purer days of our history—the days that tried men's souls. They struck at the root of the evil. Their voice was unanimous against the accursed Slave Trade; against the horrors of the middle passage, and they battled manfully for its complete, its eternal suppression. The reasons given by them for discontinuing the Slave Trade, are worthy of consideration. They declared that "the filling up of the land with slaves prevented its settlement by mechanics, manufacturers and other useful citizens." If their descendants were as honest as were they, the truthfulness of this proposition would everywhere be admitted.

During the War of Independence the colonies hastened to the assistance of each other. They saw, early in the struggle, that they were compelled to make a common cause of the quarrel; that when the army of Great Britain made an attack upon the North, the troops of the South must hurry to the assistance of their neighbors; and when the enemy pounced upon the South, the yeomanry-soldiers of the North must fly to the relief of their brethren—consequently there followed the desire to unite in one every division of the land. The value of the Union then was the result of the war; the victory of right over might; the establishing of freedom on the ruins of despotism.

The value of the Union now is fully equal to what it was then. If liberty was the result of union, it can only be retained by union. Although the injury to ninety-nine hundredths of the people might not be so great if the other hundredth should withdraw from the Union as to that fraction itself, yet the disruption could not take place without seriously affecting the flow of good feeling which for so many years permeated every portion of our body politic. Therefore, as nothing but good flows from an undivided Union, and as we are unable to look into the future, and cannot tell what evils may follow a disrupting of the ties that bind us together, we had better be content with what we have, than fly to evils of which we know nothing. We should all consider the Union of two much value to talk about destroying it.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

The following communication appears in the Albany Journal:

A few evenings since, in company with one of our most eloquent and reputable clergymen and several other gentlemen, the reverend gentleman said that in the year 1858, in New York, in conversation with the Hon. S. A. Douglas, Mr. Douglas remarked that he knew a man named Abraham Lincoln, who should be ever nominated for the Presidency, "would go into the White House with flying colors;" and he further added, "I recognize in him all the great qualities that distinguish the upright and honest statesman, and he is a man of uncompromising firmness and great decision of character, inasmuch that his political opponents, with all their spirit of party malevolence, cannot find any thing to condemn in him. Such a man, sir, is Abraham Lincoln of Illinois."

The late Election has literally fulfilled the above prediction of Mr. Douglas, made in 1858. No candidate for the Presidency, we believe, ever before re-

ceived such tremendous majorities of the popular vote as has the old Rail-splitter of Illinois—"honest Abe Lincoln." His vote in the Free States especially, is overwhelming—crushing—and if the Republican party had been permitted to canvass the Southern States, and thus have been able to disabuse the public mind as to its true intention and policy, Mr. Lincoln would have carried the Electoral Vote of many of them too. But the minds of the Southern people have been poisoned against the Republican party and its leaders, so much so indeed, that a hearing was not only not granted, but it was as much as a man's life was worth to even intimate, in a Southern community, that he favored the election of a Republican. Locofoco Demagogues, North and South, have persisted in stigmatizing the Republican party as "sectionalists," "abolitionists," "nigger-worshippers," and as "enemies of the South," who would, if successful, liberate the Southern Slaves. To such an extent were these foul-mouthed misrepresentations indulged in, that the people of the South, hearing nothing else, believed the state ments to be true, and thus were educated to regard every Northern man, and especially a Republican, as a friend of John Brown of Harper's Ferry notoriety, and a bitter enemy of their domestic peace and tranquility. The whole course of the Locofoco party, in this respect, has been an outrage—a libel upon the rights of free speech and a free press.

But we are gratified to announce the fact, that in the face and teeth of these slanders, the returns show that we have a considerable party South of Mason and Dixon's line. Lincoln leads the column in the city of St. Louis, in a Slave State, polling 8,962 votes, beside a very respectable vote through the State. He polled over 800 votes in two counties in Western Virginia and 600 in the city of Wheeling. He also polled 268 votes in Newport, Kentucky, 100 in Louisville, and more than 1000 in Baltimore, besides a considerable vote in Washington. In the State of Delaware, Abraham Lincoln runs second best. The Wilmington State Journal, which is quite jubilant over the result, contains returns which are nearly complete, and which foot up for Breckinridge 6,147; Lincoln, 3,751; Bell, 3,273 and Douglas 992. Besides this, George P. Fisher, who sympathizes with the Republicans in all their leading ideas—the non-Extension of Slavery, Free Homesteads, Protection to American Industry, &c.—is elected to Congress from little Delaware.

