

HIFI-STAY-AT-HOME SOCIETY.

MONDAY NIGHT.

My love, I am glad you're come,
The sun is warm and cold;
But here's a nice warm bed for you,
I don't intend to cold.
Your books close'd, all business done,
Your books laid on the shelf;
How pleasant it will be to pose,
This evening by ourselves.

HUSBAND.

My love, my dearest love, you know
How happy I should be!
If I could pass my leisure hours
In sweet communion with thee;
But (there lie nights) you know we must
Obey stern duty's call.
And this night, dearest, just this eve,
I must be at the bar.

TUESDAY NIGHT.

Wife.
My love, Miss Cricket takes to-night,
Her basket, and so,
A she is like me much admire,
I'd really like to go.

HUSBAND.

You shall, my love.—Stop, I forgot,
'Tis Tuesday night, I swear,
A special meeting called to-night,
I really must be there.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Wife.
Dear Charley, it's been so dull to day
Without u. I countes,
Let's draw the table to the fire
And have game of chess.

HUSBAND.

I would accept your challenge, love,
And grant your sweet demand,
But (dearly) it is our L. love, you know,
And I must be abroad.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

Wife.
Well, love, what shall we do to night,
Read or attend the play?
Or have a little private talk,
The first for many a day?

HUSBAND.

Just as you please, I'll soon be back,
Business of very great
Importance, love, comes off to night,
I must let them wait.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

Wife.
My love, just clasp this pin for me,
And, Charley, pray hand my gown,
You know I promised me today
To take me to the ball.

HUSBAND.

I knew I did; but really, love,
I had forgot it all,
And promised I would go to-night
Some members to install,
I like to disappoint you, dear,
I know it's provoking,
But when you spoke off to-night
I really thought you joking.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Wife.
Here, take the Baby, Charley, all day
He's upon my lap;
This evening you can watch him while
I take a little nap.

HUSBAND.

For little thing, how pale he looks;
I hope we won't get worse,
There's an election held to-night,
Else I'll stay at home and nurse.

SUNDAY NIGHT.

Wife.
Dear Charley, here are your cloak and hat,
And overalls, all warm;
I hope you won't stay late to-night,
There's such a dreadful storm.

HUSBAND.

Not stay out late! you don't suppose
I really could intend
To leave my dearest wife alone
Her evening hours to spend,
Just place my slippers by the fire,
And when the cheerful light
Right by my cozy rocking-chair,
We'll stay at home to-night.

A TUCK-HEADED HUSBAND.—A plump old lady who was too aged to attend meetings, used to send her tuck-headed husband to church, to find out the text and practice before it was read as the foundation of his discourse. The poor dame was rarely fortunate enough to remember the words of the text, or even the chapter or verse where they could be found; but one Sabbath he ran home in hot haste, and with a smile of self-satisfaction on his face, he informed his wife that he could repeat every word without missing a syllable. The words were as follows: "An angel came down from Heaven and took a live coal from the altar." "Well, let us have the text," remarked the good wife.

"Know every word," replied the husband. "I am quite anxious to hear it, continued the wife.

"They are nice words," observed the husband. "I am glad your memory is improving; but don't keep it suspense, my dear."

"Upon my honor, I will, and I will say the words for I know them by heart. Why, said them a hundred times on my way home."

"Well, now let's hear them."

"Aham," said the husband clearing his throat.

"An angel came down from New Haven and took a live coal by the tail and jerked him out of his hair."

The Mississ. Steamship.—The missing steamship Amazons is a prop of about seven hundred horse-power. She has two engines with ninety lag cylinders and three feet six inch stroke. Her hull is iron and was built in Glasgow in 1857. She is 1,700 tons register, with three decks. Her dimensions are as follows: Length 280 feet, beam 22 feet, depth of hold 21 feet. She is a medium clipper build, schooner rigged. Her provisions against fire, stranding or leakage are good, she having one independent double engine, good pumps, and a large number of boats. She has four water-tight compartments. About fifty passengers embarked on her at Liverpool for New York.

The wise man changes his mind; the husband.

To our human.

THE BIBLE VIEW OF SLAVERY.

BY BISHOP HOPKINS, OF VERMONT.

To the Right Rev. J. H. Hopkins, D. D.,
E. D., Bishop of Vermont.

DEAR SIR.—The dangerous crisis to which our National Union has arrived, is universally known to have arisen from the preserving agitation of the question of slavery, and we hold it to be the duty of every patriotic man to aid, as far as possible, in giving a righting of the evil which threatens our Government are consummated.—We therefore respectfully ask you to favor us with your opinion upon the Scriptural authority for slavery, and the Constitutional position of the contending parties, in the belief that from your official position as a Bishop, your age, and your experience the expression of your judgment would be useful and acceptable to every man in the community.

We remain, Rt. Rev. Sir, with great respect your obedient servants,

B. R. McMillan, Ezra Wheeler,

Charles M. Fitt, C. J. Leigh,

James Warren, George C. Collins,

Thomas F. Young, H. S. Pease,

N. W. Chater, F. C. Haverney,

John N. Nichols, J. J. Van Nostrand,

J. H. Hale, L. S. Pond,

L. H. Sage, John W. Haist,

W. H. Morris, Dwight Townsend,

Hugh N. Clegg, E. H. L. Max,

Thomas S. Negus, E. M. Fenton,

William A. Martin, J. W. Oatman,

G. D. Duryea, J. S. C. Muller,

Hugh Miller.

REVIEW OF SLAVERY IN THE BIBLE.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 30, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR.—I have received your friendly request that I would give you my opinion on the scriptural authority for negro slavery in the Southern States, and also the constitutional position of the contending parties, in the present crisis of the Union. For the confidence implied in this kind application I owe you my cordial acknowledgments, and shall respond to it with the frankness which becomes my office in the defense of truth.

The word "slave" occurs but twice in our English Bible; but the term "servant," commonly employed by our translators, has the meaning of slave in the Hebrew and the Greek originals, as a general rule, where it stands above. We read, however, in many places, of "thralldom, and of 'bondmen and bondswomen'." The first were not slaves, but the others were—the distinction being precisely the same which exists in our day. Slavery, therefore, may be designed as servitude for life descending to the spring. And this kind of bondage appears to have existed as an established institution in all the ages of our world, by the universal evidence of history, whether sacred or profane.

This understanding, I shall not oppose the prevalent idea that slavery is so evil in itself. A physical evil it may be, but this does not satisfy the judgment of its more zealous adversaries, since they contend that it is a moral evil—a positive sin, to hold a human being in bondage, under any circumstances whatever, unless as a punishment inflicted on crimes for the safety of the community.

Here, therefore, lies the true aspect of the controversy. And it is evident it can only be settled by the Bible. For every Christian is bound to assent to the rule of the inspired Apostle, that "sin is the transgression of the law,"—namely the law laid down in the Scriptures by the authority of God—the supreme law-giver, who is able to save and to destroy. From this word there can be no appeal. No rebellion can be so atrocious in his sight as that which dares to rise against his government. No blasphemy can be more unpardonable than that which imputes sin or moral evil to the decree of the eternal Judge, who is above perfect in wisdom, in knowledge, and in love.

