



# Repository and Transcript

Volume 67.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1860.

Number 52.

A. N. RANKIN, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Repository and Transcript is published weekly, except on Sundays, at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance. If not paid in advance, it will be sent on credit to subscribers who are known to be reliable. Single copies are sold at 25 cents.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be charged \$1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions, or less, and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

### JOB PRINTING.

The Repository and Transcript has a fine press and a complete assortment of materials and workmen for the printing of all kinds of books, pamphlets, and other printed matter.

## Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 26, 1860.

### THE BATTLE OF VOLTURNO.

I. The gloom of darkness passed away, A streak of light betokened day, When hostile hosts had joined the fray, Of bloody Voltorno.

II. There many a valiant hero fell, By furious battle's desperate end, To view the Royal standard rest, By Justice's smiling hand.

III. Then came the pillar's patriot band, Whose blinding thunder shook the land, That felt a tyrant's blighting hand, And bade the captive free.

IV. They meet upon the verdant plain, Whose verdure drinks the crimson stain, That runs like brooks of vermal rain, To make a people free.

V. From hill to hill their thunder broke, And Nature's silence rudely woke, While many a rank beneath the stroke Of Liberty and Right.

VI. The prisoner in his gloomy cell, Begged to hear the welcome yell, Of blasted tyrants who had fell, Before the heroic band.

VII. But high o'er his head of glory stood, The bannered flag of Freedom led, And the green of those that led Upon the grassy plain.

VIII. 'Tis Italy's heroic son, Who comes to fight the tyrant's dumb, Like our own good Washington, That strikes the Bourbon down.

IX. But lo! they fly, and about arise, That seem to read the very skies, And mingle with the slave who cries, GENERALISM and LIBERTY.

ANTHONY JACKSON, Dec. 1860. M. S. N.

### TO JAMES BUCHANAN,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the name of the citizens of the United States, for we know no other citizenship, we call upon you, James Buchanan, President of the United States, to wake up from your worse than traitorous sleep, and exert the whole power of the Federal Government, to save it from the traitors who are openly, and by your connivance, if not by your aid, seeking to overturn it, and plunge the country into civil war.

Stretch forth your arm, Sir, seize with your right hand the broad sword of the power, once wielded by the immortal Washington and Jackson, in a similar emergency, and, with the left bearing aloft the stars and stripes in their glorious unity, say to the enemies of the Republic, who have dared to insult the majesty of this People—"Thus far and no farther." Appeal to the friends of the Federal Government, as it is, in the midst of the treason, that has thus far forced them to go with the tide, against their will, to rally to the side of the Union in its integrity—tell them in trumpet tones, that "The Federal Union must and shall be preserved," even if a million of men fall in its defence, and you will instantly calm the waters of discord, and the voices of thousands of true spirits will come up in response to your command, even from the land of the rebels themselves.

Mr. Buchanan, you have been derelict to your solemn duty, long enough. When you penned your Fort Duquesne letter, in which you uttered the base and infamous declaration, that the Republic was on the eve of proving itself a failure, you gave "aid and comfort to the enemies" of the Federal Government. Your whole policy in regard to Kansas was in contempt of popular government—of Democracy itself—and pointed directly to the present state of things.—Your abandonment of the Federal forts on the coast of South Carolina, to the mercy of a Charleston mob, and your persistence in that policy, place you in the category of the rebels against the just and lawful authority of the United States, of whose Executive power, you are the sworn defender. Your late message dishonestly charged the real question at issue, the execution of the laws of the United States, to the question of making war upon a State, which nobody in the country ever dreamed of. That public document was nothing more nor less than an apology for the treason that now stalks abroad throughout the whole country, with its brazen face,

alarming the timid, and disturbing the peace of the nation.

You have adopted all the heresies, that have grown out of the suspicious heresy, the resolutions of 1798, by which this government was changed from a government of the whole people, to a mere compact-between-confederated States, liable to be broken at pleasure; and, walking in the traitorous steps of John C. Calhoun, you have undone all that George Washington and Andrew Jackson did, to cement the Government upon its true foundations. Instead of presenting yourself as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, in the harbor of Charleston, on the 7th day of last November, with the whole power of the country, and commanding the peace, you have ignobly shrunk from the performance of your sacred duty, and allowed your hands to be tied by the traitor Cobb and his equally traitorous associates, and to smile upon the efforts of the rebels, who refuse to submit to the late peaceful decision of the people of the United States, under the normal action of our Federal institutions.

When General Washington marched a large and imposing force against the Whisky Insurrectionists of Pennsylvania, they disappeared from the face of the earth, like the dew under a summer's morning sun. When treason reared its hideous head in South Carolina, General Jackson suffered no traitors to poison the atmosphere of his Cabinet by their feigned breath, but awed the treason back into its hated lair by the very front of his presence. Nay, he did more than this.—At the very first signs of resistance on the part of the nullifiers, he ordered the army and the navy to be sworn in their allegiance to the United States, thus nipping in the bud the mad heresy, that a citizen of the United States could owe allegiance to any other government.

Since the above lines were penned, we have read the news, that you have driven Gen. Cass from your councils, because of his fidelity to the Constitution and the laws, because of his walking in the footsteps of Washington and Jackson, because of his determination to exert the power of the Federal Government, for its preservation. Mr. Cobb was in too great haste, in departing from your councils; he has been outstripped by you, James Buchanan, in your disloyalty to the Government, confided in an evil hour to your hands, by a deceived constituency, even though it was a large minority of the popular vote. The public press announces, that you refuse to reinforce Fort Moultrie, for fear of bringing on a collision with the South Carolina rebels against the supreme and lawful authority of the United States. And yet, by not reinforcing that post, you leave the gallant officers in charge of it, to the mercy of a Charleston mob. The only consolation in such a crisis, is, that they will give a good account of themselves, even though they may be overpowered. If you are inadequate to the high discharge of your magisterial duties, which your trembling and vacillating course clearly shows, why do you not resign, and let Mr. Breckinridge, the candidate of the disunionists, take your place? The country would then be relieved from your timid treason, and be brought face to face with, either fidelity to its institutions, or open treachery thereto.

But there is yet an opportunity for you to escape from the gulf of ignominy, into which you are rushing with such fearful speed. An election for President and Vice-President, has taken place according to all the forms of the Constitution and the laws. You have to deal with that fact, and that fact alone.

It is your sworn duty to execute the laws in all their entirety, so far as you can, with the means at your command. Reinforce the forts in Charleston harbor, instantly, and let the responsibility of collision be on the heads of the rebels against the authority of the United States. Appoint a federal Judge and Marshal for the District of South Carolina, and throw upon that Judge the responsibility of holding his Court, tendering to him the whole power of the government to protect him in the exercise of his functions.

If a *posse* is required, let South Carolinians be called on first, and if they fail in their allegiance to the United States, call on the people of the United States for assistance in executing the laws. If they fail to come, use the army as you did in Kansas, to put down rebellion there. Place a sufficient force at Washington to protect Congress in the performance of its duty, in counting the votes for President and Vice-President, and declaring the result, for you must know, if you know any thing, that there is a plan on foot to break up the Senate by a mob, and thus prevent the declaration of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. You should not sit still and suffer this to be done, as Mr. Secretary Floyd, though warned in time, suffered the John Brown raid to be put in execution. March up to your duty, and deliver the government intact to your successor, and posterity will forgive you your many and heinous sins against your manifest duty, as Chief Magistrate of this great Republic.

Will you do it? Or, will you, like Erostratus, put a torch to the temple of our liberties, and go down to history, execrated as a traitor to freedom? The time is short. You must an-

swer at once, not only to your own conscience, but to your countrymen, and to the still more awful bar of the King of Kings. Your proclamation, calling on the nation to fast and pray, after the deed of disruption is done, will not save you. Wake up from the dangers that now threaten to engulf, not only the country, but the traitors with it, and put on the armor of federal authority, and send forth the shout from one end of the land to the other, that "The Federal Union must and shall be preserved!" and it will be done. When this is done, then the government can consider the complaints of the people, and adjust them upon the basis of right, and in peace and quiet.—*Balt. Patriot.*

### COLLISION—EIGHT LIVES REPORTED LOST.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday we have the following particulars of a collision between the steamers Goody Friends and South Bend:

Messrs. Dean & Hale received dispatches from Memphis, yesterday, stating that the Goody Friends, Captain Sam Shuman, bound from Memphis to Pittsburg, with a cargo of cotton, when thirty miles above Memphis, at the foot of the Devil's elbow, ran into and sunk the South Bend, Captain, R. L. Hames, bound from Cincinnati to Arkansas river, with a cargo of 150 tons of miscellaneous merchandise, principally liquor, flour and hardware. The South Bend went down in 30 feet of water, and will doubtless prove, a total wreck. Eight lives are reported lost. The first despatch was from Mr. John N. Harbin, late clerk of the Lady Pike. Capt. Haines, in his despatch, does not say any lives were lost. The South Bend was built at Pittsburg, by Captain Dean and John D. Adams, for the Memphis and Arkansas River U. S. Mail Line; cost \$18,000, and was in her second season.

[From the New York Independent.]

### THANKSGIVING SERMON BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Isaiah. And when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written, The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering the sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord.—LUKE IV. 17-19.

These words are remarkable, to-day, for their meaning, and for their historical position. The first sermon which Christ made, upon entering his public ministry, was this one at Nazareth, where he had been brought up. That he chose those words in entering upon his mission—these words, of all the Law, of all the Psalms, and of all the prophets—gives them peculiar significance. And, when we consider their contents, they become yet more memorable, since they were the charter and index of his mission.—the text not only of his sermon, but of his life. Christ came to save the world: not laws, not governments, not institutions, not dynasties, but the people. The fulfilment of his mission is to be looked for in the condition of nationalities and the character of peoples. If peace breathe balm over all the world, and every law is obeyed, and every government rides among the people as a man-of-war upon a tranquil sea dressed for holiday, there is no reason for rejoicing if the people be ignorant, their capacities are undeveloped; if they are mean and sordid, and their morals, like a Chinese foot, are cramped too small to walk upon. But though there be wars and rumors of war; revolutions and tumults, the race is freed from oppression, thoroughly aroused, and incited to bolder enterprise, and to nobler moral character.

We are, then, to study the advance of Christ's kingdom in the whole aspect of the world. The Church is of the people. God's church includes the whole human race. Our separate churches are but doors to the grand spiritual interior. The good men who love God and man with overruling affection, of all nations, and of every tongue, are the true Church.