In view of the John Brown raid, which so terrified the South, and the infamous falsehoods and misrepresentations promulgated by the Locofoco press and leaders, North and South, we think the foregoing presents a very encouraging picture. And after Abraham has taken hold of the helm of the Ship of State and navigated her for a year or two, by that time the fears, of our frightened and timid Southern brethren will have become allayed—their shattered nerves will have become settled and calm, and they will then be in a position to look back coolly, perhaps blushing, upon the ridiculous figure they have displayed before a laughing world. Then they will be in a condition to listen to reason, and we confidently expect such a reaction in Southern public sentiment that the next Republican candidate for President will sweep the South just as Lincoln has now the North, and that he will be carried to the White House, with, if possible, more proudly "flying colors" than are those of our newly elected Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln.

For the present, however, we would say, soothingly, to the South—"Do thyself no harm"—the bugaboo wont hurt you.

THE VICTORY.

The battle has been fought and the victory won! The spirit of the people rose with the fierceness of the contest!—The loud, wild, angry war-whoop of disunion did not frighten the brave sons of liberty! The more terrible appeared the foe, the more valiant became the army of the free! No struggle, since the formation of our Government, was fraught with such important principles! A long list of abuses, frauds, peculations and crimes filled up the measure of the party in power. Bankruptcy, as a necessary consequence of the ruinous policy of the dominant party, covered the land with its sable pall since the inauguration of the existing Dynasty. Idleness, want and starvation, the necessary adjuncts of a depression of the industrial interests of any nation, were obtruding their unwelcome form into the dwellings of our working people. Endurance ceased to be a virtue, and resistance became an absolute duty. The times required decisive action; the people rose in their might and applied the proper remedy.

After the 4th of March, 1861, another administration, another class of men will

take hold of the helm of the old ship of state. They will begin with a clean sheet; no foul blot will mar the pages of their record. No party ever was more loyal to the whole country—more devoted to the best interests of all classes of society, than is the Republican party. The poor man, desirous of employment, has the prospect of work in the Tariff policy of our party—which seeks to foster every branch of American industry against ruinous foreign competition. He who wants a home for himself and little ones, who has no means to procure one, is cheered with the expectation of the speedy passage of a Free Homestead bill—knowing that "honest Abe" will never veto such a measure. All who desire the beautiful prairies of the far West preserved sacred from the polluting foot-prints of a slave, will feel their hearts bounding with joy as they read, not only in the public prints of the day, but in the sparkling eyes of Freedom's honest devotees, the glad news of the Victory of liberty over oppression; of truth and justice over falsehood and cruelty.

OUR HOPES.

Great as has been the triumph of Republicanism, such as is the good that will result therefrom, we must not permit our hope of reform to blind our reason to the true state of the facts. We have, it is true, elected our candidate to the Presidency; but he will go into power under somewhat adverse circumstances. Both branches of Congress contain a majority arrayed in open hostility to his administration. No matter how wise, how patriotic, how necessary the measures he may recommend, they have the power to thwart him at every point. If they undertake to act the part of the dog-in-the-manger, the people will see and know with whom rests the responsibility of nonaction.

As matters stand, we must not expect too much—we must not look for as great results as if we had a working majority in each house of Congress. Honest Old Abe will do all that his friends expect, all that they promised, to bring the country back to the beaten path of rectitude and honor—as traveled by the earlier administrations. His warning voice will be plainly heard, from the helm, above the fierce raging of sectional storms and partisan strifes, commanding the old vessel, in calm tones, giving a word of encouragement to the weary, and inspiring new confidence into all around by the dignity of his bearing. If we do not accomplish all that we could desire—pass a fair, equitable Tariff; carry the Free Homestead bill, and build a railroad to the Pacific—we can at least rejoice to know that none of these great measures will receive injury at the hands of Mr. Lincoln; for such bills he has no vetoes in reserve. Holding the country in peace, preventing any further injury to the people, is cause for bright hopes for us in the near future. The day of bribery and corruption; of buying unrighteous congressional enactments is gone. The future, therefore, looks bright and cheerful. Lincoln's administration will prove the harbinger of better things to come.

