

VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 12.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1859.

NUMBER 48.

THE UNION VALLEY SPIRIT.
A weekly newspaper, published every Saturday morning, for the Union Valley and surrounding country. It is edited by Mr. J. W. Smith, and published at the office of the Union Valley Spirit, 101 Main Street, Chambersburg, Pa. Subscriptions \$1 per year. Single copies 10 cents. Advertisements by Mrs. G. H. Russell, of Chambersburg.

The April number of this Standard and popular Review is before us. It is the literary and historical organ of the day. Not contented and fully armed among the first numbers of its class, it has become a truly representative and creditable spirit. It is edited with marked energy, and its contributions are full of ripe scholarship. It should receive and deserve all long enjoy, an extensive circulation in all branches of the Christian church. Several of the articles of this number possess special interest and merit.

THE ATLANTIC MONITOR.—Devoted to Literature, Art and Politics. Published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., 16 Water street, Boston.

The May number of this ably edited and widely circulated Magazine is on our table. Its unrepresented success shows its adaptation to the taste, if not to the real wants of Society. The best literary talent has been engaged for its service. Its contents are varied, to suit all tastes; and we fear it accomodates itself too much to an exciting and bold and unscrupulous spirit. We regret that a Magazine of such considerable literary merit as this, having in each number the greatest talents of our Country, with a circulation of upwards of 60,000, should move so freely in the sphere of Nationalism and disengaging contumacious, and less or already towards secession. Some of the articles of the present number, possess great merit. "The Gymnasium" and "The Utah Expedition" will be read with interest and profit. "The Professor at the Breakfast Table" has fine literary merit, and is full of beauty; but we don't like its spirit. Such articles must be cleared among them that possess a decided anti-slavery tendency. "The Minister's Writing," by Rev. M. H. Davis, does not, we think, meet the expectations of the reader. It is lacking in interest and life, and there will be disappointment in the end. This Magazine, regarded in its literary light, apart from its manifest anti-slavery pretensions, may justly be styled among the first of its kind.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—An English Magazine. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

The April number of this valuable Quarterly is at hand. It needlessly say that it is full of interest. The high standard of literature which it upholds, and the first class taste which it exhibits in its series, are sufficient to insure for each number an insatiable contrivance to the "Literature of our Country." The fifth and eighth articles, on "The Italian Question" and "England's Political Position in Europe," possess fine merit and will be read with special interest at this time. Indeed all the articles of this number are well written. Subscribers to this excellent Review may always be certain to get the worth of their money, and to be fully compensated for the time and labor spent in its perusal. Terms \$3 00.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—American Edition, April, 1859. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

The April number of this excellent monthly contains nine Articles on the following subjects: A Cradle in Japanese Waters; The Look of Ladymode; A Winter Journey; The Turks in Kafafat, 1854; Christianity in India; A Discreet view of Money and the Primitive; Adam Bede; The Cry for Reform; The new Reform Bill. Some of these articles possess considerable interest and literary merit. Several of them, however, move too freely in the field of speculative Fiction, and countenance that sentimental truth which uplifts the mind not only for solid, but also for religious, reading. Would that Literary Magazines, such as this, would exert their influence against that sentimental and, in many instances, immoral literature which is spreading so widely over the land, and taking the place of Bible and other religious reading!

THE HORTICULTURIST AND JOURNAL OF RUST, AIR, AND SOIL THERAPY.—Published monthly, by G. M. Sexton, 25 Park Row, New York. Terms \$2 00 per annum.

We have read with much pleasure, the May number of this valuable Journal. It is beautifully illustrated, and from the contents we may see that it is well calculated to meet a great want in rural life. No farmer can well do without such a work. To any one engaged in agriculture and horticulture, it will be a valuable investment. The articles of this number are all well written; and we are sure that the farmer, under the guidance of this Journal, would enter upon his professional employment, he would enjoy more of the pleasures and secure more of the interests of rural life.

ENDLESS PUNISHMENT.—A special Diagram, delivered Feb. 6th, 1859, by Rev. Dr. Goss, Pastor of the German Reformed Church at Harrisburg, Pa. Published by request.

We have read this truly logical and interesting Diagram, with much profit and gratification. We can safely say that it is the best we have ever seen on that subject. The style is clear and concise; and the arguments adduced, to prove gegen punishment, overwhelming. We would challenge any Unitarian to controvert the argument therein set forth. We should like to see this Diagram in some popular form. In this literary and didactic work, would certainly justify the author's claim to be a "standard" on the subject. We hope this Diagram will be copied and read by many. It can be had from the author, 111 South 12th Street.

