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VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 14. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1860. NUMBER 2.

EVENING NOTES.

I love to see the setting sun,
Light up the deep blue sky;
As evening shades stretch along
The starry vaults on high.

I love the hours of twilight's glow,
When all is hushed and still;
The birds are silent, and the bees
No longer hum their will.

To wander, for a while away
From earth's perplexing care,
And spend the hours of setting day,
In thought, in silent prayer.

I love to think in peace my part,
To ponder on my soul;
Like evening shades, thoughts follow fast,
From memory's threshold fall.

It takes away the oppressive load,
Brings distant scenes to view;
And bids the soul with thoughts of God,
The mind with thoughts renew.

As evening shades o'er me pass,
A holy calm they give;
While active thoughts, in busy play,
Fill up the mental life.

With thoughts, that can't be uttered here,
I cherish and I love;
Of friends that absent, ever near,
This bliss, such friends can give.

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The counties along the southern portion of Pennsylvania at this time offer inducements to enterprising and intelligent settlers rarely to be found, even in our country, where broad acres are so abundant. We will state a few of the reasons.

The counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Fayette, Huntingdon, and Washington contain a large amount of as fine land as to be found in the country. The bottoms are broad and rich, most of the hills are arable, there is an abundance of coal and iron, the country is all health and the climate mild and favorable; yet the lands are well and a very moderate price. Speculation has never visited the region and therefore the actual settlers can go there. There are reasons for this in past years the taxes have been high in the state and these counties, except a small part of Huntingdon, have enjoyed no benefits of the works for which the tax has been levied. The state debt is now being decreased while the property is being enhanced, and the days of high taxes have therefore gone by, and the seeker after good positions can therefore turn his attention there with every prospect of satisfaction.

There is no class of our population that so directly feels the benefit of works of internal improvement as the owner and tiller of the soil, and while railroads add to the value of far western lands, it has now come to be well known that the long distance from market is a heavy tax on the products of the soil, and therefore the high price given by the first impulse has not been maintained, and possible men are a way to look nearer home for investment of money and muscle.

The question then occurs, will the southern counties which we have named in Pennsylvania, be opened to market by railroad, and how soon, who will do it? We will answer these questions from our stand-point and as the case presents itself to us.

Gen. Clinton and his competitors, many years ago, wisely built the New York Canal, necessarily through the state and to the great lakes. It built up towns and created wealth along the line. That was the foundation of the Central N. Y. railroad which was built from city to city as a local road, not as a national highway. New York wanted a road into the city to cut off the trade taken by the Central and Great Western to Boston and the Erie road was built, and built where it is because the state of Pennsylvania was not then open to the construction of roads to New York. Wisdom has come by age, and now all states welcome roads from all points; but many of the prominent men of New York had deep interests in these roads; the crash of '57 exposed the embarrassments of railroads and men have since been slow to invest in them; but some men, with wise forethought saw that New York must increase itself in comparative power as the great commercial metropolis of the country, and that on an early day she would require the shortest possible line to the great valleys of the west whose products are more than double those of any other market in the land, to which her railroads now point. They have therefore quietly constructed the Central railroad from New York to New York in 1848, through the heart of New Jersey and the border of New York, and the road, now extending as far as St. Louis, and the Baltimore and Potomac, have carried the trade through the Western

Pennsylvania, Allegheny, and Lehigh and Lehigh Valley, so that we have now a perfect road to Harrisburg, Pa. Will it stop there? No. There are abundant reasons why it cannot. These roads are now dependent on the Central Pa. road from Pittsburgh for the western trade, and of course that will always discriminate in favor of Philadelphia, not only because the road is mostly owned in Pennsylvania, but because they prefer carrying through freight and passengers to distant points at Harrisburg. The people through the Lehigh Valley, in Huntingdon, Bedford, Somerset and Fayette counties, have awakened to the importance of continuing this road from Harrisburg to the Sand Patch gap or pass in the Allegheny mountains, where a tunnel has been made by the Conneville road designed to run from Pittsburgh to Chambersburg, Md. thence to Baltimore. Those in the Cumberland Valley, where a road is already made to Chambersburg, of easy grade, have also made surveys in the same direction, both of which show routes very favorable, the good country, of very low grades and nearly equal that the most thorough surveys only will decide their relative merits. This gap in the Allegheny mountains was the track of the buffalo and the Indian, those great natural engineers, it was selected by Washington as the connecting link between the Atlantic slope and the valley of the Ohio, and it was the desire of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to have it, but they were deterred by the restrictive legislation of Pennsylvania. The Central railroad Company of Pennsylvania would have gone over it but for the fear on the part of Philadelphia that Baltimore would part. This has the best pass of the Alleghenies been left unoccupied and the southern counties of Pennsylvania are without a railroad.