With perfect correctness, therefore, your letter refers the question to the only infallible criterion—the Word of God. If it were a matter to be determined by my personal sympathies, tastes or feelings, I should be as ready as any man to condemn the institution of slavery, for all my prejudices of education, habit and social position, stand entirely opposed to it. But as a Christian, I am solemnly warned not to be "wise in my own conceit" and not to "learn to my own understanding." As a Christian I am compelled to submit my weak and erring intellect to the authority of the Almighty. For then only can I be safe in my conclusions, when I know they are in accordance with the will of Him before whose tribunal I must render a strict account in the last great day.

I proceed, accordingly, to the evidence of the sacred Scriptures which long ago produced complete conviction in my own mind, and must, as I regard it, be equally conclusive to every candid and sincere inquirer. When the array of positive proof is exhibited, I shall consider the objections, and examine their validity with all the fairness in my power.

The first appearance of slavery in the Bible is the wonderful prediction of the patriarch Noah, "Scourge the Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be to his brethren." Blessed be the Lord God of Shem, and Canaan shall be His servant. God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant. Gen. ix. 25.

The heartless reverence which Ham the father of Canaan displayed towards his innocent parent, whose pity had just saved him from the deluge, presented the immediate occasion for this remarkable prophecy; but the actual fulfillment was reserved for his prosperity, after he had lost the knowledge of God, and become utterly polluted by the abominations of

heathen idolatry. The Almighty forbidding this total degradation of the race, ordained them to slavery or servitude under the descendants of Shem and Japheth, doubtless because He judged it to be their best condition. And all history proves how accurately the prediction has been accomplished, even to the present day.

We next come to the proof that slavery was sanctioned by the Deity, in the case of Abraham, whose 318 bond servants, born in his own house, (Gen. xxvii. 14.) are mentioned along with those who were bought with his own money, as proper subjects for circumcision. (Gen. xvii. 12.) Hegel, who fled from her servitude, And the Angel of the Lord commanded the fugitive to return to her master and submit himself. (Exodus xvi. 9.) If the philanthropy of our age, who profess to believe the Bible, had been willing to take the counsel of that angel for their guide, it would have preserved the peace and welfare of the Union.

The third proof that slavery was authorized by the Almighty occurs in the list of the Ten Commandments, delivered from Mount Sinai, and universally acknowledged by Jews and Christians, as the Moral Law. "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man servant nor his maid servant, nor his ox nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's." (Exodus xxi. 17.) Here it is evident that the principle of property—something that is the property of another—is throughout the whole. I am quite aware, indeed, of the prejudice which many good people entertain against the idea of property in a human being, and shall consider it, in due time, amongst the objections. I am equally aware that the wives of our day may take umbrage at the law which places them in the same situation with the slave, and even the house and the cattle. But the truth is more the less certain. The husband is a real property to the wife, because he is bound to her to cherish and maintain her. The character of property is doubtless modified by its design; but whatever, whether person or thing, the law appropriates to an individual, becomes by office in the defense of truth.

The fourth proof, however, is yet more express, as it is derived from the divine rule established by the wisdom of God for his chosen people, Israel, at the very point in question:—

If thou buy a Hebrew servant, six years shall he serve, and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing. If he came into himself he shall go out by himself. If he were married then his wife shall go out with him. If his master have given him a wife, and if he have born him sons or daughters, the wife and children shall be his master's, and he shall go out by himself. (Exodus xxii. 2-4.) Here we see that the separation of husband and wife is positively directed by the divine command, in order to secure the property of the master in his bond-servant and his offspring. But the husband had an alternative, if he preferred slavery to separation. For thus the law of God provides: "If the servant shall plainly say, I love my master, my wife and my children; I will not go out free; then his master shall bring him into the Judge; he shall also bring him into the door or the door post; and his master shall bore his ear through with an awl and shall serve him forever." (Exodus xxii. 5, 6.) With this the law before his eyes, what Christian can believe that the Almighty attached immorality or sin to the condition of slavery.

The treatment of slaves, especially as it regarded the degree of correction which the master might administer, occurs in the same chapter as follows: "If a man smite his servant or his maid with a rod, and he die under his hands he shall be surely punished. Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be punished, for he is his money." (Exodus xxii. 20, 21.) And thus again, "If a man smite the eye of his servant or the eye of his maid, that it perish, he shall let him go free for his eye's sake." And if he smite out his man servant's tooth, or his maid servant's tooth, he shall let him go free for his tooth's sake." (Exodus xxii. 6, 7.) Here we see that the master was authorized to use corporal correction towards his slaves, within certain limits. When immediate death ensued, he was to be punished as judges might determine. But for all that came short of this, the loss of his property was held to be sufficient penalty.

The next evidence furnished by the divine law appears in the peculiar and admirable appointment of the jubilee.

"You shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a Jubilee unto you, and ye shall return every man under his possession, and ye shall return every man to his own family." (Lev. xxv. 10.) This enactment, however, did not affect the slaves, because it only extended to the landholders who had a "possession and a family," according to the original distribution of the land among the tribes. The distinction is plainly set forth in the same chapter, vis:

"If thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxed poor and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant, but as a hired servant and as a sojourner he shall be with thee, and shall eat the year of Jubilee and then shall he depart from thee; both he and his children with him, and shall return unto his own family, and unto the possession of his fathers shall he return. For they are my servants which I brought forth out of the land of Egypt; they shall not be sold bond men. Both thy bondmen and bondswomen, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathens that are around about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondswomen. Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their

families that are with you, which they bring to your land, and they shall be your inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession, they shall be your bondmen forever; but over your brothers, the children of Israel, ye shall not rule one over another with rigor. For unto me the children of Israel are servants, but as singletons of heart, fearing me; for unto me the children of Israel are servants; they are my servants whom I brought forth out of the land of Egypt." (Ex. xxv. 46)

Master is also in heaven, neither is there any respect of persons with Him." [Eph. vi. 9.] Again to the Colossians, St. Paul repeats the same commandments, "Servants, (that is bond-servants or slaves) obey in all things your masters according to the flesh, not with eye service as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart, fearing God." (Col. iii. 22.) "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven." (Col. iv. 1.)

The distinction here made between the temporary servitude of the heathen and the perpetual bondage of the heathen race, is no place for controversy. And this express and positive law furnishes the true meaning of another passage which the ultra-abolitionists are fond of repeating—"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee, he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of the gates where it killeth his beast, thou shalt not oppress him." (Deut. xxiii. 15, 16.) This evidently must refer to the case of a slave who had escaped from a foreign heathen master, and cannot wait any instant, reason, or applied to the slaves of the Israelites themselves. For it is manifest that if it were so applied, it would nullify the other enactments of the divine law given, and it would have been an absurdity to tell the people that they should "buy bondmen and bondswomen of the heathen and strangers, to be their possession and the inheritance of their children forever." While the master could not do this, it would be absurd to tell the people that they should "buy bondmen and bondswomen of the heathen and strangers, to be their possession and the inheritance of their children forever." Yet it is evident that the other enactments of the divine law given, were not intended to be nullified by this provision.

Again, the inspired teacher lays down the law in very strong terms, to Timothy, the first Bishop of Ephesus, "Let not my servants be under the yoke." (i. e., the yoke of bondage,) "Count your own masters worthy of all honor that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. And again, that they have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren, but rather do them service because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort. If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing but doing about questions and strife of words, whereof corrupt wind and doctrine of men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness. From such withdraw thyself." (1 Tim. vi. 15, 16.)