ANNON BURLINGAME.

We regret to record the defeat of this gallant and well tried champion of Republicanism from Boston. His district, however, was always a close one, but by his noble bearing and brilliant talents he was able, heretofore, to rally a majority of the district around him. He has at last fallen through a combination of Bell-Everett and other pro-slavery elements that was arrayed against him. We do not pretend to disguise our mortification at his defeat, as we have always regarded him as just the kind of a man that a Northern constituency should seek to represent them in our National Legislature, and when they have found such, they should do themselves the justice and honor to keep them there. If the cause of Freedom has lost a defender in Congress by the defeat of Burlingame, thanks to the intelligence of the people, we have still there a McPherson, a Grow, a Stevens, a Potter, a Sherman, a Colfax, and scores of other good and true men.

We see by our exchanges, that there is evidence going to show clearly that Burlingame has been defeated by fraudulent votes, and that he will contest the seat.

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE.—Owing to the difference of longitude; between San Francisco, (California,) and New York City, had there been a line of Telegraphic wire between the two points, the news of the result of the Election could have been transmitted to San Francisco so as to have been received there at least two hours before their polls closed, and before they could have known how their own City or State had gone. We say this could have been done had there been Telegraphic communication between these points, and this is what will yet be done—for this live Nation will never be satisfied until we have not only Telegraphic but Railroad communication with our brethren on the Pacific.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election throughout the country for Chief Magistrate, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, was another of those sublime spectacles which the people of the Old World do not understand, and which bestows a privilege which is not so highly prized by the people of this country as it should be. Nearly five millions of people peacefully assembling for the purpose of choosing one from among their number to rule the land. With these people spread along the shores of two oceans, pursuing their avocations in extreme latitudes of heat and cold, making, and proclaiming their laws in one language, yet transcending their business in half-a-dozen dialects, with varied interests, tastes and pursuits, yet firmly held together in the bonds of a union that is as strong and as holy as the ties of consanguinity, teaches a brotherhood and a unity alone by the force of religion, liberty and order. The history of the world does not present in the career of any nation a spectacle of more moral worth or political grandeur. The assembling of the armies of Rome, in her palmy days, dwindles into insignificance when compared to the spectacle presented on the 6th. Nothing in ancient or modern history is like unto it for force and influence, nor can we describe such an occasion better than to term it the real independent action of a free people, asserting the policy of the government which exists by their will, quietly and effectually at the ballot-box.

The result of the election is another subject which must strike the reflecting man, without any respect to the party he upholds or the principles he professes. The issues were clear and definitely defined. The contest was open and frankly conducted, so far as the Republican leaders were concerned, and the result now proves how much an organization can effect that is animated alone with a desire to do good, and a motive to secure the establishment of impartial principle in the administration of the government. The two great issues of liberty and labor were the animating ideas of the contest. For liberty the Republican party struggled as men struggle for life and religion—while their efforts to maintain the rights of labor, were no less zealous or ardent. And the result, ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S triumphant election, proves that the sentiment of the American people is in favor not of the name of liberty alone, but of its practical operation among all men, and determined to make labor the standard by which to judge the merits of men, as well as to recognize and protect it as the source of our national strength and wealth. To establish this policy, the Republican party were refused a hearing in many of the States of this Union, but a majority of proud Commonwealths have declared in favor of the principle, and to day it is firmly established in the policy of the government, to be maintained there forever as a cardinal and imperishable doctrine of Republicanism.

We have no time to particularize in referring to the result. Sufficient for us to know that Abraham Lincoln will be the next President. Sufficient for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to know that the old Keystone State has done her whole duty in casting her electoral vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. The Union is now safe. Labor will be recognized and protected. Let us thank God, therefore, that he has so directed the judgment of men as to prompt them to right political action, as well as patriotic forbearance and fairness!

