TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Valley Spirit will be published every Wednesday and furnished to subscribers at the following rates: $1 75 per annum, from which a reduction of 25 cents will be made if paid within the first six months. $2 will be charged if not paid till after the expiration of the year. All subscribers not living in this immediate section of the State, are expected to pay in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be charged $1.00 per square of Ten Lines for three insertions, or less, and 25 cents per square for subsequent insertions. Business men advertising by the Quarter, Half Year or Year, will be charged the following rates:

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
1 Square, (10 lines)	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
2 Squares,	5 00	8.00	12.00
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JOB PRINTING.

Connected with the establishment the proprietors have an extensive assortment of Job Printing Material, all of which are nearly new. They are prepared to execute every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing with expedition and at the lowest prices.

RIPPER & MENGEL.

VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 15. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1860. NUMBER 34.

No. VI

RECOLLECTIONS OF TRAVEL.

Cape May—Sea Voyage to New York—Churches—Crowd at the Academy of Music.

A feeling of awe pervaded my mind as I witnessed this grand exhibition of the power and majesty of God, who held these mighty waters in the hollow of his hand. Oh! how subduing, and yet soul-elevating, was the thought that he who created these wonders, keeps me by the same power in safety and security! I continued to strain my vision, that I might reach the utmost limits of each successive wave, when here and there spots as things of life appeared, rising and falling with the mountain wave, growing larger and larger, until ships appeared decked in their ocean regalia, riding along in simple grandeur. The sight was enrapturing. I counted as many as seventy sail in view at one time, rounding the cape, some bound for Europe, and others for the various commercial ports of our glorious union.

A view of the Atlantic Ocean and the Delaware Bay, from the Lantern of the Cape May light-house, which I was permitted to enjoy, is magnificently grand. Whilst occupying this elevated point, with so much of interest and grandeur before me, I felt myself to be but a speck amidst these wide spread evidences of God's creative power. Cape May light-house has a revolving light, to distinguish it from others on the coast; and is moved by a species of clock-work, giving it regularity of motion. These are important points to navigators.

This light-house is built upon a barren and desolate point of land. The keeper is often made to feel the loneliness of his home, as he hears the surging of the old ocean's mighty waves agitated by the fearful tempest that howls around him, and breaking with all their fury at the base of his cheerless habitation. A night of storms, such as he has often had to encounter is sufficient to cause the soul to sink within its earth-bound tenement. I found skeletons of large sea-birds scattered about, and upon inquiry learned that in times of storm, the frightened birds are attracted by the light, and in their flight dash against the light-house and perish. Although the light house stands about five hundred yards from the coast, the waves are driven even up to its base in heavy storms, making it truly an uncertain dwelling place.

The sea-beach, when the tide is out, furnishes a most delightful drive. It is entirely sand, perfectly level, and so compact as to resist the impression of the horses feet or carriage wheels. In the evening hundreds are found enjoying it. The bay shore, where are found quantities of the cape diamond, is a place of general resort. Some of these stones are fine imitations of the diamond. A lapidary opens out during the season, who is constantly employed in polishing and putting them into shape. The beach abounds with every conceiveable variety of stone, formed and fashioned by nature's lapidary.—The continual action of the waves as they roll them over a pebbly bed, give them both beauty of form and finish. I began to select, but could not find a stopping point, until my pocket was filled, making it burdensome. Yet I was not done. I wanted more. A visit to the Albinos (Negroes) was of much interest to me. The mother is a mulatto. Two of the children are quite black, with all the peculiarities of negro blood. Three others are quite white, with red eyes and white wooly hair, with prominent negro features. They are regarded as among the curiosities of the Cape.

The amusements are various, suited to all tastes, and such as are usually found at extensive watering places.—Distinction [illegible] and fashion reigns in its greatest extremes. There is much about Cape May pleasant and interesting to the visitor, all of which, however, costs much to enjoy. A [illegible] to the boot black, making it necessary to have a well filled purse, in order to meet the demands. You must make up your mind to stand the shave.—The modest and retiring man, as a general thing, pays for the brazen-faced pocketless guest.

There are seven churches upon the Island, or Cape May City, as it is called. It is incorporated, and enjoys the advantage of a city police. In the churches service is statedly held, and most generally by visiting clergymen.

I left Cape May with some regret, having found much to entertain and interest me, and took passage in the steamship Delaware, for New York, making the outside passage by sea.—The Ship was crowded with passengers among whom were a large number of ladies. We shipped from the bay side of the Cape. No landing can be made on the Atlantic side, on account of the immense line of breakers, stretching along that side. Surf boats are the only kind of craft that can pass these dangerous breakers. They are always kept in readiness for the safety of the bathers.

After rounding the Cape, the ship was brought directly under the influence of the swell of the ocean. From the undulating motion of the ship, caused by the roughness of the sea, very many showed signs of nausea of the stomach, the consequence of which was, entire loss of the supper, which had been but a short time previously enjoyed. It was quite a scene to see numbers of males and females clinging to the quarter railing, disgorging into old ocean choice dishes of baked beans and bacon. A general rush was made for state rooms. The cry was heard in every quarter, "O! where is my room?"

It was not long before the decks of the noble ship were deserted. As for myself, qualms, not of conscience, caused me to seek the comforts of a state-room also. This was secured only through the kindness of the clerk, who gave me his own berth. Through the motion of the ship my feet were sometimes uppermost and sometimes my head. The state in which this kept me, they only can tell who have experienced it. Through the dullness of a wakeful night, I had occasional glimpses of the moon, as it rolled onward in its glorious course. The effect of moonlight at sea, as its pale rays fall upon the high-crested waves with their foaming spray, is truly remarkable. It produces a melancholy feeling, a feeling of loneliness and desertion, somewhat painful and yet devotional.

I omitted to state in place, that we had a most gorgeous sunset. As the great orb of day dipped beneath the ocean wave, overhanging clouds of every conceivable shape and form, were not only tinged most beautifully, but were splendidly illuminated. With the dawn of the morning I arose to enjoy as magnificent a sun-rise view as the eye was ever permitted to behold. The sun rose out of his watery chamber, tinging with his first appearance, the horizon as with burnished gold.—As he rose his rays were scattered upon the ocean, giving it the appearance of liquid fire. Such a scene to be enjoyed must be witnessed. I have not the power of language to describe it. It was grand even beyond conception.

After feasting upon this glorious sun-rise scene, the word *land* called my attention to our approach to New York. The dim outlines of Long Island began to appear; then Sandy Hook, when we approached the narrows, which lie between Long Island on the east, and Staten Island on the west. This point, the narrows, is estimated to be nineteen hundred yards wide, and is well defended by immense fortifications. The frowning batteries of Forts Hamilton and Lafayette on Long Island shore, and of Forts Tompkins and Richmond on the Staten Island shore, about nine miles from the city of New York, are means of defence of no ordinary magnitude, and would seem to bid defiance to foreign intruders. The extent and magnitude of these fortifications show that our government has duly appreciated the importance of the harbor they are designed to protect. After passing the narrows and approaching nearer the city, a panoramic view opens up before you, in point of splendor and magnificence, such as I have never seen equalled. To present even the remotest idea of its grandeur would require a talent for description equal as is rarely [illegible] coloring the artist can give it.

Staten Island, a most lovely spot, forming a part of the environs of New York, has a large number of very fine residences. Indeed, there is a continued succession of magnificent cottages and other splendid buildings even up to the city. Many of them occupy elevated and commanding positions. As you approach the harbor or bay, the city, in all its magnificence, its domes and its towering spires, its extended dimensions, its splendid rivers, its small islands with mounted batteries, its countless sail, from the largest class ship to the smallest craft, with their full spread canvass, presents a scene that beggars description. As you near the city, and pass the junction of the Hudson with the East river, you come in full view of the battery, with its forts and public walks, filled with animate life, as they glide through its magnificent foliage, or stand to admire the nearing ships. The beauty of the scene is much heightened by the moving craft among the forest of masts which line the city on either side, giving evidence of perfect life upon the water.

The Bay of New York is said to be one of the finest in the world, and by many travelers, thought superior to the celebrated Bay of Naples. I scarcely knew how to withdraw myself from this enchanting scene. I had a partial view of Jersey City during the sail up the Bay to New York, as also of Brooklyn City, which I will notice hereafter.

The Quarantine Hospital is situated on Staten Island, and from this point you have a commanding view of New York, Brooklyn, Bedloe's Island, and Ellisis islands, with Jersey City and the Bay generally.

Trinity Church is an ancient but splendid church. Its spire is the most elevated in the city, and from it you have a grand and extensive view of New York and its surroundings. Access can always be had, on the payment of a small fee to the porter, who is constantly in attendance. The cost of this church is estimated at four hundred thousand dollars.

Grace Church, the shape of which is cruciform, built according to the gothic order, with its lofty tower terminating in a cross, is an extensive and magnificent building. Its interior is exceedingly beautiful. Its rows of pillars, its carved work, its stained glass windows, produce together an imposing effect. It is regarded as among the handsomest buildings in the city. Its cost was one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

The Academy of Music or the Italian Opera House, is built upon an extensive scale. Its length is two hundred and forty feet, its width one hundred and twenty feet. The exterior of this building presents nothing very beautiful in point of architectural finish; but the interior is truly grand. Its sculpture, its finely embellished galleries, its painting and architecture are such as to command universal admiration. Its gas arrangements produce great effect. I thought its finish exquisitely beautiful.

I visited this building under favorable circumstances. A grand entertainment was given in it, in aid of the poor and suffering of the city. Tickets were sold to all who would purchase, with the expectation that the building would be filled to its utmost capacity. I went that I might see the world in miniature. My wish was gratified. A dense mass filled the galleries, lobbies and platforms, numbering by estimate seven thousand souls. This mass was composed of all grades of society, from the common street abandon, to the finest fifth avenue lady, and from the hackman to the millionaire, all mingled in the general promenade. The costume worn by all vieing in point of richness, splendor and heightened in no small degree by the full military dress of our army and naval officers, gave great brilliancy and effect to the assembled crowd. I felt myself amply compensated for the expenditure of two dollars for a ticket. It is seldom indeed that the eye is permitted to look upon such a pleasure seeking crowd. Here was faithfully represented a world in miniature. Extravagance and folly in its most costly forms stood out boldly. Dresses worth hundreds of dollars served but for the entertainment of an evening. Money [illegible]

ALBION.

JUDGE BLACK'S PAMPHLET.

Preface to the Third Edition of Judge Black's "Observations" on Senator Douglas' Views on Popular Sovereignty:

The republication of the following articles, has not been assented to from any desire to prolong the discussion with those who entertain different opinions. But it is believed that they may contribute in some slight degree to the adjustment of a subject which cannot remain unadjusted without serious danger to the public institutions of the country. At all events, it is right that those citizens who believe in the doctrines here expressed, should be heard to the full extent of the general willingness to hear.

The matters here discussed connect themselves more or less closely with questions that, for years past, have been written and spoken upon so constantly, and so bitterly, between the South and a certain portion of the North, that we see it at length absorbing the universal attention of the people. It has engendered between the two sections a hatred so intense and so rancorous, that many politicians who count themselves sagacious, look foward—some with exulting hope, and others with dread and terror—to the election of a President whose popularity shall be derived wholly from the fact that he has no respect for the opinions, and no regard for the asserted rights of fifteen States. It must either stop altogether, or else grow worse from day to day; for in such a contest, where men abuse each other at the safe distance of a thousand miles, it is vain to look for moderation of tone or decency of language. Hatred will be paid back with hatred. If the heart of one party festers with spite, that of the other will continue to swell with indignation, until harmony becomes impossible. Such feelings must necessarily produce violence, bloodshed, and rapine.

"Hates any man the thing he would not kill?"

"No: some have already found in assassination and robbery the natural outlet for a pasion which they shared in common with thousands of their political associates; and when another individual adjudged the slaveholders to be worthy of death, and published a book to urge the immediate execution of his sentence, he reasoned logically enough from premises which had been furnished in abundance by the pulpit, the press, and the rostrum of his party. When you put the wolf's head on the shoulders of one class, you have no right to blame another for killing them.

Already has this unnatural hostility become so strong, that the feelings with which men generally regard the foreign enemies of their country are tame and quite in comparison. The war of 1812 was provoked by twenty years' of insult to the American flag, by the long continued spoliation of American property on the high seas, and by the enslavement of more than six thousand American citizens. In some places the war itself was conducted by the enemy with such a ferocious disregard of humanity, that Englishmen themselves have been ashamed of it ever since. Yet at no period of that contest was there half as much denunciation of England as there is now of the South. It is very certain that the ministers of religion, the public men and dominant political parties of New England, spoke of Great Britain, then, with a forbearance and charity which are in very remarkable contrast with the unceasing maledictions which they are now pouring out on their own countrymen.

This passionate malice perverts the entire character of persons otherwise disposed to be orderly, dutiful, and loyal, if not patriotic. It "turns their milk of human kindness into gall," and so blunts their moral perceptions, that in the plainest cases they do not perceive the difference between wright and wrong." Men and women, who are by nature far from being incapable of virtuous emotions, and who have been brought up with all the lights of Christianity blazing around them, have learned to thirst for the blood of their fellow beings, and to admire those who wantonly shed it. The intellect, as well as the heart, withers under the curse of this bigoted feeling. When a man, even of good capacity, becomes saturated with it he drivels like an idiot. If this truth were perceptible only in a few sporadic cases of itinerant lecturers or wild politicians, it might be less lamentable. But it has spread like an epidemic, and large communities, with schools and churches among them, have become its victims. If any one doubts this, a little reflection upon well-known facts of very recent occurrence will convince him. John Brown, a coarse-grained ruffian, whose name had years before been infamous for his many treacherous murders, who was a self confessed thief, and "a man tedt-spotted traitor," organized in Canada a plan for the overthrow of the American Government, and the plunder of its property. With a supply of arms, large enough to furnish a formidable force, and hoping for men [illegible] to wield them, he had his confederates [illegible] village in Virginia [illegible] the character of the abandoned and [illegible] penitent wretch, eloquent eulogies have been pronounced, and funeral sermons preached, full of extravagant praise. The name of Washington is mentioned in some of them only to show how contemptible Washington was when compared with John Brown, while others blasphemously assert that Christ alone was his equal. This is accompanied with such abuse of those who stopped his bloody career, as to leave no doubt whatever that, in the opinion of his abolition friends, he was not only a good man, but so very good that the people of Virginia were morally bound to stand still and let him butcher them and there families, without resistance and without punishment. What influence but that of the most degrading superstition could bring the faculties of any reasoning creature down so slow as this? But it was not of these extreme fanatics that I meant to speak. It seems that nearly the whole people of Massachusetts are filled with *admiration* for what they regard as "*the rare heriosm*" of Brown's character. No such wholesale charge should be made against the intelligence and morality of any civilized people on the globe, without the most unanswerable proof. It is not the enemies of Massachusetts who make it in this case; it comes from her own Senator, who is a man of veracity and a faithful representative of his constituents. He has publicly, over his own name, in the newspapers of the country, declared it to be his conviction that, though the people of Massachusetts "deplore and condemn" his act, "*they are nearly unanimous in their sympathy for the fate of Brown, and in the admiration of his personal qualities.*" That fanaticism must be, indeed, far gone which can make the whole population of an American State sympathise with a cold-blooded assassin, and admire the personal qualities of a thief. The frightful delusion which two hundred years ago sacrificed the lives of innocent people for witchcraft by the score, begins to look respectable. The fierce hatred of Quakers and Baptists which publicly lashed the naked backs of womens and strangled them to death for preaching the Gospel, may find some apology in the barbarism of the age; but what can be said for the dwarfing prejudice which in the middle of the nineteenth century, confounds all distinction between a felon and a hero?

Such is the nature of the conflict. If it be truly *irrepressible*, how long will our Government be able to abide the rough handling which it will be sure to get? If our fathers had foreseen the fatal degeneracy of their sons, they would scarcely have thought it worth while to organize a political system depending for success upon the good will and mutual respect which then prevailed among all the members of the confederacy. The States are not held together by physical force; it is the kindlier law of attraction which thus far has made us one great nation. Brute strength is not sufficient for the purpose; and if it were, the exercise of it would result in calamities far greater than any which could follow from a peaceful dissolution.

I know that there are quarters where the expression of a doubt concerning the perpetuity of the Union is always answered with sneers—sometimes with insult.—By some it is regarded as causeless timidity; by others it is considered a mere partisan trick. But it should not be forgotten that our ablest and our boldest men have acted under the influence of this opinion. The great heart of Washington himself, in times far less portentous than these, was often oppressed with it; and Jefferson declared that the first agitation of the slavery question in Congress had waked him like a fire-bell in the night, and filled him with apprehensions for the country. A Roman citizen, accused of holding mistaken opinions, thought it a sufficient apology that he had erred with Cato. My error, if it be one, is shared with hundreds of American statesmen, each one of whom is a wiser and a better man than Cato ever was.

The danger can be averted in one way only; and that is by ascertaining and settling the legal rights of the respective parties. We cannot convince the ultra bigots. "Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone." When a man's heart becomes thoroughly saturated with this sort of hatred, it is quite impossible that he should be changed so as to make him "bring forth the peaceful fruits of righteousness."

"For faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last."

But the great body of the American people are eminently law-abiding and conservative. They know very well that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by opposing the laws. An overwhelming majority, North as well as South will yield their private judgment to that public wisdom which the Constitution embodies; and in no part of the country will they in their present temper [illegible] to anything else. The political influence which fanatics have exerted over a portion of them will dissolve [illegible] meant well for his country.

It is worth a little more time to state the principal points which have been lost and won in the discussion of the slavery question during the last few years.

1. Slavery within the limits of a State cannot be legally interfered with by any power but that of the State itself. The contrary of this has never been seriously asserted by any respectable body of men; and the representatives of the Republican party have solemnly denied that they entertain such a doctrine. This positive disclaimer was needed, however, and came in good time; for the formation of a party which lives on agitation concerning slavery in the States is hard to account for if its founders believe they have nothing to do with it.

2. Congress has no power to abolish or interdict slavery in a federal territory. If authority can settle anything, there will be no further controversy on this point. Congress itself has solemnly asserted it on the statute-book; the Executive has added its deliberate approval; the Supreme Court has declared it to be incontestably true; and the American people, after hearing a long and earnest discussion of it, to the almost total exclusion of other topics, gave their verdict in its favor at the presidential election of 1856. Those who still think it ought to have been decided differently can hardly contend for their private views in the face of the public judgment, without being conscious of a mischievous purpose; since they must know that a decision so made and so sanctioned can never be reversed.

3. The people of *all* the Territories have a right, "acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States." This is the language of the Cincinnati platform. It was thoroughly examined and fully approved by the people in the canvass of 1856. If that were all, the answer might be that the popular decision may be reversed on another vote. But the justice, fairness, and truth of the proposition is so clear that it has commanded the unqualified assent of the opposition themselves. Every Republican member of the last Congress in both houses voted in some form or other for the admission of Kansas, with or without slavery, as a majority of her people might determine.

4. Congress having no power to interfere with slavery in the Territories, cannot bestow it on a Territorial Legislature. This is not controverted by the opposition. It seems strange that it should have been denied anywhere. But the authority of the Supreme Court and a little further reflection will soon dispel whatever doubts may yet be lingering in the minds of a few.

5. The Territorial governments are not sovereign, but public corporations, having no powers except what are given by the organic acts which create them, and therefore they have, and can have, no authority to divest the right of property in slaves or anything else. This has never been denied by any public man of great reputation, unless the Harper article of Mr. Douglas be a denial. But he has not directly contradicted it in any of the replies he made to the "Observations." On the contrary, he has several times in the course of this controversy, and often elsewhere, admitted that a Territorial government is not sovereign. We may therefore fairly conclude that sovereignty in the Territories is an obsolete idea.

Assuming these legal propositions to be true, and assuming also that the Republican party intend to redeem the pledge which their representatives in Congress have given not to violate the Constitution or laws of the General Government, they must soon begin to see that there is nothing left upon which they can raise a quarrel with their brethren. They would not abolish slavery in the States, and they cannot, directly or indirectly, reach it in the Territories by means of any legislation to which they can constitutionally resort. They must leave it in the latter case to be determined by the people of the Territories when they form a State constitution, or afterwards by their legislature, upon such terms and conditions as the constitution may impose. The Federal Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court, is higher authority than any anti-slavery convention. Besides that, it furnishes a better rule and a safer one for the adjustment of the subject. It does not put property in the Territories at the mercy of a party majority in the States; nor does it allow one portion of the settlers in a Territory to exercise the unlimited power of robbing the rest. It secures the legal rights of all concerned, and yet leaves the destinies of every new State in the hands of its own people, to be shaped according to their will, legally expressed, under such restraints only as are imposed on every government which is not meant to be a despotism. We are not yet compelled to dismiss all belief that the opposition will in the fulness of time acknowledge the superior wisdom, sagacity, and justice of the Democratic party on this as on other subjects. Whenever that shall be the case, the exciting hope of the [illegible] will revive, and the gratifying prospects of the country will open again to brightly [illegible] drunk on the beach every day.

A MESSAGE FROM HOME.

BY MRS. A. M. BAILEY.

I have had a gentle message
From my home above,
And it fills my heart with gladness,
Peace, and hope, and love.
Years ago a little blossom,
Fragile, pure and bright,
Exhaled its young life in perfume,
In the morning light,—

Half my breaking spirit bearing
In its flight away,
Half my loving thoughts still sharing
With these bonds of clay.
So that often, when in dreaming,
With my child I roam,
Hardly seem I with the living,
But with her at home.

And in fond, mysterious union,
Meet we spirit-free
Though on earth my footsteps linger,
Walks in glory she;
Oft I seem to see the ladder
Prophets saw of old,
And with her arms swiftly passing
O'er its rounds of gold.

Late an angel, clad in beauty,
Met me by her grave,
Whispered such pure thoughts of duty,
Such sweet comfort gave,
That I fain would tell the story,
Lest the tide of bliss
Burst the bounds my heart can give it,
In its earthliness:

'Twas a little white rose blooming
Her still couch above,
One, but one yet every petal
Breathed a tale of love;
Each a seperate guest from heaven,
Bound in such sweet zone,
I knew her cherub-spirit waited
To commune with mine

I knew by all a mother's fondness,
By all an angel's love,
My Father sent this gentle message
To guide my steps above!
And tearful, yet with more of joy,
Received the symbol blest,—
The pure white roses that blossomed o'er

THE DYING MOTHER TO HER DAUGHTER.

Bend closer, love, and do not weep
So bitterly for me,
But listen to my words, whilst I
Have power to speak to thee;
The dew of death is on my brow,
Life's pulse is quickly ebbing now.

And thou wilt soon be left alone,
Without a mother's care,
In the wide world, which may appear
To thee all bright and fair;
For little does my Emma know
Its sins, its trials, and its wo

Pleasure, with all its pomp and show,
May for a while delight,
But never let its vot'ries lure
They heart from what is right;
Let virtue be thy constant guide;
A spotless name my Emma's pride.

Remember, there is One above
Who knows thy every care,
Oh! may He grant the fortitude
Thy ev'ry ill to bear;
He will thy friend and guardian be;
And that sweet thought should comfort me

Oh! never, never, love forget
Thy dying mother's prayer;
Lift up thy heart to Heaven, my child,
And pray to meet me there,
How much I love thee none can tell:
But we must part—farewell!—farewell!

THE MAD ENGINEER.

A thrilling Narrative of Life on the Mississippi.

Night on the Father of Waters! Night with the sable veil lowering over the mourning city of New Orleans!

The shrill roar of the escaping steam told all who heard it that the steamer 'Western Belle' had cast off her shore fasts and was now, like an unchained bird, poising herself on the wing, ready to start on her flight up the mighty Mississippi.

I was not a moment too soon, for, ere I had reached the promenade deck, the gangway plank was drawn in. 'Good bye' was said to those gathered on the wharf—handkerchiefs fluttered in the breeze, waving an adieu, and we were off.

It was when the cholera was raging so fearfully in the south-west, almost depopulating whole cities in a single day, and carrying death and desolation into nearly every family.

The panic was at its height in New Orleans. Business of all kinds appeared to be utterly prostrated before the restless march of the dread destroyer. All, or nearly all, who had friends or pecuniary ability, were intent on placing themselves or families at a safe distance from the deadly visitant.

As a natural consequence, every boat or other conveyance which had not ceased running, was crowded with the flying and fear-stricken citizens.

The 'Western Belle' formed no exception to the general rule, and on this occasion, as she swung off into the stream, an observer could have readily seen that she was crowded to her utmost capacity. Ere we had reached the channel, I observed the captain hurrying past me, muttering to himself apparently in great agitation. 'Had I only known before we cast off—yet something must be done, that is evident—but what?' 'Give me the charge!'

Captain Reynolds raised his eyes at the sound of the clear and sonorous but somewhat imperative voice that uttered the words, and beheld a tall, dark featured and strikingly handsome man, who had hardly approached from the opposite direction, and who, instantly seizing his hand, exclaimed: 'Captain, the engineer has left his post—gone upward—dead—the cholera!' [illegible]

[illegible]

'I am Lieutenant George Holton, of the U. S. Army, but formerly chief engineer of the 'Prairie Bird,' at your service!' said the stranger, in a hurried manner, mentioning a well known boat, noted in years gone by for her great speed and superior accommodations.

'And your object is to offer your services to me as an engineer for the up trip?' said Captain Reynolds, inquiringly. 'As you have intuitively perceived, it is.' 'Sir, lieutenant, I thank you—doubly thank you—and will avail myself of your kind offer; accepting it in the same generous spirit with which it is made, and without further ceremony!' said the captain, as he warmly pressed the hand of the other.—'Knowing that the firemen were all green hands, I was hastening to charge and manage, as best I might, the engineer's department—but now I shall feel at ease.'

