

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Valley Spirit will be published every Wednesday...

ADVERTISEMENTS. In charge \$1.00 per square of Ten Lines for three weeks...

JOBS PRINTING. Connected with the machinery of the press...

CHOICE POETRY. Selected Especially for the Valley Spirit.

THE WHITE-FOOTED DEER.

It was a wild and weary day. When, by the woodland ways, The traveler saw the wild deer drink...

White were her feet, her forehead showed A spot of silvery white.

And here she stood, her forehead showed A spot of silvery white.

But when the broad midwinter moon Rose o'er that grassy lawn, Beside the silver-footed deer, There glared a spotted fawn.

The cottage dame forbade her son To aim the rifle here.

"It were a sin," she said, "to harm Or fright that friendly deer."

"This spot has been my pleasant home, To peaceful years of mine; And ever, when the moonlight shines, She feeds before our door."

"The red man says that here she walked In ancient times of old; They never raise the war-whoop here, And never swing the bow."

"I love to watch her as she feeds, An innocent and true; What a sweet and quiet creature she is, The place in which she dwells!"

The youth obeyed, and sought to game In forest for a prey.

But once, in autumn's golden time, He ranged the wild in vain.

The recent moon and crimson eye Shone with a mangled light; The deer, upon the grassy mead, Was feeding full in sight.

He raised the rifle to his eye, And from the hills around A sudden echo, shrill and sharp, Gave back its deadly sound.

Away the north-darting sprang, And the next moment, ere he knew, Its rays upon a crimson drop, Amid the gleaming dew.

Next evening shone the waning moon, As sweetly as before; The deer upon the grassy mead, Was seen again no more.

But ere that crescent moon was old, By night the red man came, And bent the cottage to the ground, And slew the youth and dame.

Now woods have overgrown the mead, And hid the shells from sight; There shrieks the howling hawk at noon, And prowls the fox at night.

FRIENDSHIP.—We learn from the Salem (Ind.) Times that an Indian writes in an adjoining county to Washington deliberately plotted the following, by which he put his wife to death.

It seems that to accomplish his belated work, it was necessary to employ his own son, a small boy, to assist him.

He set his face on fire, and instructed his little son to perpetrate the deed.

After he had set the fence on fire, he sent the little boy to the house after his (the boy's) mother, to come and get the fire out, while he (the father) ascended himself in the woods near by, telling the boy before this, that while his mother was engaged in extinguishing the fire to approach her from behind and set her clothes on fire, which he did, and before she was aware, her clothes were in a blaze, burning them entirely off, and of course burning her to death.

The Times does not state that the infamous wretch has been arrested.

KARIB SAID THEM DOWN.—A writer in the New York Advertiser states that Karib says to be blown up when Major Anderson leaves it, so it would prevent South Carolina hereafter from using this territory to the injury of the Northern States, by allowing England or France to hold possession of it.

It is very easy to say anything, but the same cannot be done when the facts are known.

The same sentiment which states the fact to be abandoned will prevent it from being blown up.

VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 14.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1861.

NUMBER 40.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The following are the remarks of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in the United States Senate on Monday...

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, said it was not his intention to trespass long upon the time of the Senate...

At an early period of the late session, he, with others, had made strenuous efforts in order to consummate a satisfactory adjustment...

But then, it was proper to inquire what kind of peace, and on what terms it can be maintained. The country, however, should not be lulled by a general assurance of peace, unless he was prepared to give it.

He then proceeded to read from the inaugural part which seemed to him to be the key on his important point, and then said: The leading idea was therein very clearly put forth that the President does not recognize in any sense the existence of another Confederacy of States...

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publican press. Then, he thought, he was justified in contrasting the inaugural motto and the President will hold the forts and other places within the Confederate States, and collect duties on imports to the extent of his power...

It was avoided the other day, when the bill was passed making an appropriation for a certain number of steamers of light draught and heavy armament, that it was for no other purpose than to invade the shallow waters of the Southern States...