THE UNION VALLEY SPIRIT.—During the past week, we have received a copy of your paper, and are very pleased with it. We are sorry to learn that Mr. H. C. Preston, who has been a member of the Union Valley Society, has been compelled to resign. We would call your attention to the fact, that the author of this paper, Mr. J. W. Smith, is a man of great talents, and who, we believe to be a man of singular talents, and one who, through much experience, has made a thorough master of his art. We hope that the author of this paper, Mr. J. W. Smith, will be successful in his efforts to establish a new paper, and that it will be a credit to the Union Valley Society.

To all our friends, we send our best regards, and assure them of our continued support.

Investment of a garden is thorough and sensible, extending from its form to all its contents. He who would be without this excellent book, will never be a safe guide in the planting and culture of trees and flowers. We hope that one suggestion of the author will be generally carried out. He suggests the placing of fruit trees along our country roads, "not only for ornament but, too, to be reckoned like our wild fruits as common property." The author's treatment of flowers is one of the most interesting parts of the book. His statistical representations are also very valuable. We hope this excellent work will enjoy a wide circulation, especially in rural districts, where the subject of gardening is so greatly neglected.

THE LIFE OF NORTH AMERICAN INSECTS.—By Dr. J. Gage, Late Professor of Zoology and Botany in the College of New Jersey, assisted by H. C. Preston, M. D. With numerous Illustrations. From specimens in the cabinet of the Author. Harper & Bros., 1859. New York.

This book is got up in Harper's best style, and is a valuable contribution to American Entomology. Its classification is good, and its contents afford important aid to those who study Insect Life. The insect world is full of interest, and our study of its mysteries affords abundant reward. Its practical benefit is in calculable, and to us this is in proportion to our knowledge of the American details of this science. We know of no work better calculated to aid us in securing this knowledge than the one before us. All who wish to understand American Insect Life should purchase this book. It will reward for both the price and the reading.

MORE ABOUT JESUS.—With Illustrations and a Map. By the Author of "Pope of Day," &c. &c. Harper & Brothers, 1859. New York.

This is a charming little book for the little folks. It has 216 pages of very interesting matter for children and youth. The illustrations are beautiful. We hope that parents will put a copy into the hands of their children. It will interest and benefit them. It has at the end of each chapter, questions upon the subject matter of the lesson. Parents who had better purchase an interesting book like this, for your children to read, than permit them to devour the silly nonsense with which many of our city Papers and Magazines are now flooded.

Take from them those novels of "deceitful reputation" which reflect blash upon the check of those who read them, and guard them with books which tell them "more about Jesus."

YOU'LL OR THE BRANCHES AND THE BURDENS OF THE HOME.—C. M. Sexton, 25 Park Row, New York, 1859.

This is a very neat book of nearly 500 pages. Its wide-spread and well merited popularity is well known. It ranks among the first and most scientific works on the subject. It has had a wider circulation in England and the United States than any other veterinary work; and it should be in the hands of all who have to do with horses. No farmer can well do without it. Get the work without delay.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.—By W. Patnam, Professor of Parliamentary and Foreign Oratory in the Ohio State and Union Law College, O. M. Sexton, 25 Park Row, New York, 1858.

In this day of bad Readers and Speakers, any work which is calculated to improve us in oratory, will be greeted with gratitude. Public readers and speakers are fully compensated for all the attention they may pay to the noble art of Elocution and Oratory. Demosthenes was,

and were all those who by their powers of eloquence gained an immortal name. While orators, like poets, are born, yet those talents

which gives them may be developed, and through the medium of art, turned to important practical account. The Book before us promises to afford such aid to the Reader and the Orator.

There is nothing original about it, except some of the selections.

It divides very briefly to the theoretic and scientific part of Elocution; and then takes up the other part of the book with specimens of oratory. These are chosen with some discretion. On the whole, the book is worth reading.

THE ROMANCE AND ITS HERO.—By the Author of "Magdalene Stanford." Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York, 1859.

This book is finely gotten up. The binding and printing are good. The style of the author is smooth and easy, and his language select.

The book is well written, and some parts are in some respects beautiful. But it abounds, like all novels of the kind, with nonsense. To show that it is not worth buying nor reading, it is enough to say that it is in one of the neediest places to this age.

Whenever a "romance" boasts of fairies, witches, goblins, ghouls, Dukes and Earls, you may be pretty sure it is not worth house room.

To derive such pleasure is to fill the brain and the heart full of moral corruption.

LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG.—By Charles Blaikie, Author of "It is never too late to begin," &c. &c. Harper & Bros., Publishers, New York, 1859.

He who is the author of this construction of that book is deserved, it is enough to say that it was got up by the Blaikie.

And as regards in

terest and merit, it is enough to say that it is one of those which have been

for those who have had the

habit to read, and thinking, and write, to

the author of "it is never too late to begin,"

and "it is never too late to begin,"

VAILLNEY'S SPIRIT.