Lastly, St. Paul, in his epistle to Philemon, informs him that he had sent back his fugitive slave, whom the apostle had converted to the Christian faith during his imprisonment, asking the master to forgive such a receipt in his penitent disciple. "I beseech thee for my son Onesimus," saith he, "whom I have begotten in my bonds, which in time past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable, to me and to thee, and to me, even with contentment in great gain. For we brought nothing into the world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. And having food and raiment, let us be there with content." (1 Tim. xi. 18.)

Lastly, St. Paul, in his epistle to Philemon, informs him that he had sent back his fugitive slave, whom the apostle had converted to the Christian faith during his imprisonment, asking the master to forgive such a receipt in his penitent disciple. "I beseech thee for my son Onesimus," saith he, "whom I have begotten in my bonds, which in time past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable, to me and to thee, and to me, even with contentment in great gain. For we brought nothing into the world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. And having food and raiment, let us be there with content." (1 Tim. xi. 18.)

Such, then, is the institution of slavery, as down by the Lord God of Israel for his chosen people, and continued for fifteen centuries, until the new dispensation of the Gospel. What change did this produce? I grant, of course, that we as Christians, are bound by the precepts and example of the Savior and his apostles—let us now, therefore, proceed to the all important inquiry whether we are authorized by the same to presume that the Mosaic system was done away.

First, then, we ask what the Divine Redeemer said in reference to slavery. And the answer is perfectly undoubtful: He did not allow it at all. Not one word upon the subject is recorded in any of the four Evangelists who gave his life and doctrines to the world. Yet slavery was in full existence at the time throughout Judea; and the Roman Empire, according to the historian Gibbon, contained sixty millions of slaves on the lowest probable computation! How prosperous and united would our glorious Republic be at this hour, if the eloquent and pertinacious declaimers, against slavery had been willing to follow the Savior's example?

But did not our Lord substantially repeal the old law by the mere fact that He established a new dispensation? Certainly not unless they were incomparable. It is clearly proved by his own express declaration,—"Think not," said He, "that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets. I am come to destroy, but to fulfill." (Mat. v. 17.) On that point, therefore, this single passage is conclusive.

It is said by someone, however, that the great principle of the Gospel, love to God and love to man, necessarily involved the condonement of slavery. But the royal Herald "that fox" entirely regards the king's displeasure. He censures severely the Jewish practice of divorcing their wives for the slightest cause, and vindicates the original sanctity of marriage. He tells the deluded crowd of his enemies, that they are the children of the devil, and that the lusts of their fathers they would do. He makes a scourge of small cords, and drives the buyers and sellers out of the temple, and while he thus rebukes the sins of all around him, and speaks with divine authority, he proclaims himself the friend and patron of the poor—preaches to them his blessed doctrine on the mountain, by the sea-side, or in the public streets, under the open canopy of heaven—bids disease, partakes of their humble fare, and passing by the rich, and the great, chooses his apostles from the ranks of the publicans and the fishermen of Galilee. Yet he lived in the midst of slavery, maintained over the old heathen races, in accordance with the Mosaic law, and uttered not one word against it! What proof can be stronger than this, that he did not regard it as a sin or a moral evil? And what contrast can be more manifest than this example of Christ on one hand and the loud and bitter denunciations of our anti-slavery preachers and politicians, calling themselves Christians, on the other?

For they only set themselves against the word of God in this matter, condemning slavery as the "monster sin," the "sons of all villainies," but—strange to say—they do it in the very name of that Savior whose whole life of conduct was the very opposite of their own.

Look next at the contrast afforded by the inspired Apostle of the Gentiles. He preaches to the slaves, and tells them to be obedient to his masters for Christ's sake, faithful and submissive, as a man's branch of religious duty. He preaches to the master, and tells him to be just and equal to his slaves, knowing that his master is in Heaven. He finds a fugitive slave, and converts him to the Gospel, and then sends him back again to his old home, with a letter of kind recommendation. Why does he not convert the fugitive to claim his right to freedom, and defend that right, if necessary, by the strong hand of violence, even unto death? Why does he not write to his disciple Philemon, and rebuke him for the awful sin of holding a

slave man to bondage, and charge it upon him, as a solemn duty, to emancipate his slave, at the peril of his soul?

The master is very plain. St. Paul was inspired and knew the will of the Lord Jesus Christ, and was only intent on obeying it. And who are we, that in our modern wisdom presume to set aside the Work of God and scorn the example of the Good Shepherd, and invent for ourselves a "higher law" than those holy Scriptures which are given to us? "Light to our feet and a lamp to our paths," in the darkness of a sinful and polluted world? Who are we, that virtually blot out the language of the sacred record, and dictate to the Majesty of Heaven what He shall regard as sin and reward as duty? Who are we, that are ready to trample on the doctrine of the Bible and tear to shreds the Constitution of our country, and even plunge the land into the untold horrors of civil war, and yet boldly pray to the God of Israel to bless our very acts of rebellion against His own sovereign authority? Who are we, that the blind become the leaders of the blind?

Yet I do not mean to charge the numerous rope-tightened with a willful or conscious opposition to the truth. They are, indeed, doubtless, in the great majority of cases, by the fangs of a false philosophy, which palliates, if it cannot excuse, their dangerous error. Living far away from the Southern States, with no practical experience of the institutions, and accustomed, from their childhood, to attach an inordinate value to their personal liberty, they are naturally disposed to compassionate the negro race, and to believe that the slave must be supremely wretched in bondage. They are under no special influence to "teach the scriptur's" on this particular object, nor are they in general, I am sorry to say, accustomed to study the Bible as much as they read the newspapers, novels and magazines. There they find many revolting pictures of slavery. They do not stop to ask the question whether they are just and faithful. Perhaps a fugitive comes along, who has fled from his master, and who, in justification of himself, will say, "I was born a slave, but I am now free." But without my mind I would do nothing, that this benefit should not be as it were necessary, but willingly. For perhaps he therefore departed for a season that thou shouldst receive him forever, not as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved; especially to me, but how much more to thee, both in the flesh and in the spirit. If thou countest me therefore a partner, receive me as myself. If he had wrung the bones of thy wife, and sold her to a master, and she had died, then rebuke him, and speak to him of the sins of all around him, and speak with divine authority, he proclaims himself the friend and patron of the poor—preaches to them his blessed doctrine on the mountain, by the sea-side, or in the public streets, under the open canopy of heaven—bids disease, partakes of their humble fare, and passing by the rich, and the great, chooses his apostles from the ranks of the publicans and the fishermen of Galilee;

and overcometh all the difficulties of his course of life, until he reaches the gates of his master's house, and calls upon him to let him in. Then the eloquent preacher chooses it for the favorite topic of his oratory. The theme is well adapted to rouse the feelings, and it is usually easily given a very distorted statement of the facts, even if he does not invent them altogether. And these good and kind-hearted people believe it implicitly, without ever remembering the rule about *honesty before God*.

Such has been the pernicious course of our Northern sentiment on the subject of slavery. The great majority in every community are the creatures of habit, of association, and of impulse; and every allowance should be made for those errors which are committed in ignorance, under a generous sympathy for what they suppose to be the rights of man. I cannot, however, make the same apology for those who are professionally pledged to understand and inculcate the doctrines of the Bible.

On that class of our public instructors, the present perilous crisis of the nation casts a fearful responsibility. Solemnly bound by their sacred office to preach the word of God and to follow Christ and his apostles, as the heralds of "peace and good will to men," they seem to me strangely regardless, on this important subject, of their highest obligations. But it is not for me to judge them. To their own Master, let them stand or fall.