The public press gave but little ground of hope that this policy, if pursued, would stand bloodshed. The character of the Cabinet was not such as to induce the belief that force will not be used.

The very organization of the Senate, and the opinions continually expressed by the Republicans here, show that their purpose is to maintain the authority of the Federal Government over the withdrawing States, by force if necessary.

Mr. Breckinridge put the question, Should the authority of the Federal Government be maintained over the withdrawn States by force of arms?

On a band and hoop iron, slit rods (for nails, cuts, and horse shoes) not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars per ton...

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The New Tariff.

The new Tariff bill was signed by President Buchanan on the 3d inst. It is to go into effect on the 1st of April next...

IRON, STEEL AND IRON ORE. On bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, not less than one inch or more than seven inches wide...

On iron in pigs, six dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise provided for, and on sad irons, tailors' and hatters' irons' stores and stove plates...

On old scrap iron, six dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise provided for, and on sad irons, tailors' and hatters' irons' stores and stove plates...

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shall pay a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; on steel wire less than one fourth of an inch in diameter, and not less than number sixteen wire gauge...

On bituminous coal, one dollar per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on all other coal, fifty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels...

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The Alternative. Amid the clouds of issues so cunningly sought to be made, and the endless debates...

It is useless for people to shut their eyes to this fact. For to the solution of this question all dimensions must resolve themselves...

Why not come to it at once? The sun at no day cannot be clearer than that the career of this Administration, upon the Republican programme, must be one of general disaster...

Let any one if he can point out the mode by which Black Republicanism can be carried out without a train of frightful disasters...

What a cruel a gift! A pitiful minority, two-fifths of this nation, in accidental possession of power, is allowed by an overwhelming majority to wreck this ark of safety...

CHERRIES.—There is much less attention paid to the cultivation of choice varieties of cherries, among farmers, than there should be...

At nearly all our nurseries, the following varieties of the cherry can be obtained: 1. Early Purple Gaige; 2. Mayduke; 3. Early Richmond; 4. Governor Wood; 5. Elton; 6. Black Eagle; 7. Black Tartarian; 8. Knight's Early Black; 9. Downtown; 10. Bigarone; 11. Downer's Late.

Here are eleven sorts; the lot will not cost over six dollars, and they will, in three years from setting out, furnish a supply of cherries of the highest quality, in an abundance sufficient for any family for domestic use.

LATEST FROM JAPAN.—Trade with the United States.—Letters have been received in New York from Mr. Harris, our minister at Yedo, dated as late as the 19th of December.

It is said that a German chemist has discovered a method by which he produces a strong acid at a cost of about twenty cents per gallon, and that a company is forming to perfect the discovery...

Mr. Garrison has visited the following received the postponing his visit to Boston in a letter to the Mayor: I have received letters urging me to return to Kentucky by the 20th of this month...

Mr. Manning, Minister to Honduras, with a recall

VALLEY SPIRIT. CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, March 27, 1861.

WEDNESDAY

Hours 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 off 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 heretofore 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 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 Charleston are false or factitious.

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-seekers increases. The Departments are thronged with anxious applicants. 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 Wilkesbarre, will be open. The important repairs on the Juniata Canal 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 Sumpter. The "Government" now has 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 no 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 cannon 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 shimmering down on the party 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 Acres,

is "cooing 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 \$10,920,840 on the principal imports.

For the last year the importation of wools amount to \$37,937,000, and the duties to \$8,155,000. The estimate is that the bill will increase these duties to \$2,279,000. The importation of silks 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 wines 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 \$477,000. The importation of brandies for the last year was \$3,937,000, 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 \$849,000. These leading articles amount to about \$200,000,000 of dutiable goods, leaving \$79,000,000 of mixed: a vast variety on which the estimated increase is 4 per cent, making \$3,160,000.

