VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Valley Spirit will be published every Wednesday [illegible] furnished to subscribers at the following rates: $1.75 per annum, from which a reduction of 25 cents will be made if paid within the first six months. $2.00 will be charged if not paid till after the expiration of the year. All subscribers not living in the immediate section of the State, are expected to PAY IN ADVANCE.

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GEO. H. MENGEL & CO.

From the New York Journal of Commerce Mar. 25.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON'S GUN-BOATS.

A statement was made a few weeks ago on what purported to be information derived from Commodore Stewart that the gun boats which President Jefferson was authorized to construct by several acts of Congress passed between February 28, 1803, and December 18, 1807, were designed by that great statesman for a descent on the island of Cuba, and its conquest from Spain, with which country the United States were at that time on friendly terms. This statement has since been contradicted by the National Intelligencer and other papers; and it has even been asserted that Commodore Stewart never made any such assertions. By permission of Commodore Kearny, and the politeness of a friend, we have been furnished with copies of the following correspondence between Commodores Stewart and Kearney in relation to President Jefferson's gun boats, which will doubtless settle all controversy as to the conviction of Commodore Stewart with regard to the nature of Mr Jefferson's purpose. By the act of Congress, February 28, 1803, fifteen gun boats were ordered to be built; by act of March 2, 1805, twenty-five boats were ordered; by act of April 21, 1806, fifty boats were ordered; and by act of December 18, 1807, one hundred and eighty-eight boats were ordered—making in all two hundred and seventy eight boats:

WILLARDS' HOTEL,
Washington, D C, Feb 22, 1859.

In reading the speeches and comments made in relation to the acquisition of Cuba, I have been struck with the fact that no mention is made of the intention of Mr. Jefferson to make a descent upon that island before the war of 1812, and for this purpose had caused to be built a large number of gun boats, afterwards so much ridiculed as useless. Nor do I now recollect ever having heard the true object which Mr. Jefferson had in view in his gun boat system, except from yourself, if my memory serves me.

My object in writing at this time is to elicit from you a statement of your knowledge of the purposes of Mr. Jefferson in building those boats, as disclosed to you at that time, by the President himself; and in order to be certain that I did not misunderstand you, I will endeavor to recall a subject of conversation we had some eight or nine years ago at the National Hotel, in this city.

You will remember that in the year 1807, shortly after the affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard frigates, many young men sought to obtain midshipmen's warrants in the navy. Among the rest, your humble servant received one, and while expecting to be sent to sea in pursuit of an enemy, and in defence of the flag, so dear to every American boy, I was employed on board gun boats in New York harbor, not in guarding the shores of my native land, but exclusively engaged in the performance of a kind of policy duty under the non intercourse and embargo acts, in "bringing to" and searching vessels of my own countrymen, while shutting the door of commerce in the face of England.

I well remember the rebukes this sort of service brought upon the gun boat navy, and those engaged in it, and the epithets used in derision were in no wise choice that assailed, personally, us in those days,

I always thought that I had more than my share of that kind of duty imposed upon me, and that I had not a fair distinction in the earlier years of my naval life.

On the occasion to which I allude, at the National Hotel, while in conversation with you, I was complaining of what I considered the unjust treatment that I had encountered in being kept so long on duty in those gun-boats, at once irksome to me, and distasteful to the people and the officers and men on board said boats; and I was condemning the whole gun boat system from stem to stern as insufficient and almost useless as a coast guard, or for offensive operations against an enemy, and was lamenting what I conceived to have been a total waste of the best years of my life in the navy.

Now, my dear Commodore, it was on that occasion you told me the gun boats were not intended as a coast guard, nor [illegible]

and that they were so stationed really with a view to deceive foreign powers as to the purpose for which they were intended; that they were gradually brought to our southern coast, until there were several flotillas in those waters preparatory to the intended attack upon Cuba, so that but for the transpiring of some event, possibly the approach of hostilities with England, growing out of the orders in council, and impressment of our own seamen upon the high seas, and the "Chesapeake affair," the scheme of Mr Jefferson for the acquisition of Cuba would have been carried out, and Cuba have been ours

In concluding this long communication to one whose heart, ever warm to the honor and interests of a country he has so long, so ably, and so successfully served, no apology is necessary. I but submit it, asking permission to make public such facts as you may think of any importance to history in your reply.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L KEARNEY

To CHA'S STEWART, Esq, Commodore.

BORDENTOWN, (N. J.,) March 3, 1859

DEAR SIR: I have just received your telegraph of yesterday, preceded by one from Mr. Crabbe and Capt. Engle on the same subject. I have not received your letter of Friday last, but presume it is on the way. You probably allude to a letter you wrote me dated Feb. 22d ult, making inquiry in relation to President Jefferson and his gun boats. To this letter I could not immediately reply from disability of my right arm from a boil. I am now able to use it again, and I answer you, my old and sterling friend, as to our "little navy," thus: What you say you heard me relate on that subject is correct, and the history of the thing is this: In our attack on Tripoli in 1804, under Commodore Preble, we had the use of six gun boats loaned to our service by the King of the Two Sicilies, their construction, however, being designed only for the defence of Naples bay, and the islands therein; they were clumsy, inactive vessels, bad to sail, bad to row, and bad for our small vessels to tow in a high wind and rough sea, but, when once got under their batteries for action, they proved most efficient and powerful auxiliaries against permanent works of opposition, and being small themselves as an object to fire at. At the point blank range of a 24 pounder they were hard to hit; at a little shorter or longer distance, all firing at them became random firing. Now, for the attack of ships under a breeze in bottomless places, or where a ship could get anchorage and springs on her cable, they were almost useless; but where a ship became a fixed object, by calms or grounding, they were them most efficient for cutting then to pieces and compelling a surrender.

Commodore Preble wrote strongly to the government of the United States to send him a dozen of them, of such construction as would enable them to navigate the Atlantic and the Mediterranean sea in safety, and capable of being moved with facility, with wind or oars; this was done, and the first twelve were constructed and sent out. One only was lost out of that number, and they would have proved all that could be wished, had they been used at Tripoli.

The appropriations for the gunboats built afterwards was obtained from Congress under the pretext of harbor defences; at that time (1806) 180 boats were built and building. I have seen since, in Mr. Jefferson's first published letters, that, as war was at that time almost inevitable with Spain, he had intended them especially for an attack on the island of Cuba, as the most efficient means of blockading all their outports, and for the attack of their protecting batteries. I presumed at that time the intended war against Spain grew out of our extensive claims on that country for our deprivation of the right of deposit at New Orleans, granted by Spain in 1795 in perpetuity to the interior commerce of the United States. I well recollect that, in consequence of Mr. Jefferson's having in his message to Congress, at the session of December, 1805, recommended something like a war on Spain, which he at the same time counteracted through "a back-door message," (as Mr Randolph termed it,) and which caused Mr. Randolph's deserting him, and making a violent opposition speech, against him and his double policy. Randolph was then, I think, chairman of the Committee of Finance in the then Congress. The letter I refer to I may have seen amongst the correspondence Mr. Jefferson had with Mr. Mecaes of Leghorn, who put into my hands all the letters of Mr. Jefferson addressed to him after our revolutionary war had terminated, up to 1807. I was then spending three months in Pisa on the Arno, while my vessel, the Hibernia, in which I was then engaged on a voyage to Calcutta, was collecting her funds in Spanish dollars, and selling her cargo from Philadelphia. [illegible] these letters of Mr. Jefferson that I saw his reasons for not [illegible] the views of the Emperor Paul of Russia, who, when about to make peace with the [illegible] of Turkey, proposed to Mr. Jefferson [illegible] in the treaty an article [illegible] the United States the [illegible] in Europe, and that [illegible] [illegible] provided [illegible]

would accredit a minister to and from the Empire of Turkey, and that of Russia. It struck me forcibly at that time that Mr. Jefferson lost a valuable "hand maid to agriculture and manufactures," as strong friends, in those of Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers.

You see I have given you a "Roland for your Oliver." Truly yours,

CHARLES STEWART

Capt LAWRENCE KEARNY, U S N.

REMARKS OF MR. NILL.

On the passage of the bill to require the Pennsylvania railroad to pay the tonnage tax.

Mr Nill said—

Mr Speaker: Some of the gentlemen who have discussed this bill have attempted to create the impression that all who advocate this measure are inimical to the Pennsylvania railroad and its interests; that we are actuated by hostile feelings. I can assure the gentleman that such is not the case with me. I am willing to give my support, whatever it may be worth to said railroad and its interests, as far as its chartered powers go. I give the corporation credit for its aid and influence in developing the resources of the State, and for the facilities it furnishes her citizens in sending their products to market. Thus far none here will more decidedly uphold said road in her rights. It must be borne in mind that all the franchises and privileges of this railroad were obtained from the State. She, by her power, created this wealthy and influential corporation. The corporators were desirous of obtaining the charter on the express condition of paying the tonage tax. The State had an interest in having such a provision in said act. Her citizens have still a deep interest in requiring this part of the charter to be complied with. It is a part of the contract, and should be enforced.—This road now owns the main line of the State improvements, which the tonnage tax was designed to protect, and for that line it paid nothing as a compensation for a release of this tax. Gentlemen say that corporations like this, with its millions of capital, and its more than a million of annual income, have no influence with the legislative bodies of the Commonwealth. Does our experience in our sales of the public works prove what is alleged? If so, how did it happen that when this railroad in 1857 agreed to pay one million and a half of dollars for the relinquishment of the tonnage tax, the enactment was connected with an unconstitutional provision that forever exempted its real and personal property from all kinds of taxation? Did that show that legislators were more mindful of State interests than of the welfare of this railroad? By this bill, we only propose to compel this work to comply with its charter. We are, however, told with a flourish of trumpets, by the gentleman from the city, (Mr. Walborn) that he desires all railroads to pay, and that his amendment must be attached to this act, or he will hold us responsible before the people for a dereliction of duty. None of the other railroads have raised the arm of rebellion against the power that created them. They can be reached under our present laws; and for one, I will take the responsibility of voting against his amendment. I have no notion of sending the Attorney General and other State officers on a quixotic expedition after other railroads, some of which are unfinished, and others insolvent. It is our duty to compel this road to observe its obligations and keep its promises. If it disregards the stipulations it entered into with the State to obtain its charter, it would be a reproach to us, not to take back privileges and franchises that have been so unworthily bestowed. It is, however, said that this small tonnage tax interfered with its business opperations.—This is gravely given by wise legislators on this floor as a sound reason for releasing said tax. I ask what tax or license has ever been imposed that has not, to some extent, operated against the business of those from whom it was exacted? Are not your farmers, mechanics, laboring men merchants and professional men burdened with heavy taxes to maintain the interest and honor of the commonwealth, and to support the needful expenditures of counties, boroughs and townships? When crops fail, the taxes of the farmers are oppressive. They are almost equal to a small rent. The poor man who has a small house and lot of ground, or the widow who has not property much over the value of three hundred dollars, has to pay all the taxes demanded by the laws. No proposition is made to release them, yet we are asked to exempt this great and opulent corporation from the payment of this tonnage tax. Such unjust sentiments meet with no favorable response from me. I trust, nay, I know that the people will never sanction such a wrong. It is our duty to ourselves and to the Commonwealth to adhere to our rights, and not to abandon this very important and growing branch of revenue.

But another objection [illegible] It is asserted that this [illegible] is unconstitutional. This is [illegible]

they have thoroughly and carefully considered this profound subject, because they have come to the conclusion stated. It would be unkind and uncharitable to them to think otherwise.

Here Mr Hamersly said that he had not so decided.

Mr. Nill replied that he was glad to find two who had not said the law was unconstitutional.

Mr. Hamersly explained by saying he had come to no conclusion either way.

Mr Nill said, then I will leave the gentleman on the non committal list. It is not my purpose to discuss the constitutionality of this tax, nor to reply to the arguments advanced by any of the gentlemen from the city. I will submit that to a more competent tribunal. If the tax is not paid, and the Commonwealth has to institute suit, our courts can dispose of this question

Again, we are entreated not to pass this act to require not this defaulting, but this rebellious railway company, to pay what is justly owing to the State under contract for the astonishing reason that our conduct may cause its bonds and stock to fall in the money market. We are supplicated to indulge its president and managers in their resolutions, setting the State authorities at defiance, and after so doing, to desist from any proceedings on part of the Commonwealth, which tends to enforce the laws. This is a modest request!!—The State dare not claim the money due, lest the bonds and stocks of the road should be diminished in value!! We are quietly to submit to a yearly loss of revenue exceeding two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, for the mere reason that this corporation claims to substantially nullify the law. It would not suit to legislate on the matter, lest her welfare would suffer as to bonds and stocks. If these securities should depreciate, because of the difficulty between the corporation and the State, who is to blame? Certainly not the Commonwealth, for had the company performed in good faith its chartered stipulations, there would have been no cause of complaint. When the company have defied the State, and the latter proceeds by law to enforce its demands, if the final result should be the forfeiture of its charter, it can trace its disaster to the right cause, which is the temerity and the inordinate desire of gain in its managers.—Let not this deter us from performing our duty and faithfully enacting such remedial laws as will tend to vindicate the honor and interests of this great Commonwealth. Let us show these and all other corporations that the time has not yet come in which a creature of the public, whose vitality had its origin in State authority, can control State legislation and trample the laws in the dust. But we are also told that there is no occasion for futher enactment. That under existing laws corporations can be made pay their dues. It is true that from such bodies money can be collected. None, however, have taken the bold stand that this one has done. All others, if tardy in making payments, acknowledge their indebtedness. For them additional laws are unnecessary, but for this railroad, considering their defiant conduct, it is but right that this act should be passed, directing that proceedings should be instituted—and that if the tonnage tax is not paid, there should be no cessation until a forfeiture of charter is obtained. For if the charter is only good against the State for the privileges granted the company, and invalid in favor of the State, for the reservations for the public benefit, it is time that it should be known.

HUNTING IN ABYSSINIA.—What was the spiral thing that rolled and unrolled itself at the end of a branch, some inches from my face? A slender serpent, some inches in length yellow as a dead leaf, with a black ribbon on the spine. Let it bite the most robust man, and he is dead in a few hours. I bounced back. But how shall I describe my terror on seeing the ground at my feet, the branches over my head, the trunks at my side, alive with hundreds upon hundreds of these reptiles, some motionless as a corpse, others slowly wavering in the sunbeams that filtered through the leaves? I felt the fascination of Medusa. Overcome with fear, I would have given the world for a free passage and power to fly. Yet I seemed rooted to this perilous ground, and not daring to make a step for fear of contact with some of these horrible animals. My legs, feet, chest and arms were bare, which made my position yet more dangerous. Nevertheless, something must be done. Making myself as small as possible, that the least twig might not be touched, gathering the folds of my mantle around me, and shuddering lest they might enclose a serpent, measuring every space with my eye, [illegible] striking down an erected head with the butt of my rifle, now bounding over fallen trunks, [illegible]

THE DOUGLAS ORGAN REPUDIATES FORNEY.

We copy the following article from the Washington *States*, of March 24th.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REBELLION.—We have already announced the fact that a portion of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania had repudiated the action of the recent convention at Harrisburg, and have initiated measures for another independent and inimical organization.

We confess ourselves at a loss to understand the object of this movement. We know nothing of the individuals responsible for it, nor are we apprized of the purposes they entertain. In this case we are reduced to the necessity of investigating their motive in the light of their own public declarations.

