

VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 20, 1861.

W. H. M. JEWELL,

Editor and Proprietor.

News of the Week.

The Convention of Louisiana adopted the ordinance of secession on Saturday by a vote of 113 to 17 nays. Another State gone and the Republican party, like another Nero, sits fiddling while Rome is on fire!

Since the present panic set in about ten millions of specie have been received in this country from Europe, while California is sending her wealth to the east in immense amounts monthly. If the Republican party would lend a helping hand to restore fraternal feeling between the North and the South, and settle our present trouble, business all over the country, would take a fresh start and we would soon become the happiest and most prosperous nation on the face of the earth. But not all must be sacrificed in the "nigger question."

An abolition meeting was mobbed in the city of Boston on Thursday last and broken up. Good for Boston, she is coming right side up and will soon rid herself of that curse to her business prosperity—Abolitionism.

Notwithstanding the panic the price of cotton has not fallen off to any considerable extent. We notice the sale of 7,000 bales, last week, of middling uplands, at \$21 a pound, or \$45 a bale.

The Toronto Canada Leader, the government paper, says it is in a position to announce in the most positive terms that it is the intention of the English government to acknowledge the independence of the Southern confederacy as soon as it is formed.

The Crittenden resolutions were taken up in the Senate of New Jersey, on the 24th inst., on the final passage. Speeches were made by democratic Senators in favor and by republicans Senators against. They passed—11 to 6; ten democrats and one national Union man in favor.

The latest rumor from Springfield has it that the appointment of Gen. Cameron, of Secretary of the Treasury is certain.

On the 21st inst., an election was held in Middletown, Conn., for Mayor, which resulted in the choice of the democratic candidate by 104 majority. Middletown has heretofore been strongly republican.

On the same day the charter election was held in Watertown, N. Y. This result shows the reaction that has taken place since the Presidential contest. The vote of Watertown in November last, was:—

R. republican 842

Democratic 632

Republican majority 190

Now average democratic majority 88

Democratic gain 273

The New Orleans Bulletin announces that Messrs. George H. Rose and Paul Querouye have established a brogan manufactory in that city which already turns out six hundred pair per day, and is expected when in full blast to make sixteen hundred.

A large order for timber, says the Norfolk Daily Book, suitable for gun carriages, has been sent to this city from Richmond. The order comes from the Tredegar Works, where, we understand, a large force is now employed in manufacturing gun carriages for Georgia and other Southern States.

On the 26th inst., a strong petition was presented to the Council of Evansville, Ind., asking that the Crittenden proposition might be voted on by the people of that place. The Council being composed mostly of republican members did not give the memorial even a respectful consideration.

A resolution was recently offered in the lower house of the Legislature of Illinois endorsing the Crittenden proposition, which refers certain constitutional amendments to the people for their decision—The resolution was voted down by 42 to 30—all the republicans present voting against it. The republicans of Illinois are afraid to trust the people.

Business at Haverhill, Mass., is still stagnant, very few shoe buyers having made their appearance as yet. Up to a corresponding date last year about 15,000 cases were shipped from Haverhill. This year the trade is so far behind that very few goods have yet been sold.

The bill admitting Kansas into the Union as a State passed the Senate on Tuesday by a vote of 36 to 16.

Hon. Joseph McKibbin, formerly of Philadelphia, is a candidate for United States Senator from California in place of Dr. Gwin, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next.

Judge Jones, of the United States District Court at Mobile, on Friday afternoon announced from the windows of the court room that the United States Court for the Southern District of Alabama was "adjourned forever!"

At a meeting of New York merchants held on Friday, they approved the Border State Compromise and appointed Committee to obtain signatures to a memorial praying Congress to adopt that Compromise, and to present said memorial to Congress.

The Georgia Convention has appointed delegates to the Southern Congress—Moses Tamm and Howell Cobb are the delegates from the State at large, and Hon. A. H. Stephens is among the district delegates.

The two of fifteen members of Congress from Virginia have voted in an address to the people of that State expressing the opinion that it is vain to hope for any

measure of adjustment from Congress that the people of the South can expect, asserting that the Republican party designs to bring about civil war, and urging prompt and decided action on the part of the State.

In the Rhode Island House of Representatives, on Friday, a bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary repealing all the Personal Liberty bills, so called. The bill has since been passed by the Senate.

We learn from a private letter received here, says the Baltimore American, from Mr. Macaulife, one of the Governor's assessors of Maine, that the Personal Liberty laws of that State will undoubtedly be repealed at an early day.

The Late Secretary of War.

JOHN B. FLOYD, who departed the city of Washington very suddenly after the President told him, in language not to be misunderstood, that his room in the cabinet was more agreeable than his company, was treated to a one-horse banquet by a few admirers of his sterling worth (be particular not to read it *sterling bills*) at Richmond. Of course he lifted up his voice and spoke, and of course he tried to make it appear that he had acted well his part, where all the honor lies: A among other things he said was this:

"Judge BLACK said the laws must be enforced. To this I could not quite agree."