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 advantageous 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 sectionalism, we might justly anticipate a season of unusual prosperity. It was stated in the British Parliament on the 28th ult., that while in the sixth month 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 2,195,000 quarters, at a cost of \$8,250,000, 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, its total imports had in eleven months exceeded those of 1859 £22,348,884, thus showing a balance of £18,917,596, 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 \$68,000,000, and this year it is likely to be much greater. The exports from New York for the eleven months since the 1st of January, amount to \$25,961,411, against \$17,086,024 in the same months in 1860, showing an excess of nearly \$12,000,000. The foreign imports for the same period are only about \$30,000,000 against \$52,000,000 in 1860, showing a decrease of \$18,000,000, and making the balance in favor of this country in the eleven months of 1861, fall nearly \$20,000,000. It is this large balance of trade that has turned so great a volume of goods from Great Britain to the United States.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 26. The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for the eight million loan. This sum will be sufficient for the wants of the Treasury during the present fiscal year.

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

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

The *Charleston Courier* of the 21st last states that the armistice that the terms 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 if not speedily relieved he 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. Lay has had a long interview with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard.

From Europe.

HALLEFAX, March, 25. The royal mail steamship *Canada* has arrived with 1,000 passengers to the 9th inst., and telegraphic advices of the 10th inst., via Queenstown. She brings 177,000 pound sterling in specie.

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

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

LIVERPOOL BREAKING MARKET.—Breadstuffs are steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, Friday.—Provisions continue dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Friday.—Consols 94/32 for money, and 92/6 3/4 for account. The bullion in the bank has decreased £19,000 during the week.

The money market continues unchanged.—American stocks: The following sales are reported: Illinois Central Railroad 28 1/2; P. C. Dist. Erie Railroad 27 1/2; New York Central 7 1/2 ex coupons.

Recognition of the Confederate States—New Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The *National Intelligencer*, of this morning, has six columns and half, entitled "The Past, the Present, and the Future" which contains a series of political articles. 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 relations of the seceded States to the Federal Government can 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 here have expressed very similar opinions, but it is equally true that they are deterred from doing so by their own party.

Suicide of a Murderer.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The murderer of Abner, 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 yesterday being 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. Okman, of the Imperial Engineers, and Baron Otes Saekes, 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 conservative than any railway in the Old World, not even excepting that over the *Bannenberg Alps*. 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 his government, with a view to building very extensive railroad works throughout the Southern and Western parts of the empire.—*West. Cov. N. Y. Herald.*

United States Senate—Special Session.

WASHINGTON, March 21. Mr. Bayard moved to lay on the table the resolution appointing Mr. Hubby, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Stanton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. It was ordered to lie on the table.

It had been stated in the papers that he was to be elected to the resolution offered by the Senator from Rhode Island on Tuesday, and he was to be elected to the Senate on the 22nd inst. It did not believe that any Legislature of North Carolina had failed to file the oath to support the Constitution. In justice to his State and himself, he felt called upon to make this explanation. He wished to know whether the Senator from Rhode Island had authorized the statement.

Mr. Anthony made an appeal on his colleagues. He would answer all proper questions. Mr. Hubby's resolution, appointing William Hubby Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Stanton Secretary of the Treasury, was postponed till tomorrow.

Mr. Bayard's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Bayard said his remarks commenced yesterday. He said the Republican party, formed in 1854, had at last obtained possession of the Government. The only real success had in some quarters contributed to the success, it was undeniable that its main object was hostility to slavery, and the equality of all men, without regard to color. There might be shades of opinion in the Republican party, but the main object of the party was to abolish slavery as a relic of barbarism, and had, in applying the language of the Declaration of Independence, asserted the absolute equality of all men.

The prospect. Had propositions been made any time before the 4th of March, it would have been a great success, to surrender Fort Sumter to the State in which it is located, and to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, it would have been met from all the free States. Now, also, the former and latter propositions are reported accomplished. Major Anderson is understood to be at the mercy of the State forces surrounding him, and the Government, consequently unable to afford him relief, has ordered the evacuation of the fort. It is as much surprising as that this should have occurred, that the Northern sentiment quietly acquiesces in it. Commissioners from the Confederate States are now at Washington, whose business it is to arrange for a peaceable dissolution of the Union.