To-day we are assembled to give thanks for national mercies. I need not remind you of the year that is closing. Who knew, when January set her cold, calm face toward the future, that she was the herald of such a summer? When was there ever a year so fertile? so propitious to all industry? It has been a procession of rejoicing months, flower-wreathed and fruit-laden—a very holiday year!

The soil awoke with new ardor; everything that lived by the soil felt the inspiration.—Every root, and every blade, and every stem, and every bough has this year tasked itself for prodigal growth. Except a narrow strip, this continent has been so blessed with husbandry as to make this year memorable even among years hitherto most eminent. The meadow, the tilled fields, the grazing pastures, the garden, the vineyard, the orchard, the very fence-row berry-bushes and wild wall-ives, have been clothed with unexampled bounty and beauty. Nature seems to have,

lacked messengers to convey her intents of kindness, and the summer, like a road surprised with quadruple freights, has not been able to find conveyance for all its treasures.—The sea has felt the divine ardor. The fisherman never reached such harvests from the moist furrows of the ocean as this year.—And those husbandmen of the sea, who reap where they have not sowed and grow rich upon harvests which they have not tilled, have, this year, put in the crooked hook for their sickle with admiring gladness for the strange and unwonted abundance of the deep.

All the sons of God rejoice; and all good men rejoice. It needs but one element to complete the satisfaction.—If we could be sure that this is God's mercy, meant for good, and tending thereto, we should have a full cup to-day. That satisfaction is not denied us. The Mayor of New York, in a public proclamation, in view of this prodigal year, that has heaped the poor man's house with abundance, is pleased to say that there is no occasion apparent to him for thanksgiving.—"We can ask no more." What had men grieve at the state of public affairs, good men should rejoice. When infamous men keep fast, righteous men should have Thanksgiving. God reigns and the Devil trembles.—Amen. Let us rejoice!

But it is not, now, upon these topics that I shall confine my remarks. I propose to glance at other reasons for thanksgiving.

1. The advantage and increasing influence of nations which, in the main, tend to conserve human liberty; and the decadence and dwindling of those nations that have flourished by exaction and tyranny, is matter of gratulation. It should make good men glad when wicked men and wicked nations grow weak.

2. The emergence of the common people to that degree of political power that makes it necessary now, for the whole of Western Europe to ask their permission for the establishment of any throne or monarchy, is cheering and auspicious. Crowns were once made of gold beaten out on the people's backs. Now the stoniest crowns are made of paper—the paper-woves of the common people. Therein we rejoice, and will rejoice.

3. The resurrection of Italy is another memorable event of the year. I see as many tokens of a Divine presence in Italy, as of old, there were in the emancipation and conduct of the Israelites from Egypt. That such a conjunction of events should have taken place; that such a monarch as Victor Emmanuel, who almost reconciles republicans to kings, should have sat waiting; that such a consummate statesman, of noblest patriotism, as Cavour, should have been prepared and waiting; that such a hero, simple, true, pure, disinterested, self-sacrificing, skillful, and lion-like, as Garibaldi, should have come at the hour, marks the planning of God. Men never devise such combinations. It would have been significant had either of these men come singly. That all should have come together—a soldier to beat down the old despotism, a statesman to organize the new liberty, a just and patriot king to preside over the people's government, and a people, divided for centuries, but now at last united—this reveals the mind and will of God. Let us rejoice!

4. The growing moderation of the Russian monarchy, the quiet improvement of the people, the emancipation of the serfs, ought to engage the attention and receive the sympathy of every Christian people. There is a great work begun in Russia. This gigantic nation, the antithesis of America, politically and geographically, is, like her, almost half a globe of herself. The end we cannot now even suspect. Prophets are dead. God no longer tells beforehand what he is going to do. But, by the clearing that has been made for the foundations, by the materials that are gathering, and by the workmen that are employed, we judge that no mean structure is about to arise to the glory of God. There is an immense History now in birth. Let us hope that the unmeasured future will be for Humanity, Justice, and Piety!

5. Mayor Fernando Wood's proclamation is such a curiosity of wickedness, even in the annals of New York city, that we append it.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, Nov. 24, 1860. PROCLAMATION.—In accordance with custom and the proclamation of the Governor of the State, it becomes my duty, as Mayor, to recommend to the people of this city the observance of THURSDAY, the 29th inst., as a day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer."

While in my judgment the country, either in its political, commercial, or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should be thankful, we are yet called upon by every consideration of self-preservation to offer up to the Father of all mercies devout and fervent prayer, for His interposition and protection from the impending evils which threaten our institutions and the material interests of the people.

Therefore, acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and deeply sensible of our own unworthiness, let the day set apart as Thanksgiving be observed by the people of this city as one of humiliation and supplication—not omitting in our prayers the expression of the hope that those who have, in violation of the Federal compact, unparliamentarily and unwisely inflicted these injuries upon us, may be the only sufferers by their own wickedness and folly.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid. FERNANDO WOOD Mayor.

6. Our own land has not been behind. In this march of nations our country has kept step. We know it by the victory of ideas, by the recognition of principles instead of mere policies, by the ascendancy of justice, and by the witnessing and ratifying rage of all who love oppression and oppressors.

To-day should not be profaned by partisan congratulations, but we should be ungrateful to God, who has guided us through peril and darkness, and at length brought us forth into illustrious victory, if we did not to-day remember, with profound gratitude and devout thanksgiving, the resurrection of the spirit of liberty from the graves of our fathers!

The tree of life, whose leaves were for the healing of the nations, has been evilly dealt with. Its boughs have been lopped, and its roots starved till its fruit is knotty. Upon its top stand the scions of bitter fruits, that grow and suck out all the sap from the better branches. Upon its trunk the wild roar of the forest had whetted his tasks.

But now again it blooms. Its roots have found the river, and shall not want again for moisture; the grafts of poisonous fruits have not taken and are blown out; mighty spearsmen have hunted the swine back to its thickets, and the hedge shall be broken down no more around about it. The air is fragrant in its opening buds, the young fruit is setting. God has returned and looked upon it, and behold, summer is in all its branches!

To some it may seem that the light in this picture is too high, and that the background is not dark enough. I do not wish you to think that the background is not dark: for it is. There is excitement. There is brewing mischief. The clouds lie lurid along the Southern horizon. The Caribbean sea that breeds tornadoes and whirlwinds, has heaped up treasures of storms portentous, that seem about to break. Let them break! God has appointed their bounds. Not till the sea drives back the shore, and the Atlantic splurges the continent, will this tumult of an angry people move the firm decrees of God. He who came to open prison doors, to deliver captives, to loose those that are bound—be it that is among us. We are surrounded by airy hosts greater than those which the prophet of old saw filling the mountains. God is with us. The very rage of wickedness shows his presence.

While we tremble, then, let us rejoice; not triumph, nor boast, nor make invidious comparisons, nor throw fuel of passions into the flames already too hot. But, with a sober, temperate, and beneficent joy, let us give thanks to God, that he has begun to recall this nation from a course that would have wrought utter destruction; and that now, though waves are beating, and the tempest is upon the ship, she has changed her course, and heads right away from the breakers and the sand!

But be sure that, in these times, there can be no safe navigation except that which clings to great universal principles. Selfish interests, if they are our pilots, will betray us. Vainglory will destroy us. Pride will wreck us. Above all, the fear to do right will be fatal. But justice and liberty are pilots that do not lose their craft. They steer by a Divine compass. They know the hand that holds the winds and the storms. It is always safe to be right; and our business is not so much to seek peace as to seek the causes of peace. Expedients are for an hour, but Principles are for the ages. Just because the rains descend and winds blow, we cannot afford to build on shifting sands. Nothing can be permanent and nothing safe in this exigency that does not sink deeper than politics or money. We must touch the rock, or we shall never have firm foundations.

1. Our property had its beginning and continuance in Natural Laws. God's will, in nature and in human society, is the source of human strength and human wisdom. No matter how many are with you, if your councils are in the face of Divine principles.—Peace, regardless of equity, is a treacherous sleep whose waking is death. It is not so necessary to have a settlement as it is to have a right settlement. In the *best* right political economy will work out prosperous national economy; and if for want of faith in the safety of rectitude you abandon sound and proved principles, or let them go by default, all your good intentions will not save you from national misrule, and national wasting and destruction. The mariner who should take refuge in the maelstrom, thinking it a safe harbor, would learn quickly that good intentions are good follies when men run against natural law. And for men to think that this nation has prospered on account of the skill, the wisdom, or the arrangements or combinations of men, is the worst of infidelities. While papers and parties are in full outcry, and nostrums are ad-

vertised, and scared politicians are at their wits' ends, (without having gone far, either), and men of weak minds are beside themselves, and imbeciles stand doubting in the streets, know ye that the way of peace is simple, accessible; and easy! Be still. Stand firm. Have courage to wait. Money is insane. Fear is death. Faith in Justice, Courage in Rectitude, and trust in God, will work out safety. The worst is over. Our Northern apathy to freedom, and our greed of commerce, are a thousand times more dangerous than Southern rage and threat. Moral bankruptcy will ruin us all. No other bankruptcies will harm us!

Let us have firm courage, kindness of temper, willingness to make concessions in things of mere policy, but no concession of principles, no yielding of moral convictions, no paltering with our consciences. Thirty pieces of silver bought Christ and hung Judas. If you sell your convictions to Fear, you give yourself to a vagabond. If you sell your conscience to Interest, you traffic with a fiend. The fear of doing right is the grand treason, in times of danger. When you consent to give up your convictions of justice, humanity, and liberty, for the sake of tranquility, you are like men who buy a treacherous truce of tyrants by giving up their arms of war. Cowards are the food of despots.

When a storm is on the deep, and the ship labors, men throw over the deck load; they cast forth the heavy freight; and ride easier as their merchandise grows less. But in our time men propose to throw overboard the compass, the charts, the chronometer, and sextant, but keep to the freight!

For the sake of a principle our fathers dared to defy the proudest nation on the globe. They suffered. They conquered.—We are never tired of praising them. But when we are called to stand firm for principle, we tremble, we whine, we evade duty, and shuffle up a compromise, by which we may sell our conscience and save our pocket.