If there had been any avowal of principle by the convention at Harrisburg which the authors of this schismatic demonstration could not approve, they might very properly vindicate their consistency by formal remonstrance. But from a comparison of the Harrisburg platform with the protest of the recusants in the Philadelphia *Press*, we do not discover a particle of difference in respect of fundamental policy. They are agreed in support of popular sovereignty, protection, and specific duties, as well as of every other measure of federal administration. What, then, is the provocation of the dissent which these schismatics seem resolved to push to the extremity of irreparable separation? An attentive and impartial observation of the course of the disorganizers satisfies us that they are animated by no other motive than animpulse of personal hostility to the Administration. Their movement is resolved into an ebulition of resentment against the President. And this is the most charitable construction of their conduct; for some persons contend that it is no sudden outburst of anger which transports them beyond the bounds of reason, but that they act upon calculations of selfish expediency, and have deliberately resolved to take refuge in the bosom of the Black Republican party.

Whether or not this be the purpose of the men who have raised the flag of revolt against the Democratic organization in Pennsylvania, the obvious and inevitable effect of the movement is to promote the interests of the opposition. To be candid, we have had very little hope of the alliance of Pennsylvania in the next contest, even under the most propitious circumstances; and it is not, therefore, because of any material damage to the party so much as on account of the demoralizing influence of the example, that we deplore this insurrectionary demonstration in Philadelphia. While the Democracy maintain a compact and vigorous organization, they need not despair in any extremity of adverse fortune; but if the rivalries of faction and the petty jealousies of politicians are to be thought a justification of rebellion, we may as well suspend all effort to preserve the party. It is the apparently unprincipled motive and the inevitable pernicious effect of this schismatic movement in Pennsylvania, against which we are bound to protest in the interests of the national Democracy.

If the rebellious minority are governed by principle, let them avow their patriotic purpose.

If they intend to strike a bargain with the Black Republicans, they should be more manly than to cover their retreat under a pretence of virtuous indignation.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—On a farm of Mr. Colvin, four miles from Monongahela city, a large number of graves have been opened, that do not at all resemble the Indian graves heretofore in great numbers upon the Monongahela river and its tributaries. Mr. Colvin began plowing this spring upon bottom land, bordering on Pigeon creek. The field, was called the "Fort Field," on account of the great number of flint arrow heads, stone axes, piles of muscle shells, and other traces of an ancient encampment of the aborigines. The field had been plowed but not so deep.

The attention of Mr. Clovin was arrested at last by noticing that in one part of the field his plough would glide for several feet over flat stones lying horizontally about six or eight inches below the surface. He examined one of them, and on taking it up, found human bones of vast size, some singular pottery, and shell ornaments of curious workmanship, supposed to have been worn in the ear, beneath it. Keys, of Bentleysville, and other anatomists, on measuring one of the thigh bones, pronounced the skeleton to have belonged to a human being, who must have been at least eight feet high.

From the position of the bones in the vault, under the stone, it is supposed the bodies were buried in a sitting position, [illegible]

THE MASSACRE AT MOUNTAIN MEADOWS.

Recovery of Several of the Captive Children.

The Utah Valley Tan of the 15th of February publishes the following letter from Jacob Hamilton to Dr. Forney, superintendent of Indian affairs for that Territory, dated Santa Clara, December 9, 1858:

"I think I have discharged my duty faithfully as to gathering the unfortunate children; I have now fifteen of them in my possession. I am satisfied that there were seventeen of them saved from the massacre; I know there were two of them taken east by the Pi utes. I have visited the Piranigets, west of there; they said they let the Pi utes have the two that they got, and all they ever had; that they wanted to take them to the Moquis or Navajos, and they would get two or three horses apiece for them. I could not feel satisfied in my mind until I had visited those two tribes. I accordingly got twelve men, packed mules, and thirty days' provisions; travelled east to the Colorado, then up the river three days before we could cross. The third day, after we crossed the Colorado, our mule that was packed with flour and dried meat took fright and run off, leaving us on a desert without food or water. I sent two men in pursuit of the animal. As there was no water, the company had to proceed.

"After travelling and fasting five days, we came to the Oribies, a city of Indians belonging to the Moquis nation, where the Pi utes children have been sold as slaves for some years past.

"We visited all the towns belonging to this nation, five in number; found many of the Navajos in these towns that had been driven back by the United States troops, save several of the chiefs, who said they were going to try and make peace with the government.

"On our first appearance the Navajos all left the town, supposing the U. S. troops from the west to cut them off.—We had a good Spanish interpreter with us, and found those of the Moquis and Navajos that spoke good Spanish. I told them the evils that would follow in case they did not make peace with the government.

"The Moquis advised us not to trust them, as they would kill us if they got the advantage, as they hated white faces.

"We could hear of no white children among the Moquis, except one white child, a boy, three years old; they said they got him of the Paches; he was sick and not able to leave the town comfortably. Knowing that if we tarried long, we would be shut out for the winter by snows on the high mountains we had to cross, we accordingly started for home, pushing our animals as fast as they would bear it.

"I had engaged an Indian to hunt and furnish us meat on our way back near the Colarado. This supply of meat we did not get and a heavy fall of snow set in upon us, having been rationed on less than a pint of beans a day to the man, for five days, our strength reduced for the want of food; snow knee deep and the storm increasing, and the gnawing of bark, hunger induced us to kill a horse; we feasted on his flesh over night, and was enabled; to pursue our journey. The storm having abated, so that we could see our course, we arrived home safe December 8, having been 37 days out.

"The Pi ute Indians of late have been difficult to manage; travellers have passed unmolested until of late.

"Soldiers and discharged teamsters have flooded by there, many of whom pay no regard to counsel, and care for no one but themselves, trading guns and much ammunition. They are unmanageable to a certain extent. If I would stand back and let them steal, and perhaps kill, it would be all right. I have spent my time and means since I saw you to keep peace in this part of the Territory, which I could have done if there had been none but Indians to deal with.

"As regards the children and our journey to California, I intend to go with you according to your request: I have engaged a nurse. You can travel in the winter season, after you pass the rim of the Basin, better than in summer.

"I anticipate a pleasant trip with you: it will rest my mind from the cares and anxiety that has encumbered me of late. I would be much pleased to hear from you; let me know your mind when you will be here."

ANOTHER STATE CONVENTION.—We copy, this week, from the Philadelphia *Press* a call for another State Convention. We have the authority of Mr. Stokes for saying that his name has been signed to this call without his knowledge and without any intimation to him; and the *Pennsylvanian* announces that a like liberty has been taken with the names of Isaac [illegible], R. C. Hale and others.

Our editorial comments upon this attempted disorganization have been crowded out this week by other and more [illegible] matter.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

The New Orleans [illegible] that nothing in the future is more positively certain than the [illegible] Cuba, [illegible]

Poetical.

A SLEIGH RIDE.

Sweet Susan Blair! my pretty one?
I'm sure you must remember,
If not for love, at least for fun—
The sleigh ride in December.
When all the belles and all the beaux,
In spite of frosts would go forth,
And squeeze, beneath the buffaloes,
Each other's hands, &c.

'Tis very singular and queer
Of all most mad devices,
Love's fire should burn so bright and clear,
On fuel formed on ices:
And yet we know its flames, indeed,
Most brilliantly will glow forth,
When fanned behind a flying steed,
Hid under furs, &c.

I'm sure you mind the village inn,
The supper and the revel,
How in the general dim and din,
Love shot his arrows level.
And don't forget how Henry Kid,
Embraced you in the buttery:
You kissed his lips—I know you did—
And he kissed yours, &c.

And when the forfeits were all paid,
How one old maid resisted,
Until the younger ladies said,
A pride they all detested
'Desist' she cried—the Ancient Ann—
Her modesty to show forth,
'I'll never yield to any man,
My virgin lips,' &c.

The wintry winds, the homeward way,
Blew chilly in our faces;
But underneath our furs we lay,
All snugly in our places.
One girl upon the forward seat,
The pretty Nellie Satterlee,
Declared Jack frost had pinched her feet,
And Billey Frost, &c.

Another underneath her robes,
The Buff 'loes, (not her dresses,)
Fair Patience, with attending Job,
Detected in caresses,
Sprang up with angry, blushing face,
Her innocence to show forth,
But showed her curls were out of place,
Her collar gone, &c.

And then the parting at the door,
Its tender, mutual blisses!
Sweet lips, from their abundant store,
Gave to the poor—in kisses!
The parting word—the long embrace—
Cupid's most dangerous witchery,
Brought fire to many a boyish face,
And raised sweet hopes, &c.

Dear Susie Blair, save you and I,
Of all that load of merriment,
No other pair are left to try
Love's latest, experiment.
And when the coming snows are spread,
Our mutual hopes shall glow forth,
May Hymen bless us when we're wed,
Increase our joys, &c.

A HOME SCENE.

Come, let us pull the curtains down,
And lay the work aside,
And gather up the playthings
You've scattered far and wide;
And place the lamp upon the stand,
Beside the great arm chair,
And bring the last new magazine
And cut the leaves with care

Now heap the coal upon the grate—
He loves a cheerful fire—
See how the flames dance merrily,
And leap up high and higher!
Now place his slippers on the rug,
And set his dressing gown;
For papa will be tired and cold
When he comes back from town.

Come let me bathe your glowing cheeks,
And make your hair look neat,
And put your bright pink apron on—
There, now, you're clean and sweet!
Now sit down on the little bench
That grandpa made, and see
How still you'll be while good mamma
Goes and lay the cloth for tea.

The tea kettle sends forth its hum,
The biscuits are so light;
I wish he'd come, it seems to me
He's rather late to night!
Hark! wasn't that our gate that clicked
"Hurrah!" shouts little Will,
And ere I've time to tell him hush,
He's bounding o'er the sill.
And "papa's come!" he shouts again,
And climbs up for a kiss;
And "papa's tum! Oh, papa's tum!"
Echoes his little sis.
Oh! happy group that live and love
Within that humble cot;
Many who dwell in palaces
Might envy them their lot.

Mrs. Partington Patriotic.—"Hurra!!" said Ike, as he read the fact in the papers, "here's O'Regan admitted to the Union." "A furriner, I should judge," remarked Mrs. Partington, looking very wisely at the steam that rose from the tea-cups and formed in one cloud near the ceiling, "but I'm glad they've let him come to enjoy our political rights and lefts and other prerogatives. There's room enough, and the rear of our institutions should be extended. I don't believe a man should be cut off because he wasn't born in this country for twenty one years, which of course wasn't any fault of his, for everybody would be born here if they could have their own auction consulted." "It means," said Ike, "a new State." "Well, child," replied she, "the odds is only the difference—State or men," tis all the same. Let 'em come into our grand consternation, where the eagle shall spread its broad opinions over 'em, and make 'em happy in an unlimited bondage of brotherhood, like the Siamese twins."

Humor.—There is as much fun as we have enjoyed for a long time in that editorial in the Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer*, about Parkersburg. We are sorry we cannot find room to do more than indicate its subject. It is an humorous quizzification of the "red wamusses" of Parkersburg, Va., for defending "doughfaced niggerism" and perpetually howling out that Wheeling is abolition. In closing, it addresses the Parkersburg *News* thus:

"We like a good thing, though we sometimes get tired of too much of it. We like [illegible] ... [illegible]"

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO PRESERVE A WOMAN.

There is nothing in the world that we think so much of as we do of women.—Our good mother is a woman—wife, sister, and pretty cousins are women, and their daughters will be, if (Heaven spare them!) they live long enough. And there is a love of woman in general which we do not deny. A fine, magnificent specimen of the sex, full of life and health, a ripe, red cheek and flashing eye, is something that does one good to look at, as she illuminates the humdrum side-walks and every day streets. A North River steamer, under full headway, with colors flying, is rather a pretty sight—rather stirring and inspiring: and we pull up our tired nag to see her pass, and admire the swell she cuts. Comparatively, however, the steamer sinks into insignificance, or some other very deep water, by the side of a well kept, well dressed woman. There is no rubbing it out; women are the charm, blessing, beauty, and bliss of life—men's life, we mean, of course. Any means that can be devised for preserving them, should be publicly made known.

They are different from any other kind of fruit. You can not pickle them. You can not do them up in sugar, and set them in a cold room, with a paper soaked in brandy over their mouths. You can put them in cans and seal them up, air tight, without injuring their form and flavor.—Now, as men are so dependent upon women for life's choicest blessings, a proper mode of preserving them becomes of great moment, and we are sure that the public will thank us for an infallible recipe.

Have the feet well protected, then pay the next attention to the chest. The chest is the repository of the vital organs. There abide the heart and lungs. It is from the impression made upon these organs through the skin, that the shiver comes; it is nature's quake—the alarm bell at the outset of danger. A woman may never shiver from the effect of cold upon her limbs, or hands, or head; but let the cold strike through her clothing, on her chest, and off go her teeth into a chatter, and the whole organism in commotion. One sudden and severe impression of cold upon the chest has slain its tens of thousands. Therefore, while the feet are well looked after, never forget the chest.—These points attended to, the natural connection of the dress will supply the rest, and the woman is ready for the air. Now let her visit her neighbors, go shopping, call upon the poor, and walk for the good of it, for the fun of it.

Keep her away from the stove or register. Air that is dry and burnt, is more or less charged with gasses evolved by the fuel, and is poison. Go up stairs and make the beds with mittins on. Fly around the house like mad, and ventilate the rooms. Don't sit pent up in a single room with double windows. Fruit will not retain its fullness or flavor in air tight cans; neither will woman. They need air. If the shiver come on during these operations, go directly and put something more about the chest.

Again: Do not live in a dark room. Light fades the carpet, but it feeds the flowers. No living animal or vegetable can enjoy health in darkness. Light is also as necessary as air, and a brown tan is far preferable, even as a matter of beauty, to a sickly paleness of complexion.

Thus much in regard to the physical means for preservation. The moral are means important. Every woman should be married to an excellent man. Marriage, it is true, brings care and wear, but it is the ring worm that keeps bright, and the watch that lies still and unwound that gets out of order. The sweet sympathies involved in relation to the family, the new energies developed by new responsibilities the new compensation for all outlays of strength bring about a delightful play of the heart and intellect, which, in their reaction upon the body, produce an effect that is nothing less than preservation.—Then, there is a higher moral power than this—one which we speak of soberly and honestly. No one is completely armed against the encroaching ills of life, who has in the heart no place for religion. The calmness, the patience and the joy and hope, that are in possession of that woman, heart is right in its highest relation, can never fail to preserve and highthen every personal power and charm that she possesses.

There! you have the recipe. Some of it is not less sober truth. It has within it the cure for many a disease,—the preventative for more. It might be made longer; but when we see its prescriptions universally adopted, it will be time to bring forward the remainder.

From the Lake to Sea.—Several vessels are to sail from Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee, in the course of the spring, for Europe and California.

Another Conflict With the Indians.—The Santa Fe *Gazette* says: Lieut. Lazelle, of the Fort Bliss command, with thirty mounted riflemen, pursued a party of Indians who had stolen oxen from the vicinity of San Elizario, in Texas. After following them seven days he came upon and attacked them. The Indians numbered sixty, and after a severe conflict, the troops were forced to retreat from the mountains with a loss of three killed.

Let us sometimes stop a little, and ask ourselves, what we are about? Whither are we going? And where all will end at last?

[illegible]

SQUEEZING HANDS.