Among the bills passed by the New York Legislature on Wednesday last, was one designating an legal holidays, Jan. 1st, Feb. 22d, July 4th, Dec. 25, general election days and fast days, and providing that notes falling due on such days shall be payable the day after.

The Troy Times states that 150 men are now, and have been for some time, at work at the Watervliet arsenal manufacturing munitions of war, which are destined principally for the Southern ports.

The Governor of Connecticut has issued a proclamation recommending that Friday, the 26th inst., be observed by the people of that State as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, in view of the national troubles.

VALLEY SPIRIT.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, March 27, 1861.

GEORGE H. JEFFREY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

News of the Week.

From Washington we learn that the statement that no reinforcements had been sent South, and that no orders have been issued for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, is considered reliable. It is expected that Fort Sumter will be evacuated in a few days.

Gov. Houston, it will be seen by a telegram from New Orleans has refused to obey the behests of the Texas State Convention, and declined to take the oath to support the new Constitution of the Southern Confederacy.

The Secretary of the State has adopted a similar course, but the other State officers have taken the course appointed by them. It is announced that Lieutenant Governor Clark was to assume Gov. Houston's powers on the 16th inst., by order of the Convention. There is no indication of the course which Gov. Houston will pursue in such a contingency.

The Louisiana Convention has ratified the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States.

From Augusta, Georgia, we learn that the ship *Isabella*, sent by the Government, laden with provisions for the fleet of Pensacola, was seized on Wednesday night, but where, the telegram does not inform us, but we suppose on the coast near Pensacola.

The Constitution of the Confederate States was unanimously ratified by the Georgia State Convention on Saturday last, after a brief consideration.

The War Department receives daily communications from Major Anderson which recently refer more to the hostile preparations of the besieging force than to his own command. These are easily discovered with the glass, and are regarded as more formidable than any hitherto attempted.

In the Missouri Convention on Tuesday the report of the Committee on Federal Relations being under consideration, an amendment was offered to the fifth resolution, expressing that the Convention desired to prevent civil war, and to that end would recommend the withdrawal of the federal troops from the forts where there is a danger of collision.

The New Orleans *True Delta*, of Sunday, has the following: The new law of the Confederate States, requiring steamboats for "foreign" ports to take out clearances, went into effect yesterday, and created no little excitement and comment on the wharf. The most important feature of it seems to be the fee which the custom-house officials never fail to exact.

The Arkansas Convention has adjourned, after voting to submit the ordinance of secession and co-operation resolutions to the vote of the people. Conciliatory manifestations were made on both sides of the question.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Tuesday says: We take occasion to state again that the New York *Tribune* has no correspondent in Charleston, and that all letters published in the *Tribune* purporting to come from Carleton are false or fictitious.

The amount of specie brought to this country from Europe, from December 15 to March 16, was \$19,320,455. During the same time about \$5,000,000 of gold was brought from California.

Hon. John Sherman has been nominated by the Republican caucus as Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Chase.

We learn from Texas that on the 18th inst., Gov. Houston and the Secretary of State surrendered to the Convention the archives of the State Government, and retired. Houston has issued an appeal to the people, denouncing the action of the Convention.

It is stated that Confederate State troops are again concentrating in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens.

A despatch from Augusta, Georgia, states that "it is generally believed in Charleston that Fort Sumter was evacuated on Wednesday." This is evidently an error, it probably meaning that the garrison will retire on Wednesday next. An officer visited the Fort on Thursday last, probably for the purpose of changing the time of departure from Saturday, as originally intended, until a few days later.

From Washington we learn that the press of office-expense increases. The Departments are thronged with appli-

cants. In addition to these, it is stated that about four hundred applications are received through the mail daily.

The Missouri Convention has adjourned until the third Monday in December. The St. Louis *Republican* says that "the inference to be drawn from the action of the Convention is, that Missouri is in favor of every reasonable mode of adjustment calculated to call back the seceded States, and in default of such measure, favors a peaceable separation of the Union from the Southern Confederacy."

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals to be received for the eight million loan, authorized under the act of February last.

The navigation is now open on the Western Division of the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Canal. The water is now being let in on the Eastern Division, and the canal will be in operation by the 25th inst., when the whole line of canals along the Susquehanna, from Havre de Grace to Wilkes-Barre, will be open. The important repairs on the Juniata Canals will prevent their opening until near the 1st of April.

A Republican paper says "the excuse offered for the decrease of four thousand votes in the late contest for governor in New Hampshire, is that so many were absent at Washington for offices."

On the Decline.

There is no news of any importance from the South. Affairs are progressing there much as usual. There has been no attempt, up to the present writing, either to reinforce or evacuate Fort Sumter. The "Government" we now have seems to be acting on the oscillatory principle—"we will, and we won't; we shall and we shan't, we'll bed—if we do, and we'll bed—if we don't!" They are evidently in a dilemma and which horn they intend to take hold of Old Abe's latest anecdote does not disclose. The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy are still hovering about Washington and have bearded the "Government" lion in its den without being in the least terrified by its "long military cloak and Scotch cap" or hung for their temerity. Mr. Buchanan was strongly urged and loudly condemned for not hanging their predecessors as traitors, but it seems "things are not now as they used to be"; the so-called traitors have attained a very respectable standing in Republican circles at Washington, and many "bill of indictment for treason" has been sent up against them. There latest instructions are to negotiate for the purchase of the City of Washington. In reply to this proposal Old Abe is reported to have told the following anecdote:—

"When a boy I caught two cats and tied their tails together and hung them over a split rail. I left them in this condition all night and on returning to them in the morning there was nothing left of them except their tails hanging over the rail." "Now gentlemen," said Old Abe with a knowing wink, "you can perceive the application—there will be nothing left of Washington four years hence worth purchasing." The Commissioners were satisfied and pushed their negotiations further.

The latest intelligence from the land of Cotton is to the effect that the secession States are busy ratifying the Constitution and preparing to defend themselves in case of war by raising large imaginary armies. The real war-spirit, if one ever existed, seems, however, to be dying out. North and South, and the Sons of Mars, in both sections, are assuming the position of the valiant Dutchman who declared that he would "as lief live as die and liefer too." Even the sanguinary McPherson has ceased his blustering about "blood letting" and now coos in strains as gentle as a sucking-dove. The Republicans are coming down handsomely. They would just as soon not fight and all their recent swaggering about "seeking the bubble reputation even at the cannons mouth meant nothing more than that the regular army might stand the brunt of battle when there was any fighting to be done. Perhaps the famous exploit of their Commander-in-Chief, at Baltimore, has destroyed confidence in his pluck and may account for the dimming down on the part of the rank and file. We are happy at all events to perceive that the fighting mania is on the decline and that the courage of the Republican party, like Bob Aves,

is "oozing out at their elbows." This is just right, and we must commend their discretion which is always the better part of valor.

The New Tariff Bill.

The New Tariff bill is expected to yield an increased revenue of \$10,000,000 on the principal imports.