From the tunnel to Pittsburgh, over the Conneville road the distance is but 112 miles with no perceptible grade except for five miles near the tunnel which is 52 feet to the mile, and east of the tunnel to Harrisburg the highest grade is sixty six feet, and that but for a short distance. The Central Pa. road is in several places near 100 feet grade, with many sharp curves and twenty miles longer from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh than the line we have named. At Pittsburgh the river is bridged and the whole northwest is open by the shortest possible railroad to Chicago. A road is being built to Steubenville, Ohio, where another bridge is in course of erection across the Ohio, opening the centre of the state through routes already made.

This side of Pittsburgh, by the construction of some thirty miles to Washington, the Hempfield road is reached, terminating at Wheeling, Va., the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio road, where another railroad bridge is being built across the Ohio river, thus at once opening the shortest and best possible route from New York to St. Louis, through the Central Ohio and its connections.

The distance from New York to Cincinnati by this latter route will be 705 miles with light grades and few curves, while by the Central N. Y. road it is 922, and by the present Pennsylvania route 703 miles.

How much is to be made? About 150 miles all together, which will cost to make and stock as a first class road not more than eight millions of dollars and probably much less. And being built with cash instead of bonds at 50 cents to the dollar, and for a great through national road, instead of turning aside to every man's farm, it will be a paying road.

Do you think the owners of the soil along such a route will be content until it is made? They will not let it sleep; but give it to all the energy and means they can raise, as it will enhance their property beyond measure. They will not probably be able to raise all the means; but what they cannot raise New York will so soon as the matter is fully understood.

There are now circumstances that are directing the attention of thinking men in this city more than ever before to this matter. The British Grand Trunk railroad through Canada has made giant strides during the last year. It is now finished to Detroit, and better stocked than any road in this country, at a cost of over \$70,000,000. It is now absorbing a large amount of the western produce and extending its arms in every direction by the leasing of our western roads, evidently aiming to secure an interest in and control of the Pacific, railroad whenever our Congress shall provide for its construction. We all know that New York must defeat this effort. She cannot do it by the Erie road and the broad gauge extension. It is too long, crooked, of high grades, runs through so poor a country, and like the Grand Trunk, too liable to obstructions by snow and ice. The enlarged canal will not fully serve because half the year closed by ice; while the great Washington route railroad through Pennsylvania will have some of these difficulties to contend with, and with a double track and ample stock will pour more produce into New York than she now receives by any other route, and forming the shortest line between the Pacific road and the Atlantic will soon become the world's favorite highway.

Who will it be made? It may be delayed by the inability of any of interested parties to give an extended account.

of intelligence or concentration in New Lebanon Valley, so that we believe it will be completed in three years.

We have given our reasons at length why we suggest enterprising correspondents to seek localities in Southern Pennsylvania.—*Harrisburg Journal, N. Y. of the 23rd ult.*

NOW THE DOCTORS KILL PEOPLE.

Oliver W. Holmes, (physician, philosopher and poet,) in a lecture upon physicians, gives the following account of some mistakes which have been made in medicine:

"Some or later everybody is tripped up in forming a diagnosis. I saw Velpeux one of the great arteries for a supposed aneurism, which was only a little harmless tumor, and killed his patient. Mr. Dease, of Dublin, was more fortunate in a case he boldly declared an aneurism, while others thought it an aneurism. He thrust a lancet into it and prised himself in the right. A year after he made a similar diagnosis. He thrust his lancet as before, and nearly equal that the most thorough surveys only will decide their relative merits. This gap in the Allegheny mountains was the track of the buffalo and the Indian, those great natural engineers, it was selected by Washington as the connecting link between the Atlantic slope and the valley of the Ohio, and it was the desire of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to have it, but they were deterred by the restrictive legislation of Pennsylvania. The Central railroad Company of Pennsylvania would have gone over it but for the fear on the part of Philadelphia that Baltimore would part. This has the best pass of the Alleghenies been left unoccupied and the southern counties of Pennsylvania are without a railroad.

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STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS.