BY A LADY

What an immense difference it makes who squeezes one's hand! A lady may twine her arm around your waist, press a kiss on your brow, or holding your hand in hers, toy with your fingers to her heart's content, but you are perfectly calm and collected, and experience no unusual sensation, either disagreeable or otherwise.—Perchance a gentleman who you dislike or feel slightly acquainted with, ventures to press your hand, you snatch it quickly away, the indignant blood mounts to your forehead, and with flashing eyes you wonder "how the impertinent fellow dares to do so such a thing?" Rather an antiquated specimen of humanity squeezes your hand you feel mortified for yourself, and mortified that a man of his years should make a fool of himself, that he should think that you can really like such contact, and above all, that he believes it possible that you can like him; you are vexed at what he has done, and determine that an opportunity shall never be offered him of doing so again.

To place your hand confidently in that of an accepted, acknowledged lover, you are not excited or confused, you have ceased blushing continually in his presence; you experience a feeling of quiet happiness, a "little heaven upon earth sort of feeling," you are perfectly contented with everything in this terrestrial world, especially your lover and yourself, and yet within it is a foolish feeling; you sit with his arms twined around you—that manly arm which is to support you through life, a soft, rosy, tint suffuses your face as your hand is clasped by his, and it is a blissful foolish feeling.

But let some one whom you like very much, not an accepted lover, but one who may perhaps, be so one of these days, gently enclose your hand in his own; what a strange, wild, joyful, painful feeling, thrills through your veins, rushes to your finger ends; your heart goes bump! bump! surely, you think you must hear it throbbing! for the life of you you cannot speak. After letting your hand remain long enough in his to show you are not offended, gently withdraw it, but perchance it is taken back again; after a faint "don't do so," which is answered by a still closer pressure, with downcast eyes and a blushing cheek, you let the little hand, this first earnest of other things to come, thrilling and burning with new ecstatic emotion, remain all trembling in its resting place.

LADIES' APPAREL.

We have always been rather shy in touching upon the subject of ladies' dress—1st. Because it is rather a delicate subject, by intermeddling with which we might stir up resentful feelings where we would prefer smiles; 2d. Because it being a subject not strictly within our editorial province, we might hazard being told so in rather rough terms, "It is none of your business;" 3d. Because fashion is a capricious nymph, who will not amend until she pleases, and when she changes it may be for the worse instead of the better; hence we stand aloof; 4th, and finally, because we do not fancy spending our ink in vain, as would be the case in this instance.

It will, however, be no deviation from our rule merely to suggest to the ladies that the present fashion of sweeping hoops so materially modifies the relative distances between the wearer and other objects, as to make it important that ladies should modify and amend their former notions of distances. To explain our meaning—A lady in former times might very justly conclude that her position was a safe one when standing two feet from a fire, while the introduction of crinoline requires that distance to be at least doubled. Forgetfulness of this has caused some painful and even fatal accidents. Nothing is more frightful than a blazing dress with an interesting woman inside of it, and especially if that dress be so constructed as to defy the application of the ordinary modes of extinguishment. Lady Lucy and Lady Charlotte Bridgman, daughters of the Earl of Bradford, have recently fallen victims to this fashion. Surrounded by all the luxuries of high life; gay, bright, and happy; little thinking of danger, their light and gossamer dresses, sweeping beyond their reach, are suddenly in a blaze; scarred with burns, and agonized with pain, they linger for a few days, and then become tenants of the tomb! Surely we may at least warn our lady readers that the present fashion is a dangerous one without unusual caution.—*Presbyterian.*

Franklin's First Appearance in an English Printing Office.—When quite a youth, Franklin went to London, entered a printing office, and inquired if he could get employment as a printer.

"Where are you from?" inquired the foreman.

"America," was the reply.

"Ah," said the foreman, "from America! A lad from America seeking work as a printer! Well, do you understand the art of printing? Can you set type?"

Franklin stepped to one of the cases, and in a very brief space of time, set up the following passage from the first chapter of the Gospel of St. John:

"Nathaniel saith unto him, can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, come and see."

It was done so quick, so accurately and contained so delicate a reproof, so appropriate and powerful, that it at once gave him a standing and character with all in the office.

Most arts require long study and application; but the most useful art of all, that of pleasing, requires only the desire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Prices [illegible] —Extra Charge of $5 for Hemmers.

495 Broadway, New York. 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 181 Baltimore st., (Carroll Building) Baltimore.

These machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for one cent an hour, and are, unquestionably, the best Machines in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their machines, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS.

[illegible]

"It affords me much pleasure to say that the Machine works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Ten.

"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that can be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.

"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing machines, I feel free to say that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—M. Francois Seitz, Nashville, Tenn.

"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one fourth the time I could with my hands."—M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.

SUPERIOR CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
[illegible] Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned having just opened a new Tobacco Warehouse at the above place, respectfully calls the attention of dealers throughout the country to an extensive assortment of the choicest flavored Havana and Domestic Cigars, also Cavendish, Congress, and all other celebrated brands of Chewing Tobacco. Also Snuffs of the best makers, and all other articles belonging to the trade.

Dealers visiting the city for the purpose of purchasing, will find it to be to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I guarantee my stock to be equal in point of quality, [illegible] variety and low prices [illegible]

[illegible]

March [illegible] [illegible] Market street, Philadelphia.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

LIST OF RETAILERS.—Notice is hereby given [illegible]

CHAMBERSBURG.

[illegible]

ANTRIM TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

GUILFORD TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

FANNETT TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

LURGAN TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

LIST OF RETAILERS.

[illegible]

PETERS TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

LETTERKENNY TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

METAL TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

QUINCY TOWNSHIP.

[illegible]

An appeal will be held on *Friday, the 22nd day of April* at the Commissioners' office in the Borough of Chambersburg, [illegible]

Given under my hand, at Chambersburg, Franklin Co. Pa., this [illegible] day of March, 1859.

GEORGE JARRETT,
Mercantile Appraiser.

March 30, '59.

SOMETHING NEW.

A Gift Enterprise conducted upon a Liberal and Impartial Plan!!!!!

Endorsed by the entire Press of the City of Baltimore!

H. E. HOYT & CO'S
GREAT SOUTHERN
GIFT BOOK STORE,
No. 41 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
Headquarters for Southern and Western Orders

Write for a Catalogue for 1859.

IT CONTAINS THE
LARGEST LIST of Useful, Ornamental and Valuable Gifts ever Published!
GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS than ever before offered by any other establishment in the United States.

A Gift worth from Fifty Cents, to
One Hundred Dollars,
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOOK.

Postmasters Country Merchants, Booksellers, Librarians of Universities Private and Circulating Libraries, Schools, and all those whose business will enable them, are respectfully solicited to BECOME OUR AGENTS. Any person can, by collecting a few Clubs, obtain a valuable collection of Books in a short time, without any actual cost, save a few moments leisure time.

We have agents in all parts of the country, who, besides supplying themselves with valuable Libraries, are REALIZING HANDSOME PROFITS from the sale of Gifts, accompanying their books.

Catalogues giving full particulars mailed free to any address.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY.

They have a magnificent assortment of Books and have prepared themselves with innumerable elegant Gifts to be distributed among their troops of friends and customers at large.—*Balt. Sun.*

Not only may a selection be made of any choice work, but with it the purchaser is sure to receive some article of Jewelry, which in many cases proves quite valuable.—*Balt. Daily Exchange.*

They make no promises that are not performed strictly to the letter, and by their punctually cancelling their obligations, have gained the entire confidence of not only our citizens, but the country abroad.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A young lady acquaintance of ours purchased for $1, a Book at this establishment, a few days since, and received a double cased Gold Watch, valued at one hundred dollars.—*Balt. Clipper.*

The success which attends the Gift Book House of the Messrs. H. E. Hoyt & Co., has no precedents in the annals of Gift Enterprises.—*Republican and Argus.*

Call and see them, and our word for it, you will not be disappointed in your visit.—*Balt. Dispatch.*

[illegible]

June [illegible]

Youths' Department.

TO A CHARMING LITTLE GIRL.

"Thine is a little hand,
A tiny rose-leaf,
Not yet grown
With manful grasp
Mine own, ah! no! I will not understand
Its presence of that little hand!

Thine is a little mouth,
A tiny rose-leaf,
But oh! though blue
Its stems, it has
Sweet as the honeyed sayings of the south,
Fresh that some rosy little mouth!

Thine is a little heart,
A little flattering heart,
Yet is it warm,
And pure and calm,
And loves as much as some untutored art,
That palpitating mine heart!

Thou art a little girl,
Only a little girl,
Yet art thou worth
The wealth of earth,
Diamond and ruby, sapphire, gold and pearl,
To me, thou blessed one of girls!

THE TWO PICTURES.

No. 1.

"Fannie!"

"What?"

"Fa is tired; can't you bring him a drink of water, dear?"

"I suppose I'll have to."

Down goes the book, down goes the door, and out flies the "Sitting Fannie" for the wanted for bottle. Water for water is brought it is cool, but not fresh from the reservoir. It looks sad. Her sweet, sunny face, loving design her. But to wishing to Fannie—she doesn't care

Years have flown

"Fannie?"

"What?"

"Is dinner ready? I am in a hurry."

"Yes, that time for my always. And you know Biddy is gone. Now sit down and listen to this new piece of music." Thump, thump. "Isn't that delightful, Harry?"

"Yes, Fannie, dearest, but business cannot be delayed."

"I want?" Will, perhaps you expect me to go into the kitchen and cook? If you do, I want it distinctly understood that I was not brought up to it, and I shall insist on the sacrifice of stooping to it."

Thump, thump, thump! with a vengeance. Two! single, single! single! dinner is ready at last. Cold and heavy burst and raw. Husband looks cold; but wife don't care. Away he goes—perhaps to a saloon, or to stand by the counter till he brain reels, and he is not more like a corpse than a live man. And for whom? A thing which sits in the parlor and plays on the piano, and gives him to understand that "she wasn't brought up to be a woman," and did not marry him for the sake of "stooping" to be his wife.

PICTURE NO. 2.

"Fannie?"

"Oh, pa has come, sir!" And down patter little feet, and pa's neck is encircled with tiny white arms and his face covered with warm, soft kisses.

"Now, will Fannie bring father a drink? He is tired."

"Yes, sir."

And away twinkle the dainty feet; and a minute more, and dimpled hands are handing it. And then the hat is carried away, and the cash is set in the corner, and pa looks so happy that Fannie forms her active little brain to its utmost to think of something more to do for him.

Years have flown.

Twelve. "Harry, Nellie. Set up the chairs while I bring a pitcher of water. Father will be here in a few minutes, now."

Click, slam, tramp, trip!

"Fannie?"

"Well, dear?"

"Is dinner ready? I am in a great hurry."

"Just this minute ready, Harry."

"I knew it would be."

Clatter, clatter, clatter. Bread good, vegetables good, meat good, all good; but the wife the best of all.

"Fannie, I am in trouble."

"About what, pray tell?"

"Oh, my wife is the great torment of my life. The little minx runs so fast that it keeps me all the time in a sweat to keep up with her. The fact is, she wilts me with her unnumbered little kindnesses. It isn't so very comfortable to feel hot, like a speck in a blaze of—(—oh, dear, how red our Nellie's cheeks are to day! Been being some of mother's cosmetic—helping to get dinner, eh?"

Wife laughs, and husband looks pleased in spite of his sorrows. Away he goes to his humble work. But he forgets fatigue, for he is blessed with a loving wife and a happy home. —*Life Illustrated*

Forgiveness.—Amongst all the proverbs, maxims, and apothegms, which the poets have furnished, there is none more useful than the familiar line,

"To err is human, to forgive divine."

The context of this conveys such admirable advice, that it deserves equal familiarity, running, as it does, thus:

"For every trifle scorn to take offence—
That always shows great pride or little sense;
Good nature and good sense must always join—
To err is human, to forgive divine."

We commend this string of pearls to our readers. Its truths cannot be too familiarly or strongly impressed upon their minds. There is nothing more beautiful than forgiveness of real injuries. And, as for the imaginary ones—the trifles spoken of by the poet—it should require no effort to overlook them in our erring fellow beings.

A Loving Faith.—In a public school in New York, a short time since, an alarm of fire, otherwise panic caused, and many of the scholars were injured by rushing to the doors, and one of the teachers, a young lady, jumped from a window. Among the hundreds of children that fled from the burning school, was one girl whose the last in the school, who through all the frightful scene maintained entire composure. The other looked friends, her cheek, but she quivered. The tears stood in her eyes, but she moved not. After order was restored, and the children had been brought back to their seats, the teacher inquired of her how she came to be so cool, quiet and composed. "Why, teacher, I knew I was safe, for I knew God was with me, and I knew he would take care of me." The teacher was overcome, and the child was dismissed to her home. The teacher, on her way home, was thinking of the child's faith, and was thinking of the child's faith, and was thinking of the child's faith, and

VALLEY SPIRIT.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.
CIRCULATION [illegible] COPIES
Wednesday Morning, April 6, 1859.
J. M. COOPER, Editor.

Auditor General,
RICH. L. WRIGHT,
Of Philadelphia.

Surveyor General,
JOHN ROWE,
Of Franklin County.

Gov. Packer.

As the "Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania are invited to assemble in State Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 13th of April, 1859," for the purpose, among other things, of "proclaiming unfaltering confidence in WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of Pennsylvania," it may not be out of place to inquire into Gov. PACKER's claims to the confidence of the Democracy of the State.

When the gubernatorial campaign of 1857 was about to begin, Mr. PACKER was challenged by Mr. WILMOT to stump the State. He declined. Some of his supporters thought this was not exactly the kind of pluck a Democratic candidate ought to display. But nearly everybody was tired of the profitless slavery agitation that had followed the introduction and passage of Mr. DOUGLAS' Nebraska bill, and as Mr. WILMOT proposed to renew it, Mr. PACKER's declination to meet him on the stump was regarded with favor by a majority of the people. It was believed that Mr. PACKER was sincere in saying that as the Governor of Pennsylvania had nothing to do with the slavery question, it should not be made the subject of discussion by rival candidates for the Governor's chair. His apparent determination to ignore the question altogether met with public approbation, and he was elected over his agitating competitor by a large majority.

Gov. PACKER's first act was to call to the best office in his gift a gentleman who, on account of his sympathy with the freedom shriekers, had narrowly escaped the Republican nomination for Governor. His next act was in keeping with the first. Gov. POLLOCK had gone out with a "shriek for freedom" and a howl at the general government, and Gov. PACKER would not have been regarded by his new admirers as worthy to stand in the shoes of his illustrious predecessor, if he had not come in with as loud a shriek and as fierce a howl. He fully met the expectations of the Republicans, and in his Inaugural Address traveled out of the way to strike a blow at the Democracy of the Union. In doing so he showed that in declining to meet Mr. WILMOT during the campaign, he was not actuated by the patriotic motive he claimed for himself, of suppressing agitation on the question of slavery, but by a desire to conceal from the Democracy the Black Republican sentiments that were then coloring his brain and dying his blood.

Six weeks after Gov. PACKER had publicly taken issue with the National administration, the Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg. This body is the party's "court of last resort." To its decrees every true Democrat pays the same respect that every good citizen pays to the decisions of the Supreme Court. The Convention was called upon to decide the question at issue between JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, and WM F PACKER, Governor of Pennsylvania. The Governor had the advantage of being on the spot, and as many of the Delegates were applicants for the offices at his disposal, he craftily withheld the appointments, to influence their votes in Convention. But all his personal exertion, backed by all his official power, barely saved him from unanimous condemnation *six* weeks after his inauguration. The Convention, by a vote of *five to one*, decided in favor of the National administration.