TARIFF IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.—Col. Curtin, Governor elect, in his recent tour through several of the New England States, took occasion in all his speeches to state emphatically that his recent triumph in Pennsylvania was owing in a great measure to the felt want of the people of Pennsylvania of a protective tariff. In response to his request for help for Pennsylvania interests he invariably was greeted with an enthusiastic demonstration of the hearty determination of the people of New England to stand by the interests of Pennsylvania. In the course of the recent campaign, it cannot have escaped the attention of the observing, that at Republican meetings the doctrine of a protective tariff has been proclaimed with unusual acceptance in the Western and the New England States, as well as in Pennsylvania.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The delay in the publication of this No. of our paper was occasioned by the breaking of an important part of the Engine, that propels the Press on which it is printed. We suppose the Republican majorities that we are enabled to announce in our columns, were a little too heavy and tasked the strength of the Ericsson too much. When heavy work is required, a Steam Engine is more reliable. We hope our readers will, therefore, excuse the late appearance of our paper.

For the Repository and Transcript. SECESSION.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Prior to, but especially since, the Election, the Southern political pot has been kept in quite a ferment—in fact, boiling, by a comparatively small number of demented, hair-brained leaders, whose only panacea for Southern ills seems to be disunion, and who are determined to frighten people as much as possible, if they can do nothing else. There are not, probably, one hundred thousand persons in the whole Union—North and South—who sincerely favor secession; and is it not absurd that such a comparative small number can create so much excitement?

It strikes me that it is about time that this terrorism and this clamor for secession in the South, should be about played out. While we cherish the Union, we nevertheless think that if it can be dissolved—if it can be ascertained that a majority of the people of any number of the Southern States really desire to get out of the Union—in the name of common sense let them go. I would be the last to favor their detention, if it can be done in no other way than by bayonets. No! no! my voice would be for letting them go, and their neighbors too, if that is what they really desire.—The Union is of infinitely more use to them than they are to the Union; but this periodical uproar and cry for secession is becoming perfectly disgusting, and there should be measures adopted to ascertain the true sentiment of the Southern people upon the subject. If a majority of the people of any one or more States should thus declare in favor of a separation, why not let them set up for themselves, quietly and without bloodshed. But if it should appear, after such a canvass, that no State desired to leave the Union, then I hold that it would be—and until such an expression is had—is now the duty of the General Government to crush out the disturbers of the public tranquility—these plotters of treason and enemies of the Union. While they continue to remain in the Union, they should be made to deport themselves as law-abiding citizens, even if it required the hanging of a dozen or more of the most pestiferous, to accomplish this object.

No other Government under heaven, if it had the ability, would have permitted such frequent recurrences of attempts to overthrow its authority, without visiting upon the leaders of such treasonable designs the most condign punishment—or at least threatened them with a warning finger. This thing has been permitted to go on so frequently, without meeting with a proper resistance, that disunion secession movements are beginning to be regarded by Southern braves as their right and privilege. If this thing is permitted much longer, our Government will not only eventually come to be regarded by the outside world, but by our own people, as rather a wishy-washy, pusillanimous sort of structure, unworthy the respect or admiration of even a respectable kind of pirate or free-booter.—What a pity for our country that we have such a "weak-kneed" old granny in the Executive chair at the present time. His whole administration has been a perfect abortion, commanding neither the respect of friend or foe; but he has now an opportunity, if he will accept it, of reflecting a little credit on the last hours of his rule, by an energetic, Jacksonian movement against the internal enemies of the Union. Until the organization of the incoming Administration, the country will hold him and the Democratic party responsible for permitting these unchecked attempts at civil revolution by a set of foolishly excited, half-crazy fellows; and until then, their responsibility does not cease.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that I am for the Union in all its parts; but is the Union worth preserving if it must be maintained at a sacrifice of every principle of natural Liberty and Law, and the ruthless trampling upon foot, daily, the plainest of Constitutional rights of the American citizen, by mob violence in fifteen States of the Confederacy, and which go not only unrebuked but unnoticed by the Federal authorities?—"If this be treason, make the most of it." PATRICK HENRY.