It is rank infidelity, and, at such a time as this, stupendous infatuation, to suppose that the greatness of this nation ever sprung from the wisdom of expediency, instead of the power of settled principles. Your harbor did not make you rich; you made the harbor rich. Your ships did not create your commerce; your commerce created your ships; and you created your commerce. Your stores did not make traffic. Your factories did not create enterprise. Your firms, your committees, your treaties, and your legislation, did not create national prosperity. Our past greatness sprung from our obedience to God's natural and moral law. We had men trained to courage, to virtue, to wisdom.—And manhood—manhood—manhood—carried in the fear of God, has made this nation. Men are God's viceregents; and if they will govern as he governs, then they shall be creators, too, in this world. The reason we have prospered in days past is not that we have known how to duck, and dodge, and trim; it is not that we have known all the minute ways of microscopic statesmanship; it is because we have known just enough to see the way in which natural law and God's kingdom were going, and to follow them. It is a simple thing; it is so secret; and accused he that counsels the people to seek peace and prosperity by abandoning the causes of it, and that leads them into destruction by leading them into the arms of a tinseled folly!

11. Let no man be foolishly fearful of EXERCISE. Our age marks the growth of the world by this: that excitement is now wholesome. When men low down in the scale begin to be stirred, the most active part is excited, which is passion. But when men have outgrown barbarism, and live in moral and intellectual elements, such excitement rouses up the higher nature. Among a savage people, excitement works downward and rages; among a Christian and civilized people, it works upward and toward peace. Excitements among a thinking people tend to clearer convictions, to surer intuitions, to more heroic purposes, and loftier enthusiasms. Do not be afraid because the community teems with excitement. Silence and death are dreadful. The rush of life, the vigor of earnest men, the conflict of realities, invigorates, cleanses, and establishes truth. Our only fear should be lest we refuse God's work. He has appointed this people, and our day, for one of those world-battles on which ages turn. Ours is a pivotal period. The strife is between a dead past and a living future; between a wasting evil and a nourishing good; between Barbarism and Civilization.

The condition of the common people always measures the position of any nation on the scale of civilization. The condition of work always measures the character of the common people. It is not where the head is, but where the feet are, that determines a nation's position. By ascertaining where the working people are in the North and in the South, you can determine the respective positions of those two sections of our country. I need not tell you what is the relative position of these two extremes and opposites on any scale of Christian civilization.

The Southern states and the Northern alike found poisonous seeds sown in Colonial days. The North chose to weed it out. The South determined to cultivate it, and see what it would bear. The harvest time has now come. We are reaping what we sowed. They sowed to the wind, and they are about to reap the whirlwind. Let us keep in view the causes of things. Our prosperity is the fruit of the seed that we sowed, and their fears, their alarms, their excitements, their fevers, their tumults and their rages, are the fruit of the seed that they sowed. Ours is wholesome; theirs is poisonous. We are made fat and strong, and they are poisoned. All now, that







ANECDOTE OF OLD IRONSIDE.

The following is well calculated to make the rising generation proud of the noble spirits who shed so much lustre on their country's name during the memorable war of 1812 with the then proud mistress of the seas.

The most brilliant naval action of the last war was undoubtedly that of the old American frigate Constitution (44) commanded by Commodore Stewart, when she captured the two British corvettes, Cyane and Levant, of a greatly superior force, each of them being equal to the old fashioned thirty-three gun frigates.

By no manoeuvring could either of the British vessels obtain a position to rake the Constitution, shift their ground as they would. Old Ironsides was between them, blazing away upon both vessels at the same time.

During the whole action, Stewart, instead of mounting the horseback, sat in a more exposed situation astride the hammock nettings, the better to observe the manoeuvring of his antagonists. The Cyane was the first to strike at Brother Jonathan not an unusual thing with British vessels during the war.

"The starboard ship has struck, sir," said the officer. "I know it sir," replied the Commodore. "The battle is just half won."

"Shall I order the band to strike up 'Yankee Doodle,' sir?" inquired the lieutenant. Here the Commodore took a huge pinch of snuff and then answered quickly— "Had we not better whip the other first, sir?"

"Ay, ay, sir," replied the lieutenant, taking the hint, and went to his quarters. In a short time afterwards, the Levant crossed the cross of Old England to the stars and stripes, and the battle was ended. The lieutenant being somewhat rebuked at his premature exultation upon the surrender of the first vessel, was rather shy of approaching his commander again; but Stewart, beckoning to him, said with a smile.

"Don't you think the band had better strike up 'Yankee Doodle' now, sir?" "In an instant that spiritizing strain was floating on the breeze, played as no other, than a Yankee band can play it, and the gallant crew shouted forth their cheers of victory as no other than a Yankee crew can shout.

POWER OF A STRANGE WORD.—M. R. G. Mason, the lecturer on temperance, etc., tells his audience, by way of illustration, an anecdote of a certain old gardener, who, notwithstanding his strong fences and his 'cautions' of 'spring guns,' 'man traps,' etc., being 'laid on the premises,' was continually entered and robbed of the fruit of his labor by a 'lot' of young urchins, who heeded not his 'notices.' Setting his wits to work, the old man thought of the following, which he had printed in large characters, and nailed up in the most conspicuous spot—'Whoever is found trespassing in this orchard shall be speaficated.' It had the desired effect; none of the boys dare run the risk of knowing what it was to be speaficated.

COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PNEUMONY, BRONCHIAL and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually ward off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. Nov. 28-6m.

ANECDOTE OF GREAT MEX.—It is related of the elder Dumas, who had an extensive acquaintance with writs of seizure, that one day his charity was invoked in aid of the interment of a bailiff, who had died in the greatest destitution. Upon being informed that the amount necessary was twenty-five francs, Dumas pulled fifteen Napoleons from his pocket, exclaiming: "Twenty-five francs to bury a bailiff?—Take all I've got, and bury twelve of 'em!"

CONJUGES FOR THE YOUNG.—1. Why is the cross wife of a sailor as much as two sailors? She's a tar-tar. 2. What's the difference between a steamboat and a man's nose? The former is sometimes blown up, and the latter, down. 3. Pompy, what motion do you boss an considered de most spiritous out? Well, Cussaf, I s'pose his most spiritous motion is when he goes in de-center.

SHRYOCK & SMITH, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, CHAMBERSBURG, PENNA.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

JUST received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of BOOKS AND FANCY GOODS, which were prepared to sell on the most favorable terms.

BASKETS, STATIONERY.

Our stock of STATIONERY was never larger or better than now. SHRYOCK & SMITH EXPRESS GOODS.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!! FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!

Brother Jonathan for Christmas and New Years, 1861. Godey's Lady's Book for January, 1861. The Weekly and Monthly Periodicals of the day.

JUST RECEIVED, Views in North Devon, Plymouth, Cornwall, Argyllshire, Beaumaris.

NEW PRESENT BOOKS.

- The Straight Path, Hans and his Northern Home, Chloe Langton, Eulonia from Eden, Under the Bee, Friendly counsels to a Little Child, Bobby, the School Master, The Two Orphans, The Orphan's Daughter, The Circus Girl, Rest for the Weary, Monday all the Week, Palsley the Potter, Working Man's Friend, Evelyn Grey, The Miner's Daughter, The Young Hop Pickers, Fourteen ways to study the Bible, Lately published by the American Fantasy School.

PRESENTS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS.

THE NONSUCH PROFESSOR.

TOY BOOKS.

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON.

THE LATEST AND BEST PUBLICATIONS.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM.

FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON.

THE LATEST AND BEST PUBLICATIONS.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM.

FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON.

THE LATEST AND BEST PUBLICATIONS.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM.

FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1860.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES PITTSBURGH AT 4:35 P. M. ALTOONA AT 9:40 P. M. AND ARRIVES AT HARRISBURG AT 12:45 P. M.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES PHILADELPHIA AT 10:45 P. M. LANCASTER AT 11:45 P. M. AND ARRIVES AT HARRISBURG AT 1:30 P. M.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG.

VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West leaves New York at 6 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 11:30 A. M. MORNING MAIL LINE, East leaves Harrisburg at 8:00 A. M. and arrives at New York at 1:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA READING RAILROAD, SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM.

FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM.

FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM.

FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM.

FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM.

FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM.

FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

STOVES, TIN AND SHEET-IRON.

DR. J. C. RICHARDS will attend to all cases of the liver. Office on Main Street, next door to Spangler's Drug Store, No. 28.

DR. JOHN MONTGOMERY has opened an office in the stone building adjoining the Eagle Hotel.

A CARD.—DR. A. B. MADDAN, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Pa., respectfully informs the citizens of this county that he has returned to the practice of his profession.

MISS H. E. SEARS, PHYSICIAN, will continue to visit Carlisle, Pa. as she has done during the year past.

ALEX. R. SHAW, M.D., would inform the citizens of Chambersburg, Pa., and vicinity, that he has permanently located in Chambersburg.

DENTISTRY.—DR. J. K. REID, 108 N. 2nd Street, Office No. 107 N. 2nd Street.

A CARD.—Dr. W. W. Deffen, N. Schlos, M.D., Surgeon Dentist, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

W. M. McLEAGAN, SURGEON DENTIST, from the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery.

T. L. FLETCHER, Attorney at Law, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

REMOVAL.—Geo. W. BREWER has removed to No. 14 N. 2nd Street.

GEORGE EYSTER & E. J. BONEBRANK, Attorneys at Law, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

A. N. RANKIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

STUMBAUGH & CARLISLE, ATTYS AT LAW, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

M'LELLAN & M'CLURE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

DUNCAN & WELSH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

I. H. MCCAULEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, having associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the several Courts of Franklin County.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE OF CLAY-TON'S Improved Flame VAPOR-GAS BURNER.

CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY, FALL SESSION OF 1860.

THE Session will Commence Sept. 12th.

BANKER, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

JOHN L. CARSON, (SUCCESSOR TO LINCOLN & CARSON.)

GULLISPIE & ZELLER, PRODUCE AND FISH MERCHANTS.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The Grand Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM NEW YORK AUCTION.—30 Cases English Straw, Leghorn and Naples Bonnets.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, having associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the several Courts of Franklin County.

DR. FOREST ARMSTRONG, A. C. DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, 75, 77, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE ST., N. Y.

W. M. SUTHERLAND, F. W. SUTHERLAND, F. W. SUTHERLAND.

LADY'S FANCY GOODS.—J. L. DUCHENEY has open and for sale, his large and complete assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY GOODS.

SPANGLER has Fresh Drugs.

DR. J. C. RICHARDS will attend to all cases of the liver.

DR. JOHN MONTGOMERY has opened an office in the stone building adjoining the Eagle Hotel.

A CARD.—DR. A. B. MADDAN, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Pa., respectfully informs the citizens of this county that he has returned to the practice of his profession.

MISS H. E. SEARS, PHYSICIAN, will continue to visit Carlisle, Pa. as she has done during the year past.