Stephen Arnold Douglas was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813. His father, a native of New York, and a physician of prominence, died suddenly of apoplexy when his son Stephen was little more than two months old. The widow, Mrs. Douglas, took her infant and a daughter some eight months older, to a farm which she had inherited conjointly with her unmarried brother. Stephen received such an education as a common school could bestow, and, arriving at the age of fifteen, looked anxiously towards a college course. His family were unable to afford the requisite expense, in which event he, thinking it time to earn his own living, left the farm and apprenticed himself to a cabinet-maker, at which trade he worked, partly at Middlebury and partly at Brandon, for eighteen months. The severity of eight-months' application at the cabinet-maker's bench so impaired his health that he abandoned the occupation, though not without some regret, for he has often since said that the happiest days of his life were spent in the workshop. Entering the academy at Brandon, he studied for a year, when he removed to Castleton with his mother and entered the academy at that place. Here he remained until 1833, studying law with the Messrs. Hubbard.

Young, and with the instincts which later power creates, he desired a fresh field, and so, in the spring of 1833, he started West in search of an eligible place in which to root and win fortune as a lawyer. Young Douglas was prostrated by a severe illness, and had to remain the whole summer at Cleveland. After his recovery, he continued his search for an "eligible place," visiting Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, in vain. At Jacksonville, Illinois, he was no better pleased, though the state of his funds—now reduced to thirty-seven and a half cents—offered some reason why he might not proceed. If his pockets were empty, however, his heart was full and gave him strength; and applying this strength to the best use, he walked to Winchester, a little town sixteen miles distant, where he hoped to obtain employment as a school teacher.

At Winchester, a large crowd had collected around the stock of a deceased trader, which was about to be sold by auction. Instinctively, young Douglas was soon in the front rank of the crowd, to see what was going on. The auctioneer was a stand still. He wanted a clerk to keep the sale accounts. Douglas, looking like a man who could read and write, was invited to the clerkship, and promptly accepted it. For his three days' service in this position he received six dollars, with which capital he immediately opened a school and obtained forty scholars, whom he taught for three months at three dollars each. Spending his days in teaching the youth of Winchester, his nights were devoted to his own instruction. Borrowing some law books in Jacksonville, he mastered their contents, and on Saturday afternoons displayed his book learning with great effect while practicing in petty cases before the justice of the peace of the town. After an examination, he obtained a license from the Judges of the Supreme Court, and in March, 1834, opened an office and commenced practice in the higher courts.

One year after his admission, while not yet twenty-two years old, and not over eighteen months a resident of Illinois, the Legislature elected him attorney General of the State. In December, 1835, he resigned this office, having been elected to the Legislature by the Democrats of Morgan county. In 1837 he was appointed Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Illinois, by President Van Buren, and held the office until 1839, when he resigned. In the meantime, although ineligible on the score of age, Mr. Douglas received the Democratic nomination for Congress, in November, 1837. Over 36,000 votes were cast, and the Whig candidate was declared elected by a majority of 300—there being more ballots rejected the canvassers in consequence of the mis-spelling of Mr. Douglas' name than would have changed the result.

Mr. Douglas now devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and distinguished himself especially in a case touching the rights of foreign-born voters. In 1840 he entered upon the Presidential contest in favor of Van Buren and Democracy with great ardor. In December of this year, Mr. Douglas was appointed Secretary of State for Illinois; and in February following he was elected by the Legislature a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1843 he resigned his seat on the bench to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress.

He was chosen by a majority of four hundred, in 1844 he was re-elected by a majority of nineteen hundred, and again, in 1846, by nearly three thousand majority. He did not take his seat under the fundamental principle that "it was the intent and meaning of the Act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and maintain their domestic institutions in all things subject to the power of Congress."

In the House of Representatives Mr. Douglas took a prominent position in the

Oregon Controversy with England, Maintaining our title to the whole of Oregon to 54 deg 40 min, and declaring that he never would yield one inch of Oregon, either to Great Britain or any other Government. He was in favor of the resolution giving notice to terminate the joint occupation, and advocated with great force the establishment of a Territorial Government over Oregon, under the protection of a sufficient military force, and the immediate preparation of the country, so that, in the event of a war growing out of what he deemed the assertion of our rights we might drive Great Britain, and the last vestige of royal authority, from the continent of North America, and make the United States an ocean-bound republic.

He was an early advocate of the annexation of Texas. As Chairman of the Committee on Territories, in 1846, he reported the joint resolution declaring Texas one of the United States; and he ably sustained Polk's Administration in its war measures towards Mexico. Yet he opposed the treaty of peace which closed the Mexican war, on the ground that the boundaries were "unnatural and inconvenient," and that the provisions in regard to the Indians, "could never be executed." Our Government has since given ten millions of dollars to Mexico, to alter the boundaries and relinquish the Indian stipulations. In like manner, he strenuously opposed the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, upon the ground that it pledged the faith of the United States in all time, never to annex, colonize, or occupy any portion of Central America.