WAR VESSELS TO BE ALTERED INTO STEAMERS.—The Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to examine what ships of the navy may be converted into steamers, report they have found it inexpedient, owing to their small capacity and various other considerations, to recommend any but the following line of battle ships—Pennsylvania, Columbus, Ohio, North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, New-York. The other two, the Delaware and New-Orleans, are unfit, both in frame and planking, for this alteration. The entire cost of converting these ships, according to their estimate, will be three millions sixty-four thousand dollars—about one-half the cost of steam frigates of the Minnesota class.

RESIGNATION OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.—A SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION CALLED.—Augusta, Ga., Nov. 10.—Senators Toombs and Iverson, of Georgia, Chestnut, of South Carolina, and Clay, of Alabama, have resigned.

The South Carolina Senate has passed a bill calling a Convention to take into consideration measures of secession. The election of delegates will be held on the 8th of January, and the Convention will meet on the 15th.

CONVICED.—Byerly the model "Democrat" who was charged with forging an election return in the first Congressional District (Philadelphia), has been convicted of the offence. This same Byerly was once before the Court of Chester county, and fined for being engaged in a prize fight. Such are the men called to be "Democratic" Judges of elections.





Fearful Calamity at Sea—Eleven Lives Lost—Men Eaten by Sharks.

The telegraph has already announced the fearful calamity, of which the Boston Journal of Oct. 30, gives the following particulars: A Gloucester correspondent informs us that intelligence has been received at that port of the loss of one of the mackerel catches which left the bay of the St. Lawrence last month, with a full fare. When just outside of Cape Causo, during the night, in a thick fog, she was run down by a steamer, carrying away her bows. What damage the steamer sustained is unknown, as she passed on without offering any assistance to the schooner.

The wind blowing fresh from the northward, they found it impossible to reach the Nova Scotia shore, and after drifting about for two days headed for the Western Islands, but had proceeded but twenty-four hours when she became water-logged and unmanageable. Seven of the crew were washed overboard by the sea, and the remaining nine took to the boat. They were in the boat two days, when it capsize, and before they could get her righted two men were devoured by sharks. By this misfortune they lost all their provisions, water and oars. In this condition they floated about four days, during which two men died from exhaustion.

One of the bodies was thrown overboard and the other was kept to satisfy the hunger which was consuming them, but just as they were about to partake of this horrid food, a sail hove in sight, which rapidly ran down and rescued them more dead than alive.

The vessel which rescued them was a Portuguese. She carried them to St. Domingo, where they were kindly treated and sent home by the American Consul. The name of the schooner is not given, neither the names of the captain or crew. The steamer was probably one outward bound, as no intelligence of such a collision has been received this side of the Atlantic.

How a German Woman got Along.

I asked a pleasant looking German woman in market, one cold morning, if it was not hard work to come every morning and mind her stall? 'Oh yes,' was her reply, 'I wish pretty cold, but I must do something. I use up to tend market.'

I inquired how it happened that her circumstances had so changed. In her broken English she told me the following story: 'Me and my husband came from Germany, and on the sea he die, and when me got to St. Louis, me have no monish, and four, five children; so I wash, I iron, I do everything I can do, and only get bread; den I get sick—washin' and ironin' too hard for me; so I said I will go in the country and work ground, and I sell my ironings and everything, and works some more and gets twenty dollars, and then I rents of Germany man one acre of ground, and I spade him and dig him and work him all myself—my boy only seven years old then—and I raise lettuce, and beets, and onions, and corn, and every thing, and I make lots of monish. Then in two year I rent two acres, and then my boys and girls help me some, and I make lots of monish. Then in four years I buy the land, then I builds a good home, and two years ago I gets a husband.'

'How do you get along now?' I asked.

'Oh! Very well,' she answered; 'and with a merry twinkle of her eye, she added: 'He is do most convenient thing about de house but my new cookin' stove. He spade my ground and nurse my baby, while I comes, for I know better as he how to sell, I been knowin' so long.'