ALEX. R. SHAW, M.D., would inform the citizens of Chambersburg, Pa., and vicinity, that he has permanently located in Chambersburg.

DENTISTRY.—DR. J. K. REID, 108 N. 2nd Street, Office No. 107 N. 2nd Street.

A CARD.—Dr. W. W. Deffen, N. Schlos, M.D., Surgeon Dentist, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

W. M. McLEAGAN, SURGEON DENTIST, from the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery.

T. L. FLETCHER, Attorney at Law, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

REMOVAL.—Geo. W. BREWER has removed to No. 14 N. 2nd Street.

GEORGE EYSTER & E. J. BONEBRANK, Attorneys at Law, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

A. N. RANKIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

STUMBAUGH & CARLISLE, ATTYS AT LAW, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

M'LELLAN & M'CLURE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

DUNCAN & WELSH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

I. H. MCCAULEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Above J. W. Hutton & Bro's. Jewelry Store.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, having associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the several Courts of Franklin County.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE OF CLAY-TON'S Improved Flame VAPOR-GAS BURNER.

CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY, FALL SESSION OF 1860.

THE Session will Commence Sept. 12th.

BANKER, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

JOHN L. CARSON, (SUCCESSOR TO LINCOLN & CARSON.)

GULLISPIE & ZELLER, PRODUCE AND FISH MERCHANTS.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The Grand Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM NEW YORK AUCTION.—30 Cases English Straw, Leghorn and Naples Bonnets.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, having associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the several Courts of Franklin County.

DR. FOREST ARMSTRONG, A. C. DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, 75, 77, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE ST., N. Y.

W. M. SUTHERLAND, F. W. SUTHERLAND, F. W. SUTHERLAND.

LADY'S FANCY GOODS.—J. L. DUCHENEY has open and for sale, his large and complete assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY GOODS.

SPANGLER has Fresh Drugs.

BOOK, EVERY FARMER, MECHANIC and BUSINESS MAN WANTS.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS, OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Compiled from the Acts of Assembly BY WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq., and Published BY EDWARD F. JAMES.

This work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It contains the Statutes of the State, with forms for the transaction of their business.



Repository and Transcript

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 26, 1860.

SAVE THE UNION!

The hope and cry of the leaders of Locofocoism for years, even while fanning the flames of dissolution, by conceding to the most rampant of fire-eaters all their imperious demands, has been that, at whatever cost to the North, the Union must be saved. When, in our section of the land, no person breathed one word against the Confederacy; all the threats of injury alone coming from the South, and from the very men who received aid and comfort in their Treasonable schemes of deceit, of wicks, Administration locofocos. To look over the files of papers of that party for years past, one finds in them a constant whine of fear lest a disruption of the bands which have thus long held the Union together, should take place. The reader, especially if unacquainted with the real character of that party, might suppose, from examining editorials, and perusing speeches, that the special mission of Locofocoism was to save the Union; while from it alone has there ever been the least danger to the beloved Union.

The hideous form of secession made its appearance in the days of the hero of New Orleans, when there was true Democracy in the land, and ANDREW JACKSON, the President of the whole Union, bade it hide its ugly features from the gaze of patriotism; and, coward-like, as are all Traitors, it skulked away from the presence of the brave old General, and the boldest of the crew were the first to jump into the life-boats and escape, with all possible speed, from the sinking ship of rebellion. JACKSON knew no North, no South, no East, no West; his manly heart took in, in on fraternal embrace, the whole country. His noble resolve that, the American Union must be preserved, found then, throughout the length and breadth of the land, a hearty response—the same sentiment is this day as dear to every true-hearted American.

There is no provision in the Constitution, as there was no such thought in the mind of any of its framers, for a peaceful dissolution of the Union—nor is there any permission given therein for a bloody breaking up of the national co-partnership. Consequently, no man who has ever taken an oath to support and protect that document—and what public officer has not so sworn?—can sanction, or permit its violation without being guilty of the dark crime of perjury. Every man in office under the Government of the United States, who, by any means whatever, gives aid and comfort to those who would ruthlessly pluck one star from our national galaxy, is guilty of the gravest offense known to our laws, high Treason. All such should be tried, condemned and punished as their crime deserves.

That there is a disposition in some of the cotton States to break up the Confederacy, it were useless to deny. That a convention of citizens of South Carolina has already resolved that she is no longer a member of the family of States, has become history; but that she and other States would ever have gone that length in their rebellion, no candid person will dare maintain, if the present incumbent of the white house were as firm and true a patriot as was the old hero of the hermitage; if he, by his weak, vacillating course, had not given them all the assurance their wicked plottings desired. Posterity will place three names in the same list, and the finger of scorn will forever be pointed at them; wherever there is a heart yearning for Liberty; wherever man dares crave the boon our ancestors bequeathed to their race—they are Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr, and James Buchanan. The bad eminence these men voluntarily assumed will always be the wonder and astonishment of every good, honest man.

However much we, of the Republican party, feel like rejoicing over the downfall of locofocoism, yet, candor compels us to say that, James Buchanan, by his tyrannical toward Judge Douglas and all other independent men of that party, as well as by the brazen wickedness of his administration, contributed largely toward its overthrow. The vote cast for Douglas, in both the North and the South, spoke, in thunder-tones of rebuke, against the oppression of the existing dynasty; and, if he were not the absolute property of the disunionists, the disapprobation of his course, as manifested at the polls, would cause him to retrace his steps; but, having destroyed his party, he is now trying to destroy the Union.

Although locofoco leaders have avowed themselves to be Union-savers, and seemed steadily to deplore its dissolution, they have always aided in the consummation

of that calamity. They have constantly insisted upon giving to the slavery propagandists all they claimed, have universally assisted the oligarchy to achieve political and business advantages over the North, and then have assisted the gainers in all these movements—slave-owners—to cry aloud that the North was infringing upon the rights of the South; that the South ought not to stand such treatment from the North; that justice and right were only to be found with the South, while oppression and wrong governed every action of the Free North. These falsehoods, these base misrepresentations, so frequently repeated, began, at length, to be believed by the leaders and wire-workers in political matters at the South—themselves, also, Locofocos.

Having sown this wicked seed, the Northern leaders of locofocoism are the parties to blame for all the trouble in the country. They are very busy, throughout the North, holding Union-saving meetings, where no person desires a dissolution of the Union; but not one of them goes South to hold such meetings, nor do their Southern allies hold them there, where only there is any need for such gatherings. Having been so long accustomed to denounce the North, and glorify the South, they think that duty and consistency requires these movements at their hands at this time. We are sorry that thoughtless Republicans can be caught in these Locofoco traps. Wherever they are held, some if not all of the orators make use of the occasion to abuse us and advance the future prospects of their own party, the one that produced all the excitement, the Locofoco party; and out of existing confusion its leaders are trying to make political capital.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

In a country where the blessings of Liberty are supposed to be the birth-right of every white man; where nothing is known, in our laws, of rank or caste; where the poorest man in the land is entitled to as many privileges as the richest man on earth, one might expect something like equality in the treatment of all classes of society—the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the hard-working white man of the North, and the haughty, arrogant owners of slaves of the South. Such, however, is not the case. The Slave-owners have an undue influence in every department of the Government, and in all parts of the country.

A United States Senator, from the North, is stricken down in the Senate Chamber, and beaten almost to death, for words spoken in debate—a Constitutional privilege—and the barbarous act is glorified in the South; the men who engage in such disgraceful scenes are presented with pledges of the people's regard. In the North the matter was passed over very lightly, and those who felt like denouncing the enormity were told to "Speak kindly." "Not to irritate the South; but to let the matter pass, it served him right; he spoke too severely." If, however, a Southern man pretends that any of his rights, however insignificant, have been interfered with in the North the whole government is agitated till the Southern ire is allayed.

No matter how many white men from the North, travelling in the South, disturbing no one, are mal-treated not a word is said about it in Congress; no propositions are made to inquire into and remedy the evil; but as soon as any Southern man raises a howl about a nigger, the President hastens to call out the army, and makes Northern aggressions the subject for a long message.

If any Northern persons resist a Federal law they are denounced as Traitors, and are hunted down with government troops; but the hotspurs of slavery may do just what they please in violation of the Constitution, and the matter is passed over as if they were entitled to immunities denied every other class of citizens. They are permitted to do as they please for fear they may secede from and break up the Union.

The South has been glorified so much, that many in our large cities have persuaded themselves that a secession of the Southern States would produce, as a necessary consequence, unheard-of horrors and trouble. The evils of civil war, with rivers of blood flowing in every direction, have been painted in such terrible pictures that large numbers of our city people begin to fear the ringing of the church bells, lest they might prove the warning of the commencement of hostilities. While, the truth being told, there is no earthly danger of the South shedding one drop of northern blood in their foolish attempt at dissolving the national co-partnership. There is not either, the least necessity for war between the States in order to prevent such a separation; as the duty of punishing such Treason belongs to the National Government. The States have nothing to do with the matter.

The stirring up of the political cauldron once in a while may have a very beneficial influence on the future. There may be more good than evil flow from these agitations of the body politic. About the time of the Revolution, there were many sincere men fearful of the consequences arising from an attempt on the part of this country at setting up for itself. Many good men believed that if the people of this Continent, or those of them embraced, within the limits of the original thirteen Colonies, were to disregard British dictation that evils, such as had never fallen to the lot of man, would be sure to follow. None dared hope for the blessings which have followed that disturbing of the political elements; but out of that commotion God brought great peace. May not there be a smiling providence behind the clouds that are now frowning upon us?

Why are southern men permitted to act as they please? Why are not the same laws, the same rules applied to their government which are always brought to bear upon northern men? It must be because the men of the North, like all other men are so wedded to the form of Government they have, that there is an utter indisposition on the part of the people thereof to right themselves by altering or abolishing what they have; preferring to suffer, to almost any extent, rather than make experiments at enacting and enforcing new rules and regulations for the protection of life and property.

All history proves, that, although mankind are slow—especially those of more northern climes—to redress grievances; yet when they do become aroused their vengeance is terrible.

So much attached were the men of the Revolution to their existing form of Government, that when PATRICK HENRY, one of the most eloquent and far-seeing of them all, delivered one of the greatest speeches of the day, in which he uttered language which seemed to his peers, in the house of Burgesses of Virginia, to be disloyal to the King of England, they all shouted, Treason! Treason! yet, when the storm came on, none were found more determined to resist the tyranny of that same king, than those who had so shortly previous professed so much regard for him.

It is, therefore, incomprehensible to us, that the South, knowing the Truth of history should persist in her wicked attempts at trampling law, decency and honor under her feet; for, she cannot help knowing that a day of retribution must overtake her.