If PACKER had been an honest Democrat—if he had not been determined to *rule* the party or *ruin* it—he would have bowed to the decision of the Convention, as his competitors for the nomination had bowed to it the year before. But drunk with the little brief authority a confiding and cheated party had placed in his hands, and bloated almost to bursting with an exaggerated idea of his own importance, he resolved to continue the war he had begun upon Mr. BUCHANAN, and openly avowed his purpose to "build up a party in opposition to the general administration." This purpose he endeavored to carry out, and wherever he could inflict a stab upon a regular Democratic candidate at the last election, he did it. His own appointee to the Supreme Bench, a son of the man who had been his greatest benefactor, fell with the dagger of this dastardly assassin of Democracy in his back.

[illegible]

Never before his inauguration did men of corrupt policies and rotten morals receive so much consideration at the hands of the Executive. The persons who surrounded Gov. POLLOCK, although carried up by the lowest political organization that ever existed in this country, were "purity's own spotless self" in comparison with the buzzards that roosted around PACKER. Gamblers, debauchees and public defaulters—men whose infamous character had so long ago banished them from public notice that their names were almost forgotten—crawled nimbly out of their sarcophagi, and rushed to the State Capitol when WM F. PACKER hung out his banner there. For weeks they came, and for weeks and months "the cry was still they come," till it seemed the very sea had given up its dead to enable Gov. PACKER to cram the offices of the commonwealth with dead men's bones

We do not deny that some good men found their way into the Executive chamber at first, but these were soon filled with disgust at the duplicity and falseness of the incumbent Nor do we deny that a very few good men received appointments. The Governor had low cunning enough to know that it was necessary to appoint a few respectable men to keep up appearances. But we might run through the whole list of Flour and Whisky Inspectors, &c., the most lucrative offices in the Governor's gift, without finding character enough to give respectability to a louse. Respectable men would not agree to pay for these appointments, and it was the settled policy of the Governor, whose honest heart recoiled from the "Lecompton swindle," to appoint no man to a lucrative office who would not divide the spoils with himself and his favorite jackals.

Gov PACKER was not in office sixty days before he was irretrievably sunk. If the brain in his head had been a millionth part the weight of the beef in his body, he would have had sense enough to know that his only chance to escape being publicly and authoritatively "read out of the party," was to lie quiet. But his want of discretion was equal to his want of principle. Through his agents he carried on the war against the Democracy, pretending all the while to be still a Democrat himself; and when the late Democratic Convention, with a charity he did not deserve, resolved to pass him and all his misdeeds over in silence, the poor conceited fool could not appreciate its kindness. He made a last stand and met a Waterloo.

And now his drummer JACKMAN and his fifer FORNEY are beating up recruits for a Convention at Harrisburg to proclaim confidence in the branded traitor. They do not propose to make up their Convention in the usual way, of Delegates appointed by the people; but they want every one friendly to their dishonest cause, to appoint himself a Delegate and attend the Convention. This will afford a good opportunity to some aspiring gentlemen in Franklin county to gain notoriety. Who bids for the honor of being a self-appointed Delegate to FORNEY's side door Convention? Who wants his name handed down to posterity as the only friend of Gov. PACKER in Franklin county? If we have a viper among us, let him hiss.

"Federal Dictation."

"Liars should have good memories." So should dishonest politicians. JOHN W. FORNEY's memory seems to be failing. This is unfortunate for him, as he is both a liar and a dishonest politician, and therefore stands in double need of a good memory.

FORNEY has put forth a call to the "Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania," to meet in Convention at Harrisburg on the 13th, "To resist the high handed attempt of the Federal Administration to dictate political creeds to the people."—He appears to have forgotten his own attempt to "dictate political creeds to the people" When PIERCE was President and FORNEY at the head of the Kitchen Cabinet, a special messenger was despatched from Washington to Harrisburg, when the Democratic State Convention was about assembling at the latter place, to dictate to that body, the position it should take on the Nebraska question. FORNEY *was the special messenger*—the mouthpiece of the "dictator,"—and Mr. DOUGLAS, the great champion of popular sovereignty, exhibited a commendable interest in the success of Mr. FORNEY's dictatorial mission. FORNEY carried from Washington to Harrisburg a string of "cut and dried" resolutions, in which a "political creed was dictated to the people" of Pennsylvania. He had these resolutions laid before the Convention and warmly urged upon its acceptance; but the Convention rejected them, and FORNEY left in the first train for Washington, cursing the stubborn Democracy of Pennsylvania for resisting "the high handed attempt of the Federal Administration," whose lackey he was, "to dictate political creeds to the people." Did Forney's present deep [illegible]

[illegible] presentatives; and as for the Kitchen Cabinet, over which FORNEY used to preside, Mr. BUCHANAN abolished it the moment he reached the Presidential Chair.

The Tendencies of Democracy.

We cut the following extravagant paragraph from the *Transcript* of the 16th instant.

> The natural tendency of Locofocoism is to "dwarf" and stunt every thing it touches except the institution of Slavery, and to spread this relic of barbarism it commits the grossest wrongs

Let us test this declaration in the crucible of History.

It is a historical fact that THOMAS JEFFERSON was the father of democracy in America. Under his guidance the Democratic party was formed, and it has maintained its organization unbroken down to the present day. Whether it has stunted or expanded our country in the sixty years that have elapsed since its foundation, will be made clear by reference to well known events in our history

When the triumph of Democracy over Federalism in the year 1800 bore JEFFERSON into the Presidential chair, the Mississippi river was the western boundary of the United States That majestic river, the great artery that now drains the heart of this Union, was then the dividing line between the territory of the United States and the territory of a European power Beyond it no American dared set his foot, except by permission of a crowned despot who lived almost at the other side of the world.

On the South too our limits were circumscribed—not by the ocean and the gulf, as they are now, but by the possessions of Spain Florida, like Louisiana and the vast region west of the Mississippi, was then in the hands of a foreign power.

Federalism, whose dim vision did not extend to the future, was content with the territorial limits of the Union; but the great heart of Democracy, swelling with a consciousness of its expansive power, demanded that the body wherein it dwelt should no longer be divided by the Mississippi. It demanded a union of the sundered parts of the continent, and in obedience to its demand, by peaceful negotiation and honorable purchase, Louisiana and all the vast region covered by its title came under the flag of our country. We were not seriously "stunted" by this acquisition of the Democracy.

Florida remained in the hands of Spain. It was not as important as Louisiana, but it was of considerable extent and had a delightful climate, a fruitful soil, good harbors and superior timber for ship building. It was, beside, desirable on account of its geographical position, its shores being laved by the waters of the Mississippi on their way out to the ocean, and its "keys" locking the doors of the gulf. The Democracy saw that the map of the Union would never be complete without it, and they resolved that it should be ours. It is ours, and who will say that its acquisition has "stunted" the American Union?

As late as 1844, Texas, though her settlers were flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone, was a foreign country. She had fine cotton lands, and England, whose hearts greatest desire is to raise up a cotton growing rival to the United States, exerted herself to the utmost to counteract "the natural tendency" of Texas to gravitate towards the Union In this work the English were aided with all their might by the opponents of Democracy in the United States, and we doubt whether there could be found in all the country three more violent revilers of the "lone star" than the present conductors of the *Transcript* The Democracy, however, throughout the whole Union, took an open and decided stand in favor of adding the lone star to the star spangled banner, and the result was, that the wide domain of Texas was added to the territory of the Union. Our growth was not greatly "stunted" by the addition

The Democracy were not yet done with their "dwarfing" operations. We had an extensive coast on the Pacific, but it was deficient in commodious harbors. California had the finest harbor in the world; but California in 1847, like Texas in 1844, was foreign soil to us. She was, however, not destined to remain so, for the Democracy saw that we must possess her if we did not want to be beaten in the great and approaching world contest for the commerce of the Pacific. The opposition struggled fearfully to prevent this extension of our boundaries, and in the whole fierce pack there were no louder yelpers than our "dwarfing" neighbors of the *Transcript*. But the Democracy were not to be turned by the loudest clamor from the accomplishment of a great good to the country. Pressing forward against a fire in front from the Mexicans, and disregarding the traitorous fire in the rear from the opposition at home, they paused not till they planted the flagstaff of the Union in the golden sands of California, there to stand till the sound of the last trump. There is not a nation in the world that would not rejoice to have its growth similarly "stunted."

[illegible] world—and the unpatriotic conduct of the last Congress must have that effect—it has not been done by the Democracy, but by the men who now call themselves Republicans, and whose highest ambition it has always been to embarrass the efforts of the Democracy to extend the territory and promote the prosperity of the United States.

The second clause of the *Transcript's* allegation is hardly worthy of notice, and yet we will notice it. It has formed for several years the leading staple of every opposition harangue. It embodies a double error. It is not only untrue that the Democracy have committed the grossest wrongs to spread the institution of slavery, but it is untrue that the institution of slavery has been spread at all The number of slaves has increased in the States that have retained slavery, but the territorial area of slavery has been immensely diminished Who does not know that slavery once existed in Pennsylvania—aye, and in Puritanical, God-fearing, Quaker-killing, Witch-burning New England too! It no longer exists either here or there, and by so much "this relic of barbarism" has been restricted, not spread

But not alone in the North and East has the area of slavery been curtailed In the West the same thing has happened. All the territory we acquired by the Louisiana purchase was slave territory, and yet we have carved out of it three flourishing free States, with others still to come

The Democracy have *not* committed "the grossest wrongs" to spread the institution of slavery They have not even *attempted* to spread it, either by "gross wrong" or by constitutional right, and it has not been spread by any party or in any way.

Since the year 1800, with occasional exceptions only, the Democracy have had the President and a majority of both branches of Congress Very often their majority in Congress was overwhelming. Yet they never enacted a law establishing slavery in any territory, as they might have done constitutionally under the Republican doctrine of Congressional sovereignty. This is the best proof in the world that they are not "slavery propagandists"

Forney's Convention.

Nearly every man of any prominence, whose name was attached to FORNEY's call for a Convention, has caused it to be stated that his name was used without his knowledge or consent STOKES of Westmoreland, HUGUS of Somerset, HALE of Philadelphia, and others, have demanded the striking of their names from FORNEY's list of traitors Poor FORNEY will soon have nobody left but the Dandy Lawyer, DAVE WEBSTER, and an old acquaintance of ours whose name used to be JOHN L RINGWALT, when he edited the *Monroe Democrat*, but who has been turned into J LUTHER RINGWALT since he was turned out of the Mint.

The Presidency.

Premonitory symptoms of the Presidential campaign of 1860 are visible already. Some distinguished gentlemen have been proposed as candidates on the Democratic side, and among the rest, Mr. GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, who was Secretary of the Treasury under PIERCE Mr. GUTHRIE made a very excellent Secretary of the Treasury, and he might make an equally good President; but it is our opinion that if the Democracy of Kentucky want to furnish the next President of the United States, they had better take their chance on JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

☞ Our compositor took some very improper liberties with our editorial on the "Tendencies of Democracy," last week, and in consequence thereof we republish the article with corrections.

ONE OF THEM.—We see that the great embodiment of Republican decency, Gen Ashley the newly elected member of Congress from the Toledo District Ohio, is at one of the New York Hotels. In his remarks accepting the nomination, the Toledo *Times* says the following infamous declaration was made by him:

"In speaking of Senator Norris, of New Hampshire, now deceased, Mr. Ashley, at Evansport, in this county, during his speech said that he (Norris,) *was dead and gone to hell—or at least he hoped he had—where all dough-faces ought to go, to have their heads backed.*"

BAD NEWS FOR EMIGRANTS.—Latest advices from the frontier, say that the Platte river is rushing down in a flood full nine mile wide. Hundreds of early emigrants, bound for the gold mines, were encamped on its bank waiting opportunity to cross. Fort Kearney is surrounded by water, and the Missouri, under the influence of the flood, is higher than ever before known thus early in the season.

☞ Attorney General Black has decided that court martial have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses not in the military service, nor has any court [illegible]

[illegible]

The Great Volcanic Eruption in the Sandwich Islands.

The California papers of the 5th inst., received by the [illegible] City of New York, bring the particulars of the great volcanic eruption at the Island of Hawaii, in January last. The mountain is some two days' travel from Honolulu, and several vessels had left that port for the scene of the eruption. A correspondent of the *Alta California*, writing from Honolulu, Feb. 12th, gives the following account of the eruption:

"On Sunday, January 23d, at 4 o'clock, P. M., without any of the usual premonitory phenomena of earthquakes, subterranean sounds, or sultry weather, the lava burst out some three thousand feet from the summit of Mauna Loa, or ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, and such was the rapidity of the flow, that before morning spectators at Hilo, a distance of sixty miles from the eruption, were of opinion that the lava had run a great distance of twenty five miles down the mountain side. This eruption is declared by old residents to be greater in volume, and more magnificent in appearance, than any previous one that can be remembered.

"At Lahaina, a distance of over one hundred miles from the crater, on Saturday night, the 29th of January, the volcano was distinctly visible, illuminating one third of the heavens like that of an immense and neighboring conflagration; and from elevated positions, it is asserted that the sheets of liquid flame could be seen at intervals as the immense cauldron "boiled and bubbled." The sea was lighted up with the reflection of the flame everywhere within one hundred miles of the crater, and the coasting vessels enjoyed the advantage without the presence of a full moon. Lots of dead fish were observed floating about in the neighborhood of the Islands, both before and since the commencement of the eruption, and the inference is, that they were killed by submarine fires or heat connected with the volcano. We at Honolulu, have experienced a sensible change of climate, which fact is also attributable to the eruption.

By last accounts, not far from one thousand square miles of the surface of the island of Hawaii must have been covered by the burning lava, causing a great rarification of air all over that space. As a consequence, our usual trade winds have veered towards the north, and cold currents of air rush constantly over this island to restore the equilibrium—Hawaii lying to the southeast of Oahu. The weather has been uncommonly cool in Honolulu ever since the 23d ult., especially mornings and evenings, the thermometer frequently falling as low as 60°, and on one morning it was at 58°—something very strange here, where our temperature is so even, averaging for years together at 75°—Some parties go so far as to say that at an elevation of 1,500 feet a hoar frost was seen one day last week, but such a statement is to be taken *cum grano salis*, in my opinion.

The party who left here per Kamoi, on the 3d instant, to visit the eruption, returned on the 10th, having been absent only seven days, two of which were passed in the neighborhood of the flow. They describe the scene as inexpressibly grand, but that language cannot be found to convey an adequate conception of its impressiveness. The eruption is on the west side of Mauna Loa, a new crater estimated at five to eight hundred feet across, having formed there, from which the liquid mass was momentarily ejected in immense jets of a thousand to fifteen hundred feet high, and falling over the side, poured down towards the sea. This it reached on the 31st ult., at a place called Waimanalu, about 12 miles to the westward of Kawaihae, and 40 miles from the crater. Here it destroyed a native village, and a fine grove of cocoanut trees, running out into the sea two miles, and entirely filling the little harbor.—The inhabitants of the hamlet were roused from "the slumbers of midnight" by the approach of the liquid fire, and had hardly time to save themselves.

At this point the stream is only two hundred yards in width, and by last accounts had cooled over on the surface, so that one can walk over it, at the risk, however, of breaking through the thin crust into the still flowing stream beneath. Where the fire meets water, a very splendid sight presents itself, old ocean hissing and spouting like a huge sea serpent, and constantly sending up clouds of steam and cascades of water. A second stream has started from the crater, and at last accounts was running down with the first flow. Old residents agree that the present eruption of Mauna Loa is the grandest ever witnessed. There is, of course, no means of knowing how long it may continue or what damage it may do. The eruption of 1855, on the Hilo side, ran constantly for seven or eight months in succession, and this may do the same.