'Then let me at once enter upon my duties. There is no time to lose,' said the Lieutenant, and there was a strange gleam in his restless eyes, and a nervous peculiarity in his gesture.

It was unnoticed by the captain—or if he noted, evidently, considered the idiosyncracies of an ardent temperament—as he replied, with satisfaction expressed in his voice: 'True, true! I fear you will find matters in a somewhat confused state, but you can send forward for me at any moment.'

They passed beyond my hearing, and I leisurely ascended to the hurricane deck to enjoy a siesta and cigar for an hour, after which I sought out my state room—found, entered, closed the door—and was on the point of congratulating myself on having been able to secure it, when my attention was arrested by the earnest intonation of a voice of peculiar beauty—one that could never be afterward forgotten, though heard 'mid the wild beauty and grandeur of an ocean's storm—the roar and carnage of battle, or the discordant murmurs of an assembled universe! Spell-bound, I listened.

'Oh, sir, whatever you are, for the love of heaven, assist me to get out of this room—and at once! Our safety—aye the lives of every one on board is pending on—I shudder to think—perhaps the issue of a few moments!'

There was an indescribable earnestness in the utterance of the words that thrilled me to the soul. To think was to act, and knowing by the sound that a thin board partition separated me from the fair pleader—for that she was fair I would have staked my existence—I immediately drew my heavy 'bowie,' and first assuring her of a speedy delivery, commenced cutting away at the top of one of the boards.

In two minutes it was loose—in four I took it out and stepped through the opening.

What a picture was revealed!

Seated on a low stool, with her auburn ringlest floating over her shoulders of alabaster whiteness,

'In all the wilderness of disheveled charms,'

was a gloriously beautiful maiden of seemingly not over seventeen summers, and eyes as bright as jewels of a regal diadem.

Her hands were tied behind, and in her struggles to free herself, the delicate flesh was cruelly lacerated.

One stroke of my knife, and the cords were severed in an instant, and observing the increasing pallor of her features, quicker than it takes me to tell it, I had caught her in my arms, and borne her through the entrance which my good blade had effected. To dash open the window, and to lave her feverish brow with water, was but the work of a moment.

She soon revived, and to my eager questioning as to the cause of her painful situation, replied that all her family had fallen victims to the cholera, with the exception of her eldest brother, who had recovered from the disease only to exhibit symptoms of that dark anomaly of the human mind—insanity. That she had used her utmost influence with her brother, to get him to visit the north, hoping that the change of climate and travel would completely restore him to his former strong mind and health. That an hour before, he had come to her room with a stout cord in his hand, and said in a playful manner that he must tie her up. Apprehending no evil, she had not objected to what she supposed one of his vagaries, but when he drew a revolver, and told her that the first words she uttered would be her last! *then* she became alarmed, and begged to be released. With a strange calmness and voice which brooked no reply, he commanded her to silence; and stating that he was an emissary of Satan, duly commissioned to drive the steamer to hell,* locked the door and departed.

She paused, and a faint smile shone through her tears, like the sunshine in a midsummer rain.

A light dawned upon my mind! The engineer was, then, the brother of this angelic picture of loveliness, and he—I shuddered as I remembered the increasing speed of the boat and the heavy roar of the exhausting pipe—was a *madman!*

No time was to be lost. Hastily telling her the little I knew of the lieutenant's movements, I escorted her to the grand saloon, and promising to return the moment I found her brother, I went in search of the captain.

Hardly had I reached the staircase, when my attention was arrested by a wild yell of apparent exultation, which rose high and shrill above all other sounds, chilling in its demoniac intonation, and seemed the dread harbinger of coming doom!

I involuntarily raised my hands to my ears, as did others, to shut out the terrible sound.

'In God's name, what was that?' exclaimed an elderly gentleman by my side, [illegible]

'The Mad Engineer! Our lives are in fearful peril! Follow, if you would know more!'

A moment after, and we were at the scene of excitement, and beheld a sight to chill the blood in the stoutest heart

With coat off—eyes flashing menace—revolver in hand, commanding the range of the entrance; and the 'register' showing an amount of steam far beyond the rated capacity of the boiler—the engineer was *seated upon the safety-valve to keep it down!* and giving occasional utterance to a wild yell, as his weapon threatened with death the horror stricken crowd without

No questions were asked—none were needed—it was evident that the engineer had driven the firemen from their station soon after taking his new position—had transferred several barrels of oil and rosin to the fire under the boilers, and the sharp, shrill roar from the escape-pipes, as well as the quivering of the steamer from truck to keelson, as she leaped through the water with the impetuosity of a mad racer, told each and all the fearful nature of the peril which was momentarily increasing.

'We shall be blown to eternity! Shoot the wild beast down! Our lives are in the balance!' The words were ominously echoed by the sharp click of a revolver.

'Stay! Hold! On your life fire not!' And the voice rang like a clarion, yet with all the sweet music of an æolian harp as the crowd parted right and left, and the maiden of my story—the *sister*, magnificent even in her pallid beauty, rushed to the entrance. 'George, my brother!'—'Virginia! You here?' The fire in the eyes of the madman burned with less flame than before, and hand and weapon fell to his side. His fierceness was gone in a moment, when her bright orbs gazed searchingly upon him. Breathlessly we awaited the issue. 'Give me the pistol!' It was done. 'Now come with me!' 'But the commission from Satan?' 'Has been fulfilled!' With her eyes calmly reading his, she took his arm and led him quietly away to his state-room. Captain Reynolds immediately ordered the dampening of the furnace fires, and by thus reducing steam we were soon comparatively safe. I have but little more to add. We reached St Louis in due time, and without any return of Lieutenant Holton's malady, and, as may be supposed, it needed but little urging for me to accompany them to the house of their uncle—a wealthy retired merchant of that city—who gave us a princely welcome, worthy of his generous bachelor heart. Under the careful treatment of several of the most skillful physicians in the city, the Lieutenant was soon entirely recovered. And I? Need I add that my friendship for the beautiful Virginia had ripened into something warmer? Into *love!—Empire City.*

CLOSED FOR REPAIRS.

A good one is told of old Judge L——. His Honor kept a demijohn of good old Jamaica in his private office, for his own comfort and the entertainment of his particular friends. The Judge had noticed for some time that on Monday morning his Jamaica was considerable lighter than he left it on Saturday night. Another fact had gradually established itself in his mind. His son Sam was missing from the paternal pew in church on Sundays. One Sunday afternoon Sam came in and went up stairs rather heavily, when the Judge hailed him:

"Sam, where have you been?"

"To church, sir," was the prompt reply

"What church, Sam?"

"Second Methodist, sir."

"Had a good sermon, Sam?"

"Very powerful, sir; it quite staggered me, sir."

"Ah! I see," said the Judge," "quite powerful, eh, Sam?"

The next Sunday the son came home rather earlier than usual, and apparently not so much "under the weather." His father hailed him with:

"Well, Sam, been to the 'Second Methodist' again to-day?"

"Yes, sir."

"Good sermon, my boy?"

"Fact was, father, that I couldn't get in; church shut up and a ticket on the door."

"Sorry, Sam, keep going—you may get good by it yet."

Sam says on going to the office for his usual *spirits*-ual refreshment, he found the "John" empty, and bearing the following: *"There will be no service here to-day, this church being closed for repairs."*

A fashionable doctor lately informed his friends in a large company that he had been passing eight days in the country. 'Yes,' said one of the party, 'it has been announced in one of the journals.' 'Ah,' said the doctor stretching out his neck very important, 'pray in what terms?' 'Why, as well as I can remember, it is nearly the following. There were last week seventy-seven interments less than the week before!'

An Irishman, going to be hanged, begged that the rope might be tied under his arms instead of round his throat, 'for,' said Pat 'I am so remarkably ticklish in the throat, that if tied there I'll certainly kill myself with laughter.'

'Boy, did you let off that gun?' exclaimed an enraged schoolmaster.

'Yes, master.'

'Well what do you think I'll do to you?'

'Why, let me off, too."

A Western editor says: 'Wood, chips, cobs, coal, corn cobs, feathers, [illegible]

THE MAN.

BY W. H. CARPENTER

The weeds o'ercrow the garden,
The weeds usurped the field,
For nothing but weeds and briars
The idle land will yield.
When a burly man upstepping,
A man, I say, a man,
Cried aloud, "I will amend this,
If a son of Adam can."
To say it was to do it,
When he had vowed his vow,
So full of hearty action,
Himself he grasp'd the plow.

The neighbors flocked around him,
And gazed with purblind eyes,
Or lifted up their timid hands
In marvelous surprise
Many there were who mocked him,
And few there were who then
Went home with hearts uplifted,
Wiser and better men.
But the man wrought on undaunted,
Nor stint nor stay he knew,
Till where the wild weeds flourished,
Fair grains and grasses grew.

The stubborn glebe he tilleth,
With an iron resolute will,
And the blossoms of the spring time,
The air with perfume fill
The autumn brought the fruitage,
The corn, oil, and the wine,
And the man, he said, yet humbly,
"Lo! these good deeds are mine,
Though I have read but little,
Sure I have wrought the more,
And have made two blades of grass grow
Where one blade grew before."

By brave words and stout labor,
His high success he taught,
And though his phrase was homely,
'Twas manhood spake and wrought,
And when his work was ended,
He laid calmly down to rest,
Full of years and reverent meekness
With the sunshine on his breast
And when flowers bloomed above him,
And time some years had won,
Men began to know and love him,
Through the good deeds he had done.

'TIS SWEET TO BE REMEMBERED.

Oh! 'tis sweet to be remembered
In the merry days of youth,
While the world seems full of brightness,
And the heart retains its truth,
When our hopes are like the morning beams
That flash along the sea,
And every dream we know of life
Is one of purity!
'Tis sweet to be remembered
As the spring remembers earth—
Spreading roses in our pathway
Filling all our hearts with mirth.

Oh! 'tis sweet to be remembered
In the summer time of life,
Ere we reach the burning summit
With our weight of wo and strife,
To look backward through the shadows
Where our journey first begun,
And the golden flowers of mem'ry
Turn their faces to the sun;—
'Tis sweet to be remembered
As the breeze remembers day,
Floating upward from the valley,
O'er the pilgrim's weary way.

Oh! 'tis sweet to be remembered
When our life has lost its bloom,
And every morning sun we meet
May leave us at the tomb;
When our youth is half forgotten,
And we gaze, with yearnings fond
From a world where all are dying,
To the deathless world beyond,—
'Tis sweet to be remembered
As the stars remember night,
Shining downward through the darkness,
With a pure and holy light.

LIFE UPON THE RAILRAOD.

There is an old saying that the friendship of a dog is better than his ill-will, and for many years, in my capacity as a railroad conductor, I have found the above to be true to a letter—but mind, I am not saying that I have no enemies. I undoubtedly have a few, and I don't think there is a man that lives but has more or less. A little kindness now and then to the many needy ones a conductor will find almost every trip over his road will not be lost, and he will, in many cases, find from his 'bread cast upon the waters' a return four-fold. Yet he must use a great deal of judgment in bestownig his charity upon even those he thinks entirely worthy of such bestowal. I will, in connection, relate a little incident by which a little kindness saved my life, and the lives of all the passengers on board my train.

The Western Division of our road runs through a very mountainous part of Virginia, and the stations were few and far between. About three miles from one of these stations, the road runs through a deep gorge of the blue Ridge, and near the centre is a small valley, and there, hemmed in by the everlasting hills, stood a small one and a half story cabin. The few acres that surrounded it were well cultivated as a garden, and upon the fruits therof lived a widow and her three children, by the name of Graff. They were, indeed, untutored in the cold charities of an outside world. I doubt much if they ever saw the sun shine beyond their own native hills. In the summer time the children brought berries to the nearest station to sell, and with the money they earned they bought a few of the necessities of the outside refinement.

The oldest of these children I should judge to be about twelve years and the youngest about seven. They were all girls and looked nice and clean, and the healthful appearance and natural delicacy gave them a ready welcome. They appeared as if they had been brought up to fear God, and love their humble home and mother. I had often stopped my train and let them get off at their home having found them at the station some three miles from home, after disposing of their berries.

I had children at home, and I knew their little feet would be tired in walking three miles, and therefore felt that it would be the same with these fatherless little ones. They seemed so pleased to ride, and [illegible] frequently offered me files, [illegible] baskets of fruit for my kindness, yet I never accepted any without paying their full value.

Now, if you remember the winter of '54 was very cold in that part of the State, and the snow was nearly three feet deep upon the mountains

On the night of the 26th of December that year, it turned around warm and the rain fell in torrents A terrible storm swept the mountain tops, and almost filled the valleys with water. Upon that night my train was winding its way, at its usual speed, around the hills and through the valleys, and as the road bed was all solid rock, I had no fear of the banks giving out The night was intensely dark, and the wind moaned piteously through the deep gorges of the mountains Some of my passengers were trying to sleep, others were talking in a low voice, to relieve the monotony of the scene. Mothers had their children upon their knees, as if to shield them from some unknown danger without.

It was near midnight, when a sharp whistle from the engine brought me to my feet. I knew there was danger by that whistle, and sprang to the brakes at once, but the breakesmen were all at their posts, and soon brought the train to a stop I seized my lantern and found my way forward as soon as possible, when what a sight met my gaze! A bright fire of pine logs illuminated the track for some distance, and not over forty rods ahead of our train a horrible gulf had opened its maw to receive us!

The snow together with the rain, had torn the whole side of the mountain out, and eternity itself seemed spread out before us. The widow Graff and her children had found it out, and had brought light brush from their home below and built large fires to warn us, of our danger. They had been there more than two hours watching beside that beacon of safety—As I went up where that old lady and children stood drenched through by the rain and sleet, she grasped me by the arm and cried—

'Thank God! Mr Sherbourn, we stopped you in time. I would have lost my life before one hair of your head should have been hurt. Oh, I prayed to Heaven that we might stop the train, and my God, I thank Thee!'

The children were crying for joy. I confess, I don't often pray, but I did then and there. I kneeled down by the side of that good old woman, and offered up thanks to an All Wise Being for our safe deliverance from a most terrible death, and called down blessings without number upon that good old woman and her children. Near by stood the engineer, firemen and brakesmen, the tears streaming down their bronzed cheeks.

I immediately prevailed upon Mrs Graff and the children to go back into the cars out of the storm and cold. After reaching the cars I related our hair-breadth escape, and to whom we were indebted for our lives, and begged the men passengers to go forward and see for themselves—They needed no further urging, and a great many ladies went also, regardless of the storm. They soon returned, and their pale faces gave full evidence of the frightful death we had escaped. The ladies and gentlemen vied with each other in their thanks and heartfelt gratitude towards Mrs. Graff and her children, and assured her that they would never, never forget her, and before the widow left the train she was presented with a purse of four hundred and sixty dollars, the voluntary offering of a whole train of grateful passengers. She refused the proffered gift for some time, and said she had only done her duty, and the knowledge of having done so was all the reward she asked. However, she finally accepted the money, and said it should go to educate her children.

The railroad company built her a new house, gave her and her children a life pass over the road, and ordered all trains to stop and let her off at home when she wished But the employees needed no such orders, they can appreciate all such kindness—more so than the Directors themselves.

The old lady frequently visits my home at H——, and she is at all times a welcome visitor at my fireside. Two of the children are attending school at the same place.

So you may see that a little kindness cost me nothing and saved my life

Leap Year.—Tremble ye crusty old bachelors, but tremble with joy—for leap year has come, and some of you who could never summon courage to address a lady, may now hope that your time has come.

They mean to raise tall students in Wisconsin. Its board of education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students, three stories high.

Suspicious tailor to a suspected customer:

'Make you a coat, sir?'

'O, yes sir, with the greatest pleasure.'

'There, just stand in that position, please and look right upon that sign while I take your measure.' The sign reads "Terms Cash."

'First class in natural philosophy stand up. What's attraction?'

'Please, sir, I know. The look that a blue-eyed gal gives to her lover.'

'Right sir. Now tell me what is gravity.'

'Gravity, sir, is a desire to [illegible] you are; a feeling that a piece of [illegible] sir. [illegible] do you think?'

THE BRIDAL VEIL.

BY ALICE CARY.

We're married, they say, and you think you have won me—
Well, take this white veil from my head, and look on me:
Here's matter to vex you, and matter to grieve you,
Here's doubt to distrust you, and faith to believe you—
I am all as you see, common earth, common dew;
Be wary, and mould me to roses, not rue!

Ah, shake out the filmy thing, fold after fold,
And see if you have me to keep and to hold:
Look close on my heart—see the worst of its sinning—
It is not yours to-day for the yesterday's winning—
The past is not mine—I am too proud to borrow—
You must grow to new heights if I love you to-morrow.

We're married! I'm plighted to hold up your praises,
As the turf at your feet does its handful of daisies;
That way lies my honor—my pathway of pride.
But, mark you, if greener grass grow either side,
I shall know it, and keeping in body with you,
Shall walk in my spirit with feet on the dew!

We're married! O, pray that our love do not fail!
I have wings flattened down and hid under my veil;
They are subtle as light—you can never undo them,
And swift in their flight—you can never pursue them,
And spite of all clasping, and spite of all bands,
I can slip like a shadow, a dream from your hands.

Nay, call me not cruel, and fear not to take me,
I am yours for my life-time to be what you would make me—
To wear my white veil for a sign, or a cover,
As you shall be proven my lord, or my lover,
A cover for peace that is dead, or a token
Of bliss that can never be written, or spoken.

GOD SAVE THE STATES.

God bless our native land,
Firm may she ever stand!
Through storm and night!
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave!
Thou hast the power to save,
By thy great might

For her our prayers shall rise,
To God above the skies,
On him we wait.
Lord, hear our nation's cry,
Be thou forever nigh;
May Freedom never die;
God save the States!

THE TEAR.

On beds of snow the moonbeams slept,
And chilly was the midnight gloom,
When by the damp grave Ellen wept—
Fond maid! it was her Lindor's tomb!

A warm tear gushed, the wintry air
Congealed it as it flowed away;
All night it lay an ice-drop there,
At morn it glittered in the ray.

An angel wandering from her sphere,
Who saw this bright, this frozen gem,
To dew-eyed Pity brought the tear,
And hung it on her diadem!

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC.

Below will be found a few selections from "Poor Richard's Almanac," the author of which is generally known to be Benjamin Franklin:

Take this remark from Richard poor and lame,
Whate'er begins in anger ends in shame.
Law, like cobwebs, catch small flies,
Great ones break through before your eyes.
If pride leads the van, poverty brings up the rear.

God heals, and the doctors take the fees.

Mary's mouth costs her nothing, for she never opens it but at another's expense.

He that would live in peace and at ease,
Must not speak all he knows nor judge all he sees.

He that can travel well afoot, keeps a good horse.

The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise.

He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals.

Against diseases here, the strongest fence
Is the defensive virtue, Abstinence.

Tart words make no friends; a spoonful of honey will catch more flies than a gallon of vinegar.

Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee.
Drive thy business or it will drive thee.

Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.

An ounce of wit that is bought,
Is worth a pound that is taught.

A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees

Mad kings and mad bulls are not to be held by treaties and pack thread.

What maintains one vice will bring up two children.

A mob's a monster, head enough but no brains.

Nothing's humbler than ambition when it's about to climb.

When prosperity was well mounted, she let go the bridle, and soon came tumbling out of the saddle.

A change of fortune hurts a wise man no more than a change of the moon.

He that has a trade has an office of profit and honor

A false friend and a shadow attend only while the sun shines.

Plough deep while sluggards sleep,
And you will have corn to sell and to keep.

If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead and rotten, either write something worth reading or do something worth writing.

Nothing dries sooner than a tear.

Scarlet, silk and velvet have put out the kitchen fire.

The first mistake in public business is the going into it.

Kings and bears often worry their keepers.

He's a fool that makes his debtor his heir.

Never take a wife till thou hast a house to put her in.

Love well, whip well.

Hunger never saw bad bread.

Great talkers, little doers.

A rich rogue is like a fat hog,
Who never does good till as dead as a log.

Fools make feasts and wise men eat them.

The poor have little—beggars none—the rich too much—enough not one.

Mankind are very odd creatures. One half censure what they practise, the other half practise what they censure. The rest always say and do as they ought.

Old boys have their playthings as well as young ones; the difference is only in the price.

[illegible]

VALLEY SPIRIT.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.
Wednesday Morning, Feb. 15, 1860.
J. M. COOPER, Editor.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
Of Pennsylvania.

The State Convention.

We are within two weeks of the day fixed for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention at Reading. As the time draws nigh, the newspapers urge the claims of their favorite candidates with considerable zeal, but, we are happy to say, with the best of temper. We have heard of but one attempt to injure any of the gentlemen named for Governor, and that attempt comes from an old gentleman in western Pennsylvania, who would not be happy if he could not find an excuse at least once in every six months for *Lynching* somebody by means of a card in the newspapers. We trust that the general good feeling which pervades the Democratic masses will meet no check in the Reading Convention, and that the delegates to that body, whilst they may warmly urge the claims of their respective favorites, will all finally unite with cordiality upon that aspirant who may command a majority.

We copy below an article from the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*, advocating the nomination of Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON of Fayette county, and also an extract from an editorial in the Pottsville *Record* in which the qualifications of Hon. WILLIAM H. WITTE, of Philadelphia, are set forth with energy. The admirable temper in which these able journals urge the claims and qualifications of Messrs. DAWSON and WITTE respectively, is worthy of all praise.

Next Governor.

Notwithstanding the Democratic State Convention will assemble in less than two months from this time, we hear but comparatively little said as to who is to be our standard-bearer for Governor. This we do not consider a bad omen, indicating, as we think it does, the true Democratic spirit of abstaining from too much personal feeling and foreshadowing a determination of cordially acquiescing in the nomination. We have, however, been gratified in observing in various sections of our State, an earnest sentiment in favor of the Hon. John L. Dawson, of this county, as the Democratic candidate. We are well aware of Mr. Dawson's disinclination to again entering the field of public life, but we regard him as eminently the man for the times, and sincerely hope that existing exigencies may induce him to forego, at least for a season, his fondness for private life and pursuits, and consent to the use of his name in connection with the gubernatorial canvass.

We must have a strong man, in every sense of the term, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, inasmuch as on his success may depend the result of the Presidential election.

We know of no man within the broad limits of Pennsylvania who would make a better candidate or a better Governor than Jno. L. Dawson. He has, first, the local popularity which is essential to an acceptable candidate. As proof of this we need only refer to his vote when elected to Congress. When he beat the Hon. A. J. Ogle, a very popular man in this district, his majority in this county was over *nine hundred*—the average Democratic majority being only five hundred. At his second election to Congress his majority in this county was over *one thousand*, when his competitor was John L. Gow, Esq., one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the State. This was saying "well done, thou good and faithful servant," in terms that could not be misunderstood or misinterpreted.

In addition to his home popularity, Mr. Dawson has the character, talents, and personal address to secure the respect of the opposition, and excite the enthusiasm of the Democracy, wherever he may go in the capacity of a candidate.

It has become a fixed usage for the candidates for Governor to take the stump. Mr. Dawson is admirably qualified for this duty. He has a fine personal appearance; a bold, original, and convincing eloquence; a quickness in debate, and a model courtesy and dignity of deportment, which render him at once a popular and effective speaker. His eloquent speeches, and efforts otherwise, when in Congress, in support of the Homestead bill, have given him a strong hold upon the affections of the masses, which would tell largely in a warm political contest. It really appears to us, all things considered, that Mr. Dawson is the strongest man that could be started for Governor. His record is all right; his character is all right; his talents are all right; and, in short, there is nothing lacking, but every thing centered in him to make a successful candidate, and an excellent Governor. For the good of the party, then, if for nothing else, we hope to see him nominated. Should he consent to be a candidate, and should the State Convention give him the nomination, the Pennsylvania Democracy will demolish the cohorts of Abolitionism, and gain a victory the glory of which will last forever.

Governor.

The most important position to be filled this fall, so far as its political bearings will affect our Commonwealth, is that of Governor, and for that high office our preference has already been announced. Hon. William H. Witte, of Philadelphia is a man every way qualified to lead the Pennsylvania Democracy. He has the experience, the ability, and the nerve to meet any and all the enemies of our party and drive them to the wall. We think we speak within bounds when we say that he has not a superior, as a popular orator, in the State, and but few equals. Thus gifted, he would be a champion of our principles worthy of the great national Democratic party, and of the State which is now looked upon as the battle-ground of the Presidential contest.

There are, we know, many good men and sound Democrats named in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination. Some of these we know personally, and admire for their unflinching adherence, in every trial, to the principles of the Democratic party. [illegible]

founded on the principles established by the great men who made us a nation, he would create an enthusiasm throughout the Old Keystone State that would be irresistible. With him as our candidate, no doubt could be entertained of the result of the contest, and the October election would pave the way for the complete triumph of the Democratic candidate for President in November.

Hon. W. P. Schell.

When we wrote the editorial which appeared in a late number of our paper in relation to the bill read in the Senate by Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, for the sale of the Connelsville Railroad, we were not aware that Mr. SCHELL had stated that he offered the bill at the solicitation of some of his constituents and did not wish to be held accountable for its provisions. Such, however, as we have since learned, was the fact; and therefore, in referring to the bill as "Senator SCHELL's" as we did in our article, we did manifest injustice to the worthy representative of the Bedford and Somerset district.