THE UNION.

Among those who are easily frightened, chiefly inhabitants of the large cities, the whole talk just now is about the Union. Many persons fear that the great, glorious Confederacy of States, for which our forefathers endured so many hardships, is about being broken to pieces. As if it were possible for a handful of wicked disorganizers to destroy, in its pride and vigor, that which Great Britain could not conquer when in its infancy. The idea is too preposterous for serious thought.

Who has done anything to the foolish creatures that are so much agitated, and who are passing those fiery resolutions in the South? What causes all the tempest in the Southern tea-pot? Nothing in the world but the result of an election proving different to what they had determined should be the case. No one of them pretends that there was anything in the election which was unconstitutional. Then, why propose unconstitutional remedies for mere partisan disappointment? The North has, time and again, submitted to a similar disappointment; that too when her dearest rights were ruthlessly trodden under foot by a conquering majority; but she kept her feelings in check, and waited patiently for her time to come.

There are, truly, many advantages arising from the combination of the powers of the States into one vast Confederacy; and there should certainly be something like an equality in dispensing the favoring growing out of the Union. Thus far, the whole of the force of the nation has been applied to benefitting only one class of citizens—the owners of human chattels—and an utter disregard has been shown for the interest of every other set of people; the refusal to pass Tariff laws for the Protection of Pennsylvania and other Northern States; the refusal to remove snags from the Ohio, Mississippi and other rivers for the benefit of Western States; the refusal to build the Pacific railroad, for the benefit of the great, growing and wealthy regions in the great west, and on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains; together with the readiness to pass laws, render judicial decisions, make or break compromises, and last—though most important—alter the constitution itself, all in the interest of slave-holders prove, conclusively this position.

One of the terms upon which it is pro-

posed that the Union can be saved, now is that the North shall make no concessions. What concessions have we of Pennsylvania to make? If any of our laws are in violation of the constitution, they should be repealed at once; but has not Pennsylvania, and the North and Northwest, more right to ask for Tariff concessions; River & Harbor concessions; Pacific Railroad concessions, and freedom to travel in the South, than the South has to make any demands of us?

HARRISBURG.

The New Legislature—An Able Senate—The Speakers—U. S. Senator—State Treasurer—Gov. Curtin's Cabinet—Messrs. Slifer and Ferguson—J. & G. N. Declines—Political Speculations.

Correspondence of the Repository and Transcript.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 21, 1860.

The Legislature will meet again on tomorrow week, the first day of January. The Republicans are largely in the majority in both branches, having 27 to 6 Democrats in the Senate, and 71 to 29 in the House. The Senate will have more ability and legislative experience in it than any similar body in this State for many years. Of the twelve new Senators, Mr. Mott, of Pike, has been two or three sessions in the House and three years in the Canal Board; Messrs. Hamilton and Heistand, of Lancaster, have both been several sessions in the House; Mr. Wharton of Huntingdon, has been one year in the House, and Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, has been three years in the Senate and four years in the House; Mr. Clymer, of Berks (in room of Nonnenacker, dec'd.), is an able lawyer and will take a high rank at once among the debaters. Mr. Bound, of Northumberland, is the law partner of Gov. Pollock, and is a young man of much more than ordinary ability; Mr. Boughter, of Lebanon, is a prominent lawyer of middle age, and a fine debater, and Mr. Robison, of Mercer, is an old and able Editor and second to none in familiarity with State and National politics.

Of the old Senators, Mr. Smith of Philadelphia, is now in his fifth legislative year; Mr. Ketchum, of Luzerne, in his third; Mr. Bouson, of Potter, in his fourth; Mr. Gregg, of Centre, (uncle of Governor Curtin) in his sixth; Mr. Welsh, of York, in his fourth; Messrs. Irish and Penny of Allegheny, in their third; Mr. Imbrie, of Beaver, in his fifth; and Mr. Finney, of Crawford, in his sixth. Of the 33 Senators 18 are Lawyers; 9 are Physicians; 2 Ministers and the remaining 11 are divided among other different vocations in life. It is more than probable that Hon. R. M. Palmer, of Pottsville, will be re-elected Speaker of the Senate, and most if not all, of the other old officers are also likely to be re-elected.

The House is composed of new men mainly—not over 30 of the old members being returned. The Speakership seems to point to Hon. E. W. Davis, of Venango, and E. H. Rouch, Esq., of Carbon, will be re-elected Clerk.

The great struggle of the session will be for U. S. Senator. The election takes place on Tuesday the 8th of January, giving but one week for candidates and their friends to caucus. The contest seems to be between Cowen of Westmoreland; Wilmet, of Bradford; Pollock, of Northumberland; Stevens of Lancaster; and McMichael, of Philadelphia. Many other names are mentioned, among them are Walker, of Erie; Morehead, of Pittsburg; Vevell and Stewart of Fayette; Reeder, of Northampton; McClure, of Franklin; Palmer and Campbell of Schuylkill; Hickman, of Chester &c.; but it is not likely that any of them will be seriously pressed.

On the 14th a State Treasurer will be elected; but there will be no contest—Hon. Henry D. Moore of Philadelphia, will be chosen without serious opposition. He has served two terms in Congress and will make an efficient officer.

On Tuesday the 15th Gov. Curtin will be inaugurated, and a grand demonstration is anticipated. The Military and Wide-Awakes will be out in full force, and the usual army of patriots will be on hand to fill the few offices within his gift. It is well settled that his speech at the McClure festival in Philadelphia foreshadowed the sentiments of his inaugural. He will take the broad position that every State North and South must yield implicit obedience to the Constitution and the laws; that the integrity of the government must be maintained and that secession is not to be tolerated. He will also take the position that not a single principle of our platform is to be abandoned or even compromised. These views will meet the cordial approbation of Pennsylvania.

It seems to be conceded that Hon. Eli Slifer, of Union and present State Treasurer, will be Gov. Curtin's Secretary of State. It has, I learn, been tendered to Hon. Frank Jordan, of Bedford, who declined it. The salaries of our State officers are so small that unless a man has other resources he cannot afford to move to Harrisburg with a family. I believe that this was the main reason for Mr. Jordan's declination. He would have made an excellent Secretary of State.

Col. Slifer is also peculiarly qualified for the position. He entered the House about eleven years ago and served two years with great credit. He was then transferred to the Senate—his district electing him without opposition—and there are few men who commanded the same influence in that body that he did. Although seldom on the floor, he proved to be a pointed and logical debater, and his high character for integrity and unflinching urbanity, made him rank with the first men of that body. In 1855 he was elected State Treasurer; but the Democrats carried the Legislature the next year, and held their power for three years, and of

course, a Democrat succeeded him. In 1859, however, Slifer's political friends regained supremacy, and he was re-elected in that year and again in 1860. No man within a quarter of a century has managed the finances of the State so successfully as has Col. Slifer. During all his official services the breath of suspicion has never sought to dim his integrity and he will take to the premiership of the new administration a most intimate knowledge of all the varied interests of Pennsylvania, and that high degree of deliberation, firmness and fidelity so essential to a successful Cabinet officer. He is a man of medium height spare in person, rather reserved and diffident in demeanor, and is probably forty-five years of age, although he would pass readily for a man ten years younger.

It is also generally believed that the Hon. Samuel A. Linnicum, of Pittsburg, will be Gov. Curtin's Attorney General. Mr. P. was until recently a resident of Butler county, and was the Representative from there in the Constitutional Convention and the youngest member of that able body. From that time until 1854 he pursued his profession, and attained a high rank at the bar in Western Pennsylvania. In 1854 he was chosen to Congress, and re-elected in 1856. In Congress he was regarded as one of the ablest and most efficient members from the State, and his speeches marked him as a dignified and masterly debater. When his Congressional career ended he located in Pittsburg to practice his profession. He is nearly if not quite six feet high and well proportioned, and his rather light hair and complexion and good state of preservation generally make him look fifteen years younger than he really is. He is a man of spotless reputation, and will strengthen the new Administration greatly in the West, as will Col. Slifer in the interior and East. Altogether few new Governors have been so fortunate as Gov. Curtin in getting up a Cabinet.

We have, of course, very many speculations here among our politicians as to both Lincoln's and Curtin's appointments, but they are not worth recording, as I do not regard any of them as reliable. If I were to guess, I would say that Pennsylvania will not have a representative at all in Lincoln's Cabinet. Our public men in Pennsylvania can agree to bury each other when dead; but beyond that they seldom agree touching any one thing. UNION.

REV. H. W. BEECHER THREATENED.

Great Gathering at Plymouth Church—A Sermon and a Speech—A Window Smashed with a Stone.

The Trustees of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, received notice from certain quarters that a mob of "roughs," from the city of New York, intended to interrupt the Sabbath evening service, and possibly demolish the building. The same reports had been industriously circulated throughout the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and a great excitement was caused thereby.

The universal sentiment seemed to be that the person of Mr. Beecher and the property of the Society should, at all hazards, be defended, and that though opinions were divided as to the propriety and effects of Mr. Beecher's teachings, there was but one feeling concerning the absolute right of free speech in the pulpit or on the rostrum.

At an early hour crowds besieged the doors, and when the entrance-ways were opened, thousands struggled for admission. The consequence was that Mr. Beecher never had a larger audience than the one of last evening. In the adjoining lecture room there was a company of Metropolitan police, while two hundred of the same force were scattered, dressed as citizens, among the audience.

The opening services were unusually impressive and it was painfully evident that something was occupying the minds of all present other than the singing of the hymns, or the reading of the Scriptures. This feeling gradually passed away as the services progressed, and by the time Mr. Beecher took his text, everything had assumed its natural aspect, with the exception, that the crowds, always dense, were now packed and squeezed most unmercifully.

THE SERMON.

was on Patience, and the text was taken from the 5th chapter of Thessalonians, the 14th verse of which reads as follows: "Be patient towards all men." From these words, the speaker preached a quiet, moderate, Gospel and orthodox sermon of the strictest sort, inculcating the duty of patience in all the walks of life, and towards everybody; and the necessity of having Patience with—

- 1. Dull and foolish men.
2. Conceited and pragmatical men.
3. Arrogant and haughty men.
4. Selfish and cunning men.
5. Violent and abusive men; and
6. Men whose character is unholly; whose conduct is wicked, whose dispositions are ungrateful and forbidding.