WORLD'S FAIR.
HOW WHILE DO I FLY AWAY TRUST?

"Mother, what did the Prophets say when he said, 'Prophets, O God; for to this do I put my trust'?"

"Do you remember the little girl who was walking with her father in the woods last week?"

"Yes, mother; wasn't she beautiful?"

"She was a simple, loving little thing; and her father was very kind to her. We poor girls, when we told when they come to the narrow bridge over the brook."

"I do not like to talk about that bridge, mother; it makes me giddy. Do you believe it is true?"

"Yes, it has stopped a little to one side,

and we have fallen into the water."

"Do you remember what she said?"

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge? Is it not in her Father's hand, and asked him to take her by the hand, and said, 'You will take care of me, father dear; I don't feel afraid when I am in the hold of my hand.' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read."

"Was David going over a bridge, mother?"

"He took a bridge as the one in the Woods; but he had come to some place of distress in his life, and whenever he was in any way distressed, he looked up to God, just as the little girl did to her father, and said, 'Prove me, O God.'

"It is the same as if he had said, 'Please take care of me, my kind, bountiful Father; I do not feel afraid if you take hold of my hand."

"O, mother, how beautiful! But David did not really take hold of David's hand, and lead him through the trouble!"

"Yes; but God loves his children who trust in him—their souls in his care—just as the Father did his little daughter; and although he does not take hold of their hands, he knows how to make them feel so peaceful and easy as if he did."

"Mother, can I be one of God's children?"

"Yes, my dear. If you love him, and trust him, and try to please him, he will call you his own, and lead you all your life, and make you happy."

"Will there be any bridges in my life? I suppose, shall I have troubles? Now, I have not any, but I have got to look up to God and ask him to take care of me."

"You must not think great troubles are the only ones we have to meet with. You will have many small troubles, and will need to look to your heavenly father to take care of them through them."

"What troubles do you think I shall have, mother?"

"You had one this morning. Sarah was as kind to you, and you were sadly grieved."

"Could I go to God with such troubles?"

"Yes, my dear; you can tell him just as you would tell all your unkindness, and ask him to comfort you."

"Mother, I am very glad we read that psalm this morning. I think I love God better already, and I hope shall always trust him."

"If you are good; will you, if you begin when you are a little girl, you will learn better and better about him, and far far happier than those who have no such Friend to go to in trouble."

"Oh, I hope I shall learn it now, while you can help me, mother."

"God alone can help you, my child; ask him to teach you to trust him."—*Young Reader.*

THE TWO FOOLS.

When quite a small boy, like most other youths, I had a great inclination to attend all the fairs, circuses, and negro-dances, concerts, etc., that came along. One evening I was very much interested in the wit of the clown, who overcame the world with his grotesque appearance and witty sayings. After a while he told something the clown did which sounded very "funny," and at which we all paid attention; when a choleric man, no longer able to hold his tongue cried out, "You are a fool."

"True," responded the clown, "and never the only difference between us is, I am a fool for money, and you are a fool for nothing."

Through quite young, the reply of the clown made a deep impression on my mind, and I determined to profit by it. In after life, I have generally found that it required more fools than one to carry on successfully what apparently seemed so foolish.

Now whenever I see large pleasure strolls up, announcing the arrival of "strange animals," "tailed circus," "wonderful attractions," etc., I usually think of the saying of the clown, "I am a fool for money, and you are a fool for nothing."

When I see advertised in the papers, "splendid lottery schemes," "lottery drawn prizes," "great inducements to buy," "valuable contents of a prize," etc., I think of the two fools and how many buy while but one sells and causes myself from buying a ticket. One is "a fool for money," and the other is "a fool for nothing."

When I pass a splendid saloon, with dozens of sparkling wings and brackets set up in the most inviting manner, with polished steps ready to lead you to "glory," I am sure to think, "there is a fool for money," and as the dandified waiters never seemed the sort of men to feel a fool for nothing."

When I see some of the "aristocratic" women going about in Indian apparel, and men paying from four to four hundred dollars a night for their favors, and when they cannot understand why other men like I have seen—"why, there is a fool for money," and the other is "a fool for nothing."

In short, whenever any "splendid attraction" is offered, and if I take hold of it, I am sure to feel a fool for nothing."

When I see some of the "aristocratic" women going about in Indian apparel, and men paying from four to four hundred dollars a night for their favors, and when they cannot understand why other men like I have seen—"why, there is a fool for money," and the other is "a fool for nothing."

When I see some of the "aristocratic" women going about in Indian apparel, and men paying from four to four hundred dollars a night for their favors, and when they cannot understand why other men like I have seen—"why, there is a fool for money," and the other is "a fool for nothing."