We have abundant reason to believe that Mr. SCHELL is favorable to the construction of a Railroad west from Chambersburg through Bedford to Cumberland or Pittsburg. We remember that in the year 1853 he labored in conjunction with our Representatives in the Legislature, Maj. ROWE and Capt. CAMPBELL, to procure the charter for the Chambersburg and Allegheny Railroad Company, and that again in 1858 he was chiefly instrumental in procuring a renewal of that charter after it had expired. It was mainly through his agency that a Railroad was made from Huntington to the Broad Top Coal Mines six or eight years ago, and it is also to him that his constituents in his native county are indebted for the extension of the Broad Top Road to Bedford. We are well assured that we may count on his assistance in any undertaking calculated to advance the interests of Franklin and Fulton counties.

Judas Iscariot Forney.

This notorious individual is proving up his claim to recognition as a "Simon Pure Democrat" in a novel but to us not unexpected way. He is turning out all the Democrats retained or appointed by his predecessor, and filling their places with Republicans and renegades like himself. He call himself an "Anti-Lecompton Democrats," and yet crawl into the Clerkship of the House over the head of a DOUGLAS Democrat from Illinois, (Mr. ALLEN, the late Clerk,) and turn out Anti-Lecompton as well as Administration Democrats and put in Black Republicans. Traitor, hypocrite and liar, he has displayed his true colors at last, longer concealment being out of the question.

Judge Black's Replies to Senator Douglas, with Prefatory Remarks.

We have just received a pamphlet embracing the "Observation," Appendix" and "Rejoinder" of Judge BLACK in reply to the *Harpers' Magazine* article, the Wooster Speech and the pamphlet of Senator DOUGLAS upon the question of Territorial Sovereignty. It is well known to the public that these several papers were published and widely circulated throughout the country during the course of last fall, but they are now collected together for the first time and enriched with a Preface containing wise and pertinent reflections upon recent events, and upon the present aspect of these revolutionary times.

We learn that thirty thousand copies of the "Observations and Appendix" have been distributed, to say nothing of their circulation literally in hundreds of newspapers in which they were republished, and the demand is not yet satisfied. No political pamphlet within our recollection has ever been so well received by the public, and none, in our judgement, which better deserved such approbations. We think we utter almost the universal sentiment when we say, that while all the views and all the arguments of Judge BLACK are not entirely novel, they have never before been so strongly presented and expressed in a style at once so pure, limpid and idiomatic. He has explored and illuminated as with a blazing torch every nook and corner and cranny of this difficult and perplexed subject, the "darkness" of which had only been "rendered more visible" by the feeble and glimmering taper of Mr. DOUGLAS. The nervous, manly and flowing style of these Essays, embellished with abundant imagery, apt illustrations and homely analogy, together with the good temper which pervades them, is in striking contrast with the ill-natured, meagre and dreary articles of Senator Douglas.

We have no disposition to depreciate that gentleman. He has won the reputation of a great debater. Let him bravely wear his honors. But we are guilty of no disrespect when we say that his vocation is not as a writer. He will reap no harvests in the fields of literature. We solemnly believe that no fair-minded man in the country will assert that Senator DOUGLAS has not been ingloriously routed in this controversy and driven from every position he had taken.

But it is not merely as a specimen of [illegible]

hereafter to assert the dogma of Territorial Sovereignty. Touched by the spear of Ithuriel, this delusive fallacy will now vanish to return no more, for—

"No falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper."

Some future sir THOMAS BROWN will now add this to the list of "Popular Errors," and wonder that it could ever have imposed upon the minds of an intelligent people.

The Preface will be found on our first page.

The Great Reaction

The election of George Sanderson Mayor of Lancaster city by the handsome majority of 209 votes over Thomas H Burrowes, Republican, is another evidence of the profound reaction which is taking place in this State since the development of the ultra purposes of the sectional Republicans. The contest turned purely upon political questions, and each party exerted its utmost strength. The vote was unusually large. One year ago, Mr. Sanderson was elected over the same opponent by a majority of but 13 votes; and last fall the Opposition State ticket carried the city by some 300. Now Mr. Sanderson has over 200 majority his election showing a Democratic gain of 500 since the October election. The Democracy of the State owe the noble Democrats of Lancaster, and their gallant leader, a debt of gratitude for the victory they have won, and the earnest that they give of a complete victory in the State and Nation at the next election.

We naturally look to the large towns and cities for the first indications of a change in public sentiment, because the interchange of opinion is more rapid than in the country, and the reality of popular reactions more immediately manifested.—Every sign, every intimation of the beating of the popular pulse since the election of last October is cheering and inspiriting to the Democratic party. Patriotic men are opening their eyes to the inevitable consequences of the success of the Abolitionized Republicans, and are recoiling from their support, whether heretofore given without disguise, or under the cover of "People's party," "Opposition," or some other convenient *alias* of Abolitionism. Look at the evidences of the change. Harrisburg, which was carried last fall by the Opposition candidate for Auditor General, lately gave a Democratic majority of 170; and now, Lancaster testifies to the same reactionary current, affording evidence that it pervades the State and is not dependent upon personal considerations or confined to locality.

When we look at the city of Philadelphia, we see the Opposition in a ferment. Men who heretofore cast their votes with the 'People's party' and against the Democrats, are uneasily seeking some means of egress from their false position, and hope to accomplish their purpose by the organization of a new conservative party. These men will never again contribute to a Republican victory. They have had enough of Sewardism and John Brownism. Common sense will lead them in time to the only true conservative and constitutional party in the Union. Prejudice may induce them to reach this end by tortuous road, but they must come to us in the end. They are not going back again. The Republican party is this day overwhelmingly condemned in the city of Philadelphia—The People's party decoy has served its day, and cannot be used to cheat sensible men a third time. The municipal election of Philadelphia in the spring, will reveal the same popular current that Harrisburg and Lancaster have already revealed, and insure a sweeping Democratic victory in the fall, provided our State and national Conventions act with common prudence, as we belive they must.—*Patriot and Union.*

The Republican Party and the Franking Privilege.

We believe that it is difficult to discover a sensible and disinterested citizen in any part of the country who is not in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, now enjoyed and so grossly abused by members of Congress. The postal service is weighed down by the enormous quantity of free matter—in the shape of Buncombe speeches and public documents—sent through the mails. It is absurd to suppose that the department can be made self-sustaining while it is subjected to such a tax. So decided have been the expressions of opinion upon the subject of this abuse, that our representatives have been forced to exhibit some intention to comply with the general demand for its abolition. In the Senate, on Wednesday last, an amendment to the postal appropriation bill, having this object, was defeated by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, (Tenn.) Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Powell, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs and Wigfall—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Haun, Harlan, Hemphill, King, Nicholson, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Wilkinson—27.

It will be observed that not a single "Republican" Senator voted in favor of this great reform! This action of that party, which is so loud in its denunciation of corruption, and which proclaims its purpose to correct innumerable evils in the administration of the Government, deserves to be remembered. The record of that vote will confront the Helperites there' out the coming struggle for the Presidency. It may be questioned, in addition, and as explanatory of their course, that a committee of their leading men is now preparing to flood the country with "Republican" documents [illegible] purposes—to burden every and [illegible] Washington—and then carry on the [illegible] of the party at the expense of the [illegible]. We may infer from these facts what sort of reforms are likely to follow the triumph of the sectional organization.—*Reading Journal.*

[illegible]

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The House would have adjourned till Monday but for their desire to act on the Senate's amendment to the Postoffice bill to-morrow.

The friends of the French Spoliation bill are determined to press its passage at the earliest practical period.

The friends of Mr. Defrees, the candidate for Printer of the House, say that Mr. Stanton's remarks to-day will not in the least damage his prospect of election.

The Secretary of War caused an order to be issued to-day to Messrs Poultney & Trimble, of Baltimore, for a large number of Smith's patent breech loading carbines, in accordance with the calls of numerous officers of the army.

A movement has already been made for a Bankrupt law, but there is no prospect of success.

House of Representatives.

The following are the Chairmen of the different Standing Committees in the House:

Committe of Ways and Means—Mr. Sherman.
Committee on Commerce—Mr. Washburn of Illinois.
Committee on Millitary Affairs—Mr. Stanton.
Committee on Naval Affairs—Mr. Morse of Main.
Committee on Territories—Mr. Grow.
Committee on the Judiciary—Mr. Hickman.
Committee on Elections—Mr. Gilmer.
Committee on Claims—Mr. Tappan.
Committee on Public Lands—Mr. Thayer.
Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads—Mr. Colfax.
Committee on the District of Columbia—Mr. Carter.
Committee on Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Briggs.
Committee on Public Expenditures—Mr. Haskin.
Committee on Private Land Claims—Mr. Washburn.
Committee on Manufactures—Mr. Adams.
Committee on Agriculture—Mr. Butterfield.
Committee on Indian Affairs—Mr. Etheridge.
Committee on the Militia—Mr. Tompkins.
Committee on Foreign Affairs—Mr. Corwin.
Committee on Revolutionary Pensions—Mr. Potter.
Committee on Invalid Pensions—Mr. Fenton.
Committee on Roads and Canals—Mr. Mallory.
Committee on Patents—Mr. Millward.
Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Train.
Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business—Mr. Logan.
Committee on Accounts—Mr. Spinner.
Committee on Mileage—Mr. Ashmore.
Committee on Engraving—Mr. Adrain.
Committee on Expenditures in the State Department—Mr. McKean.
Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Mr. Loomis.
Committee on Expenditures in the War Department—Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania.
Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department—Mr. Haston.
Committee on Expenditures of the Post Office Department—Mr. Palmer.
Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings—Mr. Brayton.
Joint Committee on the Library—Mr. Pettit.
Joint Committee on Printing—Mr. Gurley.
Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Mr. Davidson.

New York Politics.

The Mozart Hall Convent on re-assembled at Syracuse yesterday, and after dispatching some unimportant business, proceeded to the appointment of delegates at large to the Charleston Convention, when the following gentlemen were selected, namely: Fernando Wood, John A. Green, Jr., Gideon J. Tucker, Joshua R. Babcock. Alternates—Wm. C. Beardsley, J. T. Soutter, John Haggerty, and Benjamin Chamberlain.

Subsequently Mayor Wood appeared in the hall and was enthusiastically received. Mr. Wood made a long response.

John R. Greene, Jr., Samuel G. Courtney, Fernando Wood, J. McMarvin and D. W. Cander were appointed a committee of arrangements and correspondence.

Fernando Wood was unanimously chosen as chairman of the Charleston delegation.

A statement was made that Commodore Vanderbilt had tendered the use of a steamer to take the delegation to Charleston for the payment of the running expenses only.

Five thousand copies of the proceedings of the last State convention were ordered to be printed.

After other business, the convention adjourned *sine die.*

Democratic Triumph in Lancaster.

Lancaster, Feb. 7.—The election for Mayor, Aldermen, &c., in this city to-day, has resulted in the success of the Democratic City Ticket by a largely increased majority. The majority for the Hon. George Sanderson, Dem., for Mayor, over Thomas H. Burrowes, Republican, is 209—a gain of 519 over the vote last October for the Democrats. The Councils, and a majority of the Aldermen, are also Democratic.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—THE DELEGATES.—The delegates from thirteen States have been appointed to the Charleston Convention, which meets within three months from now.—The Presidential preferences in this number—a majority of whom are under instructions—are as follows:—Douglas 109, Lane 3, Guthrie 12, Johnson, 15, Davis, 16, Cobb, 10.

Mazeppa and the Clerkship.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Trenton *American* pictures Mr. Forney "in an exultant and poetic mood, jingling his thirty pieces of silver on the tombstone of his honor and his manhood," and says:—

"John W. Forney, in the first flush of his disgraceful triumph, has made a speech, in which he compared himself to Mazeppa, returned upon a mission of vengeance against his 'oppressor.' The simile is an appropriate one, though unfortunate for the man who introduced it on this occasion. Mazeppa, when a lad, was taken up by a nobleman of power and influence, and placed in a position of ease and independence. He took advantage of the opportunities of his position, and the blind credulity of his patron, to inflict upon him a disgraceful and irreparable injury. Driven forth on the discovery of his infamy, Mazeppa joined his own and his master's enemies, and rallying a band of outlaws and thieves, animated by the hope of plunder, he assailed the home of his old friend and benefactor, and burned it to the ground. This story would naturally present itself to the mind of Mr. Forney, though too obtuse in his unseeing rage to appreciate the moral."

Lost Letters.

The *Constitution*, in commenting upon the Postmaster's late report, deems it of importance that the public should understand the reason of the failure of many letters to reach their point of destination, the number averaging but little short of two millions annually. The principal cause of such failure originates with the writers themselves, either on account of an illegible or misdirection. [illegible]

More than sixty per cent. of the letters recently restored to their owners were either misdirected, or held for postage, or addressed to transient persons; and of those containing other valuables than money, such as drafts, notes of hand and such like, for the same cause, more than eighty per cent have been sent to the dead letter office.

With regard to the letters which contain no valuables, about one-third of the persons to whom they belong, are willing to pay for their recovery.

All letters must remain on hand one week before being advertised, and, if still unclaimed, may remain in the office from one to three and a half months. It is better, however, that they be sent to the Department as soon as practicable, in order to avoid delay in their return to their owners, or lessen the risk of loss, provided they contain valuable enclosures.

These facts should be particularly noted and generally distributed by papers throughout the country, that persons may be the more careful in the direction of their letters and in pre paying the requisite amount of postage; for many heavy letters are put in the office without a word being said to the postmaster, and, these being detained for the carelessness of the writer."

Report of the School Superintendent of Franklin County.

School Houses.—Thirteen of our worst houses were torn down during the past year, and new ones erected in their places. They are all brick, except two, and are generally good, substantial buildings; much superior to those erected a few years ago—there being more regard paid to location, size, arrangement of desks, height of ceiling, and especially to that important point, ventilation.

Owing to the financial crisis, only four of the rooms in the school building in Chambersburg, spoken of in my last report, have been completed. It is expected that the other four will be finished and ready for school before the commencement of the next session. When completed, it will be one of the finest school buildings in this section of the State.

Besides the new houses, quite a number of the old ones have been repaired, and so remodeled in the inside, as to make them tolerably comfortable. However, we still have some very inferior houses, totally unfit for their uses. It is hoped that most of them will be replaced by better ones during the coming year.

Furniture and Apparatus.—In this respect there has not been the desired improvement, but it is still noticeable.—Some of the schools have been furnished with outline and other maps, and a few with globes, charts, &c., generally by the teachers, except in Letterkenny, where the outline maps were furnished by the directors and teachers together, each bearing a part of the expense. Many of the old black-boards, two feet by three, have been removed, and good ones substituted in their places.

I cannot forbear noticing, in this place, the school of Miss Royer, of Washington district. She furnished her school, at her own expense, with outline maps, tellurian, geometrical solid, terrestrial globe, hemisphere globes, cubical blocks, magnet, &c. The directors seeing the interest manifested by her, in thus furnishing her school, and by her pupils during my visit, at my suggestion, so remodeled the room as to make it worthy of its occupant.

A year ago I was surprised to find so little attention paid, throughout the county, to cleanliness and neatness in the school room. In this respect, there has been decided and commendable improvement during the last session.

Schools.—There are two hundred and three white, and five colored schools in this county, with two hundred and thirteen teachers, and about eleven thousand one hundred scholars. About twenty of the schools are too large, some of them having upwards of seventy scholars. One school in Fannett had upwards of one hundred scholars admitted the last session; but one teacher employed, and house not large enough to seat fifty scholars comfortably. This is much the largest school in the county. The remaining one hundred and eighty-eight are not much too large, and a few of them too small. Where the schools were not too large, there has been marked improvement within the last year.

Teachers and Teaching.—Many of our teachers are using every means in their power to fully qualify them for their profession. A majority of them are young, and in a short time will make first class teachers. Teachers have improved materially within the last year, in almost every respect; but it is most readily observed in the methods of imparting instruction.—Many, who used to travel in the beaten track of our ancestors, have been convinced that there is a better and more practical way, and consequently have abandoned the old methods. But necessity compelled the employment of a few, who knew nothing of classification, and are unwilling to be instructed; they consequently teach without any system, the only object in view being the salary.

Most of our teachers intend making teaching a profession, provided such salaries are paid as will justify them in so doing. The only obstacles in the way of securing a sufficient number of competent and faithful teachers, are low salaries and short terms. Directors have it in their power to remove these, but they appear slow in applying the remedy. Heretofore, young men would engage in teaching for a few sessions, until they became good teachers, then finding some other business more lucrative, they quit the profession. So will it ever be, until they are better remunerated for their services.

Branches Taught.—Last year I found many schools in which neither geography nor English grammar was taught. Now there are but few schools in the county in which they are not taught, at least [illegible]

This is right, when the pupils are sufficiently advanced in the primary branches, and enumerated in the law, are not neglected. Mental arithmetic had been introduced into but few schools prior to the last session, and with many teachers it was quite a new thing. Now it is taught in more than one-half the schools in the county, and in some of them very successfully.

Classification.—The utter want of classification in a majority of our schools, mentioned last year, has been greatly remedied in most of them, but in others it still exists. Sometimes the fault of directors, sometimes of parents, and the teachers very often no less guilty. The first, because they did not adopt a regular series of text-books; the second, because they did not furnish those that were adopted; and the third, because they did not make proper exertions to have them adopted, and the schools supplied with them. I believe, however, that a uniform series of text-books has, at length, been adopted in every district in the county; but in two or three, not till after the close of the last session.

Directors.—Until within the last year or two directors were elected, not on account of merit, but from party spirit. The party in the majority, always electing the directors, without regard to whether they were the best men or not; sometimes wholly without qualifications. This has operated more against the prosperity of the school system in this county than any other single cause. At the last election, in a few of the districts, candidates were run for the office without regard to politics, but according to qualifications, and in almost every instance where such has been the case, the friends of education have been blind to their own interest in this respect, but they are beginning to see their error.

Examinations.—The teachers' examinations in each district were attended by one-third more directors than were present last year, and by more than double the number of citizens. This, certainly, shows an increased interest on the part of directors and parents.

Visitations.—I visited every school in the county once, and thirty-eight of them twice; making from two to three schools per day. I was accompanied by one or more of the directors, in every district, to a part of the schools, and in most of them to all, or nearly all of them, except in Greene, Green Castle, Peters and Quincy: in these I had to go alone.

Mr. John Croft, of St. Thomas, spent five days with me in visiting schools, and also attended public meeting nearly every evening during the week. There are other directors who spent as much as three and four days with me. I frequently found quite a number of citizens present, and some of them would go along to several of the neighboring schools, to see how they would compare. When I visited the eastern school, in the town of St. Thomas, I found five directors, six teachers and fifteen citizens present. This speaks well for St. Thomas.

Director's Visits.—The directors visited the schools much more regularly the last year, than they did the preceding one.

Public Meetings.—I addressed thirty seven public meetings during the last year, discussing the school system, and the interest and duty of the public with regard to it. Such meetings are productive of good, but one draw-back is, that many of those opposed to the system, will not attend any meeting of the kind.

County Institute.—This association met twice during the past year. The annual meeting at Chambersburg, in November last, was the largest meeting of the kind ever held in this county. The semi-annual meeting was held at St. Thomas, in May. The exercises of the latter were more practical, and of greater benefit to the teachers.

A meeting of teachers was also called at Upper Strasburg, in December. Notwithstanding the snow and storm, the different sessions of this three days' institute, were attended by upwards of four hundred visitors. This was very encouraging for a small place like this.

District Institutes have been organized in thirteen or fourteen districts; but in some of them they were not successfully carried on; in others they were productive of good.

Teachers' Month.—Saturday schools are now abandoned in all, except three or four districts, and directors generally require every alternate Saturday to be spent in a teachers' institute.

Examinations and Exibitions.—These were held in a few schools at the close of the last session, and with very good effect, in arousing parents from their lethargy.

The Press.—The conductors of the public press of this county have rendered most efficient aid to the cause, for which I am under obligations.

Public Sentiment.—Not long since, in most of the districts, it was thought by many, that almost any one was fit to teach school. This is no longer so, but there is a commendable disposition on the part of directors, and citizens generally, to procure good teachers. They are beginning to see the value of a good preceptor; and many of them are willing to pay him a reasonable salary. We have many ardent supporters of the school system, and I think I can safely say, that public opinion is generally favorable to the whole school system, and that it is gradually but steadily gaining ground. [illegible]

[illegible]
County Superintendent.

VALLEY SPIRIT.
Chambersburg, Feb. 15, 1860.

LOCAL NEWS.

How to Save Money.—All those indebted for subscription to the *Valley Spirit* previous to Jan. 1, 1860, can save twenty five cents on each years indebtedness by paying the amount due on or before the first of April, as after that date two dollars per annum will be charged without respect to persons.

This notice is given that those interested may profit by it. "A penny saved is as good as two earned."

Those indebted for Job Work or advertising for over six months will have interest added to their bills. P. S. DECHERT

Thanks.—Our Senator, and members of the Legislature, from this district, will accept our thanks for their continued kindness in sending us Public Documents.

Extension of the Borough.—A number of property holders in the townships of Guilford and Hamilton, immediately adjoining this borough, have petitioned the Town Council to extend the borough lines so as to embrace them within the corporate limits of the town. The petitions are numerously signed in both districts and the Council are disposed to grant the prayer of the Petitioners. In Guilford township the movement meets with no opposition, but in Hamilton, we learn, an attempt will be made, by a few persons, to resist the measure. It is not thought, however, that their opposition will be very strenuous or thwart, in any degree, the will of the majority. We feel perfectly indifferent as to how this matter may terminate, and don't much care whether they come in or stay out. The outsiders are alone the party benefited by the measure and if they choose to resist what is evidently their own interest, we would say let them remain out. We cannot see in what particular the citizens of the borough are to be benefited by enlarging the borough limits. Additional school accommodations will be required, and any number of new streets and alleys to be laid out, made, and kept up, which will impose a pretty heavy borough tax on our citizens and for which the tax accruing from the property annexed will be no equivalent. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the pride every citizen must feel in the progress and improvement of our town will prevent them from interposing any obstacle in the way of consummating this measure. But if those who will alone reap the advantages expect to be coaxed in we would rather see the project abandoned, and let our Council go to work and levy a tax on all persons doing a regular business within the borough no matter where their place of residence may be. These outsiders have all the advantages the borough affords—make their money here—have the use of our streets through which to haul their wood, brick, flour, and other products, and do not contribute a single cent towards improving the town or keeping up repairs. Let a sufficient tax, for borough purposes, be laid on all persons of this description—their occupation—work done—amount of sales made within the borough—money at interest, &c., and then they will be brought on an equal footing with our own citizens and justice be done to all parties. We believe the Council have authority to enforce such a regulation, or if not, they can readily get an Act passed giving them the power.

A measure of this character would we conceive operate with equal and exact justice to all, and those who live out of the borough, but enjoy all its advantages, would thereby be made to contribute towards removing the burden of taxation by which our citizens are now oppressed in order to make improvements and keep up the repairs of the town. As we have before stated we are indifferent as to the result of this movement. We have no feeling in the matter one way or another. If the persons residing in the suburbs of the town desire to be admitted into the borough we think they are sensible, and if the Council grant their request we have no fault to find with them for their action. If on the contrary the Council reject the application for admission, or a majority of the outsiders oppose it, we are equally content.

We understand the Council have, at the instance of the petitioners, made several surveys to determine the exact boundary of the districts desiring to be admitted. The first survey made the shape of the borough a perfect octagon, but to obtain this figure it took in more territory than was desired, or desirable to admit. The last survey, and the one we think likely to be agreed upon, commences at a point east of the property belonging to Mr. Jonathan Hawk on the Baltimore turnpike and running north to a point on the C. V. R. Road, keeping east of the buildings on the Ritchey farm. From the Railroad the line extends to the Gate-House on the northern turnpike taking in a pretty large slice of ground north east of the Saw & Planing Mill of Messrs. Clark, Shepler & Culbertson. The Gate House is left immediately outside the line. From this point the line runs west to the creek and then keeps the east side of the creek running south to the cemetery, including the Straw Paper Mill and buildings on the farm of J. Heyser, Esq. It then runs in the rear of the Cemetery grounds, crosses the Strasburg road, and takes in the residence of Geo. Eyster, Esq., on "Federal Hill." From this point a straight line is run to near Gordon's Tavern on the Western turnpike. The Tavern being the place for holding the elections for Hamilton township is left out. From Gordon's the line takes a direct course to the property of Mr. Charles Benett on the Greencastle road, taking in, in its course, Wolfstown and the [illegible] buildings immediately south of the "[illegible]" Yard." From the Greencastle Road a straight line is run to the point of starting, [illegible] the rear of the property of Mr. [illegible] now the residence of P. W. [illegible] have endeavored to describe this [illegible] survey, directed of all technical terms, [illegible] its points may be readily [illegible] readers. [illegible]

Chambersburg and Gettysburg Railroad.—We learn with much pleasure that the citizens of Fayetteville, and the eastern side of the county generally, are becoming interested in the construction of the road. Several meetings to further the object in view have been held, at which Committees were appointed to take up subscriptions to defray the necessary expense attending an examination and survey, of the contemplated line of road. The people of Fayetteville, and neighborhood have subscribed liberally towards carrying out these preliminary measures, and they ask, and expect our citizens to co-operate with them and furnish their quota of pecuniary aid, to advance the undertaking. Fayetteville has already contributed about eighty dollars towards paying expenses of the survey, and in a few days our citizens will be waited upon by some gentlemen of this place, interested in the project, to raise fifty dollars additional which will be a sufficient sum to conduct the survey in a proper manner. We have not the least doubt that our citizens will subscribe a sufficient amount, for this purpose, without any hesitation, and that they will enter into the movement with the right spirit and a determination to push it vigorously forward. Should the weather continue favorable the survey may be made within the present month, and when that part of the work is accomplished an Act of Incorporation may be obtained for the road during the present session of our Legislature. We are well convinced that a more favorable time than the present could not have been selected for pressing this important enterprise on the attention of the public, and that the men who have started the project are the very men of all others to conduct it to a successful completion.