He also showed and warned his hearers against the danger of being impatient with:

- 1. Men who do not agree with them in sentiment.
2. Those who are naturally timid, fearful, or cowardly. Be ye (he said) firm and courageous—but be patient with men who cannot be.
3. Those who weigh God's promises in the scales of commerce, and suffer their temporal interests to dictate their course of opinion and conduct.
4. Those selfish and scheming men who embroil the public, because their chances for self-aggrandizement in times of confusion are better.
5. Against those lawless and corrupt men who are riotous and violent; and,
6. Against political adversaries and those who seem flagrantly wrong.

During the early part of the discourse, Mr. Beecher made use of the expression, "Be patient with all men," when,

CRASH WENT A STONE, to the astonishment and consternation of the hearers, through a window, breaking the shutter and shivering the glass into splinters. "Yes," said Mr. Beecher, "even with miscreants." No further interruption occurred, and the doctrine of patience was discussed placidly and spiritedly by Mr. Beecher, his audience listening, as he requested them to do, patiently, until he came to the sixth point, upon which he treated as follows:

"Lastly, be patient with those who seem flagrantly wrong. My friends, I mean the Southern people."

[Then, advancing to the front of the platform, leaning on the side of his desk in an easy manner and taking that quietly confidential air which can only be assumed by an orator who feels master of himself and of his audience, he continued:] Some people ask me, Why don't you go down South, and say these things? Why don't you go to Charleston? Because I prefer that Charleston should come to me. Why don't you go to Mobile and preach these doctrines?

Because I have no disposition to run into danger. Because they would hang me long, I have observed that pulpits are not very long-lived, in Mobile, that preach such things. I have no desire to be killed. Not that I fear death—I do not fear it. But I do love to work, and I have no mind to have my work cut short if I can help it. I do not mean to run my head into the halter that is dangling there, because they want to hang me. I have no desire to die violently. [Laughter.] My Master has commanded me, saying: "If they persecute you in one city, flee to another." And a man is a fool who would not get out of certain danger if he could, and escape to where he could fight again. [Laughter.] So much for going down South—I mean to stay in Brooklyn, and preach—yes, and preach just what I think.

Terrible Lake Disaster—Five Hundred and Sixty Lives Lost since March.

We publish below a statement showing the number of lives lost upon the lakes of those engaged in, and while navigating sail and steam passenger and freight vessels, and of those travelling as passengers. We believe the list accurate, and certainly within the bounds of facts. The probabilities, indeed, are rather in favor of a belief that our aggregate falls short of the real sum total, for many vessels of the smaller class trading between out of the way ports, and being wrecked at points far removed from places of publication of marine news, might lose men singly, or by the small crew, and the casualties be noted by no papers finding their way into the offices of the papers of the larger ports.

The aggregate is fearfully large, and larger, we believe, than that of any previous season, if not of any three seasons. Five hundred and sixty persons met their death between the 23d of March and the 23d of November; a period of eight months—by water, steam and cold, and the casualties incident to working sail vessels.

The loss by one catastrophe alone, viz: that of the steamer Lady Elgin, was, according to the estimates of the reporters in Chicago and Milwaukee, full four hundred, and all were drowned.

Seventy eight lives, chiefly, if not entirely those of seafaring men, were sacrificed to the demon of the waters, and to the frost and snow in the terrific gale that swept the lakes on the 23d and 24th days of the last month.

Twenty seamen, on nearly as many different vessels, while in the performance of their duty, were swept overboard during the season, and drowned.

Thirty-five persons met their death by being scalded, by violent convulsions, or by being drowned, in consequence of explosions of boilers. Six entire crews were lost, not one being left to tell the tale.—Detroit Advertiser.

GEORGIA—ADDRESS OF THE CONSERVATIVE ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Milledgeville, Geo., Dec. 18.—At a meeting of the members of the Legislature favoring co-operation, an address was issued to the people of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, urging a convention of such of the southern States as are desirous of co-operating. It is signed by fifty-two members of the legislature.

In the Senate, a resolution offering the services of the members of the legislature in case of the coercion of any southern State, and requesting the Governor to order out all the members of the assembly first, for the field, was lost.

The discussion in the Senate on separate State action was the ablest of the session. Mr. Hill, of Troop, in a blaze of eloquence, characterized separate action as the right of the south to accomplish its own default—Liberty is forging its own chain; happiness poisoning its own cup; prosperity committing suicide!

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 56 yeas to 54 nays.

As there is a common interest that there should be co-operation among the southern States, its reconsideration was moved, but the motion was lost.

Mr. Delaney's bill protecting the citizens of Georgia from the processes of the Federal Courts was lost by 16 majority.

Mr. W. L. Harris, the Commissioner from Mississippi, was courteously received by the Legislature. He spoke on Monday, and a thousand copies of his speech were ordered to be printed.

Rev. Dr. Palmer, the distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of New Orleans, preached a strong secession sermon on Thanksgiving day.











HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

The proprietors and manufacturers of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters... The proprietors and manufacturers of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters...

LIGITE & BRADBURY'S

Grand and Square Piano-Fortes

The insulated iron frame preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its... The insulated iron frame preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its...

SOYER'S SULTAN'S SAUCE

This most delicious and appetizing sauce, invented by the... This most delicious and appetizing sauce, invented by the...

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The subscriber, having just returned from the City, is now prepared... The subscriber, having just returned from the City, is now prepared...

HOWARD ASSOCIATION

A Benevolent Institution established by Special Act of the Legislature...

MEDICAL ADVICE

Given gratis by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter... Given gratis by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter...

FAHNSTOCK'S Vermifuge

For the cure of Worms, and other intestinal diseases...

YARR'S Pills

For the cure of Constipation, and other ailments...

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER, THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER, THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER...

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER

We intend to make the NEW-YORK LEDGER for 1861 superior to that of 1860... We intend to make the NEW-YORK LEDGER for 1861 superior to that of 1860...

PROSPECTUS

It is a singular fact, that the population of the United States is increasing... It is a singular fact, that the population of the United States is increasing...

DR. JOHNSTON'S

THE FOUNDER OF this celebrated Institution... THE FOUNDER OF this celebrated Institution...

YOUNG MEN

Young Men, who have become the victims of the Venereal Disease... Young Men, who have become the victims of the Venereal Disease...

MARRIAGE

Marriage, without the consent of the parents, is a crime... Marriage, without the consent of the parents, is a crime...

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Organic Weakness, or the Venereal Disease, is a disease of the... Organic Weakness, or the Venereal Disease, is a disease of the...

OFFICE No. 7, South Frederick Street

Dr. JOHNSTON'S

A CERTAIN DISEASE

When the mild and insidious venereal disease... When the mild and insidious venereal disease...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

THE FOUNDER OF this celebrated Institution... THE FOUNDER OF this celebrated Institution...

YOUNG MEN

Young Men, who have become the victims of the Venereal Disease... Young Men, who have become the victims of the Venereal Disease...

MARRIAGE

Marriage, without the consent of the parents, is a crime... Marriage, without the consent of the parents, is a crime...

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Organic Weakness, or the Venereal Disease, is a disease of the... Organic Weakness, or the Venereal Disease, is a disease of the...

OFFICE No. 7, South Frederick Street

Dr. JOHNSTON'S

A CERTAIN DISEASE

When the mild and insidious venereal disease... When the mild and insidious venereal disease...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

FRANKLIN HALL RESTAURANT

FRANKLIN HALL RESTAURANT, FRANKLIN HALL RESTAURANT, FRANKLIN HALL RESTAURANT...

POOT AND SHOE STORE

POOT AND SHOE STORE, POOT AND SHOE STORE, POOT AND SHOE STORE...

SPICES OF ALL kinds

SPICES OF ALL kinds and best quality, at... SPICES OF ALL kinds and best quality, at...

BROCKERY WARE

BROCKERY WARE, BROCKERY WARE, BROCKERY WARE...

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION, NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION...

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY...

OFFICE No. 7, South Frederick Street

Dr. JOHNSTON'S

A CERTAIN DISEASE

When the mild and insidious venereal disease... When the mild and insidious venereal disease...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS

These medicines have been used for many years... These medicines have been used for many years...

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

These medicines are the result of the most careful... These medicines are the result of the most careful...

A PROCLAMATION

A PROCLAMATION, A PROCLAMATION, A PROCLAMATION...

NEWMAN'S PREMIUM COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

NEWMAN'S PREMIUM COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, NEWMAN'S PREMIUM COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY...

FARMERS AND DEALERS AT THE FRANKLIN RAILROAD

FARMERS AND DEALERS AT THE FRANKLIN RAILROAD, FARMERS AND DEALERS AT THE FRANKLIN RAILROAD...

DR. EISENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPHTHA

DR. EISENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPHTHA, DR. EISENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPHTHA...

DR. EISENWEIN'S CO. DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS

DR. EISENWEIN'S CO. DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, DR. EISENWEIN'S CO. DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS...

NEW HARDWARE

NEW HARDWARE, NEW HARDWARE, NEW HARDWARE...

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR...

THE "DUTCH SETTLEMENT" DOWN

THE "DUTCH SETTLEMENT" DOWN, THE "DUTCH SETTLEMENT" DOWN...

COACH MANUFACTORY

COACH MANUFACTORY, COACH MANUFACTORY, COACH MANUFACTORY...

ALSO - SANFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS

ALSO - SANFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS, ALSO - SANFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS...

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL, THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL...

THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL

THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL, THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL...

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR, THE LIVER INVIGORATOR...

THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS

THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS, THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS...

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL, THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL...

THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL

THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL, THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL...

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR, THE LIVER INVIGORATOR...

THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS

THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS, THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS...

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL, THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL...

THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL

THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL, THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL...

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR, THE LIVER INVIGORATOR...

THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS

THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS, THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS...

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL, THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL...

THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL

THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL, THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL...

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR, THE LIVER INVIGORATOR...

THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS

THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS, THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS...

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL, THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL...

THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL

THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL, THE FAMILIAR CATHARTIC PILL...

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR, THE LIVER INVIGORATOR...

THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS

THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS, THE BLOOD PURIFYING PILLS...

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL, THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL...

CHAIR AND CABINET MANUFACTORY

CHAIR AND CABINET MANUFACTORY, CHAIR AND CABINET MANUFACTORY...

DR. EISENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPHTHA

DR. EISENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPHTHA, DR. EISENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPHTHA...



Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 26, 1860.

RURAL MATTERS.

LEAVES AS MANURE.