Senator Douglas has declared himself in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, when that island can be obtained in a manner consistent with the laws of nations and the honor of the United States.

As chairman of the Committee on Territories, first in the House and afterwards in the Senate, he reported and carried through the bills organizing the Territories of Minnesota, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Kansas and Nebraska, and also the bills for the admission into the Union of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Oregon. He ably took ground touching the slavery question as involved in the organization of Territories and the admission of new States. He held that Congress should not interfere one way or the other. With this view, he opposed the "Wilmot Proviso" in 1847, when it passed the House as an amendment to the \$3,000,000 bill for the peace treaty with Mexico, and afterwards in the Senate, when introduced as an amendment to the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oregon. In August, 1848, he offered an amendment to the Oregon bill, extending the Missouri Compromise line—36 deg, 30 min westward to the Pacific Ocean, in the sense in which it was adopted in 1820 and extended through Texas in 1845. The amendment passed the Senate, having the support of all the Southern and several Northern Senators. In the House it was defeated by an almost sectional vote.

In the month of January of the session of 1849-50 Mr. Clay offered his celebrated resolutions, which became the basis of the subsequent legislation of that session, known as the Compromise measures.

On the 25th of March, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported to the Senate two bills—one for the admission of California as a State, the other for establishment of Territorial Governments in Utah and New Mexico, and for the adjustment of the Texas boundary. On the 19th of April, on motion of General Foote, of Mississippi, a committee of thirteen was appointed, of which Mr. Clay was made chairman, and to which was referred all the subjects pertaining to the question of Slavery. On the 8th of May, Mr. Clay, from the Committee of Thirteen, made an elaborate report, accompanied by a bill generally known as the "Omnibus bill." By reference to the original bill, as reported by Mr. Clay, and as it now appears on the file of the Senate, it will be seen that, instead of preparing a new bill, the Committee of Thirteen took the two bills reported by Mr. Douglas, on the 25th of March, and converted them into one by putting wafers between them.

No sooner had this report been made by Mr. Clay than it was fiercely assailed. The discussion proceeded at great length upon the question whether the Territorial Legislature should have the same authority over the Slavery as on all other matters affecting the internal policy of the Territory, when, on the 31st of July, Mr. Newton, of New Hampshire, renewed the motion of Mr. Douglas, which was carried by a vote of 33 to 19; thus establishing, as the fundamental principle of the Compromise measures of 1850, the doctrine that the Territorial Legislature was to have the same power over the question of Slavery that it possessed on all other matters of domestic policy.

Mr. Douglas, in 1854, introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, declaring, as its fundamental principle, that "it was the intent and meaning of the Act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and maintain their domestic institutions in all things subject to the power of Congress."

Gen. Isaacson, of the Mexican Constitutional army, died in Vera Cruz on the 18th ult. of yellow fever. Gen. Isaacson spent nearly the entire winter in New Orleans, and died within a week after reaching his home.

The small pox is proving very fatal in Tennessee and adjoining territory. Such epidemic is spreading very rapidly.

Henry Collins, for many years with the Treasury of the Provisional (U. S.) Association of Massachusetts and Massachusetts, died recently, aged 84 years.

Constitution of the United States." His speech in the Senate in support of the bill and against its amendment, was regarded as the "the greatest speech of his life."

After the passage of the Nebraska bill, Mr. Douglas was fiercely and outrageously denounced for advocating the principle that the people of a Territory might have slavery if they wanted, and should not be compelled to have it if they did not want it. He was burned and hung in effigy in every town, village and hamlet in the United States where an Abolitionist could be found. When he arrived in Chicago, he was met by another mob, more numerous than the one which greeted him in 1850, when he made his great speech in defense of the Compromise measures. Mr. Douglas gave notice that he would address the people in the open square in front of North Market Hall, in defense of the principle involved in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

On the day of the meeting, the flags of the shipping in the harbor were hung at half mast, in pursuance of a previous arrangement by the abolitionists in their Know-Nothing lodges; and the church bells were rung as a signal for the mob to assemble. They did assemble, ten thousand strong, armed with clubs, brick-bats, bowie knives and pistols, and organized into companies, with their leaders, ready for violence or tumult at the given signal. When Mr. Douglas appeared upon the stand, he was greeted with the most unparliamentary howls; when he commenced to speak, they threw eggs, stones and clubs, and fired pistols, to create a tumult and break up the meeting. He maintained his position for four hours—sometimes appealing to them—then ridiculing—then denouncing their cowardice in combining to put down with force and violence a single man, who used no other weapons than truth and reason. His efforts were futile. The mob grew supreme; and having held them at bay from eight o'clock in the evening of Saturday till past twelve, in the midst of their imprecations and violence, he retired, pursued by the mob, to his hotel.