When I see some of the "aristocratic" women going about in Indian apparel, and men paying from four to four hundred dollars a night for their favors, and when they cannot understand why other men like I have seen—"why, there is a fool for money," and the other is "a fool for nothing."

When I see some of the "aristocratic" women going about in Indian apparel, and men paying from four to four hundred dollars a night for their favors, and when they cannot understand why other men like I have seen—"why, there is a fool for money," and the other is "a fool for nothing."

When I see some of the "aristocratic" women going about in Indian apparel, and men paying from four to four hundred dollars a night for their favors, and when they cannot understand why other men like I have seen—"why, there is a fool for money," and the other is "a fool for nothing."

When I see some of the "aristocratic" women going about in Indian apparel, and men paying from four to four hundred dollars a night for their favors, and when they cannot understand why other men like I have seen—"why, there is a fool for money," and the other is "a fool for nothing."

When I see some of the "aristocratic" women going about in Indian apparel, and men paying from four to four hundred dollars a night for their favors, and when they cannot understand why other men like I have seen—"why, there is a fool for money," and the other is "a fool for nothing."

When I see some of the "aristocratic" women going about in Indian apparel, and men paying from four to four hundred dollars a night for their favors, and when they cannot understand why other men like I have seen—"why, there is a fool for money," and the other is "a fool for nothing."



FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

New York.—Price \$40—above charge of \$5 per month.

See ADVERTISEMENT, page 1, (second Building) back page.

These machines cost from two spools, as purchased from the store, according to the winding of thread; they will take care of me, for the dear, I don't feel afraid when I take hold of my hand. And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes. She said, 'Mother, who is she that did not like to go over the bridge?' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took right hold of her hand as if she were very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read.

"Yes.

VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

CIRCULATION 2,000 COPIES

Wednesday Morning, May 26, 1860.

J. H. COOPER, Editor.

Anterior Senator,
RICH. L. WRIGHT,
of Philadelphia.Anterior Senator,
JOHN ROWE,
of Franklin County.

Judge TANEY.

Time was when the decisions of our courts of law, and particularly the decisions of the higher courts, were bowed to with respect by all classes of citizens. The unsuccessful author submitted gracefully to a decree that blotted his hopes, nor thought of abusing the Judge who pronounced it. We boasted that we were a law-abiding people, and the boast was not an empty one.

We believe that the American people, taken as a whole, are still a law-abiding people, but it cannot be denied that a very large number of them have of late evinced extreme disrespect to the higher judicial tribunals of the country. And not only have they exhibited great disrespect to the courts, but they have descended to the mean depth of personal defamation of the Judges and deliberate misrepresentation of their judicial opinions.

We all remember how Judge BLACK and the rest of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania who concurred with him were abused for the judgement rendered in the case of PAXMORE WILLIAMSON, the ambitious negro stealer who tried to make a martyr, but only made a fool of himself. The Republican press of the country, from the New York Tribune down to the smallest specimen of "Ebo skin and Ginkard foot" typography, raised down a torrent of denunciation upon Judge BLACK and his associates.

The Supreme Court of the United States, the highest judicial tribunal in all the land—a court composed of men distinguished for patriotism and purity of character no less than for great legal attainments—is now, and has been ever since its decision in the DABD SCOTT case was rendered, the subject of bitter Republican defamation.

The "opinion" of the court has been denounced, and all the Judges who concurred in it have been held up to public reprobation as "dough faces" and "nigger-drivers." The venerable Chief Justice TANEY, now standing almost on the brink of the grave, but with all his mental faculties undimmed and his robes of office as spotless as when he put them on, has been singled out for special vituperation, because his giant intellect and patriotic heart, working harmoniously together, erected in the DABD SCOTT case a landmark that Black Republicanism feels its inability to remove. Judge TANEY has over and over again been charged with saying in his opinion on the DABD SCOTT case, that "no negro has any rights which a white man is bound to respect." This charge was reiterated in the Transcript a week or two ago. There is no foundation for it. Judge TANEY never said any such thing, and those who impute it to him either never read his "opinion," or are incapable of understanding plain English, or else willfully misrepresent him.

The Transcript has made its charge against Judge TANEY. We pronounce the charge utterly unfounded, and defy the Transcript to make good its assertion. Will it stubbornly attempt to maintain a position that is perfectly untenable, or will it do justice to Judge TANEY and acknowledge that it gave currency to an unjust accusation against him?

The Sectional Party.