The Lowly.—Died at the Franklin County Alms House, on Wednesday morning last, Mary Easley, aged 77 years. The subject of this obituary notice was well known throughout this neighborhood. She formerly resided in this place for many years, but during the latter period of her life, previous to becoming an inmate of our Alms House, she was provided with a home in the family of Rev. Wesley Howe, at Greenvillage. In addition to the hard lot of a life of poverty was super-added an existence of the most agonizing physical suffering, yet amid all her trials and tribulations, she evinced a sweetness of temper, a soft dignity of manners, and a meekness of disposition that readily secured her the sympathy of every christian heart. She was never heard to utter a murmur at her lot, but, on the contrary, endured her sufferings with a patient resignation and truly christian fortitude, manifesting an humble submission to the Divine Will and a firm reliance on Him who "giveth grace unto the lowly." Her remains were brought to this place, on Thursday last, and interred with appropriate religious services, in the burial ground of the Methodist Church. A few friends, of whom she had exacted the promise, followed her body to the grave and saw it decently laid to rest.—The sum total of her worldly goods—her Bible and her Spectacles—she bequeathed to the former Matron of the Alms House, Mrs. Shenefield, as a mark of her gratitude for friendship and kindness.

Laid Over.—We are in receipt of two letters, being the first of a series entitled "*Experience* in the North," which, together with other matter intended for this number of our paper, are unavoidably postponed until next week.

St. Valentine.—Yesterday, the 14th, was St. Valentine day, but, although it is leap year, the love missives were rather sparse.—Ladies must either not like to pre-pay postage, or think that this is not a very formidable way to attack the citadel of a man's heart. They ought to know.

Incendiarism.—For sometime past incendiarism has been rife in Warren township, in this county. Several buildings have been maliciously set on fire and destroyed, and we notice by the Mercersburg *Journal* that a reward of one hundred dollars is offered for the detection of the villains doing the mischief.—We hope they may be caught.

Tavern Licenses.—At the recent term of Court the following Tavern Licenses were granted, viz:—John W. Taylor, Chambersburg; Alexander Martin, St. Thomas; Samuel Hays, Montgomery Township; Jacob A. Steak, Upton.

Died.—Lewis Weiser, the man so shockingly scalded at Heyser's Straw Paper Mill, died from the effect of his injuries on Tuesday last, after suffering the most excruciating agony.

No Humbug.—A certain cure for TETTER and ITCH can be had at MILLER & HERSHEY'S Drug Store—the old Stand on the Diamond—also a cure for Coughs and Colds.

MILLER & HERSHEY have just received a large supply of *fresh Garden Seeds* of the best kind and suitable for the climate.

Garden Seeds—Wholesale and Retail!

Garden Seeds—Warranted last year's growth.

Horse and Cattle Powders, fresh and good to improve the health of your stock.

Pure Kerosene or Coal Oil and the latest style of Lamps, and everything else usually kept in a Drug Store, sold at prices to suit all. We advise country Storekeepers to call and get a supply of pure Kerosene, Soaps, Concentrated Lye, &c., &c.

The Union Anniversary Meeting of the Franklin County Bible Society will be held in the German Reformed Church next Sabbath evening, the 19th inst., at 6½ o'clock.

The Agent's general and final Report will be read and some remarks made in reference to the exploration of the County.

The State Agent will be present and make some statements as to the Presidential [illegible] and demand for the Bible in Foreign Lands and [illegible] aid to [illegible] [illegible] of general [illegible]

School Report.—We would direct attention to the able and interesting report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, Franklin County, to be found in another part of this week's paper.

Religious.—Divine Service will be held in the Lutheran Church on next Sabbath morning, by Mr. Conr. F. Steck, a Theological student, who will fill said Pulpit regularly here after until the arrival of the Pastor elect, the Rev. Jacob Steck.

Educational.—Meetings were held at Brattan's School house on Monday evening the 23d of January, 1860, at Calder's mill School house on Tuesday evening, the 24th, at Mount Rock School house on Wednesday evening the 24th; and in St. Thomas on Thursday evening the 25th; all of which were regularly organized. At all the above meetings the County Superintendent, P. M. Shoemaker, was introduced to the large and eager audience which he addressed in an elegant, appropriate and instructive style, on the workings of the present School system, and the great necessity of instructing the children in education of the mind and morals, and also visiting and examining the Schools during the day, on which a number of citizens, directors and teachers of the Township were present who were well pleased with the examination of the Schools and the active and energetic part Mr. Shoemaker took in the Schools of St. Thomas, and their welfare. It is generally believed, and almost unanimously, that it is the principal that will give life and energy to the School System. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we believe that the County Superintendency is the master wheel that propels our Common School system.

J. W. COBLE,
Secretary.

Isaac Reed and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.—The following letter from Isaac Reed, formerly of this county, now of Illinois, in regard to Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is another tribute to that already popular Medicine. Read what he says:

"The box of Cough Syrup has arrived safe and I now send the money. I would have sent it before but I wanted to try and see whether it would benefit us or not, now I am satisfied it is a good Medicine. Next Spring I will write and tell you all about it.

Yours, &c., ISAAC REED.
Empire, Illinois, Dec. 16, 1859."

Sold in Chambersburg by A. J. Miller, J. S. Nixon and Druggists generally.
[Dec. 28, '59. 2m.

Explosion of an Infernal Machine

SIX PERSONS WOUNDED—SOME MORTALLY.

Hawesville, Ky., Feb. 7.

H. A. Davidson went into the Store of Messrs Duncan & Brothers, yesterday, with a lighted bomb concealed in a basket of eggs. The bomb suddenly exploded, blowing the store into ruins, and wounding the Hon. Wm. Sterritt, C. B. Duncan, J. G. Duncan, Joseph Reading and Wm Bennett, some of them mortally. Davidson is also mortally wounded. It is supposed that Davidson's object was to kill Mr. Sterritt, because of his course in connection with the Love tragedy, that occurred here on the 2d of March last year.

[Davidson was one of the principal actors in that terrible affair. Thomas S. Love, a merchant of Hawesville, was killed while lying in a prison cell, in a helpless condition.]

The Trial of Hazlett.

Charlestown, Feb. 8.—The examination of witnesses in the case of Hazlett was resumed this morning, and a large amount of testimony was taken, but few new facts were elicited. All the witnesses expressed themselves with confidence as to the identity of the prisoner.

Col. Clowe, one of the witnesses, detailed a conversation he had with the prisoner in the jail, the first time he saw him. During this conversation the prisoner stated that he had never heard from his mother since his connection with the unfortunate Harper's Ferry affair. After the prisoner made this statement he seemed to regret it.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Commonwealth closed their testimony, and the witnesses for the defence were examined. The first witness was Mayor A. M. Ball. His testimony was regarded as rather favorable to the prisoner. The testimony for the prosecution pointed out the prisoner as one of a party of four who were stationed as sentinels before the Arsenal. Two of these sentinels were identified as negroes, one as Coppie, and the other was thought to be Hazlett. Mayor Ball's testimony agrees as to the number of the sentinels, but he could not identify Hazlett as one of the party, although he was twice escorted to his home by a man supposed by the witnesses for the prosecution to be the prisoner.

Several other witnesses testified to having passed Shenandoah street, but did not see the prisoner.

The defence is being ably conducted by Messrs Botts and Green.

The Grand Jury to-day came into Court with bills of indictment against Owen Brown, Francis J. Merriam and Jeremiah Anderson, charging them with conspiring with slaves to create an insurrection.

Charlestown, Va., Feb. 9.—The testimony for the defence in the case of Hazlett, was closed to day. The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to enable the counsel time to prepare their argument. No doubts are entertained as to the conviction of the prisoner, as the testimony this morning was unfavorable for the defence.

Charlestown, Feb 11.—The trial of Hazlett was concluded on Friday evening. Mr. Green, the counsel for the prisoner, making an able defence. The case was then submitted to the jury, and the Court adjourned. On the reopening of the Court this morning, the jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner received the announcement with the same degree of indifference that has characterised his conduct throughout the trial.

Two Passenger Cars Precipitated into the Miami Canal.

Yesterday morning the express train on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, which left Toledo the evening previous, when at Colesville Bluffs, sixteen miles above Dayton, and four miles south of Troy, met with a serious accident, by which two cars were precipitated over an embankment twenty feet high into the Miami Canal, and nearly all the passengers injured.

The accident was occasioned by the breaking of a rail. The locomotive and baggage car passed safely over, but the two passenger cars, containing twenty persons each, were turned entirely over, once and a half over [illegible] [illegible]

recognition almost impossible. The cries of the women, and the fact that the car was gradually sinking into six feet water, added considerably to the excitement of the moment. A heavy incrustation of ice on the surface of the canal, three inches thick, prevented the car from instantly sinking.

Shocking Affrays in Georgia.

Athens, Feb. 6.—John W. Walker, an overseer on a plantation in the vicinity of Waynesborough, shot John Owens, a merchant of that place dead on Monday. The Sheriff and his posse, in attempting the arrest of Walker, met with resistance and shot him dead, also wounding his wife and child, the latter fatally.

From Rio Grande.

Continued Insults to Americans by the Mexicans—An American Steamer Fired Into—Captain Ford's Party Attacked.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—The steamship Arizona arrived to-day, with Brownsville dates to the 6th inst.

A courier from Col. Ford to Major Heintzelman reports that the American steamer Ranchero was fired into, when thirty miles above Brownsville by a party of Mexicans, bearing the Mexican flag. Several shots passed through the steamer.

Subsequently the Mexicans fired upon Col. Ford's forces from the Mexican side of the river, dangerously wounding one man. Col. Ford returned the fire, and crossed the river in pursuit.

Capt. Stoneman's company of dragoons had been reinforced, making it two hundred strong.

The people of Matamoras sympathise with Cortinas.

A war is considered to be the inevitable result of these continued assaults of the Mexicans.

Terrible Explosion.

The New York *Post* of Friday evening gives the following particulars of a sad accident, which was briefly announced under our telegraphic head:

A most distressing casualty occurred this morning at 8 o'clock, at Nostrand avenue, between Park and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn. The wadding factory of Amos A. Martin, which has been in operation but two or three weeks, was blown up by the bursting of the boiler, and some seventeen of the operatives were either killed or wounded. So great was the force of the explosion that several bodies were carried into the air twenty feet above the roof of the building. The following particulars have been gathered upon the spot:

The erection of the building was commenced about three months since, and was opened for work two weeks ago. There were ordinarily engaged in the various departments about one hundred and twenty men and one hundred girls. This morning, at the usual hour, the male operatives had assembled for their duties. The engineer, it is said, had let on the steam and got the machinery in operation, before the water in the boiler had ascended to the first cock. This, in connection with the probable frozen state of the water in the connecting pipes, caused a collapse and a consequent explosion.

It is said that the engineer had resigned his position, and was instructing one newly engaged in his duties, and had specifically charged him not to let the water get below a certain level. The precaution, however, seems not to have been followed.

The female operatives had not arrived in full force, their hour being eight o'clock; there were, however, about ten of them in the trimming-room, at work upon sewing machines.—Had the explosion been delayed a short time, we should have undoubtedly have a longer list of killed and wounded. A number were approaching the factory at the moment of the occurrence.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A Mrs Deitrich, the wife of a German Doctor of this town, was shockingly burnt on Sunday night last, and expired on Monday morning. She and her husband lived in separate houses, but on the evening referred to she was at the residence of her husband, who was out of town, and while there she fell asleep and her clothes took fire from a spark supposed to have been emitted by a stove near which she was seated. It is said that as soon as she discovered she was on fire, which was about 12 o'clock at night, she ran out of the house, and did not stop until she reached her own house nearly two squares distant, where she arrived with her clothes all burnt from her body, and her body, arms and legs burt in many places to a crisp. Dr. Scott was called, but she was beyond the reach of medical assistance.—*Hagerstown Herald.*

A Cowardly Assault.

On Friday evening last Col. W. H. Hutter, editor of the *Easton Argus*, was knocked down and severely cut about the face, by G. M. Reeder, son of A. H. Reeder, Esq., of this place. The affair occurred near the post office, on Northampton street. It appears the immediate cause of the difficulty was a reference the *Argus* made two weeks since, to young Reeder's father, in connection with a dirty case tried at the late term of our Court. The young man, it appears, felt himself insulted and called on the editor a day or two afterwards and demanded an apology, threatening at the same time that if this was not done he would seek other means of satisfaction. The apology was not made; and on the evening above mentioned, a favorable opportunity was taken advantage of and the threat put into execution. The attack as we understand it, was a most cowardly affair and does not reflect much credit upon the assailant. A brave man, having a wrong to redress, meets his man face to face; he does not play the part of a rowdy and strike, as it were in the dark. To make the matter worse the young man is a youth of muscle, whilst the editor is an invalid scarcely able to be out of his bed at the time. We care nothing for the family quarrel that exists between the parties, or what the indignity was, it does not excuse the young man's conduct in this case. These are our sentiments and we are willing to let them go to the public for what they are worth. If he desires to silence the press he will have to try some other plan than that adopted by him in this instance.—*Sentinel.*

IT is reported that the President has appointed A. J. Glossbrenner, of York, Pa., for U. S. Treasurer. This, if so, will give general satisfaction. Mr Glossbrenner has been for several years Sergeant at-Arms of the National House of Representatives, and it is generally admitted made one of the best and most efficient officers that ever filled that responsible post.

CHANGE OF TACTICS.—The movements at Washington indicate a change of tactics on the part of the Republicans, since their defeat in the election of a Speaker. Mr. Seward is already withdrawn as a Presidential candidate, and the ticket now proposed for the Chicago Convention is Edward Bates, of Missouri, for President, and Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. Mr. Seward's friends accede to this arrangement, on condition that he is made Minister to England.

[illegible]

New Act in Relation to Banks.

The following act, in reference to the Banks of the Commonwealth, has been reported to the House of Representatives from the Committee on that subject:

An Act relating to the Banks of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same. That the cashiers of the several banks of this Commonwealth shall on the day of the first meeting of the Board of Directors of their respective banks, in each month, make out a full and accurate statement or exhibit of the liabilities to the bank of the directors thereof, specifying the aggregate amount of such liabilities of each Director as maker, drawer and endorser, for his own benefit, contracted either in his separate capacity or as a member of a firm or copartnership, and the aggregate amount of such liabilities as endorser or surety, for the benefit of any other person, which said statement or exhibit shall be certified by the cashier to be correct, and placed before the Board of Directors at said first meeting in each month, and be filed with the official papers of said bank, and preserved for reference by the directors, and when required to be exhibited to the stockholders at any general meeting of the same, held at the banking house, in pursuance of any call allowed by the laws regulating said bank.

☞ A grand amalgamation ball came off on Thursday evening at the Assembly Rooms, Prince street composed entirely of black men and white women, no white man or black woman was admitted. The *Daily News* says:

"The room was tastefully decorated with banners, flags, &c., and portraits of celebrated Abolitionists, conspicuous among the number being a beautiful colored photograph of John Brown, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. At one o'clock the festivities were brought to a close by the arrival of Broadway gamblers and shoulder hitters with bags of flour and soot concealed about their persons. They commenced by throwing the flour over the black men, and the soot on the white women. At this juncture the lights were extinguished, and then commenced a scene which beggars description.

☞ A general banking act has been introduced by Mr. Smith of the Senate. It provides for a superintendent of banks, with a salary of $3,000 per year, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, to reside in Harrisburg, and to be assisted by three clerks, one to receive $1,500 per annum, and the other two $1,000 per annum. The basis of circulation and discount is United States State stocks, and are to be held in the proportion of $80 to $100 of liabilities.

MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG, Feb. 14, 1860.

Corrected Weekly.

FLOUR—White	$6 25
FLOUR—Extra	5 50
FLOUR—Superfine	5 50
FLOUR—Rye	3 55
WHEAT—White	1 [illegible] 70
WHEAT—Red	[illegible] 15
RYE	75
OATS	40
CORN	75
CLOVER SEED	4 00@4 50
TIMOTHY SEED	1 75@2 25
FLAX SEED	1 25
BUTTER	14
EGGS	12
LARD	10
TALLOW	9
HARD SOAP	04@06
BACON SIDES	9
BACON HAMS	10
SOUP BEANS	1 00
PARED PEACHES	2 50
UNPARED PEACHES	1 40
DRIED APPLES	1@1 25
WASHED WOOL	30
UNWASHED WOOL	20

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11, 1860

FLOUR.—The market opened quiet on Saturday and has continued to rule so throughout the week. The inquiry for Howard Street Super has been very moderate, and transactions are limited. Good brands of Ohio and Kentucky Super have been sought after, but the market is almost bare of stock of this description, while the receipts continue exceedingly small. The continued high price of wheat, which millers are compelled to pay, in order to procure it, has the tendency to strengthen their views, and the general feeling among dealers is that an advance must take place. For the better grades there is still a good consumptive demand, with the usual sales at about former prices. The market closes at about the following rates:

Howard Street Flour,	$5 37a5 50
" " Extra to Fancy,	5 87a6 00
" " Family,	6 50a7 00
Welch's Family,	8 00a0 00
Reservoir, Patapsco, Ashland and Excelsior Family,	7 50a0 00
Reservoir, Patapsco, Ashland and Excelsior Extra.	7 00a0 00

GRAIN.—The special feature in the Grain market since our last weekly issue is the continued advancing tendency in Wheat. Large orders have been received by parties for account of the South and considerable quantities continue to be shipped by the Southern steamers and other vessels for distribution through the interior of States from whence the North has heretofore drawn a very considerable portion of her supply. This, under the very light daily receipts, has strengthened the views of holders. Corn has been dull although in very moderate supply. Oats and Rye continue firm. The offerings of all descriptions for the week sum up about 62,000 bushels.

Wheat.—There has been an increased demand for Wheat this week, and the offerings, which have been quite limited, have met with ready purchasers. The supply for the week foots up about 15,000 bushels. We quote white 150 cents for choice; 145a148 cents for prime, and 138a140 cents for good, and red 125a130 cents. To-day there was a better supply, and the market was not so firm, with sales at a decline of 3a5 cents per bushel. We quote choice white at 145a147 cents, good to prime do. at 135a143 cents, and red 120a130 cents.

Rye.—The receipts of Rye continue very limited, but there is no special demand for it, and the market continues unchanged. The sales of the week include about 1,000 bushels at 86a87 cents for Pennsylvania, and 80a82 cents for Maryland.

Corn.—The market has been inclined to dulness throughout the week, although there has been very little change to notice in prices. The offerings foot up about 30,000 bushels. We note sales of white at 72a74 cents, weight, and 68a72 cents, measure; and yellow 70a73 cents, measure, and 73a74 cents, weight. To-day under a good supply the market was dull, and the above quotations could not be obtained.—We note sales of white at 70a72 cents, and yellow at 68a70 cents, measure.

Oats.—Have been in moderate supply, and prices pretty well sustained. [illegible]

[illegible]

100 were driven to Philadelphia, 100 left over unsold, and the remaining 700 sold to butchers and packers at prices ranging from $2 75a6 per 100 lbs. A lot of very superior and extra fine ones was taken at a figure a shade higher than the outside quotations, by J. Bankard, for packing. We make the average to-day at $3.75. The market closes firm with a good feeling.

Hogs.—Hogs are in limited supply, with sales at $8 25a8 75 to the butchers.

Sheep.—There is a fair supply, and prices range from $4a5 25 per 100 lbs. gross.

MARRIED.

On the 2nd inst., at the Indian Queen Hotel, in this place, by the Rev. S. McHenry, Mr. ABRAHAM STAMEY, to Miss CATHARINE FOREMAN, all of Quincy twp. this co.

On the 7th inst., by P. McGarvey, Esq., Mr. A[illegible] BAKER to Miss BARBARA BROWN, both of St. Thomas twp.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Orrstown, Mrs. MARY, wife of Hon. John Orr in the 63rd year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEROSENE.—Give it a trial and you will always use it. For sale at
Feb 15,'60. SPANGLER'S.

Kerosene Lamps for sale at SPANGLER'S

Kerosene, 25 cents per quart, at
Feb 15,'60. SPANGLER'S

Judson's Mountain Herb Worm Tea, at SPANGLER'S.

Imperial Ointment, a sure cure for frosted feet, at [Feb 15,'60.] SPANGLER'S

Cod Liver Oil,
Swaim's Panacea,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, at
Feb 15,'60 SPANGLER'S.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, at [Feb 15,'60.] SPANGLER'S

Coryza Lozenges, for Colds in the head, at [Feb 15,'60.] SPANGLER'S.

Braces, Trusses, Supporters, &c., at [Feb 15,'60.] SPANGLER'S.

Thrush Mixture, at
Feb 15,'60. SPANGLER'S.

All kinds of Cistern Pumps for sale, at [Feb 15,'60.] ETTER & HAMILTON'S.

SPOUTING made and put up at the shortest notice by ETTER & HAMILTON.

It is desirable to all Housekeepers to have a good COOK STOVE, which can be had at
Feb 15,'60. ETTER & HAMILTON'S.
One Door North of Eyster's.

A large assortment of TIN-WARE, made of the best Material, by the best workmen and twenty per cent. cheaper than can be had elsewhere, at [Feb 15,'60.] ETTER & HAMILTON'S.

Now is the time to save money by buying your Stoves and Tin-Ware of
Feb 15,'60. ETTER & HAMILTON.

The truth must be told. Etter & Hamilton are now selling COOK and PARLOR Stoves, Twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment in Chambersburg. [Feb 15,'60.

SOMETHING NEW.—A large lot of Cast Iron Cook Kettles, Tinned, for sale cheap
Feb 15,'60. ETTER & HAMILTON.

If you want a good, cheap Stove go to ETTER & HAMILTON.
Feb 15,'60.

Persons commencing Housekeeping, will do well by buying their STOVES and TIN WARE from the cheap firm of ETTER & HAMILTON.
Feb 15,'60.

ESTATE OF GEORGE FLORY, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration on the Estate of George Flory, late of Chambersburg, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned residing in said place. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. FLORY,
Feb 15,'60.—6t Adm'r with the will annexed.

ELECTION.—An Election will be held at the house of Miss Eliza Cooper, in McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 5th of March next, at 1 o'clock, M., for five Managers of the "Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year.
W. H. McDOWELL,
Chambg., Feb 15,'60. Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE OF
REAL AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY.
JOHN D. KNISELY, Auctioneer.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on *Friday*, the 2nd day of *March*, 1860, all the REAL ESTATE lately belonging to GEORGE FLORY, dec'd, to wit:

No. 1—A Lot of Ground, situate on Main Street, in the Borough of Chambersburg, adjoining other property of said dec'd, on the North; and Lot of Daniel Shively, on the South, on which is erected a Two-storied LOG HOUSE—weatherboarded; with a two storied BRICK Backbuilding, Wash House, Smoke House, &c., a Log Stable, Hog Pen and a Corn House. There is also an excellent Well of Water and a Cistern at the door.

No. 2—Adjoins the above on the South and Lot of Dr. A. H. Senseny on the North, having thereon erected a One story FRAME SHOP and small Barn.

Also: At the same time will be offered four Tracts of Land in Guilford twp., not far from the Borough, viz:

No. 1 Contains 3 acres and 21 Perches, neat measure, situate near the Waynesboro' Road, adjoining properties of Nicholas Uglow, Jacob Deum, and the Franklin Rail Road.

No. 2—Contains 3 acres and 21½ Perches, neat measure, adjoining properties of Samuel Mohler, Jacob Grove's heirs and others.

No. 3—Contains 3¼ acres and 17½ Perches, neat measure, and adjoins the properties of Samuel Mohler and Adam Vanderaw.

No. 4—Contains 3¼ acres and 17½ Perches, neat measure, and adjoins properties of Jacob Stouffer and Adam Vanderaw.

The above Lots are all under good fence, and are desirable to persons living in town.

At the same time, will be offered a quantity of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, Consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads and Bedding, one Corner Cupboard, one Dining Table, four Smaller Tables, one pair of End Tables, one eight-day Clock, two dozen Chairs, one Parlor Stove, one Ten-plate Stove, one Cook Stove, Carpeting by the yard, one Copper Kettle, Tubs and many other articles, not necessary to mention.

The sale of the Real Estate will take place on the premises, commencing with the Town property, and continued in the order above mentioned.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known by WM. FLORY,
Feb 15,'60. Adm'r with the will annexed.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will please take notice that the following accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's Office of Franklin County and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation on Tuesday, the 13th day of March next, at the Court House in Chambersburg, viz:

[illegible]

VALLEY SPIRIT.

Chambersburg, Feb. 15, 1860.

LOCAL NEWS.

How to Save Money.—All those indebted for subscription to the *Valley Spirit* previous to Jan. 1, 1860, can save twenty five cents on each years indebtedness by paying the amount due on or before the first of April, as after that date two dollars per annum will be charged without respect to persons.

This notice is given that those interested may profit by it. "A penny saved is as good as two earned."

Those indebted for Job Work or advertising for over six months will have interest added to their bills. P. S. DECHERT

Thanks.—Our Senator, and members of the Legislature, from this district, will accept our thanks for their continued kindness in sending us Public Documents.