Immediately issuing notices making appointments throughout the State, he appealed to the people to rally in defence of the great principle that every community should govern itself in respect to its local and domestic affairs. He did not appeal in vain. The people of Illinois elected 1857, gave Mr. Buchanan a Democratic majority upon that distinct issue.

On the "naturalization question" Mr. Douglas has not been less bold and consistent. His entire career has been marked by his defence and vindication of the rights of naturalized citizens and men of foreign birth who have made their homes in this country.

In 1852, the name of Stephen A. Douglas was brought before the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency, and again at the Cincinnati Convention, where on the sixteenth ballot, he received 122 votes. After this he withdrew, by telegraph from Washington, his name in favor of Mr. Buchanan.

PETER CARTWRIGHT AND HONEST ABE.

One of the "institutioners" of Illinois is Peter Cartwright, a famous Methodist preacher. He commenced his career in that region, as an exhorter and politician, long before Illinois became a State. He was at the recent Quadrannual Conference of the Methodists at Buffalo, where the principal part of four weeks was thrown away in Buncombe discussion on the negro. A gentleman who was on the cars with him a day or two after the nomination, relates the following incident, which is characteristic of "Old Pete" and not very complimentary to "Honest Abe":—"The venerable Peter Cartwright had taken a seat for Rochester, and, during some fifteen minutes previous to the time the cars left the depot, the doctor was giving me, in his honest manner, his opinion both of Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. He had finished the "Little Abe" and was saying of "Honest Abe" that he was a good citizen, upright, and "in point of talent is a second rate lawyer." Just at that moment in came a bounding hot republican, with his platform in his hand, and took a seat near the Doctor. He came just in time to hear the remark in regard to Mr. Lincoln's talent, and it roused him wonderfully. He interrupted the Doctor, (not knowing him,) and proceeded, under rather a high pressure of steam, to inform him that he was mistaken on that point. After he had blown off somewhat, the Doctor said: "Well, my friend, I don't know but you are more familiar with the character and history of both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln than I am. For myself, I can only say that I have lived in the same country with both of them for twenty-five years; that I gave to Mr. Douglas the first office he was ever favored with, that I have myself twice run in opposition to Mr. Lincoln for a seat in the Legislature of Illinois, and beaten him both times—and can do it again if I will!" By this time you may well suppose that the laughter drowned whatever else the Doctor might have said.

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LIFE INSURANCE IN ENGLAND.

At a late meeting of the Equitable Assurance Society the directors announced their intention to adopt some recommendations long urged upon them to extend their area of investment, Consols and mortgages having hitherto alone been selected. At the same strong representations were made by some of the policy holders in favor of a reform of the system of management, which they consider to be close and antiquated, and such as to prevent the society from maintaining its proper rank.

TO KEEP FLOWERS FRESH.

It is said that vases of flowers will retain their beauty and fragrance much longer if a little carbonate of soda is dissolved in the water in which they are placed. In this way flowers may be kept fresh and sweet for a fortnight. As this is the season for flowers, and as they aid so much in the beauty and cheerfulness of our homes, we have no doubt that our lady friends will all try the virtues of soda in preserving their choicest bouquets.

THE HONEY CROP.

Although not so much thought of as some others, the honey crop is quite an important one in many localities. The Ohio Farmer of June 23 says the prospect of a good honey crop is not favorable; the bees have not filled their cells generally, and very few swarms have begun stinging in the boxes. It seems that the usual resources of honey have failed this season.

The wealth of the United States, according to one estimate amounts to \$12,000,000,000, and the population is about twenty-four millions. This wealth, divided among the population, would give each person \$500. The distribution, however, is not so equally made.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—From the catalogue of this institution of learning, we learn that there are 606 students entered for the session of 1859-60. The University was never so healthy a condition as at present.

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THE HERO'S DEATH.

BY AUGUSTUS MOORE.

A woman from the burning dock, With desperate courage sprung; As I grasped the frail support to which Her shivering infant clung...

And with the strength that love can give To a woman's frame, Sheaved her arm through the flood, Lit by the vessel's flame.

And all the terror of the sea And of the monsters there, Was conquered in her woman's heart By its maternal care.

And while she fought for threefold life, Her words of loving cheer, Gave comfort to her infant's heart, And quelled their dreadful fear.