The inborn patriotism of the American people rebels against sectionalism. This patriotic sentiment developed itself so clearly in the result of the canvas of 1856, as to leave the Sectional Republican Party no hope of future success without a modification of its platform and an extension of its organization. The leaders of that party have been constantly on the look out for some opportunity of effecting a permanent fusion with the "slave driving" Know-Nothing of the South. They supposed they had accomplished this object when CARRINGTON and Seward, and their respective followers, in Congress, joined hands and rejected Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. This union in opposition to the administration on the Kansas question was purchased by the Sectionalists at a high cost. They bought it by sacrificing their cherished doctrine of Congressional sovereignty over the Territories, and admitting the Justice and constitutionality of the Democratic doctrine of Popular sovereignty.

Hence, as they supposed, effected a permanent union of Northern Republicans with the Know-Nothing, the upholders of the right of Congress to decide the question of the right of the Territories to self-government.

But now comes the question of sectionalism again. The Southern leaders

last session, did give way the joy of the Republicans when the debate that followed divided more points of difference between the half dozen Democratic Senators who participated in the discussion.

But the HALE resolution, though designed to sow the seeds of discord among the Democrats, raised an issue upon which the followers of CARRINGTON in Kentucky and the adherents of Seward in New York are as far apart as the poles. To give the opposite some sort of show for 1860, it was thought to be necessary to carry Kentucky at least against the Democracy this summer. Ever since the formation of the Sectional Party whose rise HENRY CLAY so earnestly deprecated, the gallant old Whig State of Kentucky has ranged herself with the Democracy. It is to such a body the south is asked to look for protective laws to slavery! Are slaveholders urged to reopen this question, abdicate their existing pro-slavery action, throw aside their present remedies, and go to an abolition Congress for protection? Verily, it will be a matter of surprise if the application for bread is not responded to with a stone. A code of laws may be procured, and possibly will beat the impress of "code" upon its title page, but if it affords effectual remedies for the recovery or retention of slaves, we much mistake the ingenuity and cunning of Yankee politicians. For one, we would not give an hour of public tranquility and sectional concord for all the benefit the south will ever derive from protective laws for slavery, originated and passed by a black republican Congress. Infinitely rather would we rely upon common law remedies based upon a constitutional right and enforced by federal judges for the security of the national legislature, with the duty of defending our rights and the regulation of our remedial process. Let the people bear in mind that while the opposition are thus vehemently profounding a seal for southern interests, they are leading the south into the very jaws of abolitionism, and committing the cause of slavery in the Territories into the keeping of anti-slavery higher-law fanatics.

Black-Southern Emancipation of the Slave.

"The third century has witness'd indeed when passing the seventh year at night; the moth whose virginal integrity are most irreproachable is led out by her propitious emoluments of these qualities; and the swindler who chooses as cards or tokens the money or goods of another under false pretenses is always, according to his own account, in a state of the most prosperous and easy and exalted independence."

In the articles which have appeared in many of the black republican papers, particularly those published in the Albany, since the adoption by the people of Massachusetts of the constitutional amendment denying the right to vote to the naturalized citizens of that State until two years after their naturalization, we can perceive a good deal of the noisy swagger of the ghost fearing boy; a vast amount of the constitutional morality of the hypocrites, and no little supply of the false pretences of the impostor. "The master has no relation to national politics." "It is a mere domestic regulation." "The people of Massachusetts have not adopted the principle of the amendment as a part of their political creed." "We are at a loss to see how the result of the vote is likely in other States to have any minister effect upon one party, (black republicans) or afford any important argument or weapon of offence for the other." (democratic)

The above are among the many shuffling excuses by which the black republicans of Massachusetts seek to avert the evil consequences of the blow which they feel that they have inflicted on their organization throughout the country. No amount of sophistry, however—no special pleading, however ingenuous or adroitly framed—can rescue them from the imputation of having, in practical nullification of the naturalization laws of the United States, and in violation of their reiterated professions of attachment to equal rights, justice, and the liberal spirit of our institutions, originated and carried out a measure, by which every foreigner resident within the State of Massachusetts who has not become a naturalized citizen prior to its adoption is excluded from the privileges of the elective franchise for two years after he becomes a citizen of the United States; while it is insisted that the runaway negro, the moment he sets his foot in the State, should be received with open arms as a man and a brother, and admitted, without any probation, to the fullest enjoyment of those privileges.