Farmers, permit me to point out to you a place on nearly every farm where many dollars are allowed yearly to blow about. Each leaf is a small bank note given to you by a wise Creator. Though the amount of each is small, by itself considered, yet when many of them are brought together, they can be readily exchanged for "promise to pay the bearer" by solvent banks, in the shape of printed bills. The place where this money is to be found is your woodland, and the article forest leaves. There, at this season, you will find that good Dame Nature has put them in heaps ready to be conveyed to your barn yards. There are several reasons why leaves should be used, which are—1st. They make an excellent bed for all kinds of stock. 2d. They make a first-rate absorber of liquids from the animals. 3d. They decompose readily, and last, but not least, they make a first-rate manure when mixed with the dung of animals.

Where straw is used exclusively as bedding, and preferred, there is still an important place that forest leaves can occupy, namely, the barn yard. Before turning the cattle and other stock into the yard, send your team to the woods and haul all the leaves you can collect, and throw them down as a bottom course for your manure pile and take our word for it, that when you haul out your manure you will find that the leaves have acted an important part in holding the liquid which otherwise would have been lost.

Then, in themselves, they are an excellent article for land, containing many important things which vegetable matter delight in. Leaves are of as much value on land, when they are brought to the proper condition by composting with other articles, as straw. Air-slacked lime added to leaves and manure make a vast improvement, but it should be applied in moderate quantities, as the pile increases in size.

In closing this article let us ask farmers to look to this important item, and no longer permit those little aids to wealth to be the plaything of windy winds, but put them where they will yield increase to the land and thus fulfil part of their mission.

FARMER PLANTS.

The greatest difficulty in keeping plants in windows and dwelling houses arises from the dryness of the air; plants cannot and will not grow in an atmosphere deprived of moisture. They should be placed near the light and the windows opened as frequently as possible in mild weather. The watering is also an important influencing matter. If the plants have been recently re-potted (a bad practice at this season), or if they have been lifted from the flower beds, where they were growing during summer, the probability is that there are but few roots, and the greater danger in saturating and rendering the soil sodden and unhealthy by a daily routine watering. Let the soil appear dryish before giving water. Heliotropes require to be well pruned when removed from the border and potted. Geraniums do comparatively well as parlor plants, flowering very well in a temperature and atmosphere too low and dry for many other plants. The tall Abutilons also give much satisfaction. Verbenas are sometimes kept during winter in the window; unless they exhibit a growing tendency, give but little water.

The Egyptian-Lily flowers well, but should be set in a saucer, which may occasionally be supplied with water, but not constantly kept full. The Chinese Primroses are gay flowering plants. They are somewhat troublesome to keep during the summer months. Better to procure a few seeds next summer and sow them in a sheltered spot, and pot them early in the fall; they will flower better than older plants. Fuchsias should be allowed to become deciduous; keep them dry and place them in the cellar where they will not freeze; pot them about February and set them in the light; they will flower better than those kept constantly in a lingering state between life and death.

There are a large number of plants that can be kept in rooms, and are admirably adapted for such situations. Such are the Alocas, Cacti, Sempervivs, Mesembryanthemums, &c. Some of them are possessed of fine flowers, and all are more or less interesting in form and manner of growth. Farmer and Gardener.

WOOD FOR FUEL.

The following, clipped from the Working Farmer, is worth the attention of persons who use wood for fuel: Wood should be cut at least twelve months before it is used for fuel, and kept under cover. All substances hold heat as latent, in proportion to their bulk, and, therefore, it is a certain bulk of wood contain one pint of water, and, in the attempt to burn it with the water still in its capillary tubes, this water should be expanded to 1728 pints of vapor, then its capacity, for heat, when so diluted, will be increased 1728 times, and this quantity of vapor will pass up the chimney, carrying with it 1728 times as much heat as could possibly be furnished by its own bulk of solid dry wood. When green wood is burned, instead of the heat being radiated in the room it is called for and seized by the diluted

moisture and carried up the chimney. This is equally true whether it be burned in a stove, or in an open fire-place, and hence the necessity of drying the wood thoroughly before burning it. If wood be cut green, and left exposed to the weather, it may continue to contain nearly as much moisture as when originally cut. The main reason why charcoal makes so hot a fire, as compared with wood, is because it contains no moisture; one load of wood burned when thoroughly seasoned, is of more value than two loads in the green state.

Many persons in cities take in coal on rainy days, and when it is placed in the vault thus wet, particularly if of a bituminous character and capable of absorbing water, its value as a fuel is materially lessened.

KEEPING WINTER SQUASHES.—There is just this one simple rule for keeping winter squashes: Put them in a dry, warm place, and they will not rot. It is a warm, damp atmosphere, like that in most cellars, that causes decay. A dry stove-room, or furnace-heated room, which never gets cold, is a closet near the fire-place, which never gets cool enough to freeze, are good places in which to winter squashes and pumpkins. They also keep well hung up in baskets or bags overhead in the kitchen, or on a hanging shelf. They should always be stored singly—never in piles—when you wish to preserve them a long time.—[We copy this from the N. Y. Tribune, and it is no doubt correct. We have found that our cellar, the temperature of which is kept up by a heater to from 45 to 60 throughout the winter, is equally well adapted. We have kept pumpkins, (which is meant by the word squash used above), for a year.—Germantown Telegraph.]

Mix up half a pailful of lime and water, ready to put it on the wall, then take one gill of flour and mix it with the water; then pour on it boiling water sufficient to thicken it; pour it while hot into the whitewash; stir all well together, and it is ready for use.

The above is taken from the Working Farmer. It is worth a trial.

LYONS LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.—A few days ago, a man named Richard Lisson was tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail in the town of Handsboro, Miss., by the vigilance committee there, who have already hung a suspected abolitionist named Macintosh, and have in jail another suspected abolitionist named David Wagner. The committee sent Lisson to New Orleans, to be shipped north.

The Nashville Banner is authorized to state that the rumors in circulation as to the offer of a place to John Bell in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet are without the slightest foundation. No intimation of such intention has been communicated to Mr. Bell, either by Mr. Lincoln himself or through any of his friends.

Four of the smallest horses in the world have been brought from Africa, and presented to Queen Victoria. They are all stallions, of admirable symmetry, well matched, all dark brown, and the highest of them scarcely 31 inches tall.

The whipping post and pillory are kept up in Delaware. At Newcastle, last week, of four men convicted of stealing, three were awarded lashes and the fourth both lashes and the pillory.

John Cell, while out hunting near St. Joseph, Mo., last week, accidentally discharged his gun, killing his brother and a friend, who were standing together.

The press is at free in Bessal as in New York; and the law requires the printer to be paid both for his paper and advertisements in advance.

In London, a father and son, James and William Marrel, blew their brains out on the same day, November 10, on account of trouble in their business.

Pottawattamie county, Iowa, gives Lincoln a plurality over Douglas of one vote. This county went the other way last year by 3000 majority.

A Judge, ignorant of grammar, is very apt to pronounce incorrect sentences.

A fellow that doesn't benefit the world by his life does it by his death.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! WM. A. BATELOR'S HAIR DYE! The Original and Best in the World!! ALL others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule. GRAY, RED or RUSTY Hair Dye instantly to a beautiful natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin. FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded at the Wm. A. BATELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color which is distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill-effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye. Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each Box, of WILLIAM A. BATELOR, Address, CHARLES BATELOR & CO., Proprietors, Sept. 19, '60.—4m.] 81 Barclay Street, New York

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

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are apt to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affection, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Vertigo, and Whites, these Pills effect a cure. In all other cases, they have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, opium, or any thing hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully perused.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, J. B. KIRBY, 31 South Second St., Rochester, N. Y.

Job Work Done in Fancy Colors AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT. MARRIED.

We publish Marriages and Obituary Notices, not exceeding five lines, gratuitously. As notices of such occurrences are of some interest to the families in which they occur, and as they are of a permanent character, they appear in the columns of our paper with pleasure and honor.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Washington county, Md., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. H. Douglas, Mr. F. B. SHIPLEY, of Shady Grove, Franklin county, Pa., to Miss CORNELIA G. HAMMOND.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Z. A. Colestock, Mr. JOHN DEUBAKER, to Miss ELIZABETH BASKETT, both of this county.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. Saper, Col. JAMES H. CLAYTON to Miss SARAH, daughter of Mr. George J. Miley, of the vicinity of Washington.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Wesley Howe, Mr. WILLIAM A. OTT, of Fulton county, to Miss MARY C. IMMEL, of Scotland, Franklin county.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. J. Nicolls, Mr. ADAM WINGER, to Miss REBECCA SELLECK, both of this county.

On the 20th inst., in this place, by the Rev. W. B. H. Decker, Mr. MARTIN L. BRANTHART, of Jackson Hall, to Miss SUSAN HAYES, of Guilford township.

On Thursday evening, the 20th inst., by Rev. M. Snyder, Mr. JACOB B. WINGER, to Miss CATHERINE HOOVER, both of Letterkenny Township.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. Philip Bishop, Mr. GEO. ROBISON, of Strasburg, to Miss ANNE, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Miller, of Gettysburg.

329 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Private Sale, at the late Tract of LIMESTONE AND SLATE LAND, situated in St. Thomas township, Franklin county, Pa., on the Washington Road, a large tract of land, containing 329 ACRES, about 100 Acres of which are covered with choice timber, among which are a large quantity of chestnut, oak, maple, &c. A large quantity has been put upon this land, which is beginning to show its good effects. The land is well watered, and is situated on the main road, and is well adapted for a LOG RANCH, STABLES, Carriage Works, &c. The land is well watered, and is situated on the main road, and is well adapted for a LOG RANCH, STABLES, Carriage Works, &c.