Extension of the Borough.—A number of property holders in the townships of Guilford and Hamilton, immediately adjoining this borough, have petitioned the Town Council to extend the borough lines so as to embrace them within the corporate limits of the town. The petitions are numerously signed in both districts and the Council are disposed to grant the prayer of the Petitioners. In Guilford township the movement meets with no opposition, but in Hamilton, we learn, an attempt will be made, by a few persons, to resist the measure. It is not thought, however, that their opposition will be very strenuous or thwart, in any degree, the will of the majority. We feel perfectly indifferent as to how this matter may terminate, and don't much care whether they come in or stay out. The outsiders are alone the party benefited by the measure and if they choose to resist what is evidently their own interest, we would say let them remain out. We cannot see in what particular the citizens of the borough are to be benefited by enlarging the borough limits. Additional school accommodations will be required, and any number of new streets and alleys to be laid out, made, and kept up, which will impose a pretty heavy borough tax on our citizens and for which the tax accruing from the property annexed will be no equivalent. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the pride every citizen must feel in the progress and improvement of our town will prevent them from interposing any obstacle in the way of consummating this measure. But if those who will alone reap the advantages expect to be coaxed in we would rather see the project abandoned, and let our Council go to work and levy a tax on all persons doing a regular business within the borough no matter where their place of residence may be. These outsiders have all the advantages the borough affords—make their money here—have the use of our streets through which to haul their wood, brick, flour, and other products, and do not contribute a single cent towards improving the town or keeping up repairs. Let a sufficient tax, for borough purposes, be laid on all persons of this description—their occupation—work done—amount of sales made within the borough—money at interest, &c., and then they will be brought on an equal footing with our own citizens and justice be done to all parties. We believe the Council have authority to enforce such a regulation, or if not, they can readily get an Act passed giving them the power.

A measure of this character would we conceive operate with equal and exact justice to all, and those who live out of the borough, but enjoy all its advantages, would thereby be made to contribute towards removing the burden of taxation by which our citizens are now oppressed in order to make improvements and keep up the repairs of the town. As we have before stated we are indifferent as to the result of this movement. We have no feeling in the matter one way or another. If the persons residing in the suburbs of the town desire to be admitted into the borough we think they are sensible, and if the Council grant their request we have no fault to find with them for their action. If on the contrary the Council reject the application for admission, or a majority of the outsiders oppose it, we are equally content.

We understand the Council have, at the instance of the petitioners, made several surveys to determine the exact boundary of the districts desiring to be admitted. The first survey made the shape of the borough a perfect octagon, but to obtain this figure it took in more territory than was desired, or desirable to admit. The last survey, and the one we think likely to be agreed upon, commences at a point east of the property belonging to Mr. Jonathan Hawk on the Baltimore turnpike and running north to a point on the C. V. R. Road, keeping east of the buildings on the Ritchey farm. From the Railroad the line extends to the Gate-House on the northern turnpike taking in a pretty large slice of ground north east of the Saw & Planing Mill of Messrs. Clark, Shoepler & Culbertson. The Gate House is left immediately outside the line. From this point the line runs west to the creek and then keeps the east side of the creek running south to the cemetery, including the Straw Paper Mill and buildings on the farm of J. Heyser, Esq. It then runs in the rear of the Cemetery grounds, crosses the Strasburg road, and takes in the residence of Geo. Eyster, Esq., on "Federal Hill." From this point a straight line is run to near Gordon's Tavern on the Western turnpike. The Tavern being the place for holding the elections for Hamilton township is left out. From Gordon's the line takes a direct course to the property of Mr. Charles Burnett on the Greencastle road, taking in, in its course, [illegible] and the [illegible] buildings immediately south of the "[illegible] Yard." From the Greencastle Road a straight line is run to the point of starting, passing in the rear of the property of Mr. [illegible], now the residence of F. W. [illegible], Esq. [illegible] have endeavored to describe the course of [illegible] survey, divested of all technical terms, so [illegible] its points may be readily [illegible] readers.

Chambersburg and Gettysburg Railroad.—We learn with much pleasure that the citizens of Fayetteville, and the eastern side of the county generally, are becoming interested in the construction of the road. Several meetings to further the object in view have been held, at which Committees were appointed to take up subscriptions to defray the necessary expense attending an examination and survey, of the contemplated line of road. The people of Fayetteville, and neighborhood, have subscribed liberally towards carrying out these preliminary measures, and they ask, and expect our citizens to co-operate with them, and furnish their quota of pecuniary aid, to advance the undertaking. Fayetteville has already contributed about eighty dollars towards paying expenses of the survey, and in a few days our citizens will be waited upon by some gentlemen of this place, interested in the project, to raise fifty dollars additional which will be a sufficient sum to conduct the survey in a proper manner. We have not the least doubt that our citizens will subscribe a sufficient amount, for this purpose, without any hesitation, and that they will enter into the movement with the right spirit, and a determination to push it vigorously forward. Should the weather continue favorable the survey may be made within the present month, and when that part of the work is accomplished an Act of Incorporation may be obtained for the road during the present session of our Legislature. We are well convinced that a more favorable time than the present could not have been selected for pressing this important enterprise on the attention of the public, and that the men who have started the project are the very men of all others to conduct it to a successful completion.

The Lowly.—Died at the Franklin County Alms House, on Wednesday morning last, Mary Earley, aged 77 years. The subject of this obituary notice was well known throughout this neighborhood. She formerly resided in this place for many years, but during the latter period of her life, previous to becoming an inmate of our Alms House, she was provided with a home in the family of Rev. Wesley Howe, at Greenvillage. In addition to the hard lot of a life of poverty was super-added an existence of the most agonizing physical suffering, yet, amid all her trials and tribulations, she evinced a sweetness of temper, a soft dignity of manners, and a meekness of disposition that readily secured her the sympathy of every christian heart. She was never heard to utter a murmur at her lot, but, on the contrary, endured her sufferings with a patient resignation and truly christian fortitude, manifesting an humble submission to the Divine Will and a firm reliance on Him who "giveth grace unto the lowly." Her remains were brought to this place, on Thursday last, and interred with appropriate religious services, in the burial ground of the Methodist Church. A few friends, of whom she had exacted the promise, followed her body to the grave and saw it decently laid to rest.—The sum total of her worldly goods—her Bible and her Spectacles—she bequeathed to the former Matron of the Alms House, Mrs. Shenefield, as a mark of her gratitude for friendship and kindness.

Laid Over.—We are in receipt of two letters, being the first of a series entitled "*Experience* in the North," which, together with other matter intended for this number of our paper, are unavoidably postponed until next week.

St. Valentine.—Yesterday, the 14th, was St. Valentine day, but, although it is leap year, the love missives were rather sparse.—Ladies must either not like to pre-pay postage, or think that this is not a very formidable way to attack the citadel of a man's heart. They ought to know.

Incendiarism.—For sometime past incendiarism has been rife in Warren township, in this county. Several buildings have been maliciously set on fire and destroyed, and we notice by the Mercersburg *Journal* that a reward of one hundred dollars is offered for the detection of the villains doing the mischief.—We hope they may be caught.

Tavern Licenses.—At the recent term of Court the following Tavern Licenses were granted, viz:—John W. Taylor, Chambersburg; Alexander Martin, St. Thomas; Samuel Hays, Montgomery Township; Jacob A. Steck, Upton.

Died.—Lewis Weiser, the man so shockingly scalded at Heyser's Straw Paper Mill, died from the effect of his injuries on Tuesday last, after suffering the most excruciating agony.

No Humbug.—A certain cure for Tetter and Itch can be had at Miller & Hershey's Drug Store—the old Stand on the Diamond—also a cure for Coughs and Colds.

Miller & Hershey have just received a large supply of *fresh Garden Seeds* of the best kind and suitable for the climate.

Garden Seeds—Wholesale and Retail!

Garden Seeds—Warranted last year's growth.

Horse and Cattle Powders, fresh and good to improve the health of your stock.

Pure Kerosene or Coal Oil and the latest style of Lamps, and everything else usually kept in a Drug Store, sold at prices to suit all. We advise country Storekeepers to call and get a supply of pure Essences, Soaps, Concentrated Lye, &c., &c.

The Union Anniversary Meeting of the Franklin County Bible Society will be held in the German Reformed Church next Sabbath evening, the 19th inst., at 6½ o'clock.

The Agent's general and final Report will be read and some remarks made in reference to the exploration of the County.

The State Agent will be present and make some statements as to the Providential opening and demand for the Bible in Foreign Lands and [illegible] aid to supply the demand.

[illegible] hoped the occasion will be of general [illegible]

School Report.—We would direct attention to the able and interesting report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, Franklin County, to be found in another part of this week's paper.

Religious.—Divine Service will be held in the Lutheran Church on next Sabbath morning, by Mr Conn. F. Steck, a Theological student, who will fill said Pulpit regularly hereafter until the arrival of the Pastor elect, the Rev. Jacob Steck.

Educational.—Meetings were held at Brattan's School house on Monday evening the 23d of January, 1860, at Crider's mill School house on Tuesday evening, the 24th, at Mount Rock School house on Wednesday evening the 24th; and in St. Thomas on Thursday evening the 25th; all of which were regularly organized. At all the above meetings the County Superintendent, P. M. Shoemaker, was introduced to the large and eager audience which he addressed in an elegant, appropriate and instructive style, on the workings of the present School system and the great necessity of instructing the children in education of the mind and morals, and also visiting and examining the Schools during the day, on which a number of citizens, directors and teachers of the Township were present who were well pleased with the examination of the Schools and the active and energetic part Mr Shoemaker took in the Schools of St. Thomas, and their welfare. It is generally believed and almost unanimously, that it is the principle that will give life and energy to the School System. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we believe that the County Superintendency is the master wheel that propels our Common School system.

J. W. COYLE, Secretary.

Isaac Reed and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.—The following letter from Isaac Reed, formerly of this county, now of Illinois, in regard to Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is another tribute to that already popular Medicine. Read what he says:

"The box of Cough Syrup has arrived safe and I now send the money. I would have sent it before but I wanted to try and see whether it would benefit us or not, now I am satisfied it is a good Medicine. Next Spring I will write and tell you all about it.

Yours, &c., ISAAC T. REED.
Empire, Illinois, Dec 16, 1859.

Sold at Chambersburg, by A. J. Miller, J. S. Nixon and Druggists generally. [Dec 28, '59.-3m

Explosion of an Infernal Machine

SIX PERSONS WOUNDED—SOME MORTALLY

Hawesville, Ky., Feb. 7

H. A. Davidson went into the Store of Messrs Duncan & Brothers, yesterday, with a lighted bomb concealed in a basket of eggs. The bomb suddenly exploded, blowing the store into ruins, and wounding the Hon. Wm. Sterritt, C. B. Duncan, J. G. Duncan, Joseph Reading and Wm Bennett, some of them mortally. Davidson is also mortally wounded. It is supposed that Davidson's object was to kill Mr. Sterritt, because of his course in connection with the Love tragedy, that occurred here on the 2d of March last year.

[Davidson was one of the principal actors in that terrible affair. Thomas S. Love, a merchant of Hawesville, was killed while lying in a prison cell, in a helpless condition.]

The Trial of Hazlett.

Charlestown, Feb. 8.—The examination of witnesses in the case of Hazlett was resumed this morning, and a large amount of testimony was taken, but few new facts were elicited. All the witnesses expressed themselves with confidence as to the identity of the prisoner.

Col. Clowe, one of the witnesses, detailed a conversation he had with the prisoner in the jail, the first time he saw him. During this conversation the prisoner stated that he had never heard from his mother since his connection with the unfortunate Harper's Ferry affair. After the prisoner made this statement he seemed to regret it.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Commonwealth closed their testimony, and the witnesses for the defence were examined. The first witness was Mayor A. M. Ball. His testimony was regarded as rather favorable to the prisoner. The testimony for the prosecution pointed out the prisoner as one of a party of four who were stationed as sentinels before the Arsenal. Two of these sentinels were identified as negroes, one as Copple, and the other was thought to be Hazlett. Mayor Ball's testimony agrees as to the number of the sentinels, but he could not identify Hazlett as one of the party, although he was twice escorted to his home by a man supposed by the witnesses for the prosecution to be the prisoner.

Several other witnesses testified to having passed Shenandoah street, but did not see the prisoner.

The defence is being ably conducted by Messrs Botts and Green.

The Grand Jury to-day came into Court with bills of indictment against Owen Brown, Francis J. Merriam and Jeremiah Anderson, charging them with conspiring with slaves to create an insurrection.

Charlestown, Va., Feb. 9.—The testimony for the defence in the case of Hazlett, was closed to day. The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to enable the counsel time to prepare their argument. No doubts are entertained as to the conviction of the prisoner, as the testimony this morning was unfavorable for the defence.

Charlestown, Feb. 11.—The trial of Hazlett was concluded on Friday evening, Mr. Green, the counsel for the prisoner, making an able defence. The case was then submitted to the jury, and the Court adjourned. On the reopening of the Court this morning, the jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner received the announcement with the same degree of indifference that has characterized his conduct throughout the trial.

Two Passenger Cars Precipitated into the Miami Canal.

Yesterday morning the express train on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, which left Toledo the evening previous, when at Colesville Bluffs, sixteen miles above Dayton, and four miles south of Troy, met with a serious accident, by which two cars were precipitated over an embankment twenty feet high into the Miami Canal, and nearly all the passengers injured.

The accident was occasioned by the breaking of a rail. The locomotive and baggage car passed safely over, but the two passenger cars, containing twenty persons each, were turned entirely over, once and a half over [illegible] lighting in the canal, bottom upward. [illegible] recognition almost impossible. The cries of the women, and the fact that the car was gradually sinking in six feet water, added considerably to the excitement of the moment. A heavy incrustation of ice on the surface of the canal, three inches thick, prevented the car from [illegible] sinking.

Shocking Affrays in Georgia.

Augusta, Feb. 6.—John W. Walker, an overseer on a plantation in the vicinity of Waynesborough, shot John Owens, a merchant of that place dead on Monday. The Sheriff and his posse in attempting the arrest of Walker, met with resistance and shot him dead, also wounding his wife and child, the latter fatally.

From Rio Grande.

[illegible] and Insults to Americans by the Mexicans—An American Steamer Fired Into—Captain Ford's Party Attacked.

New Orleans, Feb 11.—The steamship Arizona arrived to-day with Brownsville dates to the 6th inst.

A courier from Col. Ford to Major Heintzelman reports that the American steamer Ranchero was fired into, when thirty miles above Brownsville by a party of Mexicans, bearing the Mexican flag. Several shots passed through the steamer.

Subsequently the Mexicans fired upon Col. Ford's forces from the Mexican side of the river, dangerously wounding one man. Col. Ford returned the fire, and crossed the river in pursuit.

Capt. Stoneman's company of dragoons had been reinforced, making it two hundred strong.

The people of Matamoras sympathize with Cortinas.

A war is considered to be the inevitable result of these continued assaults of the Mexicans.

Terrible Explosion.

The New York *Post* of Friday evening gives the following particulars of a sad accident, which was briefly announced under our telegraphic head.

A most distressing casualty occurred this morning at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock, in Nostrand avenue, between Park and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn. The [illegible] factory of Ames & Moulton, which has been in operation but two or three weeks, was blown up by the bursting of the boiler, and some seventeen of the operatives were either killed or wounded. So great was the force of the explosion that several bodies were carried into the air twenty feet above the roof of the building. The following particulars have been gathered upon the spot:

The erection of the building was commenced about three months since, and was opened for work two weeks ago. There were ordinarily engaged in the various departments about one hundred and twenty men and one hundred girls. This morning, at the usual hour, the male operatives had assembled for their duties. The engineer, it is said, had let on the steam and put the machinery in operation before the water in the boiler had ascended to the first cock. This, in connection with the probable frozen state of the water in the connecting pipes, caused a collapse and a consequent explosion.

It is said that the engineer had resigned his position, and was instructing one newly engaged in his duties, and had specifically charged him not to let the water get below a certain level. The precaution, however, seems not to have been followed.

The female operatives had not arrived in full force, their hour being eight o'clock; there were, however, about ten of them in the trimming-room, at work upon sewing machines.—Had the explosion been delayed a short time, we should have undoubtedly have a longer list of killed and wounded. A number were approaching the factory at the moment of the occurrence.

Burned to Death.—A Mrs. Deitrich, the wife of a German Doctor of this town, was shockingly burnt on Sunday night last, and expired on Monday morning. She and her husband lived in separate houses, but on the evening referred to she was at the residence of her husband, who was out of town, and while there she fell asleep and her clothes took fire from a spark supposed to have been emitted by a stove near which she was seated. It is said that as soon as she discovered she was on fire, which was about 12 o'clock at night, she ran out of the house, and did not stop until she reached her own house nearly two squares distant, where she arrived with her clothes all burnt from her body, and her body, arms and legs burnt in many places to a crisp. Dr. Scott was called, but she was beyond the reach of medical assistance.—*Hagerstown Herald*.

A Cowardly Assault.

On Friday evening last Col. W. H. Hutter, editor of the *Easton Argus*, was knocked down and severely cut about the face, by G. M. Reeder, son of A. H. Reeder, Esq., of this place. The affair occurred near the post office, on Northampton street. It appears the immediate cause of the difficulty was a reference the *Argus* made two weeks since, to young Reeder's father, in connection with a dirty case tried at the late term of our Court. The young man, it appears, felt himself insulted and called on the editor a day or two afterwards and demanded an apology, threatening at the same time that if this was not done he would seek other means of satisfaction. The apology was not made and on the evening above mentioned, a favorable opportunity was taken advantage of and the threat put into execution. The attack as we understand it, was a most cowardly affair and does not reflect much credit upon the assailant. A brave man, having a wrong to redress, meets his man face to face; he does not play the part of a rowdy and strike, as it were in the dark. To make the matter worse the young man is a youth of muscle, whilst the editor is an invalid scarcely able to be out of his bed at the time. We care nothing for the family quarrel that exists between the parties, or what the indignity was, it does not excuse the young man's conduct in this case. These are our sentiments and we are willing to let them go to the public for what they are worth. If he desires to silence the press he will have to try some other plan than that adopted by him in this instance.—*Sentinel*.

It is reported that the President has appointed A. J. Glossbrenner, of York, Pa., for U. S. Treasurer. This, if so, will give general satisfaction. Mr Glossbrenner has been for several years Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives, and it is generally admitted made one of the best and most efficient officers that ever filled that responsible post.

Change of Tactics.—The movements at Washington indicate a change of tactics on the part of the Republicans, since their defeat in the election of a Speaker. Mr. Seward is already withdrawn as a Presidential candidate, and the ticket now proposed for the Chicago Convention is Edward Bates, of Missouri, for President, and Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. Mr. Seward's friends [illegible] cede to this arrangement, on condition that he is made Minister to England.

☞ The members of the General Assembly [illegible] This mark of respect to [illegible] observed annually by the Legislature.

New Act in Relation to Banks

The following act, in reference to the Banks of the Commonwealth, has been reported to the House of Representatives from the Committee on that subject:

An Act relating to the Banks of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same. That the cashiers of the several banks of this Commonwealth shall on the day of the first meeting of the Board of Directors of their respective banks, in each month, make out a full and accurate statement or exhibit of the liabilities to the bank of the directors thereof, specifying the aggregate amount of such liabilities of each Director as maker, drawer and endorser, for his own benefit, contracted either in his separate capacity or as a member of a firm or copartnership, and the aggregate amount of such liabilities as endorser or surety, for the benefit of any other person, which said statement or exhibit shall be certified by the cashier to be correct, and placed before the Board of Directors at said first meeting in each month, and be filed with the official papers of said bank, and preserved for reference by the directors, and when required to be exhibited to the stockholders at any general meeting of the same, held at the banking house, in pursuance of any call allowed by the laws regulating said bank.

☞ A grand amalgamation ball came off on Thursday evening at the Assembly Rooms, Prince street composed entirely of black men and white women, no white man or black woman was admitted. The *Daily News* says:

"The room was tastefully decorated with banners, flags, &c., and portraits of celebrated Abolitionists, conspicuous among the number being a beautiful colored photograph of John Brown, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. At one o'clock the festivities were brought to a close by the arrival of Broadway gamblers and shoulder bitters with bags of flour and soot concealed about their persons. They commenced by throwing the flour over the black men, and the soot on the white women. At this juncture the lights were extinguished, and then commenced a scene which beggars description.

☞ A general banking act has been introduced by Mr Smith of the Senate. It provides for a superintendent of banks, with a salary of $3,000 per year, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, to reside in Harrisburg, and to be assisted by three clerks, one to receive $1,500 per annum, and the other two $1,000 per annum. The basis of circulation and discount is United States State stocks, and are to be held in the proportion of $80 to $100 of liabilities.

MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG, Feb. 14, 1860.

Corrected Weekly.

FLOUR—White	$6 25
FLOUR—Extra	5 50
FLOUR—Superfine	5 50
FLOUR—Rye	3 55
WHEAT—White	1 [illegible] 70
WHEAT—Red	[illegible] 12
RYE	75
OATS	40
CORN	75
CLOVER SEED	4 00@4 50
TIMOTHY SEED	1 75@2 25
FLAX SEED	1 25
BUTTER	14
EGGS	12
LARD	10
TALLOW	9
HARD SOAP	04@06
BACON SIDES	9
BACON HAMS	10
SOUP BEANS	1 00
PARED PEACHES	2 50
UNPARED PEACHES	1 40
DRIED APPLES	1@1 25
WASHED WOOL	30
UNWASHED WOOL	20

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11, 1860

FLOUR.—The market opened quiet on Saturday and has continued to rule so throughout the week. The inquiry for Howard Street Super has been very moderate, and transactions are limited. Good brands of Ohio and Kentucky Super have been sought after, but the market is almost bare of stock of this description, while the receipts continue exceedingly small. The continued high price of wheat, which millers are compelled to pay, in order to procure it, has the tendency to strengthen their views, and the general feeling among dealers is that an advance must take place. For the better grades there is still a good consumptive demand, with the usual sales at about former prices. The market closes at about the following rates:

Howard Street Flour,	$5 37a5 50
" " Extra to Fancy,	5 87a6 00
" " Family,	6 50a7 00
Welch's Family,	8 00a0 00
Reservoir, Patapsco, Ashland and Excelsior Family,	7 50a0 00
Reservoir, Patapsco, Ashland and Excelsior Extra.	7 00a0 00

GRAIN.—The special feature in the Grain market since our last weekly issue is the continued advancing tendency in Wheat. Large orders have been received by parties for account of the South and considerable quantities continue to be shipped by the Southern steamers and other vessels for distribution through the interior of States from whence the North has heretofore drawn a very considerable portion of her supply. This, under the very light daily receipts, has strengthened the views of holders. Corn has been dull although in very moderate supply. Oats and Rye continue firm. The offerings of all descriptions for the week sum up about 62,000 bushels.

Wheat.—There has been an increased demand for Wheat this week, and the offerings, which have been quite limited, have met with ready purchasers. The supply for the week foots up about 15,000 bushels. We quote white 150 cents for choice; 146a148 cents for prime, and 138a140 cents for good, and red 125a130 cents. To-day there was a better supply, and the market was not so firm, with sales at a decline of 3a5 cents per bushel. We quote choice white at 145a147 cents, good to prime do. at 135a142 cents, and red 120a130 cents.

Rye.—The receipts of Rye continue very limited, but there is no special demand for it, and the market continues unchanged. The sales of the week include about 1,000 bushels at 86a87 cents for Pennsylvania, and 80a82 cents for Maryland.

Corn.—The market has been inclined to dulness throughout the week, although there has been very little change to notice in prices. The offerings foot up about 39,000 bushels. We note sales of white at 73a74 cents, weight, and 69a72 cents, measure; and yellow 70a73 cents, measure, and 73a74 cents, weight. To-day under a good supply the market was dull, and the above quotations could not be obtained.—We note sales of white at 70a73 cents, and yellow at 68a70 cents, measure.

Oats.—Have been in moderate supply, and prices pretty well sustained. The receipts for the week foot up about [illegible] bushels, [illegible] for Maryland and Virginia, and [illegible] for Pennsylvania.

Cattle.—[illegible] 100 were driven to Philadelphia, 100 left over unsold, and the remaining 700 sold to butchers and packers at prices ranging from $2 75a5 per 100 lbs. A lot of very superior and extra fine ones was taken at a figure a shade higher than the outside quotations, by J. Bankard, for packing. We make the average to-day at $3.75. The market closes firm with a good feeling.

Hogs.—Hogs are in limited supply, with sales at $8 25a8 75 to the butchers.

Sheep.—There is a fair supply, and prices range from $4a5 25 per 100 lbs. gross.

MARRIED.

On the 2nd inst., at the Indian Queen Hotel, in this place, by the Rev. S. McHenry, Mr. Abraham Beamer, to Miss Catharine Forman, all of Quincy twp., this co.

On the 7th inst., by P. McGarvey, Esq., Mr. [illegible] to Miss Barbara Brown, both of St. Thomas twp.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Orrstown, Mrs. Mary, wife of Hon John Orr in the 63rd year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEROSENE.—Give it a trial and you will always use it. For sale at
Feb 15,'60. SPANGLER'S.

Kerosene Lamps for sale at SPANGLER'S

Kerosene, 25 cents per quart, at
Feb 15,'60. SPANGLER'S

Judson's Mountain Herb Worm Tea, at SPANGLER'S.

Imperial Ointment, a sure cure for frosted feet, at [Feb 15,'60.] SPANGLER'S

Cod Liver Oil, Swaim's Panacea, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, at
Feb 15,'60 SPANGLER'S.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, at [Feb 15,'60.] SPANGLER'S

Coryza Lozenges, for Colds in the head, at [Feb 15,'60.] SPANGLER'S.

Braces, Trusses, Supporters, &c., at [Feb 15,'60.] SPANGLER'S.

Thrush Mixture, at
Feb 15,'60. SPANGLER'S.