One of the distinctive dogmas of the black republicans is, that negroes should be allowed to vote, serve on juries, fill office, and be on a footing of perfect social and political equality with the white citizens. The judges of the highest tribunal in the land have been denounced and vilified by the entire black republican press because they have declared that the Constitution of the United States was framed for white men, and not for negroes, and that, under its provisions, negroes are not citizens. A violent and persistent opposition to the spirit and letter of that decision is strongly urged; but while the hypocritical negro worshippers maintain these opinions with regard to the "poor fugitive from southern cruelty," they enact a law by which the hardy and enterprising Irishman or German who brings his muscle and his money to our shores—who helps to build our canals and railroads, clears our forests, and till our prairies—who adds to the wealth and strength of the nation—is to be kept aloof as an inferior being, his claim of brotherhood denied, his citizenship withheld, and his right to a voice in the administration of the government which he contributes to support, and which, in case of need, is bound to defend with his life, refused until he complies with certain proscriptive regulations which these pseudo philanthropists and selfish fanatics have devised, in order, as they say, "to defend our free institutions against the attacks of the foreign element." It is an act of "simple justice" to clothe the runaway negro with every social and civil privilege enjoyed by white men; but for the Irishmen and Germans who have fixed their homes among us, and, in the language of Jefferson, manifested a bona fide purpose of embarking life and fortunes permanently with us, "simple justice" only makes no such requirements, but excuses oppression, proscription, and the passage of laws by which the just and equal principles fixed at the foundation of the government are to be nullified or perverted.

It matters not that the republicans, as a party, afraid of the consequences of this bold concession to native Americans in Massachusetts among those of our adopted fellow citizens in the Northwestern States who have acted with them in the past, should repudiate the action of their fellow fanatics in the Bay State, and seek to throw the entire responsibility on the know nothing. Without the aid of the black republicans the amendment could not have been carried. It is a common error to urge the lightness of the vote as a proof that the republicans did not support the amendment. If they suffered the adoption of a change in their constitution, by which the dignity and rights of every foreign born citizen in the United States are outraged and violated—and that, too, notwithstanding the earnest and reiterated protest of the people of Massachusetts to the effect that the amendment would not interfere with the rights of foreign citizens, the republicans in other States of which had formed confederacies in Mississippi—by their actions they render themselves equally guilty with those who openly went to the field of battle.

LOWMAN SYND.—The Laborer signed of the railroad corporation at Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, Dr. Webster, of Chambersburg, Pa., was chosen President; Fred. M. of Pittsburgh, Secretary, and James F. of Pittsburgh, Treasurer.

The Anti-Slavery Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"The third century has witness'd indeed when passing the seventh year at night; the moth whose virginal integrity are most irreproachable is led out by her propitious emoluments of these qualities; and the swindler who chooses as cards or tokens the money or goods of another under false pretenses is always, according to his own account, in a state of the most prosperous and easy and exalted independence."

The third century has witness'd indeed when passing the seventh year at night; the moth whose virginal integrity are most irreproachable is led out by her propitious emoluments of these qualities; and the swindler who chooses as cards or tokens the money or goods of another under false pretenses is always, according to his own account, in a state of the most prosperous and easy and exalted independence."

Under Date Received from the Secretary General, Boston, Mass., we learn that the State of Maine has voted to prohibit the sale of slaves within its borders.

The Legislature passed their bill yesterday, and now the Governor, Mr. George N. Briggs, has signed it into law. The bill makes it illegal to bring slaves into the State, and those who have brought them in will be taxed heavily for each slave, and the proceeds will be used for the relief of slaves.

On June 1, 1860, the law will take effect.

The steamship "Orient" left Liverpool for Boston, having been delayed by the heavy fog.

The ship was captured by the British on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

The American crew were released on June 1, 1860.

VALLEY SPIRIT

VALLEY SPIRIT,
Circulating May 20, 1859.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Growing State.—The number of publishing houses, and mercantile goods, permutating the country in every direction, increasing, until the greater, are appearing, a variety of sorts, well-furnished, and highly some exemplary notices from the press generally. There is not a town, village or farm house, no longer free from their intrusion.— They will throw themselves into poor provinces, anywhere and everywhere, and insist in pestiling upon you their notions, and should you refuse to purchase, you are expected to put up with whatever quantity of humor and abuse they may think proper to bestow on you for daring to assert that you are disposed to be humbugged. In your dealings with such characters, in nine cases out of ten, you are sure to be cheated, if not in the quality of the article, in the price demanded for it. Your own dealers, you will find, can always supply your wants, at fair prices, without requiring you to pay such "birds of passage." No class of paper better understand the value of a favorable newspaper notice than those migrants, and they make a bold push in every town they visit to ensure something of the kind. Farmers, of course, we have no affinity—the living—and if any of them return to our service to aid them in treading the community they will most assuredly "ruin without their host." How far you advise; and whenever we can see how I like the Manay Machine with Wood's improvement. As I have had some experience in working Raspings and Horing Machines, I would say that I know of no Machine that will equal it in cutting Glass, Granite and Gneiss. I don't own a Machine of any kind, but, have worked your Machine for two years, without the slightest difficulty in any respect. It cuts Glass and Granite without chipping. I have seen the McCormick Machine tried in wet Glass, but it would not cut it, whilst I am sure I could cut the same with your Machine in any perfect case. I am satisfied the blade edge is perfectly sharp. A. E. HUNTER.