For the last year the importation of woolens amounted to \$87,937,000, and the duty to \$8,155,000. The estimate is that the bill will increase these duties \$2,270,000. The importation of silk for the last year amounted to \$30,767,000, and the duty to \$5,589,000. The estimated increase under the new tariff is \$2,812,000. The importations last year of manufacturers of flax and hemp amounted to \$22,505,000, and the duty was \$1,728,000. The estimated increase of duty is \$575,000. The importation of iron, and the manufactures of iron, amounted to \$18,726,000 for the last year, and the duty to \$4,458,000. The estimated increase under the present bill is \$1,123,500. The importations of wine for the last year amounted to \$4,775,000, and at the present rate of duty—30 per cent.—the revenue was \$1,431,000. We have put it at 40 per cent., which, of course gives an increase of \$177,000. The importation of brandies for the last year was \$3,987,000, and the duties amounted to \$1,181,000. The increase under the present bill would be \$1,347,000. The importations of cottons amounted to over \$27,000,000 last year, and the duties exceeded \$6,500,000. On the vast variety of fabrics of mixed goods, clothing, &c., the increase is estimated at \$840,000. These leading articles amount to about \$200,000,000 of dutiable goods, leaving \$70,000,000 of mixed: a vast variety on which the estimated increase is 4 per cent., making \$8,160,000.

The total gains, therefore, on this estimate are \$13,764,840. Deduct from this the reduction on sugar and molasses—\$2,843,000—and it would leave an increase of \$10,920,840.

An unavoidable occurrence has abridged our usual supply of editorial matter this week.

One of the Effects.

The New York *Herald* says that one of the effects of the Morrill tariff will be to settle the question of the navigation of the Mississippi river—the only one which looked threatening to the South. The Southern tariff being lower than the Northern, all goods destined for Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other ports of entry in the West, will be landed at New Orleans, bulk broken, and then forwarded to their several destinations. The Western people will thereby have more advantages and greater use of the river than they had before. Instead of consuming products coming westward from the Atlantic border, they will receive them southward from New Orleans, giving employment to the boats and railroads on and near the Mississippi river, and reviving the old business as it flourished before the East opened its artificial connection with the West.

American and Foreign Trade.

Is no former year has the balance of trade been so largely in favor of the United States as at present, and but for the prostration of business resulting from the madness of sectionism, we might justly anticipate a season of unusual prosperity.

It was stated in the British Parliament on the 28th ult., that in the six months ending February, 1860, Great Britain imported from the United States 140,000 quarters of corn, amounting to £318,000, in the corresponding months of 1860—61, she imported from the United States 2,135,000 quarters, at a cost of £6,250,000, or nearly twenty times as much. It also appears from the British Board of Trade returns for 1860, that while the total exports during the whole year showed an increase over 1859 of only £5,431,288, the total imports had in eleven months exceeded those of 1859 £22,348,854, thus showing a balance of £16,917,096, or about \$84,000,000 against the trade of the country, without taking the December imports into account, which would increase the deficiency.

The United States trade returns for 1860, on the other hand exhibit a balance in favor of this country of upwards of \$65,000,000, and this year it is likely to be much greater. The exports from New York for the eleven weeks since the first of January, amount to \$28,961,411, against \$17,060,024 in the same weeks in 1860, showing an excess of nearly \$12,000,000. The foreign imports for the same period are only about \$30,000,000 against \$30,000,000 in 1860, showing a deficiency of \$10,000,000, and making the balance in favor of this country in the first eleven weeks of 1861, fall scarcely five millions. It is this large balance of trade that has caused so great a volume of exports from Great Britain to the United States.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for the eight million dollars. This sum will be sufficient for the wants of the Treasury during the present year.

Col. Dudley Mann, now in Washington, is about starting for Europe on business connected with the commissaries of the Great Eastern steamer enterprise.

The President has been so busy with office seekers as to be able to ride out only twice since coming into office. He is riding no visits whatever to day, either of friendship or business.

The *Charleston Courier* of the 21st inst. states that the assertion that the term of service of twenty-six of the soldiers in Fort Sumter will shortly expire, is a mistake. Major Anderson was in daily expectation of receiving orders to evacuate the fort. His supply of provisions and fuel was nearly exhausted, and it speedily relieved him will soon be compelled to burn some of the gun carriages. He is said to be in favor of giving up to the South Carolina authorities after an examination by an authorized officer, and receiving a receipt for the public property.

Col. Hay has had a long interview with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard.

From Europe.

HALIFAX, March 23.

The royal mail steamship *Thetis* has arrived with Liverpool papers to the 9th inst., and telegraphic advice of the 10th inst., via Queenstown. She brings 177,000 pound sterling in specie.

The banks of Poland having refused to make specie payments on the Russian bonds, the military took possession of the amount required from the bank vaults.

Prince Napoleon is about to proceed to Turin to negotiate the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

LIVERPOOL, BRITISH MARKET.—

Breadstuffs are steady.

LIVERPOOL, PROVISION MARKET.—

Provisions continue dull.

LONDON, MONEY MARKET, Friday—

Consols 94(6.91) for money, and 92(6.92) for account.

The bullion in the bank has decreased £110,000 during the week.

The money market continues unchanged.

AMERICAN STOCKS: The following sales are reported: Illinois Central Railroad 296(27); P. C. Dist. Erie Railroad 274(62); New York Central 71(ex-conv.).

—

RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES—NEW TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The *National Intelligencer*, of this morning, has an column and a half, entitled "The Past, the Present, and the Future," which causes sensation in political circles. It reviews the action of the seceding States severally and jointly, and takes positive grounds against coercion, or the employment of force in any way to restore the federal authority.

The *Intelligencer's* opinion is, that the existing difficulty can only be settled by the interposition of a General Convention of the States, and that the relation of the seceding States to the Federal Government can only be changed only by their voluntary return to the Union. Failing that, the Editors see no way open but to acknowledge their independence out of the Union. It is said that many Republicans leaders have expressed very similar opinions, but it is equally true that they are determinedly opposed by others.

—

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The murderer Abson, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife by poison, committed suicide in the jail at Hudson, New Jersey, last evening, by opening the main arteries of his left arm with a knife blade he had managed to conceal about his person. He was to be hung on the 10th of April, and had yesterday been apprised by the Sheriff of the refusal of the Court of Pardon to commute his sentence.

—

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, March 21.

The State Convention has passed an ordinance declaring vacant the Gubernatorial chair and that of the Secretary of State, on account of the refusal of those at present holding them to appear before the Convention as did the other State officers, upon due notification, to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States Government.

Lieut. Gov. Clark is to assume the functions of Governor at once, and the Secretary of State is called on to hand over the great seal of office and his official records.

The Legislature met on the 18th.

Gov. Houston's course of action has not yet transpired.

—

RUSSIAN OPINION OF OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM.—Baron Sternberg, one of the most respected and able of the noblemen of Russia, has just made a careful tour of observation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as far as Parkersburg and Wheeling, in company with Capt. Ohm, of the Imperial Engineers, and Baron Osten Sacken, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington. These gentlemen were greatly struck with the strong peculiarities that mark this celebrated line of railway, which they pronounced more bold and attractive than any railway in the Old World, nor even excepting that over the Saemering Alpine.

The object of the Baron's visit to this country is to spend six months in the careful study of the American railroad system, for the purpose of reporting to the government, with a view to building very extensive railroad works throughout the Southern and Western parts of the empire.—*West. Am. Herald.*

UNITED STATES SENATE—SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Mr. Bayard moved to lay on the table the resolution appointing Mr. Higley, Secretary of the State, to represent the government in the negotiations for the eight million dollars. This sum will be sufficient for the wants of the Treasury during the present year.