Had the belief that the relations of the seceded States to the Federal Government can 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 here have expressed very similar opinions, but it is equally true that they are deterred from doing so by their own party.

There is more demand for money to-day than had been anticipated, and a good average treasure shipment is predicted for Monday's steamer, shipped largely of coin. The rate of exchange is 10 per cent, and under, with an abundant supply.

Notwithstanding the general complaint of dull times, the reports of commercial transactions indicate some activity in trade. The State Legislature assembled in joint session at 11 o'clock to-day, to ballot for United States Senator.

The first ballot stood as follows:
For J. S. Phelps, (Rep) 25 votes
J. A. McDougal, (Douglas D.) 27
John Wells, 26
John H. Caldwell, 10
John D. King, 19
J. P. Whitledge, 5
J. P. Hogg, 2

The vote for Mr. McDougal was less than a majority of the Douglas members, and that for Mr. Caldwell comprised nearly all the Breckinridge Democrats. The vote for Mr. Deaver was unexpectedly small.

All application as to the fact action of the Legislature is at fault.

A series of strong Union resolutions passed the House of Assembly, yesterday, that body refusing to concur in the same. Compromise resolutions, as passed by the Senate, all the Republicans voted for the Assembly resolutions.

Four more ballots have been had by the Legislature. On the fifth and last, the vote stood as follows: For J. A. McDougal, 26; for J. H. Caldwell, 10; for J. P. Whitledge, 5; for J. P. Hogg, 2.

A fire recently occurred in Quincy, Illinois, consuming the American Hotel, and other buildings, and the loss amounted to \$30,000. The fire was caused by a candle left burning in a bed chamber, and the loss was very heavy. The emigrants to each of the districts will be large this spring.

Consolidation of shipping lines of imported goods are held at various points. Sugar has advanced. Sales of over 1000 bbls. during the past twenty-four hours, at 12 1/2 cents, the demand being speculative. Rice, 10 1/2 cents. Candles remain dull at about 20 cents. In other respects the market is unchanged.

The market for wheat and barley are more active, since the favorable accounts received from the shipments already made to England. Choice wheat brings 96 per 100 lbs., with some sales of extra choice at \$5.

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The largest dry goods business in the world, has been recently started, it is done by the house of Morrison, Dillon & Co, London, which sales last year amounted to nearly \$10,000,000. It is supposed to be the largest business in the world. Morrison & Co. sales last year reached twelve million dollars. Their store on West Broadway and the other on the other side of the street, are doing a large business. Morrison & Co. sales last year reached twelve million dollars. Their store on West Broadway and the other on the other side of the street, are doing a large business.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

TEMPLE OF FASHION, WHICH... THE FARMER'S AND MECHANIC'S... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

SAVING FUNDS

THE FARMER'S AND MECHANIC'S... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

MISCELLANEOUS

THE NEW YORK TIMES... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

MEDICAL

D. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS & IRON... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

HOTELS

WESTERN HOTEL, CHAMBERSBURG, PA... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY... JOHN A. STODDART... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

FALL AND WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING

FALL AND WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

BOOTS & SHOES

BOOTS & SHOES... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

CUSTOMER WORK--CROFT & IRWIN

CUSTOMER WORK--CROFT & IRWIN... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

TO THE LADIES--CROFT & IRWIN

TO THE LADIES--CROFT & IRWIN... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

SADDLERY & C.

SADDLERY & C... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

NEW STYLE OF WATCH... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

BOOTS AND SHOES

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GEORGE LEINER

GEORGE LEINER... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

MUSICAL

MUSICAL... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

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CAUTION... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

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CHAMBERLAIN'S

CHAMBERLAIN'S... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

STIMULATING ONGENT

STIMULATING ONGENT... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK... MISCELLANEOUS... MEDICAL... HOTELS... MISCELLANEOUS...