Steadily, surely towards the shore She held her desperate way, And even the devouring sea Seemed loth her course to stay.

A bounding man was in her path, She saw an straining eye, Brighter than life and hope As her frail bark drew nigh.

She saw his strong hand reached to snatch Her child's life away, And with impending agony, And the poor mother pray.

"Have mercy," "tough it not!" she cried, "Forbid me not to save My little helpless children from The cold and cruel wave!"

Quick! quick! 'thou fainting man, deeds! Whose grave this hour shall be! The little children's, or thine own - In the impatient sea?"

The flame that far and near through all The midnight darkness gleamed, Our throes of woe and death, Across his visage streamed.

A wild, fierce struggle pictured there The awe struck man saw, Twist nature's prime instinct and A higher, nobler law.

"Was that - he turned his eyes on hers In speechless agony, Then, gazing, toward his arms on high, And sank beneath the sea."

Thou didst a man's royal heart, Magnanimous and brave! That gave itself a sacrifice, Those unknown babes to save.

Thou counted'st unknown babes, For a cost thou didst die - What greater and nobler name befits An act so brave and high?"

Oh! purchased babes, that ye might live, A hero's life was lost; Precious, indeed, are ye if worth The heavy price ye cost.

Heed it, thy most worthy name, For, though we know it not on earth, They know it well in Heaven.

* A mother, who with her two children, escaped sea to land, from a burning steamer on one of our western lakes, relates that as she was passing before her father, to which clinging her infants a man appeared with intent to seize upon that frail support.

Who peopled all the city's streets A hundred years ago? Who filled the church with faces meek A hundred years ago?

Where are the birds that sweetly sung A hundred years ago? The doves that in beauty sprung A hundred years ago?

RECIPE.

First, pluck with all the poetry That flows within your pen. A pretty note, and from the world, In some odd bit of rhymed green.

Next take two jet sparkling eyes, Or two of smiling blue, And have them set beneath a brow Of alabaster hue.

Then shade the brow with golden hair - Bright curls by nature shed, And let them tangle and drop until They reach a snowy breast.

The cheeks must from the mill come rose, Take their vermilion dye - The lips a rich, dissolving pearl, Which there will dye.

A soft glow from most neat appear, In simple robes a ray - Such grace as always best becomes A modest woman's maid.

With water pitcher resting near, Let all stand waiting for the first of the month above. Then, that best resting, own The telegraph of love.

The done, next season will the whole, With night, bright hopes, and fears, And these shall nature best portray In happy looks and tears.

Let who will these ingredients take - Arranged with taste and care, They'll make a simple Scotch song Which none will not adore.

A CONTRAST.

If the condition of the negro slave at the South and the free negro of the North be contrasted, we find no difficulty in determining where the comfort, happiness and well being of the race are best observed.

Everybody knows something of the condition of the negro of the North, though so great pains have been taken to procure statistics concerning it until recently these are only for a single city.

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A PERPLEXED BRIDEWOMAN.

Some days since a very rustic and inarticulate couple, residents of Kentucky, near the Tennessee line, concluded marriage to be their destiny, and with this idea, came to the Western Athol, desirous of securing themselves to Hyman at the earliest opportunity.

In due time the pair arrived in this city, and, reporting to the Spenser House, informed clerk Andrew Blum that they were extremely intent on perpetrating matrimony, and that nothing could thwart their purpose.

The clerk, after ceremony had been performed, believing that all non-married people ought to be as well accommodated as possible, gave them a parlor and bedroom on the third floor, and bade them "good evening" about ten o'clock, not neglecting to wish them every possible bliss.

The train weekly followed the servant to the rooms, and were left alone there for the night; the clerk thinking no more of them until about two o'clock, when, sitting dozing in an easy chair behind the counter in the office, he was aroused by a voice saying, "Look here Mr. Clerk, Oh, my Clerk, I'd like to speak to you just a minute, do you?"

"Mr. Blum opened his eyes, and beheld his rustic friend, hatless and coatless, with a flushed face and disheveled hair, and such generally disconcerted attire as indicated that he had been undergoing some very toilsome exercise.

"Well, sir, of what benefit can I be to you?" "Why, why, I didn't like to trouble you, and I don't know how you fellows do things in this big town; but, but -"

"But what? my good friend, questioned the clerk, anxious to free the rustic from his confusion, each moment on the increase.

"Why, why, you know we're married - Jimmie and me." "Oh yes, and I wish you all manner of good fortune, my fine fellow."