Mr. Chapman rose to a privileged question. It had been raised in the papers that he was allowed to leave the Senate from Rhode Island on Tuesday, and he wished to know if the statement was true.

He did not believe that any legislator of the Senate could leave the Senate without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. Chapman said to himself, "I am called upon to make this statement. He wished to know whether the Senator from Rhode Island had withdrawn the

order of the day.

Mr. Anthony said as soon as he called him in, he would answer all paper questions.

Mr. Hale's resolution, appointing William Hickey Secretary of the State during the interval of the present session, was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Douglass' resolution was taken up, and Mr. Bayard concurred in it. Mr. Bayard said that the Republicans party, formed in 1854, had at last obtained possession of the Government, and whatever local issues had in some quarters contributed to its success, it is now abundantly evident that its main idea was to bring about a dissolution of the Union.

He said that the Republicans party, in its organization, was based upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights and property of the people of the South. Without concurring in the general principles of the Republicans party, he nevertheless concurred in the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

He said that the principles of the Republicans party, to show that they were bound to the rights

VALLEY SPIRIT.

Wednesday Morning, March 27, 1861.

LOCAL NEWS.

To Subscribers.—Persons intending to change their places of residence the 1st of April, and desiring their papers sent to a different place, will save much trouble by sending us early notice of the fact, always stating where they are now, or have been, and. The master will at once be apprised of it, and subscribers will not be subjected to the loss of any papers.

Fire in the Valley Spirit Building.—On Saturday night last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Blue Store of Messrs. Craft & Irvin, in the Valley Spirit Building, that threatened for a time the destruction of the entire building. When the Blue Store w^{as} closed in the evening there was no evidence of fire in that part of the building, but about 1 o'clock, Mr. Bishop and family, who occupy the part of the building on the second story immediately above the Blue Store, were aroused from sleep almost suffocated with the smoke in their apartment. Mr. Bishop on examining found every room on that side of the house filled with smoke and lessening in volume through every service it could find, giving evidence of an extensive fire somewhere on the premises. He immediately roused his family and gave the alarm to the other occupants of the building. The alarm slowly spread, and persons were ready in arriving at the scene of the fire. The firesmen, however, were not prompt on the ground with apparatus. By the care and forethought of some who were first on the ground, the room was kept from being broken open, thus preventing the smoke from bursting out, giving vent to the fire, until the hose was in readiness, to play into the room. Several powerful streams of water were thrown into the room, by the Friendship apparatus and the fire soon extinguished. By the energetic and judicious efforts of the Firemen, the fire was confined to the room in which it originated, and no damage done by it to any other part of the building. The stores and extensive stock of Books and Shoes in the Stores of Messrs. Craft & Irvin w^{ere} nearly all destroyed by the fire or so much damaged by water as to render them valueless. This loss will fall heavily on these worthy and industrious men, who, we understand, had no insurance on their stock of goods. The Restaurant establishment below the store-room was considerably damaged by being flooded with water. The Printing Office, the business-room of which is only separated from the Shoe store by a thin board partition, escaped without any injury or disturbance of the fixtures or material in the office.

How the fire originated no one can tell. The part of the room most consumed is not in the neighborhood of a stove or chimney. There was no insurance on the goods lost, and no evidence that the store had been robbed and fired. How the fire occurred is a mystery that has puzzled all who have attempted to investigate the matter.

It was a fortunate circumstance, indeed, that the fire was discovered just at the moment of time it was, or the fairest portion of our town would now be in ashes. The night was very stormy and but one Fire Company organized, had the flames obtained any headway there would have been an insufficient force to oppose its progress. It is ill to talk about citizens managing the fire apparatus. They know nothing about the business and we are convinced from some slight experience on Saturday last, that if they exerted it they would do more harm than good. Not but a trained and regularly organized Fire Company can work with any efficiency at a fire.

The Knickerbocker.—The April number of *The Knickerbocker*, or the New York Monthly Magazine has reached us. It is as usual brilliant of the best of articles. We prize the *Knickerbocker* above all other publications received at this office, and heartily commend it to the patronage of every lover of interesting and profitable reading. Published by J. R. Gilmore & Beckman street, New York.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, for April is a gem. The "Lies in Love" is a picture our lady reader will study with delight, while they will, of course merely glance at the fashion plates! All the departments in this magazine, for April, are entertaining and instructive. Price \$2.00 per year.

We would direct the attention to the following as an act of the Legislature, adopted April 18, 1850:

Section 1. That every person hereafter elected to the office of Justice of the Peace or Alderman shall, within thirty days after the election, if he intends to accept said office, give notice thereof in writing to the prothonotary of the common pleas of the proper county, who shall immediately inform the Secretary of Common Pleas of said acceptance; and no commission shall issue until the Secretary of the commonwealth has received the notice aforesaid.

To Correspondents.—Only imagine the feelings of a printer when he takes up a roll of MS., and can no more read it to save anything intelligible out of it, than a monkey can of Chinese hieroglyphics.

Groceries.—Victor D. Miller, M. D., whose practice resides near this place, graduated at the last annual commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. We wish the young Doctor success, to inge- nient that he possesses skill and education to treat properly those diseases which the human "God is heir to." We hope not been informed where our friend intends to cast his lot, but whenever it is again wish him an abundant practice.—*Editor.*

Movers of Papers and Books who like to procure a good article of the West, can only do so by calling at the well-known manufacturing establishment of J. D. Jacobs, on the corner of Main and Queen street.

A *Pretty Edie*, coming like "perfumed air from bed of violets," is contained in the following lines:

"The sweetest morning breath of June,
The softest, sweetest May,
And through life's hours, the Whi^e more
comes round as summer's day."

"The most pleasant angel of the North
Has dropped her icy tear,
And left the snows behind her,
Ages the streams to bear."

"She from Winter's cold shall wake,
And bring the spring to life,
The kindly adiunct to—
Of J. J. WHITEL, to buy another."

A. J. W. has just opened at his Clothing Emporium, the largest, best and cheapest lot of Coatings, Vestings, Costumes, etc., for Spring and Summer wear has ever purchased in the Eastern cities. Call and examine.

The Verbal Equinox, has passed, and with it, we think, the last of winter. Spring has already commenced with its warmth and general awakening, to warm the earth and push out the early buds. These features warning the Gardener and Farmer to be at work. We think it should stimulate them that they will at once go to Hayes' Drug Store and inspect from his large stock of Choice Seeds. Mr. Hayes' stock of Seeds are from the best breeders in the United States, and he warrants them to be represented. We recommend our readers to Hayes' Drug Store if they want the Best Garden Seeds, the Best Drugs, and anything from a first class Drug Store.

The First of April.—This annual "pay-day" is casting its shadow on the community, and the face of every third man you meet carries an earnest, weary look, indicative of "right times." Lenders and borrowers are anxiously looking for the wherewithal to meet their various engagements. Lawyers are dreading of judgement bonds and counsel fees, and "This Lenten Witnesseth" passes before the eyes of the Sinners in starting capital. It is said by those who are posted in these matters, that money is easy, and although a good deal of it will change hands on the "first" there is likelihood of a pressure. The custom of perfecting title by giving possession on the first of April seems like crowding the business of a whale into one day, and is often the source of a panic in the money market.

Garden Seeds.—We wish to remind those persons who are in want of seeds, that Spangler has a large and extensive variety from reliable parties and that the seeds have been found to be good.

Spangler's are now in general use, for sale at Spangler's.