CALIFORNIA.—The industrious inhabitants of California, besides taking from a scrupulous soil between forty and fifty million dollars worth of gold annually, have during the last ten years brought nearly 990,000 acres of land under cultivation, more than half of which is devoted to cereals, and last year produced nearly twelve millions of bushels of grain.—This year the yield of grain will be larger—the product of wheat, barley and oats alone being estimated at 14,500,000 bushels, owing to the increased breadth of land sown. Fruit culture is also fast rising in importance, this year crop being valued at \$600,000, exclusive of the grape, from which there is promise of obtaining almost or quite 1,500,000 gallons of wine, and 100,000 gallons of brandy. Sheep raising and wool growing have also become important interests, wool to the value of \$2,400,000 having been exported last year, while the production of 1860 is estimated at double this amount.—Great quantities of lumber are also exported. The future of California is hopeful. The myriads of wretched gold-seekers, gamblers and rascals of every grade who resorted thither in the early history of the State, breaking through all the restraints of organized social existence, and trampling out even the forms of law, are now outnumbered by the lovers of good order and sound morals, and the population is assuming a permanent character.

A SAD CASE.—A lad named Frederick Cooper, who at the age of only fifteen years, had become an habitual drunkard, fell upon the railroad track at Jersey City on Tuesday evening, while intoxicated, and was run over by a train of cars. His legs were crushed to a jelly, and he survived but a few hours.—Only an hour before he died he indulged in the most profane language. He had spent the greater part of his life in the county jail, and at the present time there are three brothers and one sister confined in prison. Boys, take warning.

AWFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday week John Hardon, the proprietor of the 'Morgan Steam Saw-mill,' about three miles from Georgetown, Del., was superintending the operations of a circular saw. By some means his foot slipped, throwing him directly in contact with the saw, which passed through his body in a few revolutions, severing the upper half from the lower, and throwing the heart, liver and entrails of the unfortunate man in all directions over the mill.

HAPPY MARRIAGE.—Mrs. Eliza Blount, aged sixty-eight, was married at Kingston, N. C., a few days ago, to Mr. A. V. Bulger, aged twenty-five. The fair widow had \$70,000 to counteract the 'summers' which have passed over her head.

YOUNG LADIES, CUT THIS OUT AND PIN IT IN YOUR BOOKS.

No young woman ought to feel herself qualified to become a wife until she understands how to do with her husband's money. The management of a household is not a thing to be properly and safely intrusted to hiring hands. A servant is a broken reed for the head of a family to lean upon. There are a thousand little ways in which money must be expended, in which real shrewdness and enterprise are requisite in order to use it to the best advantage; and there are a thousand other ways of saving money, open only to those who have studied aright the art of economy. The Turkish proverb has it, that a prudent woman is a mine of jewels, and like many other oriental sayings, this is beautiful for the truth it embodies. A wasteful housekeeper not only actually robs them for whom she undertakes to manage, of the comforts it is her duty to provide for them, but keeps her husband over head and ears in debt, and makes the domestic life of a poor man a continual series of experiments in shunning it from one day to the next; in keeping the stomach full though the purse be empty.

INTERESTING AND CURIOUS.—In the month of November of last year, Mr. Henry Sartain, of this city, wrote on the back of his card, bearing his address in Philadelphia, and placed it in a bottle, which, having corked, he threw it into the sea in latitude 51 deg. 20 min., longitude 29 deg. 31 min.—that is, about fifteen hundred miles northwest from the coast of France. Just eleven months from that period he waited on Mayor Henry, in answer to a note from that gentleman, and to his astonishment, beheld the identical card and writing which he had cast on the waste of waters in the middle of the broad Atlantic.—The bottle had been picked up on the French coast, at Tarnos, in the maritime quarter of Bayonne, and its contents sent to the Minister of Marine, at Paris. He transmitted it to the United States Department of State, at Washington, whence it was forwarded to the Mayor of Philadelphia, who handed it back to its author a day or two ago.—Philadelphia Press.

HOONOR OF 1860.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 20th devotes a long article to a retrospective and prospective view of the Pork Trade. The following table shows the number of hogs packed in the several States—namely last season:—

Table showing the number of hogs packed in the several States: Ohio 680,938; Indiana 404,416; Illinois 504,935; Kentucky 322,487; Missouri 190,260; Wisconsin 166,930; Tennessee 26,900. Total 2,350,816.