A person who visited the scene of the eruption, communicates to the *Commercial Advertiser* a long account of the state of the country and appearance of the crater. He says:

On the afternoon of our arrival at the camping ground, a new stream started some few miles below the crater, which had evidently been dammed up by some obstruction, and came rushing down with tremendous noise and fury through the thick jungle which lay in its track, burning the crackling trees, and sending up for a time a thick smoke almost as dense as that from the crater. This stream, from the time it broke away from its embankment, moved along two miles an hour till it reached the vicinity of our camp, when its progress was checked, and it moved not more than a quarter of a mile an hour. But it formed a grand sight. Here was a stream of lava running over the plain, twenty to twenty five feet in height, and an eighth of a mile in width, though its width varied a great deal. It was a mass or pile of red hot stones, resembling a pile of coals on fire, borne along by the liquid lava stream underneath. As it moved slowly along, large red boulders would roll down the sides, breaking into a thousand small stones, crushing and burning the trees which lay in its track. It is impossible to give a true conception of the immense force and power of this lava stream, bearing along, as it does, an almost inconceivable mass. It reminds us most vividly of the breaking up of the ice in a large river, only the imagination must stretch the comparison and suppose the ice piled up twenty five feet, and thus borne along by the current beneath, the whole width of the river moving at the same time, crashing and breaking and piling up cones and irregular masses on top. But even this comparison is far below the reality—to be conceived it must be seen.

A correspondent writing from Waimea Hawaii, February 4, says the burning crater seems to be constantly enlarging, and throwing up its volumes of liquid fire above the mouth of the crater—I will not venture to say how high—and the fiery stream rolled onward and onward, still adding grandeur and terror as it proceeded, [illegible]

[illegible] its pleasant little harbor is all filled up with lava. The whole distance of the flow from the crater to the sea is some forty miles.

Last night (February 24) the volume was in full blast, and the burning stream seems to have taken another direction. Parties have gone out to day to see and explore. Perhaps, on their return, I shall have something additional to communicate.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones and the Reading Steam Forge.

[From the Reading Gazette and Democrat, March 26.]

The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday last contained the following letter from its Washington correspondent, in which reference is made to the charge brought against the Hon J. Glancy Jones by the minority of the late investigating committee of Congress of having received pay for the use of his influence in procuring work for the Reading Steam Forge. It will be seen that Mr Jones positively denies having ever acted as agents in the negotiation of contracts with the Forge Company, or that the officers ever offered him a price for any such service:

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1859.

Mr. Flinn, navy agent here, is in receipt of a letter of Mr. Glancy Jones, stating that he has been very courteously received at Vienna by the Emperor and Empress, and by Count Buol, the Prime Minister. Mr. Jones's family has spent the winter at Venice and Florence, but they will soon join him at his country residence, some five miles from the metropolis. In autumn he will set up his full establishment.

Mr Jones speaks of having received letters from friends, reciting in a general way, that charges of having acted as agent for pay of the Reading Forge Company were preferred against him. Expressing regret that precise points are not stated he uses language as follows:

"In the course of five years the Reading Forge Company paid me fees for services from two hundred to four hundred dollars, which is all I ever received. I never made contracts for them with any man living—all contracts of theirs have been gotten (as I suppose,) by their being the lowest bidders. I recommended them to every one as a good company, and advise those having work to be done, to invite their proposals at least. I never went behind this. Some time ago, they were willing to pay for the expense of getting contracts, but never pretended to offer me a price, they were honorable men and would not do it."

This statement of Mr. Jones seems confirmed by the testimony before the naval investigating committee, since that about the sum above named was shown to have been paid by the company for expenses of Mr Jones in visiting Washington on three occasions. If he was to receive a per centage upon contracts; nothing would have been advanced him, but he would only have been entitled to pay upon the consummation of the object. Those who could be so forgetful as to testify that "the company had contracts with the government," when in reality, they were with those who had been recommended at the department to employ the service of the Reading Forge Company, when it could be done consistently with the interests of contractors, might misinterpret the disposition of the stockholders to compensate Mr. Jones for expenses, into an agreement on his part to receive more than that amount.

As the little testimony that went to prejudice Mr. Jones was entirely *ex parte*, (he being in Europe) common fairness would seem to indicate that before judgment is formed, time should be given him to make defences to the charges that have been preferred. Such was the view of the majority of the committee, which majority was made up of democrats and Americans.

From the Dollar Newspaper.

Exchange of Seed.

In No. 6 of the current volume of the *Dollar Newspaper*, I made proposals to exchange certain kinds of seed for other certain kinds. And the result has been that I have had letters and seeds sent me from the following States viz: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Wisconsin, all wanting seeds and information about planting, raising, &c. And on account of my stock of seeds being nearly used up, I thought it best to give the information asked for through the columns of the ever welcome *Dollar Newspaper*. My manner of raising the Rocky Mountain Figs and the Ground Cherry is just alike, viz: sow early as convenient and set the plants some three feet apart each way, on good land, loose land is preferable. Keep the weeds down, and it would be a good plan to protect them from the wind, as the branches are tender, especially those of the Figs. It would be well to start the plants in a hot bed. Set the different kinds two rods apart to keep them from mixing. The Sweet German Turnip should be sowed about the first of June, in drills, some fifteen to twenty inches apart, and ten or twelve inches apart in the drill, and kept free of weeds. The Cow Horn Turnip will answer to sow at the same time as the common Flat Turnip, viz; from the first to the twentieth of July, in drills same as above. The Gherkin Cucumber should be planted by the middle of May, in rich soil; the hills eight feet apart each way; three or four plants to a hill are enough to grow; they are a great while in coming up, and also a long time in deciding whether to grow or not after they are up. The Egg Plant, for early use, should be sown in a hot bed, or in a rich, sheltered border protected with a frame. When the weather becomes genial, transplant, into rich ground, in rows two feet apart; plants one foot apart in the row. After transplanting, if the soil is dry, draw the soil up around the stem, in the shape of a basin and water freely. The Black Locust Seed must have boiling water poured on them until the sprout or germ is in sight, then sow as convenient. Plant the seed for timber in drills two feet apart each way and keep clean; but the better way is to sow in drill, two and a half feet apart and six inches apart in the drill, and cultivate with a horse and plow till the plants are two years old, then transplant.

I have a small quantity of seeds left, but I have not obtained any White Mulberry Seed, nor Apple Pie Watermelon Seed. If any one of the readers of *Newspaper* will send me some of the two above kinds, I will cheerfully exchange any of my varieties for them. Further than this, "deponent saith not."

H. L. WAYANT,
Woodstock, Illinois.

Later from Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, March 29.—Dates from Utah to the 8th inst., have been received. Terrible snow storms had prevailed on the Plains, retarding the progress of the mails.

The Second District Court was in session at Provo.

Thefts of horses and mules were becoming numerous, and the [illegible]

[illegible]

VALLEY SPIRIT.

Chambersburg, April 6, 1859.

GENERAL NEWS.

Typographical errors in a newspaper are the leaders in your office, you can't keep them out—they will get in in spite of you, no matter how vexatious they may be.

At the recent commencement of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on thirty-three young gentlemen. This institution has an able faculty and is in a most flourishing condition.

More books are sold in the United States in one year than in England, with much the same population, in five

The man who regularly borrows his neighbor's newspaper is the one most apt to find fault with its contents.

It was decided recently in a trial, at Galtimore, that a witness who has served out his term of imprisonment, or who had been pardoned out, was qualified to testify before Court

The Governor of Maine has designated the 21st inst., as a Fast day in that State. Whether we are to take the word "fast" in its modern sense, or not, the governor doesn't state.

The Vulcan Works—Foundry, Mills, Work shops &c., will be sold at public sale, at the city of Frederick, Md., on the 16th of the present month. See advertisement in the *Valley Spirit*.

Houses built of gravel, or what is termed "concrete," are falling down. The moisture and frost of this latitude will ever be a barrier to such constructions.

Judge Stump, of Baltimore, recently said to a jury—"let no one talk to you about this case; I suppose your wives will, but you must say nothing to them about it." This Judge may be a very good lawyer, but he evidently doesn't understand human nature.

Testimony of the Trees—the age of one of the great California trees is calculated at about six thousand four hundred and eight years.

A Mrs. Hudson, a female abortionist, has been arrested and committed to prison, in Philadelphia, for the murder of a Miss Toppin in an attempt to effect a miscarriage. It gets only know that there is no such thing in medicine as an abortive, as it that it can only be effected by violent mechanical means, with the certainty of committing one murder, and at the risk of a double murder, they would be more careful in placing themselves in a position which may entail upon them so much suffering and sin.

Out of two hundred and seventy nine churches supplied with heating apparatus, in the city of New York, one hundred and ten were found to be unsafe. If this is the case in churches we imagine dwelling houses would be found in still a worse condition.

The bill authorizing the appointment of a Board of Visitors to examine the condition of Poor Houses, in the various counties of the State, has passed the Senate

A farmer, in Lancaster county, about a year ago, shot a man one night, who was stealing his chickens. The Grand Jury refused to find a bill against him, but the killing has since preyed so much upon his mind that he is now actually dying from mental agony.

General Bowman has purchased the Washington *Union* newspaper establishment.

Great excitement prevails at Stafford and Northampton, in England, in consequence of the introduction of sewing machines in the manufacture of boots and shoes. At a meeting in Stafford, attended by 2000 makers and binders, it was stated that 5000 persons had been thrown out of employment in Northampton, and 1000 in Stafford, by the introduction of machine-sewed tops, and a union was formed for resisting the innovation.

Henry Duval, convicted in Baltimore of the murder of Christian Fischer, was on Friday sentenced to be hung. Six persons are now under sentence of death in the Baltimore jail.

Four scoundrels were arrested on Wednesday, near Dayton, Ohio, charged with attempting to throw a railroad train from the track.

Geo. W Case, of Pittsburg, has been appointed by Secretary Floyd, visiter to the West Point Academy, from Pennsylvania, for the year 1859.

Grasshoppers in great abundance have already made their appearance in Bucks county, Pa.

On Wednesday night a fire broke out in Greensburg, by which a large amount of property was consumed.

On the 8th of March the first ground was broken on the line of railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the grading at once commenced.

A Convention of the producers and buyers of tobacco will be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 25th of May next.

The wife of Dr. John Wright, lately killed on the Northern Central Railroad at Halifax, Pa., contemplates bringing suit against the railroad company for damages.

The trial of Mr. Sickles, before the Criminal Court at Washington commenced on Monday last.

Dr David R. Brown of Boston has been convicted of causing the death of Susan Cardine Webster by illegal practice. The punishment for this offence is imprisonment from seven to twenty-one years.

COUNTY NEWS.

Dolly Dysart, who was arrested some time ago, in Baltimore, for selling a free negro man, has been liberated on bail and has returned to his home in Waynesboro'.

Old Spanish Quarters and Lovins, we believe, abounds in spelling gay every part of this country as the American cute of that denomination.

The fever fill factory, a few miles from Waynesboro', has all put indeed one hundred and seventy odd hands, operatives, gentlemen, chase the 1st of April last.

[illegible]

heaven as the janitor of Marshall College, died recently at Mercersburg.

James Lashwood, the negro man sold by David Dysart, in Baltimore, is still in jail at that place. It is said he will be sold for the costs in the case.

The April Term of Court commences on the 11th inst.

Retailers over the county will take notice that an appeal will be held at the Commissioner's office, in this place, on the 23d inst

There are fifty seven applications for Tavern License at next Court

The Sheriff Sales are advertised to come off on the 8th instant.

Nobody has presented himself to claim the reward as a delegate, from this county, to Fairney's exhibition of disappointed office hunters, at Harrisburg, on the 12th inst.

There are fourteen candidates for the nominations for the office of Sheriff, for this county, and we hear of a few more who intend shortly to enter the field

The Franklin County Educational Association will meet at St Thomas on the 9th of May.

Hon D F Robison has returned from a tour through the West with his general health much improved

It may be of some importance to the farmers of this county to know that Hurt furnishes the famous Hungarian Grass Seed.

A special Court will be held on the 7th inst., for the trial of a suit growing out of the ever lasting "Stevenson Will Case"

The Smoke House of Jacob Pensinger, about two miles from Mercersburg, was broken into and robbed of a quantity of meat, one night last week

The Shoe Store of John Zimmerman, in Mercersburg, was broken into and robbed of money and goods on Saturday night a week

The Store of Samuel Kauffman, about three miles from Waynesboro', was robbed, on Wednesday night. Among the articles stolen were five silver watches.

Throughout this county the grain fed is never presented a more promising appearance for a bountiful harvest.

They have a resolver "Spoink" over at Waynesboro', which is said to be a good institution to keep devilish boys off the streets at night. Warn our Waynesboro' neighbors are done with the "critter," if they will loan it to our Town Council, we will get them to appoint it High Constable

The Franklin Railroad Company are procuring sills for re-laying the road, from Dauphin county. What are timber growers of this county about?

The Free Dirt party of this county have added the plank of Free Love to their platform *Vide* the *Transcript* of last week

LOCAL NEWS.

"Mormis" of the Transcript.—We have purposely refrained from burdening our columns with details of the evidence in the Fry divorce case, now before our Legislature for its consideration and adjustment. As public Journalists we cannot believe otherwise than that the morals of a community are corrupted by the publication of such test money; and further, we did not for a moment suppose that any one in this community felt any *direct interest* in this matter, whatever they might feel, in an indirect way, by being opposed to the principle of granting a divorce on such a shallow pretext as the one presented in this case.

It seems, however, we are to be made a party in this affair—willing or not willing—The *Transcript* has proclaimed itself the patron and protector of this wanton wife—the appellant in this case—and in its zeal in her cause would render the marriage rites a rope of sand to be broken by every wanton caprice or lascivious desire; and thus sap the very foundation of civilized society—weaken the force of the Christian religion—annihilate every principle of morality, and substitute in their place the most shameless licentiousness, and the most frightful corruption and degeneracy of morals. In the face of such an enormity it would be a dereliction of duty in us to remain silent The welfare of the community, and every obligation man is under to his fellow men, and his God, commands us to speak out in words of warning to the people to rebuke this highhanded attempt to palliate and justify such a monster wrong.

Our Representatives at Harrisburg are entreated to *"do justice to their constituency by vindicating the cause of this unhappy wife?"*—Leaving out the villainy embodied in this entreaty, the request is certainly a very modest one considering the source from whence it comes. We are only surprised that nothing more has been asked of the "gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives"—a small bonus, for instance, for the privilege of acting on the convenient suggestion! Mr. Grigg, the father of the "unhappy wife"—a plethoric old gentleman who stands depletion remarkably well—will, no doubt, see the *"policy"* of *"throwing"* his friends in the Legislature against all damages for infringement of copyright, on the latest plan proposed for *"doing justice to a constituency!"* But seriously; we think we know the gentlemen who represent the 'constituency' hereabouts, well enough to venture the prediction that their "clear heads and generous hearts" will spare this vile proposition and its author, as they would an anathema thing.—Whatever estimate others may place upon their philosophy in such an infamous scheme we can not allow the thought to enter our mind that the demoralizing atmosphere of Harrisburg has so corrupted their hearts as to permit them to trample upon the sanctity of marriage, and give their sanction to Free Loveism in its most odious form. Let them return to their constituents with their ears reaching in a goodness of that sort and they will find that instead of being placed 'on stilts' or on the ramparts of public safety they will be considered as 'cloud bugs in the distance.'