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CHAIR AND CABINET MANUFACTURING

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BOOKS & C.

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BOOK BINDERY

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HARDWARE

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EDGE TOOLS

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COMMISSION HOUSES.

DISOLUTION.—The firm of Mathews & ...

THE PRODUCE COMMISSIONERS ...

WUNDERLICH, REAR AND COMPANY ...

SHAPIRO, WUNDERLICH & CO. ...

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE ...

CHAMBERSBURG VALLEY WARE HOUSE ...

HATCH & CO. ...

EDUCATIONAL. CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY ...

MAINE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE ...

THICK AND THIN WORK ...

GREAT BARGAINS IN CABINET FURNITURE ...

OLD DR. KEATH'S BOOK OF ...

WATCHES & JEWELRY

REMOVAL. REMOVAL. E. AUGUST EGG ...

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewels and Fancy Goods ...

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER ...

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES ...

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE SUB ...

LUCKY AND EXCHANGEABLES ...

MILLER & GREENWALD ...

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! CALL ...

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS ...

DR. HENRY LANGHEINE ...

DR. HENRY LANGHEINE ...

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL ...

AGRICULTURAL

A. KIMBLE'S MACHINE SHOP ...

THE OVEE HOMOERY MONTHLY ...

Special Bargains from New York ...

Valley Spirit Job Printing Establishment ...

THE VALLEY SPIRIT JOB OFFICE ...

Valley Spirit Job Printing Establishment ...

THE VALLEY SPIRIT JOB OFFICE ...

Valley Spirit Job Printing Office ...

COAL! COAL! COAL!!! Notice ...

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CERTIFY ...

DR. EISENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD ...

A. S. ROBINSON ...

PUBLICATIONS

THE BOSTON POST FOR 1860 ...

THE BOSTON POST FOR 1860 ...

THE BOSTON POST FOR 1860 ...

THE BOSTON POST FOR 1860 ...

THE BOSTON POST FOR 1860 ...

THE BOSTON POST FOR 1860 ...

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INSURANCE COMPANIES

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do better on the farm. The male is clean, and strong to love... Letter from a Western Office-Seeker... Dear Journal--I have been some...

WILKES HOTEL. I am very dear old friend honest soul... How are you getting along? I have seen you...

Yare in the bonds of the domestication... I sent a colored man who had been the car of the department up to Abe with...

President Davis sent special dispatches to Pennsylvania last week. The Columbus News leaves from Harrisburg, just from there...

See I, Abe, your a brick, and I nudged him in his eye, he he laughed and said he was a thinkin, and one of these days he was goin to speke rite out.

See I, Abe, your a rale S&S, ya speke in riddles. See he, riddle, riddle! I will ribal them ere fe--and at at once he stopped and sed meas the word.

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JOHN KEENE'S SKY-LIGHT AND TINTING AND DA- GERRIAN ROOMS...

BISHOP'S Ambrotype and Daguerrotype Rooms... Have been removed to the second story...

TO THE FARMERS, VIRGINIA LANDS. The undersigned has for sale a large tract of land...

PENNSYLVANIA LANDS. VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE...

VIRGINIA REAL ESTATE. FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned has for sale a large tract of land...

FARM FOR SALE. I offer at private sale a large tract of land in the county of...

FARM FOR SALE. I will sell at private sale a large tract of land in the county of...

PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned has for sale a large tract of land in the county of...

VIRGINIA FARM, containing about 500 acres, situated in the county of...

MISCELLANEOUS. Cephalic Pills. Cure for Headache. Nervous Headache. All kinds of Headache.

LEGAL NOTICES. A DENTIST'S NOTICE. The undersigned has for sale a large tract of land...

LEGAL NOTICES. NOTICE. The following persons are hereby notified...

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