Sold for a Commissioner.—A short time since we advertised McCormick's Reaper for sale, nearly new, for less than their cost. The other day we succeeded in finding a party who, to relieve a customer for a Manay Machine, purchased the McCormick Machine. We can still advise Farmers where a number of McCormick machines but little need, can be bought at a small price from those who want to buy the Manay Machine with Wood's improvement. A. E. HUNTER.

Notice.—Many's Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement, bought from any Maryland Agent, will probably not be allowed to be used in Franklin County, as I have the exclusive right of Franklin and a few other counties in Pennsylvania.

A. E. HUNTER and Greenleaf papers copy and charge advertiser.

A Fine Home.—Passing by Mr. Worley's carpenter shop a few days since, our attention was called to a fine boat—being built by Mess. Smith and Sibley. They intend placing it across creek for the accommodation of parties wishing to take a ride on this beautiful stream.

The young folks of the town will now have a fair chance to amuse themselves on the water. Any information wanted by parties wishing to use the boat can be obtained from Mr. Sam'l Shryock.

Pfeiffer's Store.—Perhaps no other mercantile establishment has ever acquired such a short space of time, a more widespread reputation for selling good goods at low prices than the one at the head of this notice. Mr. Pfeiffer has recently returned from the city with a full and complete supply of all articles kept in the mercantile line which he is preparing to dispose of at his established low prices.

The Working Boy's Sunday Improved.—Handsomely Illustrated—12mo. extra number—Price 56 cents. For sale by Shryock, Taylor and Smith.

This is a second hand book, not overpriced with superfluous stories and anecdotes, but calculated to be useful only to "Working boys," but to my regret. One Day Sunday School do better than to purchase these exact works as they are issued weekly by the American S. S. Union.

Waterville News for the Million.—That enterprising firm of publishers, F. & B. Peterson Brothers, Philadelphia, has just begun their undertaking, which cannot fail to be of great service to the reading community. We shall be sure to keep the editions of Sir Walter Scott's novels, now in the course of publication by them, and which is to be completed in twenty six volumes, at twenty five cents a piece, or five dollars for the whole. These volumes are printed in double columns, octavo, and each will contain about one hundred and twenty-five pages. The entire set of twenty-six volumes will be mailed, free of postage, to any person remitting five dollars to the publishers. This is an opportunity, never before had, for obtaining the Waterville News entire, at a price which the editor of everybody, for it is the cheapest edition of the news paper, and for those who remit five dollars, and those who desire to have the entire set, can receive it in twenty six volumes, at twenty five cents a piece, or five dollars for the whole, which price is to be paid in advance, and delivered with the news paper.

Resolved. That we return our thanks to Mr. F. & B. Peterson, our worthy County Superintendent, for the able services he has rendered to the cause of Education.

Resolved. That we deem it incumbent upon each and every teacher to be a reader of the Pennsylvania School Journal and other works treating upon educational topics.

Resolved. That we return our thanks to the secretary and trustees of the German Reformed Church for the use of their Lecture Room, and that to the pastor for his services.

Resolved. That we tender our sincere thanks to the Citizens and Friends of Franklin to be Thomas, for their kind efforts and contributions paid to the members of the Association while in their midst.

Resolved. That the proceedings of the Association be published in the weekly papers and in the Public Journal.

On Friday last the Treasury of Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

On Saturday morning, May 19, 1859, the building of the Second Ovens, of Elizabethtown, Md., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

VALLEY SPIRIT

Sixty-Eighth Magazine.
The Independent Organizer of Chambersburg
Markets & Fairs.

(OUR EAST MARY PEOPLE)

I was born in the deep green country,
Not many long years ago;
I ran for the sun in Summer,
And crossed down into the snow.
The deer old Mother Nature
Gave me her wild roe,
My pretty hares hole curied softly,
My eyes were bright and mild.
I grew like a vine in the forest,
Till I was made to see;
Then I began like the little robin
That lies in our apple tree.
But Aunt Melinda from the city
Came down to the country air;
She thought my shoes were painted,
And when she found it, gave them to me.
She called for ink and pen;
She made her will and bought me
One for the Upper Ten.
Good-bye to Father and David!
Good-bye to the grave red green;
If mother had never slept there,
My grandeur had never been.
I'd rather had staid by my Mother,
And seen Jim Bruce make hay;
My aunt Melinda from the city
Carried their Kate away!

One hundred and twenty years;

Now is a single year;

I've run up to the temple

And that in a record time.

I hear the frost make.

The hats just out from Paris,

And silk that warm the aisle.

I'd never mind the dresses.

Or cars if I walked or rode.

If I hadn't a maid for a mistress—

I'm bound to Miss Moyle;

I can't get up in the morning.