With the peculiar views of the *Transcript* we wish to have no Sabbath on politics, and yet we can not assent to the idea that principle the Awful Budget is publish of any publicity we would pass them over. [illegible] the Washington [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A young lady who wore spectacles, exclaimed, in a voice of sentimental enthusiasm; to a young plowman walking along the road: "Do you, sir, appreciate the beauty of that landscape? O, see those darling sheep and lambs." "Them's hogs, Miss," was the stentorian reply.

Some day it will be found that to bring up a man with a genial nature, a good temper and a happy frame of mind is a greater effort than to perfect him in much knowledge and many accomplishments.

Some of the best men have left the world bitterly reproaching themselves for two things: lack of zeal, and zeal, of industry in the improvement of time.

He only is independent who can maintain himself by his own exertion, unaided and alone.

Woman has found her true "sphere" at last. It is about twenty seven feet round, made of hoops.

Experience is the most eloquent of preachers, but she never has a large congregation.

You had better find out one of your own weaknesses, than ten of your neighbor's.

What is mine, even to my life is hers I love; but the secret of my friend is not mine.

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CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, N. E. Corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sts., PHILAD'A.

An Institution designed to prepare young men for active business.

Established September, 1844. Incorporated June 4, '55

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

B. B. Comegys,	David S. Brown,
Francis Hoskins,	A. V. Parsons,
David Milne,	Isaac Hacker,
George H. Stuart,	D. B. Hinman,
John Sparhawk,	Frederick Brown.

Joshua Lippincott, Jr.

FACULTY.

S. H. CRITTENDEN, Principal, Consulting Accountant and Instructor in Commercial Customs.

THOMAS W. MOORE, Professor of Penmanship.

JAMES M. THRASHER, Professor of the Science of Accounts.

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AUGUSTUS SIMON, Professor of Languages.

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W. H. ALLEN, L. L. D., President of Girard College, Lecturer on Political Economy.

Catalogues, containing full particulars of terms, manner of instruction, &c., may be had on applying at the College, either in person or by letter.

CRITTENDEN'S BOOK-KEEPING for sale; price $1.50; key to same, 50 cents. Oct13, 58.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY will commence January 27, 1859, and continue to July 1, 1859.

The school will be classed into three grades: Primary, Classical and Mathematical, and Optional.

Terms—from $6 to $20 per session.

Special agreement with School Teachers, who may wish to take a Normal Course.

Every effort will be made to render the course of instruction equal to that of any other Academy in the country.

COMPETENT INSTRUCTORS will have charge of the following branches: Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Book Keeping, Mercantile Forms etc.: Anatomy, Physiology, etc.: Penmanship and Music.

The Academy has been greatly improved, and has been supplied with a large and complete Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus.

The Classics, and the higher branches of an English course will be taught by Mr. J. K. SHRYOCK, Principal.

Mathematics—Mr. R. F. FREY.

German—Mr. J. F. SMITH.

English French and Drawing—Miss R. H. SCHIVELY.

For particulars, apply to the Principal.

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. George Chambers,	Mr. W. G. Reed,
Mr. Barnard Wolff,	Thos B. Kennedy, Esq.,
Mr. Wm. Heyser, Sr.,	Frederick Smith, Esq.
Dr. S. D. Culbertson,	Dr. J. C. Richards,
Rev. Joseph Clark,	Mr. W. H. McDowell,
Mr. Geo. R. Messersmith,	George Eyster, Esq.

March2,'59.

CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.—Attractive and central in its location, and conducted with a conscientious regard for the interests of its pupils, this Institution is now in the enjoyment of an unusual degree of popular favor. In the family of the Principal, boarding pupils will find a home, and in the educational department sure aids to advancement.

The Spring Session will open Wednesday, February 23.

TEACHERS.

Rev. HENRY REEVES, A. M., Principal.	Miss M. H. BUCK, English Branches.
Miss R. H. SCHIVELY, Teacher of Eng'h Branches, French, &c.	———— Piano, &c.
Miss CAMILLA CONKLING, Piano.	Miss M. R. KELL, Assistant Primary Department.

For a Circular apply to the Principal.

Jan26,'59.

WESTMINSTER FEMALE INSTITUTE.—This Institution, situated in Westminster, Carroll county, Md., will open for the Winter session on the 15th of September. It is now under the supervision of DR. W. T. JONES and lady. The buildings have undergone thorough repair, and have been refitted in modern style. They are large and suitable for many boarders. The Terms of Tuition are those usually charged at our first-class Schools. The Principal will be assisted by several very competent Teachers. The course of Instruction embraces all that part of the Scientific, Classical and Mathematical course usually taught in our Select Schools. Painting, Music, Drawing, Embroidering, &c taught at extra charges. Sept. 15.

BLANK DEEDS.—The best form of [illegible]

[illegible]

WESTERN RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NOR. IND. RAILROAD. Summer Arrangement. [illegible]

[illegible] FOUR THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY.

[illegible]

1859. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. CHICAGO AND [illegible] ROCK ISLAND R. ROAD. [illegible] Route through Illinois to the Mississippi and for Central Iowa and Nebraska. [illegible]

[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—THE ONLY RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURG. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO WESTERN TRAVELERS.—BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD. [illegible]

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR, PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, [illegible]

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

[illegible]

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, [illegible]

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. PROTECTED LETTERS BY ROYAL PATENT

[illegible]

TO MARRIED LADIES

[illegible]

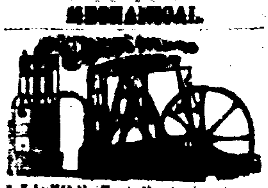
THE TRUTH MUST BE TOLD.—H. H. Hale's Celebrated Tetter Wash. [illegible]

[illegible]

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF A FINE HEAD OF HAIR. [illegible] PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. [illegible]

[illegible]

MECHANICAL.



MACHINE SHOP, West King Street, Chambersburg, Pa. [illegible]

[illegible]

COACH MAKING.—The subscribers [illegible]

[illegible]

CABINET WARE AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY. [illegible]

[illegible]

TURNING, PLANING AND SAWING. [illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY SELLER

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases. [illegible]

[illegible]

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Cumberland Valley Railroad Company. [illegible]

[illegible]

O. N. LULL, Supt.

Railroad Office, Chambersburg, Oct. 15, 1858.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANKS!! SUPERIOR BLANK DEEDS. MAGISTRATES' BLANKS. Receipts for STATE, COUNTY, BOROUGH, TOWNSHIP and SCHOOL TAX, &c., &c., for sale at THIS OFFICE.

New Goods.—Hats & Kesfer have [illegible]

CLOTHS.—A splendid assortment [illegible]

THE BEST BROADTOP BLACKSMITH COAL [illegible]

DELAINES.—New style DeLaines at [illegible]

[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

LADIES and Misses should save [illegible]

The excitement does not abate, not [illegible]

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—Notwithstanding [illegible]

REMOVED UP TOWN.—Geo. Lehner [illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBER RETURNS HIS [illegible]

LETTER FROM MISS KATE. [illegible]

[illegible]

Two colored English Lasting Gaiters,	1 [illegible]
Black Lasting Gaiters,	[illegible]
Calf Boots for father,	[illegible]
Patent Leather Gaiters for brother,	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Received payment.	[illegible]

March [illegible] '58. ISAAC HUTTON & SON.

BOOKS, &C.

TO TEACHERS.—Just received a [illegible] Also a complete assortment of School Books used in this section of country.

We have now on hand Globes, Numeral Frames, Prepared Chalk, Blackboard Rubbers, Portfolios, Mathematical Instruments, [illegible] Registers, etc. etc.

For sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Oct17,'57 SHRYOCK, TAYLOR & SMITH.

BOOK BINDERY.—M. Kieffer & Co. continue to carry on the book binding business in all its branches at their Printing Establishment, No. 98 Second Street Chambersburg, Pa. Having an experienced Binder as Foreman, they are prepared to execute work, in point of finish and durability, equal to any done in the best establishments in or out of the Atlantic Cities. Their prices also are moderate, varying according to the various styles of binding. Any work entrusted to them shall receive prompt attention. M7,'56—1y.

BOOK BINDERY.—The subscriber informs the public that he carries on the BOOK BINDERY in No. 5, Franklin Buildings. All books entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

His office as a Justice of the Peace is in the same room with his Book Store, where he will attend to anything pertaining to his office. [illegible]

June 16,'58.

A CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY.—The [illegible] is now selling [illegible] at greatly reduced prices, [illegible] for gentlemen's wear, and for the Ladies, black and fancy Silks, [illegible] DeLaines [illegible] which will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. A great variety of [illegible] Square Shawls, which will be sold unusually low [illegible] a full assortment of Gloves and Hose, a handsome assortment of Millinery Goods and Ribbons, which will be sold for less than cost, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally, feeling that money can be saved by calling at the cheap cash store of H. B. DAVISON.

One door North of D. W. Beaver's Hotel.

Jan19,'58.

SLATE! SLATE!! SLATE!!!—The undersigned having [illegible] of [illegible] SLATE from the celebrated Peach Bottom Quarries [illegible] would respectfully inform Builders [illegible] and the public generally, that they are prepared to cover Houses, Barns, &c. at the shortest notice and will warrant all work done under their direction. [illegible] This roof will not cost more than a good white pine roof, and will last for ages.

WUNDERLICH, NEAD & SCHAIBHUTT.

May12,'58. Agents.

NOTICE TO COAL CONSUMERS.— You will please take notice that the following [illegible]

[illegible]

Agent of the Lykens Valley Coal Company.

Harrisburg, May 26, 1858.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—Notice to Lime Burners. [illegible]

GEORGE A. DEITZ & CO.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, CERTIFY that we have used the TREVERTON COAL [illegible]

[illegible]

ZIMMERMAN'S CELEBRATED TOOTH WASH. [illegible]

[illegible]

HOTELS.

UNION HOTEL, QUEEN STREET. [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN W. TAYLOR.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg, [illegible]

ALLEGHENY HOUSE, No. 280 Market street, above Eighth Philadelphia. [illegible]

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, Chestnut Street above 10th, [illegible]

EAGLE HOTEL, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JAMES MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. [illegible]

FRANKLIN HOTEL, Corner of the Diamond and West Market Street, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

A. MISHLER, Proprietor.

[illegible]

AN ELEGANT NEW HOTEL. THE ADAMS HOUSE, [illegible] BALTIMORE, MD., is now open for the accommodation of the Traveling Public. The location of the ADAMS is central, being [illegible] the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the same distance from the Steamboat Landings. The internal arrangements of the House are superior to any hotel in the city, with all the modern improvements, large and airy rooms, from the upper stories it commands a magnificent view of the city, harbor, and surrounding country. The Proprietor is determined to please all who may favor him with their patronage, not only in the very low prices [illegible] but in every department of his House. His Carriages will always be at the Depot, with an attentive porter who will take charge of your baggage, and show you every other necessary attention, for I am determined to make the guests of the House the friends of the ADAMS.

D. M. ADAMS, Proprietor.

N. B.—Price of Board per day $1.00, per Meal or Lodging 50 cents, per week as per agreement.

Mar2,'58.

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

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

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

July9,'56.—tf

WESTERN HOTEL,

No. 836 Market Street above 8th.

ROBINSON & MAXWELL

Have taken the above well known house. Maxwell, formerly of the American, and Robinson of the Columbia House Broad street above Arch, where they will be happy to see their old friends and the patrons of the Old Western.

During the Winter the house has been thoroughly renovated, improvements made and other extensive alterations in contemplation.

We have determined to devote our whole attention to business, and flatter ourselves with the conviction that we shall be able to give general satisfaction.

The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest liquors and segars, and the table with the best the market can afford.

March 16, 2m.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.—PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

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

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

[illegible]

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)

[illegible]

A. B. FRANCISCUS, No. 833 Market Street, Philadelphia, [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
Dodge's Lift and Force Pumps,
FOR DEEP AND SHALLOW WELLS; ALSO,
Cistern Pumps,
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED
ASSORTMENT OF
PLOWS, CORN SHELLERS,
HAY, STRAW AND FODDER
CUTTERS,
PATENT STABLE CLEANERS,
Worked by Horse;
Hay Knives and all kinds of Forks, &c., Also,
Power Planing, Mortising, Tenoning, Sawing, Turning, Drilling, Clamping, And Moulding Machines, and Grindstone Fixtures, &c.

Tubs, Buckets, Washing Machines, Zinc Wash Boards, and all kinds of Hollow ware at the lowest prices. Iron and Wooden Cabinet screws, Gum belting of all sizes, for all kinds of Machines. Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sproule's and other Churns.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

All Kinds of Field Seeds, Orchard Grass, Red top Ray Grass, Hungarian, and Lawn Grass.

A large and well selected stock of

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,

and other Fertilizers,

For sale at the Agricultural Store of
A. B. HURST,
In Franklin Hall Building,
Chambersburg, Pa
March 16, 1y.

40000 SOLD!

LIVINGSTONE'S
Travels and Explorations
FOR
SIXTEEN YEARS,
IN THE
WILDS OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Is the most saleable Book published.
Agents can easily make
$100 PER MONTH.
We want Agents in all parts of the United States.
For particulars of Agency, with Catalogues (which are sent free) containing a list of our Publications, address
J. W. BRADLEY, *Publisher,*
48 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.
N. B.—Specimen Copies of "Livingstone's Travels" sent free of postage, on receipt of the retail price $1.25
Jan19, 3m

COAL OIL, COAL OIL, COAL OIL.

The Coal Oil and Paraffine Co.
OF BALTIMORE,
Are now prepared and offer for sale, at their Store,
No. 71 W. BALTIMORE STREET,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE GAY,
THEIR
SUPERIOR COAL OIL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
Which For
Brilliancy of Light,
economy of Use,
and remarkable freedom from all
Disagreeable Odor,

Cannot be surpassed, and so little liable to smoke as not even to soil the chimney when being carried in a strong draft. The very great difficulty which has heretofore existed in regard to the supply of OIL OF AN UNIFORM QUALITY, will now be obviated, as the Company have made complete arrangements for MEETING ALL DEMANDS.

Dealers in the country can have a Sample sent them upon application. Address
COAL OIL AND PARAFFINE Co.
No. 71 West Baltimore St, Baltimore, Md.
March2,'59—1y.

PHILADELPHIA LIQUOR STORE,
(Main st., Chambersburg, Pa.)
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS AND WHISKY, at Philadelphia prices, wholesale and retail.
C. T. CAMPBELL.

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

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

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

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

A CHANCE.—For sale, a Steam Engine, and Boiler with fixtures, a CIRCULAR SAW MILL ... [illegible] ... Enquire at this office. [Jan26,'59

MISS HELEN SEIDERS HAS JUST returned from the East with a large and splendid assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, and everything belonging to the trade, which she will sell at the lowest possible prices.

She is also prepared to fill all kinds of customer work at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Her Store is on Main Street, one door South of Dechall-mayers.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WINE OF TAR.—As bright, sparkling and grateful as the wine of Grapes. Very efficacious in eliminating profuse expectoration. In relieving cough and promoting a healthy condition of the organs of respiration.

1 oz bottles 37½ cents. With [illegible]
HUBBELL.
Pharmaceutist & Chemist, 1410 Chestnut Street, Phila.
March 16, 1m.

BED BUGS,—How to get rid of them. [illegible]

Any person wanting the best and [illegible]

PRICE GOODS AT [illegible]

[illegible]

INSURANCE COMPAINES!

OUR AGENT.—Mr. John Grove, of Chambersburg is the General Agent of the Franklin County Mutual Insurance Company.
Feb2,'58. W. M. McLELLAN.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The Girard Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.—Capital $300,000 all paid in. Charter Perpetual.

The Premium may be paid every year or may be divided and made payable every six or every three Months, at the option of the person Insured.