All kinds of Cistern Pumps for sale, at [Feb 15,'60.] ETTER & HAMILTON'S.

SPOUTING made and put up at the shortest notice by ETTER & HAMILTON.

It is desirable to all Housekeepers to have a good COOK STOVE, which can be had at
Feb 15,'60. ETTER & HAMILTON'S.
One Door North of *Eyster's*.

A large assortment of TIN-WARE, made of the best Material, by the best workmen and Twenty per cent. cheaper than can be had elsewhere, at [Feb 15,'60.] ETTER & HAMILTON'S.

Now is the time to save money by buying your Stoves and Tin-Ware of
Feb 15,'60. ETTER & HAMILTON.

The truth must be told. Etter & Hamilton are now selling COOK and PARLOR Stoves, Twenty per cent. cheaper than any other establishment in Chambersburg. [Feb 15,'60.

SOMETHING NEW.—A large lot of Cast Iron Cook Kettles, Tinned, for sale cheap
Feb 15,'60. ETTER & HAMILTON.

If you want a good, cheap Stove go to
Feb 15,'60. ETTER & HAMILTON.

Persons commencing Housekeeping, will do well by buying their STOVES and TIN WARE from the cheap firm of ETTER & HAMILTON.
Feb 15,'60.

ESTATE OF GEORGE FLORY, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration on the Estate of George Flory, late of Chambersburg, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned residing in said place. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. FLORY,
Feb 15,'60.—6t Adm'r with the will annexed.

ELECTION.—An Election will be held at the house of Miss Eliza Cooper, in McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 5th of March next, at 1 o'clock, M., for five Managers of the "Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year.
W. H. McDOWELL,
Chambg., Feb 15,'60. Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE OF *REAL AND PERSONAL* **PROPERTY.**

JOHN D. KNISELY, Auctioneer.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on *Friday*, the 2nd day of March, 1860, all the REAL ESTATE lately belonging to George Flory, dec'd, to wit:

No. 1—A Lot of Ground, situate on Main Street, in the Borough of Chambersburg, adjoining other property of said dec'd, on the North; and Lot of Daniel Shively, on the South, on which is erected a Two-storied LOG HOUSE—weatherboarded; with a two storied BRICK Backbuilding, Wash House, Smoke House, &c., a Log Stable, Hog Pen and a Corn House. There is also an excellent Well of Water and a Cistern at the door.

No. 2—Adjoins the above on the South and Lot of Dr. A. H. Senseny on the North, having thereon erected a One-story FRAME SHOP and small Barn.

Also: At the same time will be offered four Tracts of Land in Guilford twp., not far from the Borough, viz:

No. 1 Contains 3 acres and 21 Perches, neat measure, situate near the Waynesboro' Road, adjoining properties of Nicholas Uglow, Jacob Dumm, and the Franklin Rail Road.

No. 2—Contains 3 acres and 23¼ Perches, neat measure, adjoining properties of Samuel Mahler, Jacob Grove's heirs and others.

No. 3—Contains 3¼ acres and 17¼ Perches, neat measure, and adjoins the properties of Samuel Mahler and Adam Vanderaw.

No. 4—Contains 3¼ acres and 17¼ Perches, neat measure, and adjoins properties of Jacob Stouffer and Adam Vanderaw.

The above Lots are all under good fence, and are desirable to persons living in town.

At the same time, will be offered a quantity of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, Consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads and Bedding, one Corner Cupboard, one Dining Table, four Smaller Tables, one pair of Card Tables, one eight-day Clock, two dozen Chairs, one Parlor Stove, one Ten-plate Stove, one Cook Stove, Carpeting by the yard, one Copper Kettle, Tubs and many other articles, not necessary to mention.

The sale of the Real Estate will take place on the premises, commencing with the Town property, and continued in the order above mentioned.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known by WM. FLORY,
Feb 15,'60. Adm'r with the will annexed.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will please take notice that the following accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's Office of Franklin County and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation on Tuesday, the 13th day of March next, at the Court House in Chambersburg, viz:

437 The account of Jas. F. Carolus, Testamentary Guardian of Jeremiah Carolus, minor child of George Carolus, late of St. Thomas twp., dec'd.

[illegible] The account of [illegible], Guardian of Daniel Singer, minor child of John Singer, dec'd.

[illegible] The account of Benjamin Shively, administrator of the estate of Jacob Smith, dec'd.

[illegible] The account of [illegible], Guardian of [illegible], minor child of Bernard [illegible].

[illegible] The account of [illegible], Guardian of John and Albert [illegible], minor children of [illegible], dec'd.

[illegible] The account of [illegible], Guardian of Catharine and Rebecca Lowrey, minor children of John Lowry, deceased.

[illegible]

[illegible] Register.

A THRILLING STORY.

The following story we take from that interesting book, "Parley's Thousand and One Stories." It is founded upon an occurrence which actually took place in Vermont some forty years ago. The facts are almost literally related as follows:—

My brother Heman liked the business of carrying the mail better than I did, and so I went to work in a new clearing I had commenced, about a mile and a half from home, and not quite so far from the house of a brother-in-law. I used to stay as often at one place as the other. It was a bad arrangement, as, in case of accident, neither family would be alarmed or go to look for me if I should not come home. I felt the force of this in the course of the winter, as you will see directly.

There had fallen one of our old-fashioned, Northern New York snows, crusted over hard enough to bear a man. I was ambitious and worked early and late, going without my dinner some days, when the piece of bread and meat I had brought in my pocket was frozen so hard that I could not masticate it without taking up too much of my time. One day it was intensely cold, with the prospect of a storm, that might hinder my work the next day, and so I worked on as long as I could see, and after twilight I felled a tree, which in its descent lodged against another. I could not bear the idea of leaving the job half finished, and mounted the almost prostrate body to cut away a limb to let it down.

The bole of the tree forked, about forty feet up, into two equal parts, with large projecting limbs from both. It was one of these I had to cut away to bring it to the ground. In my haste, perhaps I was not so careful as I should have been; at any rate, the first blows eased the lodgement so that the tree began to settle, and I was just going to jump off, when the fork split, and as it did so, one foot dropped into the space, so that I could not extricate it for the moment; but I felt no alarm, for I knew that I could cut away the tree in a minute, or perhaps draw my foot out of the boot, as the pressure was not severe. At the first blow of the axe, the tree took another start, rolled over, and the split closed with all the force of its giant strength, crushing my foot till the very bones were flattened, and there I hung suspended, just able to touch the tips of my fingers in the snow with nothing to rest upon for a moment—the air at zero and growing colder—no prospect of any one coming that way that night—the nearest house a mile away—no friends to feel alarmed at my absence, for one would suppose me safe with the other.

My axe in its fall rested upon the snow crust, about ten feet off. If I could only get that, I might yet save myself. I did not think how I was to cut myself loose from the body of that great tree, suspended as I was, head down, and suffering with the rushing current of disordered blood, but I thought in that keen blade my only hope of life was fixed. Just forward of me grew a slim bush, which I thought if I could obtain, I could form into a hook by twisting the limbs together, and draw the axe within my reach.

Although the bush was out of my reach, I at last succeeded in getting hold of it by means of a loop made by tying my suspenders together. I drew it towards me and cut it off with my pocketknife—one of that sort so long known as "Barlow knives," having a single blade about two and a half inches long and three-eighths of an inch wide, with equal width all its length, set in a handle of peculiar form, half its length iron, and half horn or bone. I succeeded admirably in fashioning my hook, and almost felt the handle of the axe within my grasp, so certain was I of success. From the tree that imprisoned me the ground descended rapidly for a dozen rods or more to a little creek. My axe lay upon the brow of the hill. The first movement I made toward twisting the loop of my stick around the handle, so as to draw it within my reach, loosened it from its icy rest, and away it went down the hill, crushing through the little frost brittle bushes, down upon the ice of the creek, down to a little fall a few rods below, and over that into the unfrozen pool, with a surging sound, as it fell into the water, that seemed to send its icy chill through every vein and artery in my whole body.

I still had my knife. True, it was a rough surgical instrument, but hope and the love of life gave me strength to climb up by my fastened leg, and cut away the boot and stocking, and then with that knife I unjointed my ancle and fell to the ground—my left leg a footless, bleeding stump! The intensity of the cold saved me from bleeding to death. I tore off a part of my coat, and with my handkerchief and suspenders managed to bind up my leg with a handful of snow, and started to crawl home. I succeeded in reaching within sight of the house, and then strength utterly failed me.

I tried my voice in vain, but I could make no one hear. I exerted myself once more, and crawled toward the road that I knew Heman must come. It was a painful task, for, besides my exhaustion, I was perishing with cold. Just then I heard the sound of my brother's stage horn, and the jingle of the bells coming down the hill. I strained my voice to the utmost pitch, but he did not, could not hear; but there was another friend—man's faithful friend—who did hear. Old Hunter, the noble old dog, had insisted upon accompanying him this trip, and brother said, "Let him go; who knows what good may come of it?" Good did come of it, for his ear was quicker than Heman's, and he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

back into the path, barked loudly, and, as the horses came up, seized the reins, and would not let go till Heman called a halt.

Hunter let go his hold on the horses, jumped back to the sleigh, caught hold of Heman's hand, pulling off the mitten, and away he ran back where I was, and commenced barking furiously; but I heard nothing. The effect upon me when I knew that I was discovered by that faithful old dog, and that he never would desert me nor cease his efforts until he had obtained help, had caused me to faint. My brother knew that Hunter was not at play—that something curious was the matter—and he jumped out of the sleigh and ran after him.

In a little while I was safe at home, the doctor was sent for, and my wound properly dressed. I eventually recovered, but was, however, a cripple for life.

PAYING LEGISLATORS.—We copy the following anecdote with the express understanding that it is not intended to apply to the members at Harrisburg. They are earning at least three dollars a day in Pennsylvania Bank notes, and in this opinion we have no doubt our [illegible] State Treasurer will agree with us:

"Mr. Jo. Whitehill, of Columbia, formerly Treasurer of the State, was a rough [illegible] in his office.

Some twenty years ago, a verdant member of the General Assembly called at the State Treasury and said he wanted "some money."

"How much do you want?" said Whitehill.

"Well—I—don't—know," said the member.

"How do you suppose I can pay you money, then, if you don't know?"

"Well, then, pay me about what I have earned."

"*Earned!*" said Whitehill, "[illegible]! You are a member of the Legislature, ain't you? and if that's all you want, I can pay you off what you've *earned* very easy." [illegible] this member [illegible] *Samuel [illegible]*

[illegible] Years ago, a justice was called to [illegible] a worthless debtor, by receiving his oath that he wasn't worth $5. "Well, [illegible]," said the justice, as he entered, "can you swear that you are not worth $5, and never will be?" "Well," said he, "I can swear that I am not worth that sum at present." "Well, [illegible]," said the justice, "I can swear to the rest [illegible]."

Mr. Ezra Candle, of New Jersey, while walking home late at night a few miles from [illegible], got fast in a mud bog, and was compelled to remain there until near morning. We have heard of candlesticks, but never until now of a Candlestuck.

STATENENT.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL	[illegible]
PERPETUAL PREMIUMS	[illegible]
UNEXPIRED TEMPORARY PREMIUMS	[illegible]
SURPLUS	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]

Statement of the Assets of the Company on Jan. 1st, 1860.

Published in conformity with the provisions of [illegible] Act of Assembly of April [illegible]

MORTGAGES.

On property valued at over $4,[illegible], being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia except $71,520 [illegible] in the neighboring Counties. $[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under mortgage claims, viz:
Eight houses and lot, 7[illegible] by 150 feet, on the northwest corner of Chestnut and Seventeenth streets.
A house and lot, 27 by 71 feet, on the north side of Spruce street west of Eleventh street.
Two houses and lots, each 18 by 75 feet, on the south side of Spruce Street, near Sixteenth Street.
Five houses and lots, each 17½ by 90 feet, Nos. 521, 523, 525, 527, and 529 Dillwyn Street.
Three houses and lot, 44 by 54 feet, east side of Seventeenth Street, south of Lane.
Hotel and lot, 60 by 81 feet, on the southeast corner of Chesnut and Beach Streets.
Five houses and lot, 42 by 96 feet, on the north side of George street, west of Ashton street.
Seven houses and lot, 26 by 117 feet, on the east side of Beach street, south of Chesnut street.
A house and lot, 18 by 80 feet, No. 817 Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street.
A ground rent of $30, issuing out of a lot 15½ by 40 feet, on the north side of Otter street, 40 feet west of Leopard street.

Total Sum paid and valued at $102,906.86.

Cost, $77,4[illegible] 25

LOANS.

TEMPORARY LOANS on Stocks as Collateral Security. $89,135 [illegible]

STOCKS.

$10,000 Almshouse Loan, 6 per cent., (interest only)		
2[illegible] shares	Bank of Kentucky.	
17	" Northern Bank of Kentucky.	
1[illegible]	" Union Bank of Tennessee.	
13	" Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.	
20[illegible]	" Southwark Railroad Company.	
[illegible]	" Commercial and Railroad Bank, Vicksburg.	
300	" Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	
[illegible]	" Franklin Fire Insurance Co.	
2	" Mercantile Library Company.	
24	" Union Canal Co.	
10	" Schuylkill Railroad Co.	
2	" Continental Hotel Co.	
$10,000 North Penna. Railroad Bonds.		
2,000 Burlington City Water Loan.		
1,700 Philadelphia City Loan.		
675—80 " " Warrants.		
Total Market Value, $9,7[illegible] 66		
Cost		$72,881 20
Notes and BILLS RECEIVABLE		$1,521 00
CASH on hand	$19,2[illegible] 99	
" in hands of Agents	8,[illegible] 94	
		$27,919 35
		$2,1[illegible] 42

REAL ESTATE.

Market value	$102,906 26	
Cost, as above	77,446 25	
Advance in Value,		$25,548 90

STOCKS.

Market Value	$[illegible] 66	
Cost, as above	72,881 20	
Advance in Value,		$16,[illegible] 36
Total,		$[illegible]

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses paid during the Year 1859, $[illegible].

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
CHAS. N. BANCKER, *President.*
Attest—W. A. STEEL, *Secretary Pro Tem.*

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
[illegible]

WATCHES & JEWELRY

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—REMOVAL. George C. Allen [illegible] No. 415 Broadway, [illegible] Watches and Jewelry of entirely New and Beautiful styles. ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE. [illegible]

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. J. R. HUTTON & BROTHER.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT. J. R. HUTTON & BROTHER.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. J. R. HUTTON & BROTHER.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. J. R. HUTTON & BROTHER. [illegible]

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

E. AUGINBAUGH. WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, [illegible] Chambersburg, Pa. [illegible] NEW YORK [illegible] FINGER RINGS in great variety [illegible] CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS, FORKS, [illegible] FANCY GOODS, [illegible] E. AUGINBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE. [illegible] No. [illegible] MARKET Street, [illegible]

SPLENDID GOODS.—Canfield, Bro. & Co., [illegible] are now opening [illegible] French Jewelry [illegible] Watches [illegible] Rich China Vases [illegible] French and Spanish Fans. Silver, gold, Ivory, Pearl, and leather Card Cases, [illegible] Port Monnaies. Elegant Gilt and Bronzed Clocks, Candelabras. ALBATA WARE—Spoons, forks [illegible] butter knives, &c., of the best quality. Plated tea and coffee sets, [illegible] waiters, cake baskets, vegetable dishes, tureens, butter dishes [illegible] [illegible] salt cellars. Tortoise shell combs, new styles. English and American table cutlery, scissors, penknives, [illegible] sporting knives, music boxes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 airs [illegible] weights, &c., &c. Watchmaker's tools and materials—Watch Glasses of every description, a complete assortment of [illegible] Files. C. B. & Co. offer the above goods [illegible] Call and examine. CANFIELD BROTHER & CO., Dec 16, '57. Sign of the [illegible]

Call and see the patent improved ACCORDEON, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of tone. For sale by Nov 25, '57. E. AUGHINBAUGH.

HARDWARE.

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

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

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

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

and many other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourselves. NYERS & BRAND, Ap16,'57. Four doors South of Ryder's Store.

LIME AND SAND.—The undersigned is prepared to furnish excellent Lime and Sand, delivered to any part of town. Terms Cash. March 26, JACOB [illegible]

GRAPE GROWERS CAN CARRY on their business most successfully at Hammonton [illegible] See advertisement of Hammonton Lands, [illegible]

Italian Ray Grass Seed; Farmers all should have it. For sale at HURST'S. [illegible]

GROCERIES!—A complete assortment [illegible]

SADDLERY, &C.

1859. NEW FIRM. 1859.

DIEHL & GORDON. SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. Main Street, One Door South of the Diamond, [illegible] CHAMBERSBURG, PA. The undersigned practical Saddlers having formed the [illegible] [illegible] DIEHL & GORDON.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.—Cheap Saddlery and Harness Establishment. [illegible] SADDLES, HARNESS [illegible] TRUNKS [illegible]

THE BOSTON POST FOR 1860. [illegible] THE DAILY POST [illegible] BOSTON PRESS AND POST, [illegible] BOSTON STATESMAN AND POST [illegible]

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE and BRITISH REVIEWS. L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

[illegible]

TERMS. Per ann.

For any one of the four Reviews,	[illegible]
For any two of the four Reviews,	[illegible]
For any three of the four Reviews,	[illegible]
For all four of the Reviews,	[illegible]
For Blackwood's Magazine,	[illegible]
For Blackwood and one Review,	[illegible]
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	[illegible]
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	[illegible]
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	[illegible]

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. [illegible]

POSTAGE.—In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwood," and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

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

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE. By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid), $6. *This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the Publishers. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold street, New York.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 Miles from Philadelphia by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful, and secure from frosts. Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine Street Wharf at Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M., by Railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic County, New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

OLD DR. HEATH'S BOOK OF Travels and great discoveries of the Japanese and East India Medicines, with full directions for the certain cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Fevers, Heart Disease, Scrofula, Cancer, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Gravel and Urinary Deposits, Female Complaints, &c. Illustrated with hundreds of certificates of cures and engravings. For the purpose of rescuing as many suffering fellow beings as possible from premature death, by sending 25 cents to DRS. HEATH, 647 Broadway, New York City. Sold by J. S. Nixon, Chambersburg; J. C. Altic, Shippensburg. [Oct 12,'59.—1y.

PERSONS WANTING CHANGE OF climate for health. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands, another column.

FOR NEAT PRINTING, Call at the VALLEY SPIRIT Job Office.

DRESS GOODS.—A large assortment of New Style Dress goods at very low prices [illegible]

FRESH AND PURE DRUGS.—[illegible]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OUR AGENT.—Mr. John Grove, of Chambersburg, is the General Agent of the Franklin County Mutual Insurance Company. [illegible] WM. McKELLAN.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Charter perpetual. Capital $500,000 00. OFFICE in Company's Building, 508 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Make limited or perpetual insurance on Public Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Dwelling Houses, Barns and contents, Stock, Farm Implements, and Personal Property generally, at rates as reasonable as any other Company. STATEMENT OF BUSINESS FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER [illegible]

Capital,	$[illegible] 00	
Surplus,	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Received for Premiums,	$[illegible]	
Interest, Rents, &c.,	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Paid Losses, Expenses, Commissions to Insurance, Returned Premiums, &c.,	$[illegible] 00	

ASSETS.

Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages,	$[illegible] 00
Stocks,	[illegible]
Bills Receivable,	[illegible]
Unsettled Premiums and other debts due Company,	[illegible]
Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents,	[illegible]

JAS. WRIGHT, Sec'y. CHAS. C. LATHROP, Pres't. [illegible] J. M. McCALLY [illegible]

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, [illegible] Chesnut Street, near Fifth. Statement of Assets [illegible] JANUARY FIRST, 1859, [illegible]

First Mortgages, amply secured	$[illegible]
Real Estate [illegible]	[illegible]
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	[illegible]
Stocks [illegible]	[illegible]
Notes and Bills receivable	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]

[illegible] LOSSES BY FIRE. Losses paid during the year 1858, $[illegible]

DIRECTORS.

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

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President. WM. C. STEEL, Secretary, Pro Tem. Applications made to DAVID OAKS, of Chambersburg, who is authorized Agent [illegible] personally [illegible]

ESSENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL, [illegible] For the Cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, [illegible] Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, [illegible] Prepared only by A. ESSENWEIN, Dispensing Chemist, N. W. cor. [illegible] Price 25 Cts. per Bottle. Sold by Wm. Heyser, [illegible] J. S. Nixon, Chambersburg [illegible] Geo. K. Smith & Co. Phila'a, and by Druggists and Storekeepers generally. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND ST. LOUIS. The Cincinnati Steam Packet Line, for the Conveyance of Passengers and Freight between Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. [illegible]

BOATS.	CAPTAINS.	DAYS OF DEPARTURE FROM PITTSBURG.
City of Wheeling,	John M'Clure	Monday,
Alleghany,	J. N. Cooke,	Tuesday,
Cincinnati,	Abrams,	Wednesday,
Philadelphia,	R. J. Grace,	Thursday,
Pennsylvania,	Jas. Klinefelter,	Friday,
Pittsburg,	J. O. Neal,	Saturday,
Keystone State,	M. W. Bollabaugh,	Sunday.

Leave daily at 10 A. M. precisely. No freight received after nine o'clock in the morning of departure. For particulars apply on board, or to JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, JOHN FLACK, } Agents, Monongahela House Buildings. Pittsburg, March 26, 18[illegible]

J. MICKEY. J. S. KRASNER.

THE UNION RESTAURANT! A NEW SALOON, in the basement of the Valley Spirit Building, opposite Eyster & Bro's Store, Main Street, Chambersburg. The Proprietors would respectfully apprise their numerous friends and acquaintances in this place, and elsewhere, that they have fitted up a large, conveniently and tastefully arranged EATING HOUSE, at the above stated location, where the hungry public can always find the most extensive accommodations strictly of the first class. OYSTERS—fine and fresh—served up to customers, at all times and in any manner desired. CHICKENS, GAME, FISH, TURTLESOUP, TRIPE and all other delicacies, that the most fastidious epicure may require, will be supplied. Superior ALE and LAGER constantly on hand. Families supplied with Oysters and all the Delicacies of the season, at the shortest possible notice and lowest rates. The Restaurant department will be presided over by an accomplished cook, and all the luxuries and the necessaries of life, the market will afford, constantly on hand and served up in the very best manner. Private parties furnished with private rooms. The Proprietors are determined to supply every comfort, and use every care, to make their establishment a genteel and favorite place of resort, well worthy the liberal patronage of the public. Dec 28.—3m. MICKEY & KRASNER.

T. B. WOOD. P. B. HOUSUM.

WOOD & HOUSUM. Franklin Foundry & Machine Shop, ON THE FRANKLIN RAIL ROAD, Chambersburg, Pa., *Manufacturers of* STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING, GRIST AND SAW MILL WORK, TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWERS, *Stoves, Iron railings for Cemeteries and Buildings, House castings of all kinds,* Iron Bridges, Plows, Castings, Kettles, &c., &c. Jan. 11, '60.—1.

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

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

Also, all kinds of Cakes, French and Home-made Confectionery. N. B.—The above enumerated articles can be had at [illegible] Store, on Main Street, Chambersburg, nearly opposite [illegible] Shaver's Hotel, wholesale and retail, to suit [illegible] Dec 16,'57. JOSEPH [illegible]

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c., [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY Dodge's Lift and Force Pumps, FOR DEEP AND SHALLOW WELLS, ALSO, Cistern Pumps, A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF **PLOWS, CORN SHELLERS,** HAY, STRAW AND FODDER *CUTTERS,* PATENT STABLE CLEANERS, Worked by Horse; *Hay Knives and all kinds of Forks, &c. Also,* Power Planing, Mortising, Tenoning, Sawing, Turning, Drilling, Clamping, And Moulding Machines, and Grindstone Fixtures, &c. [illegible] Washing Machines, [illegible] Wash Boards, and all kinds of Hollow ware at the lowest prices. Iron and Wooden [illegible] Gum Belting [illegible] all sizes for all kinds of Machines. Sausage [illegible] Stuffer [illegible] and other Churns.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! All kinds of Field Seeds, Orchard Grass, Red top Ray Grass, Hungarian, and Lawn Grass.

A large and well selected stock of SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, and other Fertilizers. For sale at the Agricultural Store of A. R. HURST, *In Franklin Hall Building,* Chambersburg, Pa. March 16, 1y.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT.—To all wanting farms, a rare opportunity in a delightful and healthy climate [illegible] southeast of Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey.

An old estate, consisting of several thousands of acres of productive soil has been divided into Farms of various sizes to suit the purchaser. A population of some [illegible] Hundred, from various parts of the Middle States and New England have settled there the past year, improved their places and raised excellent crops. The price of the land is at the low sum of from $15 to $20 per acre, the soil is of the best quality for the production of Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables.

IT IS CONSIDERED THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN THE UNION. The place is perfectly secure from frosts—the destructive enemy of the farmer. Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land, which is only sold for actual improvement. The result has been, that within the past year, some three hundred houses have been erected, two mills, one steam, four stores, some forty vineyards and Peach orchards planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET, as the reader may perceive from its location, is the BEST IN THE UNION.

Produce bring double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price than in the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here, the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and the Middle States, he is near his old friends and associations, he is in a settled country where every improvement of comfort and civilization is at hand. He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest price, and sell his produce for the highest. In the West this is reversed, he has schools for his children, divine service, and will enjoy an open winter, and delightful climate, where fevers are utterly unknown. The result of the change upon those from the north, has generally been to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of $10 to $15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place, good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

The reader will at once be struck with the advantages presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market, and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will see land under cultivation, such is the extent of the settlement they will no doubt, meet, persons from their neighborhood, they will witness the improvements and can judge the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should come prepared to stay a day or two and be ready to purchase, as locations cannot be held on refusal.