And put on a simple gown;

We twist our hair in cables,

With ribbons dangling down;

She looks in us shirts embroidered,

A silken robe and cord.

Slips of silk and flannel,

And a word a word.

If I look for a man's wrapper,

Then Aunt Pat on the stairs—

Katherine Marie, the fashion

Forbids such things in town;

Sees am I robust and sprightly

Before there comes La Mode,

To do the whole thing over.

For a drive on the Harriet road.

I dress for the shiny carriage

With bonnets shinier still;

A little hat with feathers,

I'd bear if I had my will.

Once I had a bonnet

That covered the end of my nose;

Now my freckles are tips;

Just under the brim reproves.

My feet are cramped in guitars,

I dance in kid in kid:

I dress in red or yellow;

Just as La Mode shall bid.

She keeps me round like a barrel,

With rings of bone and steel;

And wigs of waving horse hair

A species of Katherine wheel.

They bring me back from driving.

They dress my hair now,

And set me up in the parlor

After my lunch at two.

In some men and women,

Smile, and bow, and smirk,

Tell me I'm sweet in a whisper;

Or talk in new French work;

How Mrs. Smith at Newport

Lies back with black hair.

And Miss Jones in London

Was born by the sun and air;

Or with a golden liver.

How Mrs. A. and B.

Want out to drive before dinner

And never come home to tea.

I hate them altogether!

The dandies slim and fine,

That seem the house with millions,

And earl their hair like mine:

The women vain and silly,

A heap of silk and lace,

And I long for Jim and Mother

Till the tears run down my face.

Away they go for dinner,

And I go out for mine,

Re-dressed in pink and silver,

La Mode says quite divine.

My dress striped to the shoulder,

With a wide band with a necklace,

Blouses to be bare,

Fit and make ill fit;

Go and dress again;

In shades of gauze and ribbon,

With brooch and clip, and chain.

La Mode ordains a party—

It need to be half,

Cared, and hooped, and jeweled,

I dance before them all.

The girls look cold and pretty,

The men have been to dine,

They're half perfumed with Lelia,

And half with smoke and wine,

I dance Schottische and Polka,

With an arm about my waist,

And think, M'dame should see me,

Or Mother, so disgraced!

I go to bed as morning.

I breakfast when it's noon,

I eat my dinner by candle,

I make a single case;

I hate them altogether!

I'm tired of the Upper Ten!

Jim, and Father, and David,

Take me home again.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

CHIPP Valley Warehouses.—The
Commissioners of the Valley, Philadelphia,
have opened a large warehouse in the E.W.
Building, where they hope to conduct
business in all kinds of goods, and
will be open to all shippers.

C. V. STOVER, Jr.

WIDMER, HEAD & SCHAF-
HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS,
NORTH BRUNSWICK ST.,—are engaged in
the manufacture of W.H.S. Goods
and hardware, and are ready to
receive orders from all parts of the country.

PEACOCK, KELLY & MARKET,
Market Street, Eighth Street, and Market
Street, have opened a large and
commodious warehouse in the E.W.
Building, where they hope to conduct
business in all kinds of hardware.

AGNEW,
PEACOCK, KELLY & MARKET, and the Market
Street, have opened a large and
commodious warehouse in the E.W.
Building, where they hope to conduct
business in all kinds of hardware.

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMIS-
SION HOUSE.—CHAMBERSBURG, PA.—
A large brick warehouse on the corner
of Main and Franklin Streets, has
been erected by the proprietors of
the New Forwarding and Commission
House, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

P. H. Clegg's Valley, Bridge St., and Market
Street, have opened a large and
commodious warehouse in the E.W.
Building, where they hope to conduct
business in all kinds of hardware.

A. M. CRAWFILL,
D. FRANK, STEPHENSON,
NEW FORWARDING AND COMMIS-
SION HOUSE.—CRAWFILL & STEPHENSON,
have erected a large brick warehouse on the corner
of Main and Franklin Streets, and
is now ready to receive orders from all
parts of the country.

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMIS-
SION HOUSE.—CRAWFILL & STEPHENSON,
have erected a large brick warehouse on the corner
of Main and Franklin Streets, and
is now ready to receive orders from all
parts of the country.

E. G. COOK,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

NEW HARDWARE.—THE SUBSCRIBER,
here take pleasure in informing
the public that he has just returned
from the East with a large quantity
of foreign and domestic hardware,
which they are prepared to sell at low
and little known prices.

H. B. HUBBELL,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

G. J. HARRIS,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

JOHN S. OVER & BRO.,
Hardware, Building Hardware, and
Manufacturing, 100 South Franklin Street,
has recently completed a large
warehouse, and is now ready to receive
orders from all parts of the country.