"Wal, I 'spose you do, but confound if I can get the hang of things in this damned place. May I'm green; I guess I am sort of that way; but by jingoes, you do funny here."

"Expain, if you please, my man. What do you wish to say?" "Well, we don't care, Jimmie and me, for a little while, but to roll round on the floor all night, its devilish hard, stranger, I'll swear it is."

"Roll round on the floor! what do you mean?" "Well, I 'spose it isn't what you call fashionable in a big town; but by gumbo where we come from married people allers goes to bed."

"Haven't you been in bed?" asked the clerk in great surprise.

"Why, how the devil could we go to bed when there wern't no bed to go to? - That's what we want the worst sort."

EXTRAORDINARY CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

A new discovery, made no long since in Paris, attracts a great deal of attention, not merely on account of its intrinsic importance, but because of the melancholy result of it to the deafness.

A Mlle. Cleret, a school mistress, had been deaf for many years; her deafness was not only a moral but a legal obligation, which rendered it ever violated.

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SOCIETY OF THE DEAF.

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INTERESTING TO FARMER'S WIVES.

As a general rule it is the most economical to buy the best articles. The price is, of course, always a little higher, but good articles represent best.

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MISCELLANEOUS

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER, AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS. BY FRANK CROBY, OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

- 1. Tell You How to draw up Partnership Papers and get your Partners Agreement in all kinds of cases.
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3. Tell You The Law for the Collection of Debts.
4. Tell You How to make an Assignment properly.
5. Tell You The legal relations existing between Husband and Wife.
6. Tell You What constitutes libel and slander.
7. Tell You The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State.
8. Tell You The Law concerning Prisons and how to get out of them.
9. Tell You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure.
10. Tell You How to make your Will, and how to make an Executor.
11. Tell You The meaning of Law Terms in general.
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13. Tell You How to get your name on the list of voters.
14. Tell You How to stand upon the sick, and how to prepare a will.
15. Tell You The various diseases of children and give the best and simplest mode of treatment.
16. Tell You The symptoms of Cholera, Typhoid, Typhus, and other diseases.
17. Tell You The symptoms of Fever, Ague, and other diseases.
18. Tell You The symptoms of Rheumatism, Gout, and other diseases.
19. Tell You The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, and other diseases.
20. Tell You The best and simplest treatment for various diseases.

\$1,000 A YEAR can be made by entering in selling the above work, or our inducements to all who are interested.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS. THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

SIMPLE REMEDIES OBTAINED FOR THE CURE OF DISEASES IN ALL THE FORMS. PROF. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

- 1. Tell You How to stand upon the sick, and how to prepare a will.
2. Tell You The various diseases of children and give the best and simplest mode of treatment.
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WORLD REPUTED EXPERTS IN THE ART OF MAKING BOOTS AND SHOES. CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. W. PATTON has just received the largest and best assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS that has ever been presented to the community.

JACOB MICKY, In the Valley Spirit Business.

MICKY, MICKY! - Everybody knows MICKY, MICKY! - Everybody knows MICKY, MICKY!

TO THE LADIES - The Ladies are invited to call on MICKY, MICKY!

BOOTS AND SHOES - Ah, gentlemen! MICKY, MICKY!

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THE VALLEY WAREHOUSE - The Valley Warehouse is the largest and best in the country.

W. W. PATTON, REAR AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

BOOKS, & C.

TO TEACHERS - Just received a large stock of books.

BOOK BINDERY - The subscriber binds books for the public.

BOOK BINDERY - M. Kiefer & Co. bind books for the public.

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CABINET WARE - A good and well finished cabinet.

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THE SONS' BREADSTUFF BLACKING.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!!!

THE WEEKLY DAY-BOOK FOR 1880.

EVERETT'S AROMATIC BALSAM.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.

SAVED LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

VISITING CARDS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!!!

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CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!!!

THE WEEKLY DAY-BOOK FOR 1880.

WATCHES & JEWELRY. CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. J. B. RUTTER & BROTHERS.

AGRICULTURAL. NEW MACHINE COOP. MORTON & STOFFER.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. LIFE INSURANCE - THE CITIZEN.

RAILROAD COMPANIES. CENTRAL RAILROAD. Two Hundred and Fifty Miles of Road.

MISCELLANEOUS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS - The Sun.

BARBERY, &c. W. HOLMES AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

REMOVAL. AUGENBAUM. WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

METZ'S PLOW MANUFACTORY. CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

THE METAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

OLD DR. HATH'S BOOK OF TRICKS AND HEALTH'S BOOK OF TRICKS.