There are two daily trains to Philadelphia, and to all settlers who improve, *the Rail Road Company gives a free ticket for six months, and a half price ticket for three years.*

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which presents inducements for every kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The Shoe business could be carried on in this place and market to good advantage, also the cotton business, and manufactories of agricultural implements or Foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has been so rapid as to insure a constant and permanent increase of business. Town lots of a good size, we do not sell small ones, as it would effect the improvement of the place, can be had at from $100 and upwards.

The *Hammonton Farmer*, a monthly literary and agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammonton, can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable—warrantee deeds given, clear of all incumbrance when the money is paid. Route to the land: leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia for Hammonton by Railroad, at 7½ A. M., or 4½ P. M. Fare 90 cents.—When there inquire for Mr. Byrnes. Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal, until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land in his carriage, free of expense. Letters and applications can be addressed to Landis & Byrnes, Hammonton P. O., Atlantic Co., New Jersey, or S. B. Coughlan, 202 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia. Maps and information cheerfully furnished. Sept. 14, '59—6m.

EVERGREENS, ROSES, &c.— I would call the attention of those wishing to purchase Evergreens, to the fact that I have now growing on my grounds, near the Borough, the largest and finest assortment ever offered in this vicinity. All persons are invited to call and examine them.

Specimen trees can also be seen at the store of A. R. Hurst.

I also offer a fine assortment of Dwarf Pears on Angers Quince stocks, together with a fine stock of choice Peaches.

ROSES.—A large assortment of Bengal, Bourbon, Tea-scented, Noisette, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Prairie Roses.

Raspberries, and Strawberries in great variety, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots.

Honeysuckles, Wigelias, Deutzias, Spireas, Dielytra Spectabilis, Pansies.

BEDDING PLANTS.—Verbenas in variety, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Heliotropes, Petunias, Cinerarias, Mimulus, &c.

All persons in need of anything mentioned above are invited to call. JACOB HEYSER. March 23.

FARMERS' IMPLEMENT AND SEED ROOMS, North-east corner of the Diamond, Chambersburg, Pa. A. R. HURST, Dealer in Reaping and Mowing Machines, Clover Hullers, Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, Grain Fans, Eagle Self-sharpening Ploughs, Side Hill and [illegible] Ploughs, Corn Mills, Farmers' Boilers, Sugar Mills, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Harrows and Cultivators, Grindstones, Mowing Scythes and Snaths, Horse Rakes, Shovels, Spades and [illegible], Hay, Manure and Pitch Forks, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds of various kinds, Fertilizers, &c. [illegible]

THRESHING MACHINES.—The subscriber offers different kinds of THRESHING MACHINES, [illegible] [illegible] A. R. HURST, [illegible]

[illegible] PATENT CLOVER [illegible]

[illegible]

STRANGE OCCURANCE AT A FUNERAL.

One of the strangest occurrence happened on Thursday at the funeral of Michael Guthrie, who was accidentally killed the day previous on the Northwestern railway, which we have ever been called upon to chronicle. The family of Mr Guthrie, consisting of a wife and three children, had made extensive arrangements for the accommodation of the friends of the deceased at the funeral. A large number of carriages and a numerous assembly of mourners were present, when the undertaker, Mr Herry, arrived with the hearse. About the same time another carriage, containing a woman richly and fashionably dressed, was driven to the door. The woman alighted and entered the house.—To the astonishment of the assembly, to all of whom she was a total stranger, she greeted the children of Guthrie as her own, and they in turn greeted her as their mother, manifesting the greatest joy, mingled with surprise at seeing her. The wife on the other hand was confounded. She knew not what to say, nor what to think, of the sudden strange appearance of one who claimed also to be the wife of the deceased, and who was addressed by his children as their mother, she knew herself to be their stepmother, having been married to their father in due legal form, and in the full confidence that his first wife was dead. This supposition being now overthrown by the sudden appearance of one who claimed to be that deceased wife the other wife began to upbraid the children for not telling her that their mother was living. The mother (for such the stranger was) assured her that the children were not to blame, as they, as well as their father, had reason to believe her dead. She had deserted her husband in the city of St Louis, where they lived, and shortly afterward caused an announcement of her death to be published in the newspapers of that city. But she was not dead. Leaving St. Louis, she had lived in Chicago, not knowing that her husband was here until she saw the account of his death published in the papers Thursday morning. She had come to reclaim her children and to behold for the last time on earth the form of their father. The appearance of the stranger indicated that she was one of that numerous class of abandoned women who sail along our sidewalks. It may be well supposed that a "scene" followed the announcement of her relation to the deceased in that funeral assemblage. The friends who had congregated to pay the last rites to the dead suddenly changed their minds and refused to follow the hearse to the cemetery. They also declared that the wife (she whom they had supposed to be the only wife) should not do so. The stranger offered to pay the carriage expenses of the family, but the friends would not permit it. In the midst of considerable confusion, the stranger invited the three children into her carriage. They obeyed, and the carriage was driven away. The hearse left the house shortly afterward bearing the remains of the deceased, but not a single mourner to follow it. On arriving at the cemetery it was rejoined by the carriage containing the new found mother and her children, who, with the sexton and undertaker, alone witnessed its burial. Then the children were conveyed by their mother to a new home—where we know not, and would that we could suppose it to be a better one than that from which they were so strangely and unexpectedly taken.—*Chicago Times.*

THE NOBLE EARL AND HONEST FARMER.

A farmer once called on the late Earl Fitzwilliam to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed that in some parts he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we did considerable injury, and if you can produce an estimate of the loss you have sustained I will repay you." The farmer replied, that anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought, as the crop seemed quite destroyed, £50 would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were most trampled the wheat was strongest and most luxuriant.

The farmer went again to his lordship, and, being introduced, said: "I am come, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a woods." His lordship immediately recollected the circumstance. "Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my lord, I find that I have sustained no loss at all, for where the hounds had most cut up the land, the crop is most promising; and I have, therefore, brought the £50 back again. "Ah!" exclaimed the venerable Earl, "this is what I like; this is as it should be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family, how many children he had, &c. His lordship then went into another room, and returning, presented the the farmer with a check for £100, saying: "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it." We know not which to admire the most, the benevolence, or the wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for while doing a noble act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to the next generation.

An Irishman, on enlisting, was asked by the recruiting officer: "When you get into battle, Paddy, will you fight or run?" "Ah, faith, says Pat, with a comical twist of his countenance, I'll be after doing as the majority of ye does."

"Hallo, stranger, which way be you going?" [illegible]

"Going out to settle in the western country."

"Well, you might as well [illegible] are [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] it won't [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALLEY SPIRIT JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
MAIN STREET,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

THE "VALLEY SPIRIT JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

Posters,
Blanks,
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PRINTING IN COLORS, BRONZES, And all FANCY STYLES, done equal to THE BEST CITY WORK.

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Mechanics,

And Business Men generally, will find it to their interest to patronize the

VALLEY SPIRIT JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Call and examine specimens of work.
Orders from a distance for all kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, promptly attended to.
Dec 14,'59

GREAT Bargains from New York Auction.—20 Cases English Straw, Leghorn and Neapolitan Bonnets,
20 Cases Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
50 Dozen Ladies Kid Gloves at 50 cents,
50 " " and Men's Bajou's, extra quality Gloves,
500 Yards silk Warp, Black Drap, de ete, for men' wear,
20 Pieces Extra quality Bombazine,
300 " Black and colored and Printed Mouseline Delaines,
300 Dozen Cotton and Woolen Hose,
20 Pieces Lancaster and Scotch ginghams,
Bishoff's first quality Black silks,
Bonnets, Super quality, Gros de Rhine,
Bridge Robes, Double Sups,
Robes a ly,
Superior Lutestring Silks, Black and colored,
1000 Pieces Bonnet Ribbons,
100 " Super Tapestry Velvet, three ply and super, fine Lowell Carpets and Canton and Cocoa matting,
300 Stocks and Ties,
Very superior printed Grenadine,
30 Barrels Superior Syrup and N. O. Molasses,
Cut Loaf, Crushed, Granulated and Powdered Sugar
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Teas,
New Orleans Sugar,
1000 French worked collars,
French Cloths and Doeskins,
Silk warp Flannels,
50 Pieces Irish Linen,
Ten Quarters Linen Sheeting,
40 Doz. Linen Napkins,
200 Money Bosoms, at
March 30. WALLACE

VETERINARY SURGEON.—To farmers and Horse Dealers.—Dr. JOHN FRITEGART, has located in Stoufferstown, one mile and a half East of Chambersburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike, where he can always be found for the purpose of operating upon DISEASED HORSES, and pledges himself to cure most of the diseases this noble animal is subject to. He boasts of his own ability to cure Weak Eyes—if the nerve is not affected—and those supposed to be affected with Wolf Teeth, as well as Hooks. He understands thoroughly the treatment and cure of Bone and Bog Spavin, Ring Bone and Sprain. Callouses can be removed without blemishing the horse. Poll Evil Fistulas, all Shoulder Sprains, Farcy and Distempers are also successfully treated. Old Horses, unable to grind their food, can have their teeth operated upon so that they can eat equal to colts. Nicking, Docking, Gelding, and Surgical operations carefully and scientifically performed. Farmers who can not leave their Horses, can get Medicine and directions for using it, and it will be attended at home. He charges nothing to examine a horse; therefore, bring on your cripples. The most unmanageable horses and colts broken to harness or saddle. Terms will be made moderate and satisfaction guaranteed on all horses, either broke to harness or saddle.

REFERENCES—The undersigned having entrusted horses, both externally and internally diseased, concur in saying that his treatment gave satisfaction, and we cheerfully recommend all persons wishing to consult or employ a Veterinary Surgeon, to give the Doctor a call:

Dr. J. C. Richards,	Martin Newcomer,	Samuel Jeffery,
Frederick Byers,	Dr. W. H. Boyle,	Sol Maxwell,
Dr. J. L. Suesserott,	Evan Evans,	J. L. Shank,
G. K. Messersmith,	Dr. John Lambert,	Jacob Heyser,
Peter Brough,	Dr. A. H. Senseny,	D. O. Gehr.

Aug 17,'59.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY! The undersigned, appointed Agent by the purchasers of the stock of H. B. DAVISON, would call the attention of his friends and the public generally, to the fact that he is SELLING GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! The stock is good, the principal part of recent purchase consisting of

Cloths,	Silks,	Calicoes,
Cassimeres,	Merinoes,	Ginghams,
Satinetts,	Cashmeres,	Checks,
Tweeds,	Coburgs,	Tickings,
Jeans,	Alpacas,	Canton flannel,
Flannels,	Delaines,	Velvet Cords,

Also Shawls, Scarfs, Cravats and Comforts, Every variety of Gloves, Hose &c. An examination of a full assortment of Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, &c., to which the Milliners are particularly invited. Also—Groceries, and Queensware in sets or by the piece, all of which must and will be sold without regard to cost! Call and get bargains!

J. A. DAVISON,
Dec. 14,'59—3m. Agent

FELDMAN'S LIVERY STABLE, In the rear of the Mansion House, Chambersburg, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the Livery business at the old Stand, where he will be happy to furnish them with anything in his line at the shortest notice, for Cash; having become satisfied that the CASH system is the only true basis on which to do business.

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

Don't forget the place. Entrance at the south east corner of the Diamond, adjoining the Mansion House.
Dec29,'58. PETER FELDMAN

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES, S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race Sts., PHILADELPHIA, Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies, has constantly on hand a large Stock of Genuine French Trusses, also a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated White's Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best author ities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self Injecting Syringes, adapted to Kehnstock, in most portable more, French Syringes, Ure and Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet with prompt attention. [Aug 10,'59.

WM. SEIBERT RETURNS HIS UNfeigned thanks to a generous public for the patronage extended to him for many years, and he takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still carrying on his FOUNDRY, near the Harnet [illegible] where he will be pleased to see his old friends and [illegible] to make as many new ones as he possibly can. [illegible] OF ANY DESCRIPTION, by giving a call can be accommodated on [illegible] [illegible]

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW READY.

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Jan 11,'60. JOHN LINK.

SLATE! SLATE!! SLATE!!!—The undersigned having on hand a large supply of ROOFING SLATE from the celebrated Peach Bottom Quarries, of James Parker, successor to Rowland Parry, Esq., would respectfully inform Builders, Contractors, and the public generally, that they are prepared to cover Houses, Barns, &c., at the shortest notice, and will warrant all work done under their direction. Persons desirous of having a good fire-proof roof will do well by calling upon the subscribers, from whom all necessary information can be had. This roof will not cost more than a good white pine roof, and will last for ages.
WUNDERLICH, NEAD & SCHAEFFER,
May12,'59. Agents.

TURNING, PLANING AND SAWING, [illegible] at the Steam Works, corner of the Alley, Queen St., Chambersburg. A [illegible] PLANING MACHINE, complete LATHES, and an excellent CIRCULAR SAW, are always in full operation [illegible] [illegible]
Aug, '57 [illegible]

SLIP-BILLS, CIRCULARS AND PROGRAMMES, [illegible]

[illegible]

HOTELS.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.—To the TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The undersigned has bought and taken possession of the Indian Queen Hotel, Chambersburg, where he will be glad to receive its old patrons and as many new ones as may feel willing to give him a call.
Feb2,'59. JOHN W. TAYLOR.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg Pa.—Citizens of Franklin and adjoining counties who may have occasion to visit Pittsburg, will find the St. Charles prepared at all times to afford them the best accommodations. This Hotel is situated on the corner of Third and Wood streets in the midst of the business and public places of the city.
Mar'56.—tf BRYSON & SHIRLS, Proprietors.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE, No. 814 Market Street, above eighth, PHILA. *J. OTT, Proprietor.*

Strangers visiting the city will find the Allegheny House the most central, convenient and comfortable in Philadelphia. Terms—One dollar per day.
June 24,'59.—tf.

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

FRANKLIN HOTEL.—Greencastle, Franklin County, Pa. The undersigned would respectfully inform the Traveling Community, that he has bought, improved and refitted this commodious Hotel, making it one of the most pleasant and agreeable places for strangers in Greencastle. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords. His BAR will be supplied with a large and choice selection of the very best of liquors. His chambers are large and airy and fitted up in modern style, and his STABLE provided with the best provender attended by careful ostlers. In short, no pains or expense, will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may give him a call. Pledging himself to relax no effort to gratify, he hopes for a liberal share of custom.
April13,'59 FRANCIS NORTHCRAFT.

AN ELEGANT NEW HOTEL.
THE ADAMS HOUSE,
Situated at the *CORNER OF HANOVER AND PRATT STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.,* is now open for the accommodation of the Traveling Public. The location of the ADAMS is central, healthy and desirable, being two squares from the Camden Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the same distance from the Steamboat Landings. The internal arrangements of the House are superior to any hotel in the city, with all the modern improvements, large and airy Rooms; from the upper stories it commands a magnificent view of the City, River, and surrounding country. The Proprietor is determined to please all who may favor him with their patronage, not only in the very low prices named, but at the Table, and in every other department of his House. His Carriages you will find at the Depot with an attentive porter, who will take charge of your baggage, and show you every other necessary attention, for I am determined to make the guests of the House the friends of the ADAMS.
D. M. ADAMS, Proprietor
N. B.—Price of Board per day $1,50; per Meal or Lodging 50 cents; per week as per agreement.
May5,'58.

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

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

He solicits a liberal share of public patronage, believing that his manner of conducting his house, will, in every respect, prove acceptable. A. J. BRAND.
July9,'56.—tf.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
S. W. Corner of the Diamond,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

The Proprietors, having leased the Franklin Hotel and Furniture, respectfully invite the Citizens of Franklin County and the Public generally to give them a call.

Several lines of Stages leave this House every day on the arrival of the Cars.
HUTCHINSON & M'KENZIE,
Nov 30,'59.—1y. Proprietors.

CABINET WARE.—A good and well made article, a beautiful article, and a cheap article of CABINET WARE can always be had, or made to order at the Steam Factory on Queen Street, corner of the Alley. [Feb 1,'60.] HENRY SIERER.

HOUSE PAINTING.—Sierer is prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE PAINTING. Leave your orders at his Steam Works, corner of the Alley, on Queen St., Chambersburg.
Feb 1, 60. HENRY SIERER.

BEDBUGS.—How to get rid of them. A SURE REMEDY.—Get your BEDSTEADS at SIERER'S Steam Factory where those articles are made so close and tight, that Bed Bugs can find no hiding places. Call at the corner of the Alley, Queen street, Chambersburg. [Feb 1,'60.] HENRY SIERER.

CHAIRS AND SETTEES.—Superior neat and cheap CHAIRS and SETTEES, various styles, at the Steam Chair Manufactory, corner of the Alley, Queen Street, Chambersburg, Pa.
Feb 1,'60. HENRY SEIBER.

WINCHESTER & Co., Gentlemen's FURNISHING STORE, and *PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,* at the Old Stand, No. 706 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, OPPOSITE THE WASHINGTON HOUSE.

A. WINCHESTER will give, as heretofore, his personal supervision of the Cutting and Manufacturing departments. Orders for his celebrated style of Shirts and Collars filled at the shortest notice.

Persons desiring to order Shirts, can be supplied with the formula for measurement, on application by mail.

Wholesale orders supplied on liberal terms.
Oct28,'58.

CABINET WARE AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Chambersburg and its vicinity that they continue their Manufacturing Establishment on the S. E. corner of Main and Washington streets, opposite to Dr. Suesserott's, where they keep on hand and make to order *Sideboards, Bureaus, Dressing Bureaus, Tables of all kinds Bedsteads, Stands, Sofas, Chairs* and everything usually found in a Cabinet and Chair Factory.

Our terms are moderate, and by strict attention to business and a determination to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Don't forget to call and examine for yourselves.
Jan11,'60. HOHNHAUS & CO.

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—The subscriber, wishing to relinquish business on account of ill health, will sell at private sale, either wholesale or retail, his entire stock of Merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods of various descriptions, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Oils, Paints, &c., &c.

The above named stock is in good order and in excellent selling condition—not what is sometimes termed "an old stock." The subscriber opened with an entire new stock, selected with care and judgment, in the spring of the year 1857.

The stand is an excellent country stand, situated in the *Village of New Franklin,* and in the midst of a densely populated and wealthy community, with a good run of custom.

Terms will be made to suit the purchaser. Further information can be had by addressing the undersigned at New Franklin, Franklin County, Pa.
Oct. 19, '59. JACOB HOFFMAN, jr.

SHAWLS.—The best assortment in town at HUTZ & KEEFER'S.

Gentlemen, Hutz & Keefer have a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk and Silk Velvet Vestings, New Style Neck Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Neatly executed at the VALLEY SPIRIT Job Office.

PERSONS WISHING TO ESTABLISH "Manufactories in a New and thriving place where business is good. [illegible] Settlement, [illegible]

SALE BILLS AND POSTERS, Printed at [illegible] the VALLEY SPIRIT Job Office.

FOR ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF JOB PRINTING, call at the VALLEY SPIRIT Job Office.

[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ah, gentlemen don't neglect to call at MICKEY'S for anything in his line, or you will rue it. [May 18,'59

JACOB MICKEY,
In "Valley Spirit" Building,
Opposite Hyster & Bro's' Store,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just added to his already large stock, a new and complete assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for both Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, and is now prepared to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. [May 18,'59.]

MICKEY! MICKEY!!—Everybody says go to MICKEY'S. Why? Because he sells his Ladies and Gents' Gaiters, Slippers, Boots, Shoes, &c so much cheaper than anybody else. [May 18,'59.]

TO THE LADIES.—The Ladies are invited to call at MICKEY'S, immediately opposite Hysters', and examine his new style of Spring Gaiters, Slippers, &c. Cheaper than can be had elsewhere.
May 18,'59.

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

Don't forget the place on Main street nearly opposite Suesserott's. [Feb9,'54.

BOOKS, &C.

TO TEACHERS.—Just received a full supply of *McGuffey's Spellers and Readers, etc., Mitchell's, McNally's, Smith's and Monteith's Geographies, etc., Ray's, Smith's, Davis', Stoddard's, Colburn's and Greenleaf's Arithmetics, etc., Brown's, Pinneo's, Comly's, Smith's and Bullion's Grammar's, etc.* Also, a complete assortment of all School Books used in this section of country.

We have now on hand Globes, Numeral Frames, Prepared Chalk, Blackboard Rubbers, Portfolios, Mathematical Instruments, Paint Boxes, Mathematical Blocks, School Registers, etc., etc.

For sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Oct7,'57 SHRYOCK, TAYLOR & SMITH.

BOOK BINDERY.—The subscriber informs the public that he carries on the BOOK BINDERY in No. 8, Franklin Buildings. All books entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

His Office as a Justice of the Peace is in the same room with his Book Store, where he will attend to anything pertaining to his office. T. J. WRIGHT.
June16,'58.

BOOK BINDERY.—M. Kieffer & Co. have removed their Book Bindery to the 3d story of the "Mansion House," on the Diamond, above Shryock's Book store. Entrance, between Shryock's Bookstore and the Saving Fund. *Old Books, Periodicals, Music, Newspapers, &c.,* bound in any style. Blank books made to order Paper Ruled to any Pattern.
June 15,59.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Cumberland Valley Railroad!—CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after *Monday, Nov. 14, 1859,* Passenger Trains will run daily, as follows, (Sundays excepted):

FOR HARRISBURG:

		1st Train.	2nd Train.
Leave	Chambersburg	8.35 A. M.	2.40 P. M.
"	Shippensburg	9.05	3.12
"	Newville	9.38	3.45
"	Carlisle	10.15	4.25
"	Mechanicsburg	10.47	4.56
Arr. at	Harrisburg	11.15	5.26

FOR CHAMBERSBURG:

		1st Train.	2nd Train.
Leave	Harrisburg	8.15 A. M.	2.05 P. M.
"	Mechanicsburg	8.57	2.43
"	Carlisle	9.37	3.15
"	Newville	10.12	3.50
"	Shippensburg	10.42	4.20
Arr. at	Chambersburg	11.12	4.50

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, via Penn'a Central Railroad at 1.00, P. M., 2.15, P. M., via Columbia, and 5.50, P. M.

Via Reading and Lebanon Valley Railroad, at 8.00, A. M., and 2.35, P. M.

For Pittsburg, at 3.00, A. M., and 1.50, P. M.

For Baltimore, at 2.50 and 8.15 A. M., and 2.05, P. M.

For Trevorton, Williamsport, and Buffalo, at 1.27 and 7.50, P. M.

Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, for Auburn and Pottsville, at 2.00, P. M.

At all Stations where tickets are sold, viz; Chambersburg, Shippensburg, Carlisle, Mechanicsburg and Harrisburg, a reduction of *ten cents* on each ticket will be made to all passengers that provide themselves with tickets before entering the Cars.
Nov, 9,'59. O. N. LULL, Sup't.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—A benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and, in cases of extreme poverty, to *furnish medicines free of charge.*

The Directors of the Association in their late Annual Report express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self Abuse Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *free of charge,* on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug 10,'59.

ESTABLISHED
1795
A. S. ROBINSON,
[Late C. N. Robinson & Son.]
Importer and Dealer in French Plate Looking Glasses,
Engravings, Paintings, Drawings, &
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF LOOKING GLASS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES.
A large assortment of fine line French and English Engravings always on hand,
910 Chestnut Street, Above 9th,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. T. RIDDELL'S
CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY,
[LATE OF BALTIMORE,]
Has been removed to the room adjoining Eyster's Store
All kinds of Plain and Fancy Cakes, Confectionery, &c., constantly on hand
Ice Cream every day and evening.
Weddings and Parties served at short notice.
April 27'59.

OVER & BROTHER, INTENDING to remove West offer for sale their entire stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods—at a bargain. To any person desiring to enter into business, a rare opportunity is now offered. The business can be continued in the room now occupied by them.

BLANK DEEDS.—The best form of Blank Deeds ever offered for sale in this place, on excellent paper, can be had at THIS OFFICE.
Also, Engineers and Constables Blanks of all kinds, Blank Receipts for Collectors of State, County, School, Borough and Township taxes, Naturalization Blanks, &c.

Any person in want of a good [illegible]

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.—The next session will commence on the 11th day of February.
Inducements.—*Boarding Department;* Healthful situation, house comforts; parental supervision; moral influence. *Educational Department.*—Thorough instruction; careful training; attractive studies; accomplished teachers. For a catalogue, address
Aug 17,'59. Rev. HENRY REEVES, Principal.

Iron City College
$40.

Pays for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

FOUR LARGE HALLS,
For Writing, Commercial Calculations, Book-Keeping and Lectures.

Usual time to complete a full course from Six to Ten Weeks.

Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed to be competent to manage the books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1,000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Writing,
Awarded this Institution. The best and greatest variety of Penmanship in any one Hall of the Union, is found here.

Ministers' Sons received at half price.
For full information, Circular, Specimen of Business and Ornamental Writing and Embellished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps, and address
F. W. JENKINS,
Aug 24,'59. Pittsburgh, Pa.