Brown's Troches, and Brown's Medicated Pigs for constipation, an agreeable medicine, at Spangler's.

Spangler's Hair Restorative as a toilet article cannot be beaten, it does away with Oil and Pomades, imparts a gloss to the hair, and keeps the hair free of dandruff.

Take Notice.—Miller & HENSHET druggists—store on the diamond—have recently made large additions to their stock of *Garden Seeds* from the celebrated gardens of Dick, Briggs and Parker. Their stock consists of Vegetable, Herb and Flower Seeds, and for quality and quantity are surpassed by none in the country. They are sold by the single paper, dozen or hundred at prices to suit purchasers.

Millett & Hensher are always up to the times, in keeping a full, select stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Fancy Articles on hand, which are sold at reasonable prices, and every article warranted to be what they say it is.

Physicians and Photographists supplied with Medicines and Chemicals at the lowest market prices.

Great Writers.—Some of the most sublime and truthful things ever written were first clothed in the English language. Chaucer and Spenser are the acknowledged fathers of English poetry. Shakespeare and Milton were very respectable sons to the original founders of the institution, and Byron, Scotty and Tennyson stand fair as great children. The writers name, together with Scott, Dickens, Irving, Longfellow and Holmes, have, we admit, written some very passable things; but nothing more truthful and practical ever came from their pens than the assertion that the most elegant and fashionable Hats and Caps for men and boy's wear, are those sold by J. L. Decherd a few doors south of the diamond.

The Sun going Out.—There are now more spots on the Sun than have been seen for many years; some of them are visible through a smoked glass to the naked eye. Several stars—some of them of great brilliancy, which, from their ascertained distance, must have been as large as our Sun—have totally disappeared from the sky; and the question has been raised among astronomers whether the light and heat of the Sun are fading away. As this would be accompanied by the destruction of all the plants and animals on Earth, it is rather an interesting question. Meanwhile our readers are advised, as heretofore, to buy their Stores and Tiware, &c., from J. B. Miller, of the Mammoth Store Store.

Homesickness.—A number of our rural residents have already commenced the laborious business of fitting Wagons and carts so as to be seen daily passing through the streets loaded with all kinds of household and kitchen furniture.

Advise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Whatever your calling or occupation may be, if it needs support from the publick from the publick, advertise it thoroughly and effectively in some shape or other that will attract publick attention.

It requires great virtue to support hard fortune—for greater to support good.

The youth of friendship is better than the old age.

Never wear long capes upon the coat-sleeves.

Health demands should meet with sturdy health.

Franklin County Teachers' Association.

The semi-annual meeting of this Association will be held in Waynesboro commencing Wednesday, May 1, 1861, 2 o'clock P. M., and continue its sessions two days.

The Executive Committee met at Montgomery's Hotel, in Chambersburg, Saturday, 24th March, and agreed upon the following program of exercises for the Association, viz:

1st Subject—Arithmetical—Practical and Scientific, C. G. Glaser, J. W. Eakin, J. H. McMillan, W. H. Nease, J. W. Felt, J. W. Held.

2nd Grammar—J. F. Bault, A. McMillan, J. H. Eby, E. K. Eby, L. C. Row.

3rd Mental Arithmetic—H. Omwalt, T. Kartoline, P. Snyder, T. M. Rohr.

4th Geography—Joseph Eckhart, J. H. McMillan, W. H. Huchesberry, Wm. Sims, G. W. Bentz.

5th Orthography and Reading—H. A. Atherton, H. Onate, J. B. McElroy, J. C. Cook.

6th Penmanship—D. S. McFadden, J. L. F. Debrick, H. B. King, D. D. Fairney, L. C. Row.

7th Algebra—P. M. Spessner, A. McElroy, J. H. Eby.

8th Measurement and Geometry—J. S. McElroy, J. S. Smith.

9th Mechanics—H. F. Fey, Dr. T. L. Budd.

10th History—A. McElroy, A. B. Stuler, H. Eby, J. C. Burns.

11th Nat. Philosophy—S. H. Eby, B. Wolf.

12th Vocal Music—Dr. T. L. Budd.

13th Elocution—Prof. L. Osgood.

14th Drawing—John Wynop.

15th Music—W. M. K. Wilson, L. A. French.

16th Painting—A. McElroy, A. B. Bell, M. H. Hayes, M. C. Logan, F. Neibert; Messrs. Wm. Hayman, J. F. Bault, T. M. Rehards, A. B. Wingert, W. H. Huchesberry.

In presenting these subjects with the names attached, the Committee has endeavored first to select such subjects as come within the sphere of common School Education and second, to select Teachers from all parts of the County hoping thereby to secure a general effect.

We trust however that those masters who names we are attached to any subject in the program will feel it to be their privilege as well as their duty to select subjects for themselves and come prepared to participate in the discussion.

Addresses may be expected by able speakers during the evening sessions.

We would most respectfully invite the friends and patrons of our cause to meet with us and participate in the exercises.

T. M. RICHARDS, J. H. McMillan, J. F. Bault, J. C. Atherton, G. W. Bentz.

Inspectors—Samuel M. K. Wilson, L. A. French, John Shire, Wm. McElroy, Jacob Grove, Supervisor, School Directors, Wm. G. McMillan, and Isaac Gibbs; Superintendents, John S. Break, Fred Ellinger, Dr. Clark, John J. Moore; Auditor, John McElroy; Clerk, George D. Weaver; Treasurer, A. B. Wingert; Judge, Michael D. Miller, Wm. Lytle, Jr.

Greenwood Township—Justice of the Peace, Miller; Assessors, Wm. McElroy; Ass't Assessors, Robert Kirkpatrick and Jacob Grove; Supervisor, John Young; School Directors, Samuel Shirely and A. B. Eiter; Auditor, John Dittmar; Clerk, George Diec.

Greencastle—Judge, Joseph Wallace, Inspector; Samuel Lehman, (of S.) Joseph Wallace; Constable, Robert Barr; Collector, Martin Hentzel; Auditor, Jacob Blattner; Clerk, Michael D. Miller, Wm. Lytle, Jr.

Greenbush—Justice of the Peace, Miller; Assessors, Wm. McElroy; Ass't Assessors, Robert Kirkpatrick and Jacob Grove; Supervisor, John Young; School Directors, Samuel Shirely and A. B. Eiter; Auditor, John Dittmar; Clerk, George Diec.

Greenfield Township—Judge, Joseph Wallace, Inspector; Samuel Lehman, (of S.) Joseph Wallace; Constable, Robert Barr; Collector, Martin Hentzel; Auditor, Jacob Blattner; Clerk, Michael D. Miller, Wm. Lytle, Jr.

Spring Election.—The following is the list of Officers elected in the different districts in our county:

Chambersburg—North Ward: Justice of the Peace, Thomas L. Pitzer; Judge, George Black; Inspector, S. Miller Shirely; F. N. Neibert, Assessor; B. S. Neibert; Supervisor, A. B. Eiter; Auditor, Charles Givens; Constable, Rufus E. McLelland.

Chambersburg, South Ward: Justice of the Peace George Jarrett; Judge, Samuel M. Worthy; Inspector, Wm. D. Gutrie and J. Bayl Wright; Assessor, A. B. Eiter; Auditor, Jacob Jarrett; Supervisor, Samuel R. Eby.