Persons desirous of Insuring their own Life or the Lives of any of their friends, can obtain Pamphlets and papers containing all necessary forms and information gratis, by applying to the undersigned.
July25,'58. JOHN MULL, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Charter perpetual.—Capital $500,000. OFFICE—in Company's building, 408 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Makes Insurance of perpetual insurance on Public Buildings, Stores, Merchandise, Dwelling Houses, Barns and contents, Stock, Farm Implements, and Personal Property generally at rates as reasonable as any other Company.
STATEMENT OF BUSINESS FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1858.

Capital,	$22,900 00	
Surplus,	[illegible]	$273,252 07
Received for Premiums,	$41,208 55	
Interest, dividends, &c.,	[illegible]	$93,781 91
Paid Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Re-Insurance, Returned Premiums, &c.,	$73,888 00	

ASSETS.

Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages,	$111 240 00
Stocks,	[illegible]
Bills receivable,	[illegible] 72
Unsettled Premiums and other property,	17 423 [illegible]
Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents,	[illegible]
	$416 298 08

JOS. WALTER Secretary. CHAS. C. LATHROP, Pres't.

Persons wishing to effect insurances will please call at the office of the Agent [illegible] Chambersburg, Pa.
[illegible] Agent.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office 435 and 437 Chestnut St., near Fifth.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS,
JANUARY FIRST 1859 $2,076,358 62.
PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY, BEING

First Mortgages amply secured	$1,73[illegible]
Real Estate, present value $103,811 61, cost	77,204 71
Temporary loans on ample collateral Securities	88,[illegible]
Stocks, present value $90,087 25, cost	71,[illegible]
Notes and bills receivable	4,[illegible]
Cash	42,007 [illegible]
	$2,076,358 62

Perpetual or limited Insurances made on every description of property in town or country, for Owners, Mortgagees or Landlords, &c., &c.

Rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation a period of thirty years, they have paid losses by fire to an amount exceeding Four Millions of Dollars, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

LOSSES BY FIRE.
Losses paid during the year 1858, ... $106,003 47

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Mordecai D. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner, David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant, Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith, Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards, George Fales.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
WM. C. STEEL, Secretary, Pro Tem.

Application made to DAVID OAKS, of Chambersburg, who is an authorized Agent for the Company, either personally or by letter, will meet with attention.
Feb6,'59.

POTATOES FOR SEED.—A. B. HURST has just received a large lot of different varieties of POTATOES, for seed, as well as the most approved varieties for Table use, and the average yield of which are from 250 to 350 bushels per acre, if cultivated according to directions.

We are now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Potatoes selected and put up expressly for seed or family use, of the following varieties.

Peach Blows, good, Early Mountain Junes, good
Blue Mercers, good, Early Dyckman, pretty good,
White Mercers, Early Buck Eyes,
Black Mercers, good, Early Pink Eyes,
Wood Seedlings, Cartens, good,
Prince Alberts, Rough and Ready,
Late Pink Eyes, Fox Eyes, good,

And are raised in New York and New Jersey and are *Warranted Pure.*

The above varieties for sale during the season at the Agricultural store of A. B. HURST, Chambersburg.
Feb16,'59

WINCHESTER & Co., Gentlemen's FURNISHING STORE, and "GLOBE" SHIRT MANUFACTORY, at the Old Stand, No. 706 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, opposite the Masonic Hall.

A. WINCHESTER will give, as heretofore, his personal supervision of the Cutting and Manufacturing department, which is a guarantee for the style of Shirts and Collars at the shortest notice.

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

Wholesale orders for Shirts and Collars on liberal terms.
Oct12,'58.

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

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

Also, all kinds of Cakes, French and Home-made Confectionery.

N. B.—The above enumerated articles can be had at his Store, on Main Street, Chambersburg, nearly opposite D. Oaks' Hotel, wholesale and retail, to suit purchasers, and at the most reasonable terms.
JOSEPH DECHELMAYER.

WM. SEIBERT RETURNS HIS UNFEIGNED thanks to a generous public for the patronage extended to him for many years, and he takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally that he is still carrying on his FOUNDRY, near the Market House, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and happy to make as many new ones as possible. Those wanting Mill Gearing, or CASTINGS OF ANY DESCRIPTION, by giving a call can be accommodated at short a notice as elsewhere.

He is also agent for the WORTHAGE WHEEL, IMPROVED, which is the best now made. It is hard to beat this wheel in the world. Those in want of Wheels are requested to call and see this wheel, and then judge for themselves, as the great power of this extraordinary Water Wheel. [Feb17,'58.

J. W. SCOTT,
(Late of the Firm of Winchester & Scott,)
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
AND
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
814 *Chestnut Street*,
[NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GIRARD HOUSE,]
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS. [Feb23,'59.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—At the new Coal and Lumber Yard. All sizes of Lykens Valley and Shamokin Coal, and White and Red Ash Pine Grove. All Coal screened before leaving the Yard, and well cleaned before delivery. Also a large lot of Lime Coal, for sale cheaper than at any other yard. Prices reduced from 60 to 75 cents per ton. We should be pleased to buy their Coal while it is low.
Aug18,'58.

GROCERIES.

Having purchased [illegible] ...

J. [illegible]

DRUGS, &C.

SPANGLER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. This article is put before the public with the great confidence of its purpose. It is intended TO RESTORE GRAY HAIR to its original color, and PROMOTE ITS GROWTH. Persons whose hair is falling out will find that it will remedy the evil in a very few applications. In all cases of baldness where the roots are not dead, it has never failed in restoring the hair. It is not put out with a desire to speculate, but to assist in curing Bald Heads. Trying Wm. ... Call and get a bottle of this excellent article for the GROWTH and RESTORATION OF THE HAIR.
Manufactured by J. SPANGLER, Druggist,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Price 50 Cents per Bottle.

W. M. McLENNAN, Jr., Pharmaceutist AND CHEMIST, corner of Main and Queen Sts. A Fresh and general assortment of [illegible]
Nov1,'58.

SAFETY AT LAST.—Prof. Greenwood's Newly Invented Burning Fluid Kerosene Lamps ... [illegible] NIXON'S.

RIMMEL'S SOAP.—London make. Best soap in town, at NIXON'S.

KISS ME QUICKLY.—A sweet perfume [illegible] NIXON'S.

Frangipanni, Heliotropia, kiss me [illegible] NIXON'S.

Good for more than one use.—Pills [illegible] NIXON'S.

The largest and freshest stock of Drugs ... [illegible] at NIXON'S.

Determined to sell, and having [illegible]

Hair Brushes, from 12½ cents to $1.00 ... NIXON'S.

Nixon's Drug Store.—For Horse Powders, ... [illegible]

Ho, Spring is here. Get your Garden seed at HEYSER'S, and you will have the earliest and best vegetables in the town. [March 30.

Extra Early Tomatoes at March 30. HEYSER'S.

Landreth's Extra Early Peas at March 30. HEYSER'S.

Marrowfat and Blue Prussian Peas at [March 30.] HEYSER'S.

Six Week, Bush and Lima Beans at March 30. HEYSER'S.

Concentrated Lye, Saponifier, and 11 years old Railroad Potash at HEYSER'S.
March 30.

Landreth's, Risley's, Parker's Garden seeds are sold at [March 30.] HEYSER'S.

Housekeepers! Use Kaolin Soap, to be had at [March 30.] HEYSER'S.

To Keep in a Good Humor use Kaolin Soap.

To Wash Paint, use	KAOLIN SOAP.
To Wash Floors, use	KAOLIN SOAP.
To wash Linen use	KAOLIN SOAP.
To wash Cotton, use	KAOLIN SOAP.
To wash Silk use	KAOLIN SOAP.
To wash plain or colored goods use	KAOLIN SOAP.
To remove Grease or Dirt use	KAOLIN SOAP.
To save Time and Labor use	KAOLIN SOAP.
You will never regret using	KAOLIN SOAP.

Wood's Hair Restorative at March 30. HEYSER'S.

The Place to buy your Medicines is at [March 30] HEYSER'S.

Horse Powder and Liniment at March 30. HEYSER'S.

The cheapest Fluid Lamps in town [March 30.] HEYSER'S.

Choice Segars and Tobacco, at March 30. HEYSER'S.

Fresh Garden seed to be had at March 30. SPANGLER'S

Spangler's Hair Restorative should be used by all having scurf or dandruff. [March 30.]

Radway's Remedies at March 30. SPANGLER'S.

Port Monnaies, Bags and Purses at March 30. SPANGLER'S

India Rubber Combs, all kinds at March 30. SPANGLER'S.

Good Drugs and Medicines at March 30. SPANGLER'S.

Spangler will sell at reasonable prices to Country Physicians. March 30.

Country Dealers are requested to call and see his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. [March 30.]

CHAIR AND CABINET MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he manufactures all the various articles in his line, at his factory upon West Queen Street, a few doors from Main. He has always on hand or prepared to make to order, at the shortest notice, Cane Bottom and Windsor Chairs, with Plain and Curtain Bedsteads, Tables and Cabinet Ware of all kinds ... Bureaus, Wash Stands, Book Cases, &c.

TURNING in all its varieties attended to with promptness and despatch. HOUSE PAINTING in all its branches attended to by competent hands.

PAPER HANGING.—Particular attention will be given to this department, and satisfaction in every instance guaranteed.

Having employed a sufficient number of competent hands, the undersigned feels assured of being enabled to fill all orders he may receive, and warrants all his work to give satisfaction in a workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
W. A. HAZELET.
Chambersburg, July 21, 1858.

MAIL LINE TO MT. UNION.—The undersigned would hereby inform the traveling community that he still continues to run a Tri-weekly Mail Line of Coaches from Chambersburg to Mt. Union on the Central Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving Chambersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, arriving at Mt. Union in time for the Cars. Returning, leave Mt. Union every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving at Chambersburg the same evening ... Stages stop at Strasburg, Orrstown, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannettsburg, Horse Valley and Dry Run.

Having none but careful Drivers, good Horses and comfortable Coaches, he solicits a continuance of the favor of the traveling public.

He also runs a daily line of Mail Coaches to Bedford, leaving Chambersburg at 7 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN JAMISON.
Dec1,'58—1f.

THE "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE POT. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DUNCAN & WELSH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office on Market street, Franklin Hotel building, third floor ... Chambersburg, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. [Aug18,'58

LYMAN S. CLARKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., and District of ... Office, opposite the Court House ...

L. H. McCAULEY, Attorney at Law, Chambersburg, Pa., having removed ... Office on Market street near the Court House.
June16,'58.

ROBINSON & CARLILE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., will attend promptly to all business ...

STUMBAUGH & CARLILE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CHAMBERSBURG, PA. ... [Jan19,'59

A. N. RANKIN, Attorney at Law, Chambersburg, Pa., Office opposite ...

ROWE & ORR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa. ... JOHN R. ORR

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have ... WILSON REILLY, J. M. CHARLE.
Chambersburg, Jan 21,'58.

EVERETT & STRICKLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ... Court House ... Counties of Franklin and Fulton counties ...

REGGS & ROBINSON, Attorneys at Law, ... JOHN S. ROBINSON

J. W. DOUGLAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHAMBERSBURG, PA. Office in Market street, two doors east of the Court House. All Collections promptly attended to. April5,'58.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, MUSCATINE, IOWA, Will practice in the several courts of Iowa. Attention paid to the location of Land Warrants, examination of Titles, and the buying and selling of real estate. REFERENCES—to the Chambersburg Bar.
Nov17,'57.

PHILIP HAMMON,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Office on Market street, one door above the office of Hon. G. W. Brewer, CHAMBERSBURG, PA. All business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention. [May12,'58—1y.

SAMUEL MEISHER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
(OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO THE LAW OFFICE OF KIMMELL & McLELLAN) ... March 10, '58—1y.

DR. WM. H. BOYLE, will attend promptly to all calls ... No. 6 Arcade Building, Chambersburg.

A CARD.—Dr. A. P. Maddan, having permanently located himself in London, Franklin county, Pa., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. By giving the strictest attention to the duties of his calling, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Dec. 8,'58—1f.

DR. J. L. SUESSEROTT, Physician and Dentist. Office and residence, N. W. Corner of Main and Washington Streets, Chambersburg, Pa. Jan. 5, '59—1y.

WM. McGLENEGAN, Surgeon Dentist, (Late of the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery,) offers his professional services to the citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity. He is prepared to perform all operations for the preservation of the TEETH, and will insert Artificial Teeth from a single tooth to a full set, with all the latest improved principles. OFFICE—on Main St. near Queen, opposite Nixon's Drug Store. Ap29,'57.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS, Dentist will be at the Franklin Hotel, in Chambersburg, from the 3rd and remain until the 30th of each month. He will perform all operations required for the preservation of the Teeth. He will restore the loss of natural teeth, from a single Tooth to a full set ... All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction and charges moderate. Apr5,'58.

DENTISTRY.—DR. J. K. REID, for merly of Lancaster city, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Chambersburg and vicinity that he has permanently established himself next door to the Post Office, where he can at all times be found prepared to perform all operations upon the TEETH on the most scientific principles. Improved principles. Dr. REID has in his possession recommendations from several professors of Dentistry, which he will be happy to produce to any person who may wish to see them. Teeth extracted with but little pain. Terms moderate. Nov15,'58—1y.

WM. HEYSER, Jr.,
PHARMACEUTIST,
AND
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,
Solicits orders, and promises satisfaction in quality and price. Every article sold. [June16,'57.

SHAVING SALOON.—Jacob Held, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, Third door South of Market, Chambersburg, Pa. He will also attend to Cupping. Customers promptly attended to, and satisfaction rendered.

GROCERIES at prices to suit the times.—Good Coffee at 10 cents; Good Brown Sugar at 8 cents; Good Syrup at 10 cents; with a large and varied assortment of Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Syrups and Spices. Call at [Sep22,'58.] EYSTER'S.

Shawls.—Beautiful Shawls for $1.00. Fine All Wool Shawls at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00, at [Sep22,'58.] HUTZ & KENNEDY'S.

DeLAINES.—A good article of DeLaine, at 12½ cents, at EYSTER'S.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, [illegible] LIGGETT & CO.

DOMESTICS.—Muslins, Ticks, [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. Highly concentrated COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, arising from Excesses and Imprudence in life and removing all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing, giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED! It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and Nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a Hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows Loss of Power, FATUITY, AND EPILEPTIC FITS. In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible, and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this infallible remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the Fluid Extract Buchu will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of QUACK NOSTRUMS and QUACK DOCTORS, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save Long Suffering, Money, and Exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of medicine.

$100 One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good. Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame.

100,000 bottles have been sold, and not a single instance of a failure has been reported.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious drug, but are purely Vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any address, accompanied by reliable and responsible Certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others. Prepared and sold by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 52 South 10th St., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

To be had of Wm. Heyser, Jr., J. S. Nixon, and J. Spangler, in Chambersburg, and J. C. Caldwell, in Shippensburg, and of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cures Guaranteed.
June16,'58.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, *from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.*

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands, hums or haws about it, suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it—on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that ever man listened to.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table spoonful per day. Children over ten years, dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.00.

Wm. Heyser, Jr., J. S. Nixon and J. Spangler, Agents, Chambersburg. [Sep15,'58.

HEALTH WITHOUT PHYSIC!—A PRIZE ESSAY ON NERVOUS DISEASES.

Just published, the 20th thousand, in a sealed envelope, price 6 cents, or sent, postpaid, by the Publishers, on receipt of two stamps.