THE BOSTON POST FOR 1860. This is the largest daily paper published in New England.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE. J. B. RUTTER & BROTHERS.

McMICKEN'S REAPER & MOWER. This is the most perfect reaper and mower ever invented.

Great Bargains from New York. Various goods at reduced prices.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. Schedule of trains.

THE ONLY PREPARATION FOR THE TREAT OF UNIVERSAL COPPER. A medicinal preparation.

THE BOSTON POST FOR 1860. Advertisement for the Boston Post.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The most perfect sewing machine.

GILBERT'S PATENT SELF-REGULATING DRYING MACHINE. A machine for drying clothes.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CABINET FURNITURE. Various furniture items at sale.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. Further schedule details.

THE ONLY PREPARATION FOR THE TREAT OF UNIVERSAL COPPER. Advertisement for the medicine.

THE BOSTON POST FOR 1860. Advertisement for the Boston Post.

LETTERS, CARDS & BILL-HEADS. Stationery and printing services.

REAPER AND MOWER. Advertisement for agricultural machinery.

LESTER'S LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. Sewing machines advertisement.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. Final schedule information.

EVERGREENS, ROSES, &c. Nursery and landscaping services.

THE UNION RESTAURANT. Dining and entertainment services.

W. D. WILSON... (From the Mass Journal)

Novelty in market has always been most interesting to us... (Continuation of the article from the Mass Journal)

MARKETS. CHAMBERSBURG MARKETS. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with market prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, and flour.

BALTIMORE MARKETS. CORRECTED WEEKLY. From the Baltimore American.

Table with market prices for Baltimore, including items like flour and sugar.

NOTICES, &C.

A CARD.—The undersigned would be glad to receive orders for the manufacture of...

AUTIONEERING.—The undersigned is authorized to sell the property of...

ACTIONEERING.—The undersigned is authorized to sell the property of...

A VIRGINIA FARM, containing about 800 acres, situated in the county of...

GRIST MILL AND SAW MILL AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned is authorized to sell the property of...

YOUNG & CARSON, WHOLESALE GROCERS, DEALERS IN COFFEE, SUGARS, TEAS, &c.

HISE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. G. GALL & CO., Manufacturer of all kinds of SMOKING, FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

FOR THE NORTH, WEST AND NORTH-WEST. NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

WILSON'S IMPROVED PATENT STOPPERS FOR FRUIT CANS & JARS.

JAMES NILL continues to occupy the room lately occupied by the firm of...

T. B. KENNEDY has removed to the office on Market street, formerly occupied by...

FOR BEST PRINTING, call on the undersigned.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT AN ORPHAN COURT MEETING. The undersigned, Clerk of the Orphan Court, do hereby certify...

AT AN ORPHAN COURT MEETING. The undersigned, Clerk of the Orphan Court, do hereby certify...

AT AN ORPHAN COURT MEETING. The undersigned, Clerk of the Orphan Court, do hereby certify...

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to sell the property of...

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to sell the property of...

ESTATE OF ISABELLA HAMMON. DECEASED. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned...

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to sell the property of...

ESTATE OF DAVID GYLER, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned...

NOTICE OF REQUISITION.—I do hereby certify that the undersigned...

ESTATE OF JOHN RHODES, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned...

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—I do hereby certify that the undersigned...

ESTATE OF W. H. MCHUGHY, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned...

ESTATE OF JOHN KEOGHAN, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned...

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned do hereby certify...

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned do hereby certify...

COURTESY PRICE ALMANAC.

Table with prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, and flour.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERT AND EXCHANGE TABLES. W. W. WOODMAN, Proprietor of the Standard.

WILSON & GREENWALT, Real Estate Agents.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE FRANKLIN COUNTY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN KEOGH'S SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE AND DAGUERREAN ROOMS.

BISHOP'S Ambrotype and Daguerrean Rooms.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!! Notice to Mine Owners.

WE THE EMPLOYED, CERTIFICATE OF THE VALLEY SPIRIT BUILDING.

Head and Neck! The Public has for the first time...

The Great English Remedy: Sir James Spence's...

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPYPSIA, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHOEA, &c.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS. Dr. J. C. HENRY'S...

VETERINARY SURGEON.—To farriery and horse doctors...

THE FARMER'S and MECHANIC'S SAVINGS BANK.

DR. HENRY LANGENEHE, formerly of Chambersburg, Pa.

DR. HENRY LANGENEHE, formerly of Chambersburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR SALE.—I will sell at public sale...

FOR SALE.—I will sell at public sale...

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

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