Holiday Township: Judge, John C. Palmer; Inspector, Samuel West and Abraham Hager; Assessor, H. A. Moore; Ass't Assessors, Andrew H. Weir and H. H. Hager; School Director, Andrew H. Weir; Auditor, Jacob Moore; Supervisor, John C. Palmer; Collector, Wm. H. Hager.

Antlers Township: Judge, E. D. Rankin; Inspector, James K. Dawson; Assessor, Henry Doh; Ass't Assessors, James Darison and Jacob Deitl; School Director, Jacob Shook and Samuel Lister; Auditor, F. B. Sively; Township Clerk, Lemuel Suyville; Supervisors, Daniel Kahn and Jacob Whitmer; Justice of the Peace, Alexander Gurdin; Constable, H. Batley; Treasurer, Archibald J. Flentrop; Jr.

Greenbush Borough: Assessor, Henry Agnew; Ass't Assessors, James Haase, A. B. Ranck, School Directors, James H. Reilly, Wm. F. Fanning; Constable, E. B. Hensler; Supervisor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Washington Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Henry X. Somer; Inspector, John Gilbert; Assessor, Nicholas Boncreek; Ass't Assessors, John Price and John Faust; School Directors, Valentine G. Gilbert; Jacob J. Miller and John W. Boncreek; Auditor, Jeremiah Potter; Supervisor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G. Miles; Inspector, George D. Bault; Assessor, John C. Palmer; Ass't Assessors, A. S. Massa and John Thompson; Auditor, Samuel Smith; School Directors, John C. Palmer and Charles Smith; Collector, Wm. F. Fanning; Auditor, John C. Palmer; Collector, John C. Palmer.

Longfellow Township: Judge, J. G

VALLEY SPIRIT--MARCH 27, '61.

Correspondence of the Penna. Evening Appeal.
Letter from a Western Office-Holder.
WHEELING, March 20.

Dear Journal:—I arose here soon than I expected, and hope 'll rock has no time. You never see such a crowd of soldiers as there is down here after dinner. They eat no place for men to sleep, and most of us have got such guilty or unclean thoughts as they eat sleep. They do not so good, but just get out of the bars before about a dozen soldiers scattered me round the waste and made me for us audience. See I, "Polar situation! I am your own forever, one and inseparable!" They said "The talk just like Uncle Abe. I'll get a few mistakes, but he can just sing the dictionary." See I, "Gentlemen, I don't want any disturbance as a formality. I am Haskins Hopkins, the future postmaster of Conn., Illinois. Old Abe and I was shot down and sat on the same bench. I was the fast Lincoln man in the West, and the fast wide awake. I supported Abe's name to the Chicago Convention, and I am a real Republican up to the hilt. As I said this they all gave 3 cheers for me and asked me to drink. See I, I said a drink off, Abe said I don't drink. One of the soldiers then begged me in the ribbon and said "a horse." Perhaps breed red about the Devilish bus in Albany when Abe's friends break the horses and stoves point him his re-election. I got away as soon as I could from the soldiers and take my carpet bags to Wards hotel. It's a big house. All the biggegers put up here. Just as soon as I got my grub I sat down and read the papers later to Lucas.

WILKERS HOTEL,

Present,
L. A. M.

My very dear old friend honest Uncle Abe

How are you getting along? I have seen too see ya. You are the noblest Roman of them all. Lead my ears at Shakespeare says. I am comin' up to the white house this afternoon to tell ya all about the war plot in Ballymow, I know a huge fit that wants to assassinate ya keep you peeled. More when we meet, herb sap!

You in the bonds of the constitution

HASKINS BRADDOCK.

I cent a colored man who said he had the ear of the department up to Abe with this bear note ty'd up in a small American Flag while he was gone I went into the barroom and took a drink of snappy, rile, and lit mi mosehine. sum say boys said me how it was culmin. I said nuttin' best kept on a smokin'.

pretty soon the colored feller cum run back and said I wanted to see his old friend ride off. I gave the colored feller a pin cushion for his trouble. He didn't say thank you. I give he never seed one before. I put on xi sun day go to meetings and out for Abe, and was in such a hurry I put bareglasses on mi anchorchief instead of colone. when I get to the white house the colporter showed me mi inter abes privit room. Ther was old Abe sitting in his cheer almos' hivered with lters and other documments. See I, "Abe you divin' into yer yellow kivered literatur, eh! old feller?" As soon as he seed me he got a regular western jump and sang out, wal old boy I am glad to see ya; everybody here out west, eh? and he looked off solemn. See I, Abe, the pepul are putt generally skeered. I hope your administration is going to do too much to quiett their nerves systems—See I abe what's your policy? Are you going to thrash them are fine seters? Or are you cuunin' the sly?

O d Abe looked at me mity curas. sed he mous the word, and pealed down one corner of his i as much as too say doo yo sea anything green?

See I, abe, yure a brak, and I nagged him in his syde. he larfed and sed he was a thinkin', and one of these days he was go to speek rice out.

See I, old ider dont deart your flaggs; stick too it like shomakers wax, and sayin' this I take a small american Flag out of mi pocket and waisted it over our heads. I saw abe weep as he looked on that flaggs, and he wistled a fa strain of Yanker doo-dee.

See I, what are all these solgers doing here? are they peace makers? and I nagged him agin.

See he, with a verrry peculiar loke, solgers, canons, forte, administration, sessated, was, will, will, just so, just as—

See I, abe, yur a rale B&N, yu spek in ridics.

See he, ridics, ridics! I wil ribal them er feb—and alz at once he stopped and sed mass the word.

See I, Abe dont ya evercurate Suntear, but persist the forte and earliest the review—as you see ya will in my oligoregal adresses. The pepul will sustane ya and the american segel shakin her pianas with emoshuns of excessive joy will love the Rocki monties and fues in a be lie will roost in yr banner and al the merican pepul will go in Abe, Baby for ya!!!; See Abe, I hope the merican pepul will sustane me in mi dirys. I think I ben restor piece and harmony, and if I dont ya han just hang me on one of mi railas. I pushed a chip out of mi pocket, see I, abe and of that. He hadnt no moves get his smeler out before he beat inter torn and bivver his head cryed like a babi. See he zones these tars, but I am reminidured of mi yath. This chip coms orf a rale I split off yore nose, and old abe laid down the chip after havin' kined it and took a journey out of his pocket he struck up the tars wold I was a hog eye.

Ia never heard stink singin. Aw the clerks our rounis is too see who was here, hee when they seed abe and his intermission, they said "not is belli!" See I, I saw myself, what bipersors these offis holderns are. Here there juts faults ohe, make him belli he's a morninie gentil, she, hang up yur hopy, ya wold,

do better on the base drum. The made to alone, and going too late so I must close. I will tel ya the rest of our evarcurate in mi next letter.

Yur own evarcurator,

HASKINS P. M.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The Bank of England must be seen on the outside as well as, and go into the interior of this remarkable building to observe the operations of an institution that exerts more moral and political power than any sovereign. He says, you may have as order from the Governor of the Bank. The building occupies an irregular area of higher ground—all built of stone, and covered with a roof of lead. The interior is 100 feet square, and 40 feet high, and contains 120,000 cubic feet of space.

A Workman's Overcoat—M. H. Morrissey, Tammie, has been given the reputation of being a workman's overcoat. It cost about \$12.00, and is made of a heavy cloth, with a lining of cotton.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's home, A. S. Morrissey, 1100 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Peop in the Bank of England.

The old Doctor's