A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AND DECAY ... [illegible]

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c., &c.
[illegible]

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL,—is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

for the rapid cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.*

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

A. J. Miller and Wm. Heyser Jr., Agents Chambersburg; S. M. Linn, St. Thomas; Mullan & Distheon, London; and by one Druggist or Merchant, in every town in the State. [March 16.]

DR. W. H. WITMOR, of Lancaster, late of Philadelphia, where he has been practising for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical Colleges in the United States and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the last fifteen years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Medical Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public as attending any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicines prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will invigorate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines.—Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. In nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body, the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in the medical art, if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure all diseases—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures or performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and foil destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness, all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Disease radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do ask all diseases (yes, Consumption) can be cured. Cancer cured without the knife.

I will remain in my office at Wertheimer's and Patterson's, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Balton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.
M17,'58.—1y. W. H. WITMOR, M. D.

TO THE LOVERS OF GOOD BEEF. The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues to carry on the BUTCHERING BUSINESS at his old stand, on King Street, opposite Wertheimer's Brewery, where he slaughters regularly the very best Beef Cattle that Franklin County produces, as well as Veal, Pork, Mutton and Lamb. He is not in the habit of buying up a lot of Cattle and then selecting the best to send to the Philadelphia Markets, as his customers can testify. The choicest MEATS of the season are furnished to his HOME customers at his stall in the Market House on market days, or at his shop at all times.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same, and at here's [illegible] no effort to render satisfaction to his customers.
June16,'58—1f. CONRAD HARMAN.

WM. HEYSER. JACOB HEYSER.

W. & J. HEYSER WOULD CALL the attention of Merchants, Butchers, and Paper Manufacturers to their stock of all kinds of WRAPPING PAPERS AND WRAPPERS. We have on hand a lot of Manilla, Rag, Woollen, Mixed and Straw PAPERS, which we think will give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders, and which we will sell very low for cash.

[illegible]

TANNING AND CURRYING. [illegible] ... on hand. ... [illegible]

POST OFFICE [illegible]

[illegible]

BOOK NOTICES.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.—In press—Ready May 1st. Hints toward Physical Perfection, or the Philosophy of Human Beauty; showing how to acquire and Retain Bodily Symmetry, Health, and Vigor; secure Long Life; and avoid the Infirmities and Deformities of Age.

This is a work which we may safely say will command universal attention, and awaken everywhere a deeper interest in the physical improvement of the race than has yet been manifested; and it shows how certain and easy this improvement may be made by the use of the perfectly legitimate means therein pointed out. Its revelations of the LAWS OF HUMAN CONFIGURATION, on which symmetry and beauty depend, are not less interesting and important than they are novel and surprising; showing, as they do, that the features of even the mature man or woman (and, much more those of the child) may be modified at will, and to an almost unlimited extent—that we have the power to change, gradually but surely, the shape and arrangement of bone, fibre, and fluid, thus growing, day by day, more beautiful or more ugly, according to the direction given to the vital forces.

It shows how we may impart fresh vitality to the languid frame; give new strength to the weak limb; substitute grace of movement for awkwardness; and remodel the ill formed body and homely features into SYMMETRY AND BEAUTY; retain youthful freshness; and "live all our days."

It will be interesting to both sexes (but especially to woman) and to all ages.

PARENTS, and all who expect to become such, will find it an indispensable guide to the right performance of their all important functions.

TEACHERS may learn from it how to develop the minds and bodies of their pupils harmoniously together;

YOUNG WOMEN will not look in vain in its pages for the secrets of that womanly beauty and personal attractiveness which they very properly desire to possess;

YOUNG MEN will find it a manual of rules for the development of those high qualities of physical vigor and manliness which will command the admiration of their own sex no less than the love of the other.

ILLUSTRATED WITH TWENTY PLATES and a large number of woodcuts, executed in the highest style of art. Price, in muslin, gilt, $1.

FOWLER & WELLS, Publishers,
308 Broadway, New York

THE WAVERLY NOVELS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

This well known firm is now engaged in publishing a remarkably cheap edition of these unapproachable works of fiction. The first, "Ivanhoe," appeared on Saturday of last week; the next "Guy Mannering," will issue to day, "Rob Roy," next, and so on, one novel will be published regularly on each and every coming Saturday, until the whole number of volumes—twenty six—is completed. The low price fixed by the publishers for them are only 25 cents a volume, or the whole twenty six volumes for five dollars. A complete set will be forwarded, *free of postage, by mail*, to any part of the United States, to any one, by the publishers, on receiving a remittance of five dollars for the twenty six volumes, or a remittance of one dollar will pay for the first four volumes. The novels will be neatly printed, and each volume will contain about 125 pages, printed on fine white paper, and neatly bound with paper cover. The revised uniform Edinburgh edition, from which this is reprinted, comprises forty eight volumes, the cost of which is *seventy* two dollars; and this edition will contain every word of the Edinburgh edition. We commend the determination of this enterprising Philadelphia firm, to furnish the works of an author like Walter Scott, at a price so reasonable that all persons whatever may possess a full set, and direct the especial attention of our readers to the fact, and would advise them all to make a remittance of Five Dollars at once, per first mail, to the publishers, for the entire set, who will send them complete to any one, *free of postage*, on receipt of that sum.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK.—THE LADY OF THE ISLE, By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty Five Cents; or two volumes, paper cover, for One Dollar. Published by T. B. Peterson & Co., 306 Chestnut St., Philada.

This work will prove to be the most attractive one ever written by Mrs. Southworth, for she is excelled by no living female writer.—Whoever reads the first page is sure to be carried on to the last. Her style is free from insipidity on the one hand, and bombast on the other; and though we meet with forcible, we are never startled with inflated language. Her characters are rarely under, but never overdrawn. Her scenes are life pictures, her incidents founded on facts, and her sentiments are characterised by a singular purity both of conception and expression. She has the rare faculty of saying what she means, and saying it in such a manner that her meaning cannot be misinterpreted. In short, she possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications which are the peculiar prerogatives of a good and great writer; while she delights the reader's imagination with her descriptive beauty, she applies home truths to his understanding with the force of rational conviction. The "Lady of the Isle" will be pronounced by all those who examine it, to be her best work. This is sufficient to commend it to perusal by all, and we anticipate for it a large sale and unwonted popularity.

GEORGE MELVILLE.—An American novel. Published by W. R. C. Clark & Co., 348 & 360, Broadway, N. Y.

"The true and only friend is he,
Who, like the arbor vitæ tree,
Will bear our image on his heart."

Many of our novels are poor imitations of the English and French, but this, instead of being such, is purely American. Its plot is such as will interest any reader and is well sustained. It is well written and neatly bound and is a valuable addition to any library. It contains three hundred and eighty six pages duodecimo. It will recommend itself in this, that those who read it once, always desire to read it the second time.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF KIT CARSON, the Nestor of the Rocky Mountains, from facts narrated by himself. By De Witt C. Peters, M. D., Late Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

It is really pleasant to meet something equal and refreshing in the midst of so many literary pretensions. This book unfolds to the reader, as does no other work yet extant, the great interior wilderness of the territories belonging to the United States. The magnificent scenery of the great western wilds is unsurpassed in the world, and since that portion of our country is destined to be the future home of our [illegible], it becomes a subject of great [illegible]

world that have maintained an eminent a position for the same length of time as these foreign Reviews. They have existed for more than fifty years, and at present have all the freshness and vigor of youth, whilst age has imparted a strength, that nothing but increased ability could accomplish. The Edinburg Review of January contains many able and interesting articles. In tone it is strongly Whig. The London Quarterly is valuable in its contents, and is somewhat religious in tone. Its original founder was Dr. Chalmers' a noted preacher.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. From its earliest settlement up to the present time. By Mary L. Booth. Illustrated with one hundred engravings. Published by W. R. C. Clark & Co., 348 Broadway.

This promises to be a very interesting book. There is much connected with the history of this great metropolis that will be interesting to the people of the whole country. In the Revolution her merchants were liberal and patriotic. They first proposed a non intercourse act, and although others renounced it, they stood firm until the last. This book will doubtless unfold the true spirit of American energy. New York which, but little more than two hundred years ago, was a wretched hamlet of four mud huts, is now the commercial metropolis of the Western Hemisphere. The specimen pages are printed on good paper and in good sized type. The book will be fully illustrated.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—April 1859. Philips, Sampson & Co., Boston.

The Contents of this Censor of American Magazines are very good and are as follows: "Agrarianism," "Bulls and Bears," "Prayer for Life," "Odds and Ends, from the Old World," "Two Sniffs," "Palfrey's and Arnold's History," "Drifting," "Roba Di Roma," "A Letter to a Dyspeptic," "The Utah Expedition," "Our Easter Belle," "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," "The Minister's Wooing," &c.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—April. This Magazine has been on our table for several weeks, but neglected for want of time. As usual, it is filled with fine engravings and excellent reading matter—just such as we can recommend to our lady friends. Will Mr. Godey send us the March No., the first one missed in twelve years.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—April. This monthly is on our table, embellished with handsome engravings, and is rich in its literary matter, which cannot help but suit the taste of its intelligent readers. It contains different departments: "Fashion," "Mother's Department," "Boys and Girls," "House Keeping," &c., which makes it invaluable to every household. Terms, $2.00 a year. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Chestnut Sreet, Philadelphia.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—April.

It contains in its present No., a variety of excellent articles, by well known authors, the latest fashions, &c. It is worth more than its subscription price to every lady, and should be in every house. Terms, $2.00 a year, invariably in advance.

Too Fine For Use.

The New York Sunday Times has some sensible comments upon the lack of comfort in many of the dwellings of modern times. The writer truly says that too many houses in American cities are so fine that the people who own them are afraid to use them. The following parlor sketch is well drawn:

"Call in at any brown stone front, 'above Bleecker,' at any time except on the occasion of a great 'spread,' and it has the air of a very nice old maid in morning gown and curl papers—a cross between iron precision and painful desolation. Everything exists in a state of bagginess. The sofa is a mute inglorious corpse in dimity winding sheet. The chairs are put in aprons and pantalets. The chandelier wraps its night gown around it. The shutters are closed to keep from fading the carpets, only here and there, through the cracks, a little bit of sacred light peeps in and looks around, in a tremulous and sickly way. Everything smells of brown Holland, and everything looks as if it considered you fearfully impertinent for daring to come in and disturb its elegant uselessness and brown linen repose. It is very much like going into a family vault after an epidemic, and having a lively time with a party of corpses in fresh grave clothes. In fact, you feel decidedly like asking the mistress of the house why she doesn't complete the picture by putting up the clothes lines in the parlor, hanging up the week's wash.

"Soberly, this show shop arrangement, which makes home a nuisance, and drives father and son out doors for that comfort which their own house is far too fine to afford them, is a growing nuisance, and lies at the bottom of half the social evils of the day. When a man comes home after the fatigues of business he doesn't want a show woman, nor a show shop house. He doesn't want an invisable palace; but a visable home. He wants something made to wear and use, and allowed to be used after its kind. He wants chairs that he can lean back in; and carpets made to be walked on; and a house alive all over, and made to live in all over; and a wife and children whose daily thought is how it can all be made happiest, cheeriest, most thoroughly comfortable for him."

THE SUSPECTED SLAVER.—The bark E. A. Rawlings, captured on the Coast of Florida by the U. S. surveying steamer Vixen, Lieut. Duer, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, is said to be owned by Mr. Lamar, of Savannah. Ten men were found on board, but the captain and supercargo, both Americans, could not be found. It is rumored that the captain who was a Spaniard, had been murdered by the crew.

SECESSION IN CALIFORNIA.—In California, the greatest excitement prevailed on the reception of the intelligence that the Pacific railroad bill had been defeated in Congress. The San Francisco press is filled with violent articles, denouncing Congress, and going so far as to threaten secession. The severance of California from the Union is hinted at in unmistakable terms.

KEEP OUT OF HARM'S WAY.—This is good advice to all persons, at any time, but especially at a season of the year when coughs and colds harass the system and which frequently lay the foundation of permanent disease of the lungs or some of the organs connected with respiration. To all afflicted in that way an early resort to the proper medicine will at once arrest the malady and hinder the development of an incurable disease. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup made by him at his medicine store, 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is such a medicine, and if it were resorted to at the commencement of a cough or influenza, there would be fewer deaths from pulmonary consumption. You can buy it at J. S. Nixon's, A. J. Miller's, Chambersburg. Kirby's, London. [illegible], Shippensburg.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICES, &c.

COUNTY TREASURER.—In Compliance with the wishes of many friends, and encouraged by a former [illegible] I offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the [illegible] County Convention. I respectfully solicit the [illegible] of my friends, and if nominated and elected I [illegible] to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. SAM'L FAHNS[illegible]

[illegible] March [illegible]

SHERIFFALTY.—At the solicitation of numerous friends from different parts of the County, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends and others. A. J. [illegible]

Chambersburg, Jan. [illegible], 1859.

SHERIFFALTY.—Having been induced by numerous friends from different sections of the county, I now offer myself as a candidate for [illegible] County Convention. JACOB [illegible]

[illegible] township Jan. [illegible]

SHERIFFALTY.—The undersigned offers himself to the voters of Franklin County as a candidate for the office of Sheriff [illegible]

WILLIAM KEBER

[illegible] township, Feb. 21, 1859.

SHERIFFALTY.—The undersigned [illegible]

JACOB SKELLERS

WANTED TO BUY.—10,000 Prime [illegible]

KEYSER'S Wrapping Paper can [illegible]

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given [illegible]

March 25 [illegible]

FOR SALE.—The Board of Directors of the Chambersburg School District offer at Private Sale [illegible] West Catharine Street [illegible]

SAMUEL [illegible]

March [illegible] Secretary

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY. The Tax payers [illegible]

Quincy [illegible]

Washington [illegible]

Antrim [illegible]

Metal [illegible]

Fannett [illegible]

Letterkenny [illegible]

Lurgan [illegible]

Southampton [illegible]

St. Thomas [illegible]

Warren [illegible]

Peters [illegible]

Montgomery [illegible]

Hamilton [illegible]

Guilford [illegible]

Green [illegible]

Chambersburg [illegible]

P. S. LICENSE.—All persons [illegible]

March [illegible], '59. County Treasurer.

CHAMBERSBURG SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK [illegible]

VIRGINIA REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE ROCKINGHAM LAND, [illegible]

FOR SALE.—My Farm in Warren [illegible]

JAMES MARSHALL [illegible]

MARYLAND REAL ESTATE

FARM FOR SALE.—I offer my farm [illegible]

VULCAN WORKS, FOUNDRY, Mills, Work Shops, &c., &c. at Public Sale. [illegible]

JOHN KEIPSNIDER, WILLIAM H. DAVIS, [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA LAND

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

PETER CAIN [illegible]

PRIVATE SALE.—I will sell at private Sale a Tract of Land, [illegible]

WILLIAM McLELLAN. [illegible]

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE. [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN [illegible] [illegible]

JOHN L. [illegible] Administrator

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, [illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Whereas [illegible]

T. B. KENNEDY, Assignee.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL COULTER. [illegible]

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.—[illegible]

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.—[illegible]

PROCLAMATION.—To the Coroner, [illegible]

JACOB S. BROWN, Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons [illegible]

GEO. W. [illegible], Register.

A LIST OF GRAND AND TRAVERSE JURORS drawn for a Court of Oyer and Terminer, [illegible]

GRAND JURORS.

[illegible]

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

[illegible]

TRAVERSE JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRIAL LIST FOR THE APRIL TERM, 1859.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—The following persons [illegible]

[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of [illegible]

[illegible]