The Gazette anticipates a falling off in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, in consequence of the failure of the corn crop. In other States the corn crop is large.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.—An officer in the New York Assay office says that nine-tenths of the so-called gold ornaments, bracelets, pins, rings, and chains that are worn may be fairly estimated to contain on an average not over twenty per cent. of real gold. Large lots of gold ornaments, estimated by their owners at a value of sixteen dollars an ounce, not unfrequently return a twentieth, and seldom over a tenth of their supposed value. Most enormous frauds are perpetrated in gold watches. Scarcely one in a hundred of those for sale, and so commonly worn, is what it purports to be, or intrinsically worth ten per cent. above the cost of manufacture. In the sale of silverware the same deception is practiced.

GOLD IN CANADA.—The Quebec papers state that the French settlers in the auriferous district about the Chaudiere, in Lower Canada, have recently sold large quantities of gold to a jeweler residing in that city—not in parcels of dust, but in good solid nuggets, some of the value of \$50 and upward—slightly intermixed with quartz, but of remarkable purity as a whole. The Montreal Advertiser states that gold can be obtained in the Chaudiere region in sufficient abundance to give profitable employment to thousands of miners. It is as rich as some of the gold fields of California and Australia, and inferior to but few, while the abundance of water and water-power give to the miners great advantages.

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BALTIMORE LUCK HOSPITAL.

DR. JOHNSTON, THE FOUNDER of this celebrated Institution, in the world, for the cure of all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, is now in Baltimore, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases. He has a large number of cases on hand, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases. He has a large number of cases on hand, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases.

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FRANKLIN HALL RESTAURANT.

DR. BARKER'S RESTAURANT, Proprietors. This well-known and celebrated establishment, is now in Baltimore, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases. He has a large number of cases on hand, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases.

BOOTS AND SHOE STORE.—GEORGE B. LINDEN, Proprietor. This well-known and celebrated establishment, is now in Baltimore, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases. He has a large number of cases on hand, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases.

SPICES OF ALL kinds and best quality at lowest prices. W. H. HAYES & CO., Proprietors. This well-known and celebrated establishment, is now in Baltimore, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases. He has a large number of cases on hand, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases.

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W. L. CHAMBERS, D. O. GRIFFIN, E. C. CULBERTSON, NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. This well-known and celebrated establishment, is now in Baltimore, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases. He has a large number of cases on hand, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. This well-known and celebrated establishment, is now in Baltimore, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases. He has a large number of cases on hand, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases.

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PROCLAMATION! TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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FARMERS AND DEALERS ATTENTION.—Dr. J. H. HARRIS, Proprietor. This well-known and celebrated establishment, is now in Baltimore, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases. He has a large number of cases on hand, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases.

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MARRIAGE. Marriage, persons, or young men contemplating marriage, should be careful to get the best medicine, and to get it early. It is better to get it early, and to get it from a good doctor, than to get it late, and to get it from a bad doctor. It is better to get it early, and to get it from a good doctor, than to get it late, and to get it from a bad doctor.

YOUNG MEN. Young Men, especially, who have been the victims of the venereal disease, should be careful to get the best medicine, and to get it early. It is better to get it early, and to get it from a good doctor, than to get it late, and to get it from a bad doctor. It is better to get it early, and to get it from a good doctor, than to get it late, and to get it from a bad doctor.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS. This disease is the most frequently met with of all the diseases of the human system. It is a disease of the system, and is not a disease of the organs. It is a disease of the system, and is not a disease of the organs. It is a disease of the system, and is not a disease of the organs.

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Watches, Jewelry and Silver-ware.

W. E. WOULD respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have a large and well selected stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silver-ware, at our store, No. 222 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.

CHAIR AND CABINET MANUFACTORY.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have a large and well selected stock of Chairs, Cabinets, and other furniture, at our store, No. 222 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.

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DR. EISENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPHTHA FECTORAL. This well-known and celebrated establishment, is now in Baltimore, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases. He has a large number of cases on hand, and is prepared to receive all patients who are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases.

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