WESTMINSTER FEMALE INSTITUTE.—This Institution, situated in Westminster, Carroll county, Md., will open for the Winter Session on the 15th of *September.* It is now under the supervision of DR. W. T. JONES and lady. The buildings have undergone a thorough repair, and have been refitted in modern style. They are large and suitable for many boarders. The Terms of Tuition are those usually charged at our first class Schools. The Principal will be assisted by several very competent Teachers. The course of Instruction embraces all that part of the Scientific Classical and Mathematical course usually taught in our Select Schools. Painting, Music, Drawing, Embroidering, &c., taught at extra charges. [Sep.8,'59.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

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

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

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

P. S.—Lyken's Valley, Broken Egg and Nut Coal, (direct from the mines,) Wilkesbarre and Pine Grove Foundry Coal, Lumber and Shingles. Salt, Plaster and Hancock Cement kept constantly on hand. Flour, Grain and Produce of all kinds, purchased at the highest Cash prices. [Feb 1,'60.

DAVID OAKS. | JAMES C. AUSTIN

OAKS & AUSTIN,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
HOUSE,
At the terminus of the C. V. Railroad,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

The subscribers are prepared to receive and forward, to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia, all kinds of Produce and Merchandise entrusted to their care at the lowest rates and with despatch. Liberal advancements made on Flour delivered to them.

N. B.—Any Goods left at the Depot of *Kniller & Frick,* North St., or *Matthews & Zollicoffer,* Howard St., Baltimore, or with *Freed, Ward & Freed,* Philadelphia shall meet with prompt attention. [Jan 25,'60.

SHAFHIRT, WUNDERLICH & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Greencastle, in the Southern end of that Borough, on the Franklin Rail Road.

Cars run regular to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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

P. S.—Lyken's Valley, Broken Egg and Nut Coal, (direct from the mines,) Wilkesbarre and Pine Grove Foundry Coal, Lumber and Shingles, Salt, Plaster and Hancock Cement kept constantly on hand. Flour and Grain and Produce of all kinds, purchased at the highest Cash prices. Feb8,'60.

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

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
309 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE,
Opposite Hamilton Easter & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED TIGHT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
For Families and Manufacturing Establishments.

Let Manufacturers, Planters, Farmers, Housekeepers, or any other person in search of an instrument to execute *any kind of Sewing now done by Machinery, make sure they secure the best,* by examining ours before purchasing.

SAMPLES OF WORK SENT BY MAIL.

All communications, to insure attention, should contain a stamp for return postage.

What Constitutes a good Sewing Machine?

1. It should be well made, simple in its construction, and easily kept in order.
2. It should make a tight *Lock-Stitch,* alike on both sides of the material.
3. It should sew any and all materials that can be sewed.
4. It should be able to use Cotton, Thread or Silk, directly from the spool.
5. It should be able to sew from coarse to fine, and from thick to thin, with rapidity, and without changing the tension.
6. It should be able to make the tension greater or less, on both the under and upper threads, and with uniformity.
7. It should have a *straight* needle; curved ones are liable to break.
8. The needle should have perpendicular motion.—This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.
9. It should be capable of taking in the largest pieces of work.
10. It should be able to bind with a binder, hem with a hemmer; should stitch, fell, run and gather.
11. It should be always ready to work.
12. It should be capable of using the different colored thread or silk, above or below, to correspond, with any two colors of cloth to be stitched.
13. It should be able to make a long or short stitch.
14. It should be able to fasten off the seam, and commence sewing rightly at the first stitch.
15. [illegible]
16. It should have a [illegible] with the work.
17. It should not be liable to get out of order.
18. It should not be liable to break the thread, nor skip stitches.
19. It should not be necessary to use a screw driver [illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC.

[illegible]

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

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

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

A Triumph Overall.—H. H. Hutz's Tetter Wash has gained the reputation over all other [illegible] incuring that etter. Go and procure a bottle of this valuable Wash. No cure no pay. Only 25 cents a [illegible]. For sale at H. H. HUTZ'S Dry Goods Store. Wholesale and Retail. [Jan 5, 58—ly

The old Doctor's Son. A. S. Heath. Physician and Surgeon, will examine the sick and give advice free, at our agents—Mr. J. S. Nixon's, Chambersburg, on the 9th of January and March, 1860, and Mr. [illegible] Altick's, Shippensburg, on the 13th of January and the [illegible]th of March. Jan. 4.

TO FARMERS.—Virginia Lands. The undersigned is now prepared to furnish, in any quantity, from 100 to 1000 acres, or more, good farming [illegible] lands, in Randolph and adjacent counties, in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore and [illegible] of New York.

The lands are fertile and well timbered, the climate very healthy, and so mild that sheep can be [illegible] wintered with very little feeding, and where a cow can be raised as cheap as a chicken in New England.

They will be sold cheap, and on easy terms, or exchanged for improved property or merchandise.

Address with Postage Stamp, B. FRANKLIN CLARK, care of Joy Coe & Co., Tribune Building, N. Y.
Nov 9, '59

The Great English Remedy! Sir James CLARKE'S celebrated Female Pills. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful [illegible].

[illegible] it is peculiarly suited. It will, in [illegible], bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all other painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent. N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by A. J. Miller, Wm. Heyser, and J. Spangler.

Relief at Last! The advantages derived from the Papillary Lotion, sold at NIXON'S, are [illegible] and from every purchaser we hear of its [illegible] over the so much prevailing disease of sore [illegible]. It has been thoroughly tested by some of the most eminent Physicians of Philadelphia and Chambersburg, and they think it the best preparation which has ever been discovered. Look, then, to your own interest, by providing yourself with this article for the immediate relief of such torments.

Prepared by PETER P. FUCHS, Graduate in Pharmacy, and sold Wholesale and Retail, by
J. S. NIXON, Druggist
Chambersburg, Pa.

The heavens were illuminated on the evening of August 29th, 1859, by the most splendid [illegible] ever seen in the Country. Rays of party-colored light flashed across the sky, and the changes were beautiful in the extreme. At one time a rapt observer remarked, that he fancied he could see the sparkling lights form themselves into the following words: Buy all your garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut Street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.
Oct 12, '59.

REAL ESTATE, &C.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Franklin County, Pa., will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 28th day of February, at ten o'clock, A. M., all of the Estate and interest of John M. Burkholder, dec'd, in the following described Real Estate, to wit:

In a tract of Land, situated in Peters twp., being the MANSION FARM of Jacob Burkholder, dec'd, bounded by lands of Jacob Lemaster, S. Dickey, Michael Bushey, Peter Stinger of C., and others, containing 230 acres, more or less with a two-storied BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, a Brick Barn and other improvements thereon.

Also, in a Tract of MOUNTAIN LAND, situated in said township, adjoining lands of John Beaver and others, containing 500 acres, more or less, one half of which was owned by James Lowe, dec'd, and the other half by said Jacob Burkholder, dec'd.

Also of a Lot of Ground situated in the village of Loudon, bounded by Main Street on the North; the Mercersburg road on the west; an Alley on the South; and lot of S. Mallinex on the East; with a two-storied Stone and Rough-Cast Dwelling House, and a large stone SMITH SHOP thereon. The interest of the said John M. Burkholder, dec'd, in said real Estate, owned by his father, Jacob Burkholder, dec'd, is one undivided fourth and one undivided twenty-fifth part of said Real Estate.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale by
MARGARET E. BURKHOLDER,
By order of the Court, Administratrix.
E. Y. HAMMON, Clerk. [Feb 1, '60.

GREAT SALE.—David Smith, auctioneer, will sell by Public Outcry, on Monday, the 5th day of March, on the premises of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, about 1 mile north of Chambersburg, on the old Strasburg Road, the following valuable Personal Property, to wit: SIX HEAD OF VALUABLE HORSES, [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICES, &C.

THE FARMER'S AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.—This Institution will be opened for the transaction of business in Ludwig's building, on Main Street, opposite the Indian Queen Hotel, on Saturday, February 6th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Institution will be opened on other days of the week from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M. The Board of Directors have instructed their Treasurer to allow the following rates of interest upon Special Deposites:
5½ per cent per annum for 3 months.
4½ [illegible]
5 [illegible] 9 months and upwards.
Tuesday will be the regular discount day.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Chambersburg Feb 3, 1860. Treasurer.

CHAMBERSBURG SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION. Office: Mansion House, Chambersburg, Pa.
This Institution has been in existence Twenty-five years and has always promptly paid all its liabilities. The following rates of interest are allowed:
For 3 months [illegible] per cent. per annum.
[illegible]
Interest [illegible] as usual, payable [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible] Jno. Carr
[illegible] Dr. A. H. [illegible]
[illegible] Dan'l Trostle
Sam'l Gilmore
W. [illegible], Cashier. HOLMES CRAWFORD,
Jan [illegible] President.

HARRISBURG, CARLISLE AND CHAMBERSBURG TURNPIKE ROAD CO.
Exhibit of the balance of tolls and expenses on the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company, from 1st of January to 31st December, 1859, inclusive, as follows:

DR.

To amount of Tolls received at Gates $[illegible]
To balance of settlement for 1858 paid into Court in January, 1859. [illegible]

$[illegible]

CR.

By balance of 1858 paid to creditors per Act of Assembly of 1824, '25 and '26 $[illegible]
By Cash paid for repairs on road for 1859 1,471 [illegible]
By State Keepers' Salaries 92[illegible]
By Managers' pay 48 [illegible]
By Secretary's Salary [illegible]
By Treasurer's Salary [illegible]
By Incidental Expenses [illegible]
By Printing, Tax and Stationary [illegible]
By Uncurrent Money received [illegible]

By balance paid into Court to be applied under the Act of Assembly aforesaid $[illegible]

[illegible] to the Judges of the Court of [illegible]
A. D. 1860. SAM'L W. NEVIN, Treasurer.

[illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE.—The Girard Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.—Capital $300,000, all paid in. Charter perpetual.
The Premium may be paid every year, or may be [illegible] paid and made payable every Six or every Three Months, at the option of the person insured.
Persons desirous of insuring their own Life or the Lives of any of their friends can obtain Pamphlets and papers containing all necessary forms and information gratis, by applying to the undersigned.
Jan. 11, '60. JOHN MULL, Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned, having associated themselves in the practice of Law, will attend faithfully and promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Office, for the present, in the room formerly occupied by F. Smith, Esq., Chambersburg.
GEO. EYSTER,
Feb 8, '60—4t. B. J. BONEBRAKE.

CAUTION.—Whereas I gave a promissory Note to Isaac Kling of Lewisburg, Union County, Pa., dated some time in the last of May or June, A. D., 1856, for the sum of Sixty one dollars, for which said Note I never did or have received any value whatsoever. This therefore is to notify all persons not to purchase said Note from the said Isaac Kling as I am determined not to pay said note unless compelled by due course of Law. HENRY BOBLITZ.
Toboyne Twp., Perry Co.,
Feb 1, '60.

ESTATE OF GEO. NICKLAS, DECEASED.—All persons are hereby notified that letters testamentary to the estate of George Nicklas, late of the borough of Chambersburg, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Guilford twp., to whom all indebted are notified to make payment, and all having claims on said decedent are notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB NICKLAS, Executor.
The books of the deceased will be found at the shop lately occupied by the deceased, where persons having settlements will be attended to by
Feb 8, '60—6t. PETER NICKLAS.

ESTATE OF DANIEL REBUCK, DECEASED.—Late of Lurgan twp. Letters of Administration on the above Estate, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Roxbury, All persons indebted to said Estate will please make payment and those having claims thereon present the same, without delay, to
THOMAS POMEROY,
Feb 1, '60. Administrator.

ESTATE OF WM. McGINLEY, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Wm. McGinley, late of Fannett twp., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township we persons indebted to said Estate, will please make payment, and those having claims thereon, present the same without delay, to
S. O. McCURDY,
Feb 1, 1860. Administrator.

ESTATE OF HENRY MINNICK, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, upon the estate of Henry Minnick, late of the borough of Chambersburg, dec'd, have this day been granted to the undersigned, residing in the said borough. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them in due form of law, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
MARY ANN MINNICK,
Jan 25, '60. Administratrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Magdalena Stouffer, late of St. Thomas twp., deceased, have this day been granted, by the Register of Franklin County, to the undersigned, the former residing in the State of Maryland and the latter in the said twp. of St. Thomas.
All persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment, and all knowing themselves indebted to said estate will call upon the Executors and make immediate payment.
SOLOMON STOUFFER,
DANIEL STOUFFER,
Jan 25, '60. Executors.

ESTATE OF JOHN WELSH, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, de bonis non, with the will annexed, have been granted to the undersigned, upon the Estate of John Welsh, late of Chambersburg, dec'd.
All persons having claims, will please present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make payment without delay to the undersigned, or to his Agent, Samuel Seibert, residing in Chambersburg.
JOHN WELSH, Adm'r de bonis non,
Jan 11—6t. No. 1810, Poplar st., Philadelphia.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Assignee of [illegible], by a deed of voluntary assignment, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said [illegible] to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEO. LUDWIG,
[illegible], Assignees.
Jan 11, '60.—6t.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—[illegible]

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA LAND

PRIVATE SALE.—I will sell at private sale [illegible] Township, [illegible] 120 Acres and 141 Perches, [illegible]
Agent [illegible] WILLIAM [illegible]
June 16 [illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The undersigned [illegible]

[illegible]

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE. [illegible]

[illegible]

FARM FOR SALE.—I will sell at [illegible]

[illegible] 500 acres [illegible]

VIRGINIA REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE.—I offer at private Sale, 287 Acres [illegible]

[illegible]

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order of [illegible] 354 Acres [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the county. Also, on Tuesday the [illegible] of March [illegible] will be sold on the premises the entire stock of Horses, Cattle, and all the farming utensils.

Terms of Sale of Real Estate: One third Cash, and the balance in six equal annual payments, with interest [illegible] Possession of the Farm can be given immediately or on the 1st of April next. CATHARINE A. [illegible]
Frederick, Md., [illegible]
Jan 25 '60. [illegible]
Agents.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

PUBLIC SALE
of
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

CHRISTIAN SPITLE, Auctioneer, will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday, the [illegible] day of March, at the residence of the subscriber in Hamilton township, three and a half miles from Chambersburg, on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, the following personal property, to wit: 5 Head of Work Horses, 1 Yearling Colt, [illegible] head of Horned Cattle, 5 Milk Cows, [illegible] of which are fresh [illegible] fat Steers which, if not sold before sale will be sold at the time of sale; 2 Sows with Pigs, 2 Plantation Wagons, one a three inch tread, 1 one-horse Wagon, and Hay Ladders, 1 Carriage and Harness, 2 pair of Long Hay Ladders nearly new; 1 pair of Wood Ladders, 4 Bar-shear Plows, 1 Subsoil Plow, 2 double Shovel Plows, 1 Single Shovel Plow, 2 Harrows, 1 Threshing Machine and Shaker, 2 Clover Hullers, 1 of Manny's Mower and Reaper, 2 Windmills, 1 Rolling Screen, 1 Cutting Box, 1 Hay Fork [illegible] Rope and Pulleys, Grain Cradles, Clover Cradles, Scythes, 1 Revolving Hay Rake, 1 Grain Drill, 4 setts of Horse Gears, 4 setts of Plow Gears, 1 Wagon Saddle, Blind Bridles, Collars, Halters, Cow Chains, Breast and Butt Chains, 1 pair of Cant Soles for Sleighs, 1 Jack Screw, Forks and Rakes, Dung Boards, 4 Log Chains, 2 mattocks, 1 Pick, 2 Grindstones, 1 Dung Hook, several Rough Locks and Cutters, 1 Saddler's Bench, 2 Axes, Bags, 1 Double Barrelled Shot Gun, 1 Sausage Grinder and Stuffer, Augers and Chisels, &c.

Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Tables, 1 Stand, Chairs, 1 Desk, 1 Clock, a quantity of Carpeting by the yard, 2 Corner and 1 Kitchen Cupboards, 1 Sink, 2 Looking Glasses, 2 Cook Stoves and apparatus, 1 Ten Plate Stove and Pipe, 2 Copper Kettles, 1 Iron Kettle, 1 Patent Washing Machine, Whisky and Cider Barrels, Meat Vessels, Tubs, a large number of Crocks, 2 pair of Brass Hand Irons; Also, Corn, Oats and Potatoes by the bushel, Hay by the Ton, and Soap by the pound, and many other articles not necessary to mention.

Sale to commence at Nine o'clock on said day, when a credit of nine months, on all sums over $[illegible] will be given by
JOSIAH ALLEN.
Jan 25, '60.

FRANKLIN WOOLEN FACTORY.—The undersigned still retains the ownership of the Franklin Woolen Factory, near Fayetteville, Franklin County close to the Baltimore Pike. [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, [illegible]

Receipts.

WM. D. McKINSTRY, TREASURER, [illegible]

[illegible]

TOTAL, $91,035 57

Expenditures.

[illegible]

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

[illegible]

ROAD DAMAGES.

[illegible]

COURT EXPENSES.

[illegible]

COURT HOUSE EXPENSES.

[illegible]

ELECTIONS.

[illegible]

PRINTING.

[illegible]

ASSESSOR'S PAY.

[illegible]

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

[illegible]	[illegible]
J. A. Eyster, Commissioner,	121 [illegible]
D. M. Leisher, Commissioner,	122 75
J. S. Good, Commissioner,	31 50
Samuel Longenecker, Clerk,	340 00
Geo. Foreman, Clerk,	56 17
Wm. Carlisle, Attorney to Commissioners,	50 00
	1,013 90

REFUNDED TAXES.

Jacob Stover, et. al.,	24 76

MISCELLANEOUS.

John A. Hyssong, et. al., Inquisition on dead bodies,	76 75
Jno. B. Kauffman, et. al., Surveyor's pay,	29 50
Jno. R. Orr, et. al., auditing County accounts,	26 00
Wm. Flegle, et. al., Auditor's pay,	70 00
Deficiency on State Tax,	700 07
[illegible] Treasurer of F. & M. L. Association,	100 00
T. J. Wright for counseling Commissioners,	[illegible]
John Liggitt, Postage,	9 66
	[illegible]

BORROWED MONEY.

[illegible]

Interest on Borrowed Money, [illegible]

PRISON EXPENSES.

[illegible]

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

Balance due the County, [illegible]

TOTAL, $91,035 57

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of the County of Franklin, in testimony of the correctness of the foregoing Accounts, have hereunto set our hands at the Commissioners' office, this 6th day of January, A. D., 1860.
J. F. SIMMONS,
J. A. EYSTER,
J. S. GOOD,
Commissioners.
Attest:—SIMMON FOREMAN, Clerk.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Franklin County, do hereby certify that we have examined the drafts of the Commissioners, with the receipts for the same upon Wm. D. McKinstry, Esq., Treasurer, as also the bills and accounts in the Commissioner's Office upon which said drafts have been issued, from the 5th day of January, 1859, to the 5th day of January, 1860, both days inclusive, and find a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of Six Thousand Four Hundred and Seven Dollars and Twenty-two cents.
Witness our hands this 6th day of January, 1860.
WM. FLEAGLE,
ANDREW DAVISON,
JOHN DOWNEY,
Auditors.
Attest:—SNIVELY STRICKLER, Clerk.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Franklin County, do hereby certify that we have also examined the books of the Commissioners of the County of Franklin, and find the total amount of money borrowed by them to be $36,222 73, and a balance due the State of $[illegible] which is unpaid. From this deduct the balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer, $6,407 22, also the amount of outstanding tax for the year 1859, $[illegible] which leaves the actual indebtedness of the County $[illegible] 76. Witness our hands this 6th day of January, A. D., 1860.
WM. FLEAGLE,
ANDREW DAVISON,
JNO. DOWNEY,
Auditors.
Attest:—SNIVELY STRICKLER, Clerk.
Feb [illegible]

G. W. TOMS, REGISTER, OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

Total, [illegible]

December 1, 1859. [illegible]

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, having examined the Account of George W. Toms, Register, in relation to Collateral Inheritance Tax, [illegible] certify that the above is a correct and true statement [illegible]
Witness my hand this 1st day of February, 1860.
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POOR HOUSE and House of Employment of Franklin County, for the year commencing January 3rd, 1859, and ending January 2nd, 1860.

TREASURERS' RECEIPTS.

Cash from	J. H. Reed, late Treasurer,	$[illegible] 00
	Wm. D. McKinstry, Co. Treasurer,	470 00
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J. H. Reed, late Treasurer,	1,[illegible] 00
	Wm. D. McKinstry, Co. Treasurer,	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	F. Northcraft, per J. W. Douglas Esq.,	[illegible]
	W. D. McKinstry, Co. Treasurer,	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Wm. Wheatfield (Products of farm)	11 [illegible]
	Wm. D. McKinstry, Co. Treasurer,	[illegible]
	[illegible]	1,[illegible] 00
	M. [illegible] Gillan, rent,	4 00
		$9,[illegible]

EXPENDITURES OUT DOORS.

Cash Paid Out Door Paupers,	$[illegible]
Justices on orders of removal,	62 [illegible]
Constables removing the same and mileage,	58 [illegible]
Medical attendance Out Door Paupers,	117 [illegible]
Out Door and In Door coffins,	[illegible]
Shrouds,	[illegible]
Other Counties for maintaining Paupers and bringing them to the Institution	[illegible]
	[illegible]

EXPENSES OF HOUSE.

Cash paid Publishing Annual Statement	$ 44 00
For Wood, part to [illegible]	[illegible]
Store Tickets, [illegible]	[illegible]
Coal for Fuel,	225 10
Beef and Pork,	[illegible] 71
Hardware,	49 30
Leather, Saddlery, &c.,	162 43
Shoes and Clothing,	[illegible]
Drugs, &c.,	[illegible]
Coffin trimmings,	4 30
Lamps and [illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco,	30 [illegible]
Flour and Feed,	[illegible]
Vegetables, [illegible]	30 [illegible]
Labor in Institution,	104 [illegible]
Furniture,	[illegible]
Bacon, Fish, &c.,	146 [illegible]
Dry Goods and Queensware,	[illegible]
Groceries,	[illegible]
Grinding Grain,	19 [illegible]
Carpenters, Chimney Sweeping, Tubs &c.	20 [illegible]
Apples and Cider,	[illegible]
	[illegible]

EXPENSES OF FARM.

[illegible]

IMPROVEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

[illegible]

SALARIES.

Cash paid Steward's Salary,	[illegible]
Directors' Salary and Mileage,	[illegible]
Physician's Salary, [illegible]	[illegible]
Attorney and Clerk, [illegible]	[illegible]
Treasurer's Salary, [illegible]	[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Cash paid Out Door Expenses,	$[illegible]
Expenses of House,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Improvements and Materials,	[illegible]
Outstanding Drafts of 1858,	[illegible]
Salaries,	[illegible]
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	[illegible]
	$9,384 09

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor, and House of Employment of Franklin County, having examined the foregoing statement, do hereby certify to its correctness.
MATTHEW GILLAN,
JACOB STRICKLER,
DAVID SPENCER,
Directors of the Poor.
Attest:—SNIVELY STRICKLER, Clerk.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Franklin County do hereby certify that we have examined the account of Charles Gelwicks, Treasurer of the "Directors of the Poor," also the bills and account on which the funds were issued on said Treasurer, and that we find a balance in his hands of four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and nine cents, this third day of January, A. D., 1860; said Treasurer having been sworn to the correctness of his account.
WM. FLEAGLE,
ANDREW DAVISON,
JOHN DOWNEY,
Auditors.
Attest:—SNIVELY STRICKLER, Clerk.

PRODUCE OF POOR HOUSE FOR 1859.

734 bushels of wheat, 62 bushels of Corn, 164 bushels of Oats, 20 loads of Hay, 16 loads of Corn Fodder; [illegible] Heads of Cabbage; 1½ Hogsheads of Sauerkraut; 1 Barrel Cucumbers, 264 bushels potatoes, [illegible] pounds of Pork, [illegible] pounds of Veal, [illegible] pounds of Lard; 24 pounds of Tallow; 5 bushels of onions, 10 bushels of Beets; 3 bushels of Clover seed, [illegible] bushels of Lime.

STOCK ON HAND AT SETTLEMENT.

5 head of Work Horses; 12 head of Milch Cows; 3 head of Stock Cattle; 37 head of Stock Hogs, 3 Breeding Sows; 200 bushels of Wheat; 10 loads of Hay; 7 loads of Corn Fodder; ½ barrel of cucumbers; [illegible] pounds of Pork; [illegible] pounds of Beef; [illegible] pounds of Lard; [illegible] bushels of Corn; 2[illegible] pounds of Tallow; 75 bushels of Potatoes; 10 bushels Turnips; 3 bushels Clover seed.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS IN THE INSTITUTION THE ON FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1860.

White Males 42; White Females 34; Colored Males 13; Colored Females 26. Total—115.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS SUPPORTED DURING THE WHOLE YEAR.

Indoor, 95; Out door, 50. Total—145.

2756 Meals given to wayfaring Persons during the year with Lodging, &c. Children apprenticed 7; Deaths 14.
JOHN BOWMAN,
Feb. 8, '60. Steward.

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Beautiful New Style Delaines at 12½ & 18¾ cents. Fine French Merinos at 75 cents. New style Dress Silks at 50 cts. Rich Plaids, Coburgs, Alpacas, &c., at very low prices at
Sept 28, '59. HUTZ & KRIPPEN'S.

GROCERIES.

Yellow Sugar	at	6[illegible] cts.
White "	"	[illegible] "
Good Rio Coffee	"	[illegible] "
Syrup	"	[illegible] "
[illegible] Golden Syrup	"	[illegible] "
Prime To bow Baking Mo.	"	[illegible] "

May 4, '59. AT HUTZ & KRIPPEN'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! Call at HUTZ & KRIPPEN'S and see their New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Call and examine for yourselves and you will not fail to be pleased.
Sept 28, '59.

PRICE GOODS AT FELDMAN'S [illegible] Golden Lamb Clothing Store—corner of the [illegible]

CABINET-WARE.—A good and well [illegible]

[illegible]