AT AN ORPHAN'S COURT HELD AT Chambersburg, for Franklin County, Pa., on the 25th day of October, 1860, before the Hon. E. M. Kimball, Esq., Judge of the Orphan's Court, and John H. Smith, Esq., Clerk of the Court.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable and desirable FARM, in Frederick County, Va., is for sale. The farm is situated two miles west of Winchester, in the town of New Market, and contains 222 ACRES of Prime Limestone Land, of which there is about 200 acres in timber, and the balance is in open fields, with a large quantity of choice fruit, and a very large and never-failing spring of good water.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, having determined to relinquish the Hardware business, will sell their stock of Hardware, and will give a discount of 25 per cent on all goods on hand. The stock consists of 2000 lbs. of Iron, 1000 lbs. of Steel, 1000 lbs. of Brass, 1000 lbs. of Copper, 1000 lbs. of Lead, 1000 lbs. of Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Tin, 1000 lbs. of Pewter, 1000 lbs. of Cast Iron, 1000 lbs. of Cast Steel, 1000 lbs. of Cast Brass, 1000 lbs. of Cast Copper, 1000 lbs. of Cast Lead, 1000 lbs. of Cast Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Cast Tin, 1000 lbs. of Cast Pewter, 1000 lbs. of Cast Iron, 1000 lbs. of Cast Steel, 1000 lbs. of Cast Brass, 1000 lbs. of Cast Copper, 1000 lbs. of Cast Lead, 1000 lbs. of Cast Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Cast Tin, 1000 lbs. of Cast Pewter.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, having determined to relinquish the Hardware business, will sell their stock of Hardware, and will give a discount of 25 per cent on all goods on hand. The stock consists of 2000 lbs. of Iron, 1000 lbs. of Steel, 1000 lbs. of Brass, 1000 lbs. of Copper, 1000 lbs. of Lead, 1000 lbs. of Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Tin, 1000 lbs. of Pewter, 1000 lbs. of Cast Iron, 1000 lbs. of Cast Steel, 1000 lbs. of Cast Brass, 1000 lbs. of Cast Copper, 1000 lbs. of Cast Lead, 1000 lbs. of Cast Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Cast Tin, 1000 lbs. of Cast Pewter.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, having determined to relinquish the Hardware business, will sell their stock of Hardware, and will give a discount of 25 per cent on all goods on hand. The stock consists of 2000 lbs. of Iron, 1000 lbs. of Steel, 1000 lbs. of Brass, 1000 lbs. of Copper, 1000 lbs. of Lead, 1000 lbs. of Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Tin, 1000 lbs. of Pewter, 1000 lbs. of Cast Iron, 1000 lbs. of Cast Steel, 1000 lbs. of Cast Brass, 1000 lbs. of Cast Copper, 1000 lbs. of Cast Lead, 1000 lbs. of Cast Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Cast Tin, 1000 lbs. of Cast Pewter.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, having determined to relinquish the Hardware business, will sell their stock of Hardware, and will give a discount of 25 per cent on all goods on hand. The stock consists of 2000 lbs. of Iron, 1000 lbs. of Steel, 1000 lbs. of Brass, 1000 lbs. of Copper, 1000 lbs. of Lead, 1000 lbs. of Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Tin, 1000 lbs. of Pewter, 1000 lbs. of Cast Iron, 1000 lbs. of Cast Steel, 1000 lbs. of Cast Brass, 1000 lbs. of Cast Copper, 1000 lbs. of Cast Lead, 1000 lbs. of Cast Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Cast Tin, 1000 lbs. of Cast Pewter.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, having determined to relinquish the Hardware business, will sell their stock of Hardware, and will give a discount of 25 per cent on all goods on hand. The stock consists of 2000 lbs. of Iron, 1000 lbs. of Steel, 1000 lbs. of Brass, 1000 lbs. of Copper, 1000 lbs. of Lead, 1000 lbs. of Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Tin, 1000 lbs. of Pewter, 1000 lbs. of Cast Iron, 1000 lbs. of Cast Steel, 1000 lbs. of Cast Brass, 1000 lbs. of Cast Copper, 1000 lbs. of Cast Lead, 1000 lbs. of Cast Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Cast Tin, 1000 lbs. of Cast Pewter.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, having determined to relinquish the Hardware business, will sell their stock of Hardware, and will give a discount of 25 per cent on all goods on hand. The stock consists of 2000 lbs. of Iron, 1000 lbs. of Steel, 1000 lbs. of Brass, 1000 lbs. of Copper, 1000 lbs. of Lead, 1000 lbs. of Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Tin, 1000 lbs. of Pewter, 1000 lbs. of Cast Iron, 1000 lbs. of Cast Steel, 1000 lbs. of Cast Brass, 1000 lbs. of Cast Copper, 1000 lbs. of Cast Lead, 1000 lbs. of Cast Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Cast Tin, 1000 lbs. of Cast Pewter.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, having determined to relinquish the Hardware business, will sell their stock of Hardware, and will give a discount of 25 per cent on all goods on hand. The stock consists of 2000 lbs. of Iron, 1000 lbs. of Steel, 1000 lbs. of Brass, 1000 lbs. of Copper, 1000 lbs. of Lead, 1000 lbs. of Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Tin, 1000 lbs. of Pewter, 1000 lbs. of Cast Iron, 1000 lbs. of Cast Steel, 1000 lbs. of Cast Brass, 1000 lbs. of Cast Copper, 1000 lbs. of Cast Lead, 1000 lbs. of Cast Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Cast Tin, 1000 lbs. of Cast Pewter.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, having determined to relinquish the Hardware business, will sell their stock of Hardware, and will give a discount of 25 per cent on all goods on hand. The stock consists of 2000 lbs. of Iron, 1000 lbs. of Steel, 1000 lbs. of Brass, 1000 lbs. of Copper, 1000 lbs. of Lead, 1000 lbs. of Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Tin, 1000 lbs. of Pewter, 1000 lbs. of Cast Iron, 1000 lbs. of Cast Steel, 1000 lbs. of Cast Brass, 1000 lbs. of Cast Copper, 1000 lbs. of Cast Lead, 1000 lbs. of Cast Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Cast Tin, 1000 lbs. of Cast Pewter.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, having determined to relinquish the Hardware business, will sell their stock of Hardware, and will give a discount of 25 per cent on all goods on hand. The stock consists of 2000 lbs. of Iron, 1000 lbs. of Steel, 1000 lbs. of Brass, 1000 lbs. of Copper, 1000 lbs. of Lead, 1000 lbs. of Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Tin, 1000 lbs. of Pewter, 1000 lbs. of Cast Iron, 1000 lbs. of Cast Steel, 1000 lbs. of Cast Brass, 1000 lbs. of Cast Copper, 1000 lbs. of Cast Lead, 1000 lbs. of Cast Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Cast Tin, 1000 lbs. of Cast Pewter.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, having determined to relinquish the Hardware business, will sell their stock of Hardware, and will give a discount of 25 per cent on all goods on hand. The stock consists of 2000 lbs. of Iron, 1000 lbs. of Steel, 1000 lbs. of Brass, 1000 lbs. of Copper, 1000 lbs. of Lead, 1000 lbs. of Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Tin, 1000 lbs. of Pewter, 1000 lbs. of Cast Iron, 1000 lbs. of Cast Steel, 1000 lbs. of Cast Brass, 1000 lbs. of Cast Copper, 1000 lbs. of Cast Lead, 1000 lbs. of Cast Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Cast Tin, 1000 lbs. of Cast Pewter.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, having determined to relinquish the Hardware business, will sell their stock of Hardware, and will give a discount of 25 per cent on all goods on hand. The stock consists of 2000 lbs. of Iron, 1000 lbs. of Steel, 1000 lbs. of Brass, 1000 lbs. of Copper, 1000 lbs. of Lead, 1000 lbs. of Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Tin, 1000 lbs. of Pewter, 1000 lbs. of Cast Iron, 1000 lbs. of Cast Steel, 1000 lbs. of Cast Brass, 1000 lbs. of Cast Copper, 1000 lbs. of Cast Lead, 1000 lbs. of Cast Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Cast Tin, 1000 lbs. of Cast Pewter.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, having determined to relinquish the Hardware business, will sell their stock of Hardware, and will give a discount of 25 per cent on all goods on hand. The stock consists of 2000 lbs. of Iron, 1000 lbs. of Steel, 1000 lbs. of Brass, 1000 lbs. of Copper, 1000 lbs. of Lead, 1000 lbs. of Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Tin, 1000 lbs. of Pewter, 1000 lbs. of Cast Iron, 1000 lbs. of Cast Steel, 1000 lbs. of Cast Brass, 1000 lbs. of Cast Copper, 1000 lbs. of Cast Lead, 1000 lbs. of Cast Zinc, 1000 lbs. of Cast Tin, 1000 lbs. of Cast Pewter.

NIXON'S COLUMN.

HAVING recently made large additions to all the departments of my business, I beg leave to call your attention to the contents of this column, believing that the reader and myself will thereby be benefited.

There are several important things to be looked at in the purchase of Medicines, and what most prominently, stand purity, and cost. With many persons price has some bearing. I have but one quality of goods, and my endeavor has always been to supply the best at the lowest price. In consequence of an inferior article being permitted to find a place in the establishment, much less did it way to a customer, I desire

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

which for quality and quantity is not excelled in the County. In this department all articles used in this section in Medicine, can be found, and as new articles appear in market they will be furnished in order.

2--PERFUMERY,

Having been long engaged in supplying the best quality of Perfumery, the wants of the public are fully understood in this line, and stock is made up from the best manufacturers in the Eastern Cities, as well as imported articles. The stock embraces some thirty different perfumes for the Perfumery and Toilet. Persons who delight in sweet perfumes will please call and examine.

3--SOAPS,

Cleanliness under all circumstances is conducive to health, and to properly cleanse the skin to use such soap as will not chafe. A mild, good Soap, is one of the requisites on a Toilet Table. My stock of soaps is very extensive, and embraces all the well known brands and perfumes.

4--Brushes.

My Stock of Hair Brushes consists of more than twenty-five different patterns. Tooth brushes in quantity, and at prices please all. Cloth brushes, Nail brushes, Velvet brushes, and Lamp brushes of all styles and at low prices.

5--KEROSENE LAMPS.

My stock is as extensive and varied as can be found anywhere. My prices are exceedingly low, and the style of lamps calculated to please the most particular eye. I am enabled by my arrangements in the city, to supply any kind of lamps and kerosene, and also to supply Churches with the plumed up to the most elegant styles. Chandeliers, Brackets, Hanging Lamps, Foot Lamps, and Lanterns for all purposes can be furnished at short notice.

6--PATENT MEDICINES.

I have, either by agency or direct purchase, all the popular Pat. Med. Medicines, which will be sold only on the representation of those who manufactured them.

7--ARTICLES MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

NIXON'S Tetter Ointment. This superior article has had a constant and large demand for eight years, and will do much for the sufferers from this loathsome disease, as any article offered to the public money refunded where it fails to cure.

Dyspepsia Remedy

DR. DARIUS IJAM'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT. This Medicine has been used by the public for six years, with a success which has excited the attention of the Medical Profession in every part of the world.

As a MEDICINE, it is quick and efficient, curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, in a speedy manner. It will also relieve the most morbid and dangerous of affections, such as the nervous system, and the health, strength and vigor.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.

Persons who, from the influence of the above-named medicine, have been cured of the most distressing cases of Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and who are desirous of procuring a permanent cure, should be careful to procure the original medicine, and to be satisfied that it is the same as that which cured them.