Mr. FLOYD, a Cabinet officer, whose duty it was to aid in executing the laws under the direction of his superior the President, tells us he "could not quite agree" that "the laws must be enforced." We would like to know how much better Mr. FLOYD is than SHERMAN M. BOOTH who is held in confinement by the United States Marshal for Wisconsin, because he "could not quite agree" that the fugitive slave law should be enforced?

FLOYD, by his own confession, stands on the same platform with BOOTH. If he had his dues, he would "probably stand committed" with him too.

Nothing that the most hot-headed South Carolinian has done is half as censurable as FLOYD's conduct in relation to the cannon at Pittsburg. That affair stamps him a sneaking traitor and spy—a secret secessionist, who kept his place and worked under ground against the government whose pay he took. How differently from the course of the bold and manly COBB, who, when he embarked in the secession movement, threw up his office and proclaimed his purpose to the world.

There is no room for doubt that FLOYD intended to deliver the Pittsburg cannon over to persons who contemplated using them against the government of the United States. He pretended that the guns were needed to arm a fort in Mississippi and another at Galveston in Texas. An official letter from the present Secretary of War, Hon. J. Holt, states that "on investigation it was satisfactorily ascertained that the fortifications in question were not at all in a condition to receive their armament, nor will they probably be for several years to come." Mr. HOLT further states that "the heavy guns referred to, amounting to one hundred and twenty-four in number, were not manufactured for the forts to which they had been ordered to be forwarded, nor had they been purchased by any special appropriation for the erecting or arming of these forts."

Col. TORRY, Chief of Engineers, in an official letter to Mr. Holt, says in relation to the fort at Galveston: "So far as we know here, the ground has as yet hardly been broken for the foundations of the fort itself;" and "we cannot expect full readiness for its armament in less than five years." And as for the fort in Mississippi, the same officer says that "the first tier of guns could not be mounted, even on temporary platforms, for some months to come" whilst "another appropriation of at least \$85,000 must be made and applied before the work can be got ready for its entire armament. At present not a gun could be mounted."

Such is the testimony on which JOHN B. FLOYD stands convicted of an underhand attempt to throw one hundred and twenty-four heavy pieces of cannon into the hands of men who would, at the first opportunity, turn them against the Government. And yet this disgraced and defeated traitor had the cool impudence to talk about what his honor required him to do when the subject of Major ANDERSON's removal to Fort Sumter was under consideration in the Cabinet! His honor demanded his resignation when the President refused to send ANDERSON back! It might do for Mr. Bu-

cane to violate his "pledged faith," but the immaculate FLOYD must hold fast to his sacred honor! The South must not rest her cause with such men as the late Secretary of War.

The Action of Virginia.

Decidedly the most promising sign of the times is the appointment, by Virginia, of Commissioners to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed from other States, at Washington on the 4th day of February, whose duty it shall be to devise, if possible, some plan for settling the difficulties between the North and the South.—The commission is headed by Ex-President TYLER, and his associates are Messrs. RIVES, SUMMERS, BROCKENBROUGH and SKELTON, all of whom are gentlemen of the highest character and the most brilliant talents.

This action on the part of Virginia is should be responded to immediately by every State that desires to preserve our Union. Especially ought it to be responded to by all the border States on both sides of the line between free and slave territory. The border States are interested above all others in the preservation of peace! and shut our eyes as we may to the danger, the probability is very strong that we shall find ourselves involved in war before long, unless some mode of adjustment shall be hit upon. It is vain to look to Congress for anything. That body has neither patriotism nor sense enough to meet the emergency.

Whatever section of the country, or whatever States, shall reject the overtures of Virginia, will incur a heavy responsibility. The voice of the Mother of States has hitherto been potential with the South, and we do not doubt that a majority of the Southern States will readily acquiesce in any plan of reconciliation that she may propose. We are satisfied that she will "demand nothing that is not clearly right and submit to nothing that is wrong." And if she does, as we think she will, content herself with demanding simply what is right, the North should yield to her demand without a moment's delay.

If the Union must be broken, we should strive to keep our frontier as far South as possible; and to do this we must meet the demands of Virginia, for she will link her destiny with whichever section of the country that shall accede to her propositions. She will exert her utmost energies to keep the whole country together, but if she fails in that patriotic object, then she will make choice of the section to which she will attach herself, and her choice will in a great measure govern the States of Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

Virginia has acted with moderation, with prudence, with patriotism and with good will towards all her sister States, both North and South. It will be well for the country, and for every State and individual in the country, if her counsels shall be heeded. If the extreme Southern States refuse to follow her lead, they will soon find themselves deprived of the co-operation and sympathy of one-half the South; and if the North rejects her overtures, the Union will split on Mason and Dixon's line, and President LINCOLN will have to remove from Washington or carry on his government beyond the limits of the States that acknowledge him as their Chief Magistrate.

There is no use to talk about forcing the five States that have already seceded to return to the Union. They must be got back by other means. Of still less use would it be to talk of maintaining the authority of the general government over the whole fifteen Southern States if they should secede. United they would present an array of moral and material force that it would be the supreme of folly to encounter.

The thing to be done, then, by the Northern State, is to appoint Commissioners to the Convention proposed by Virginia; and the thing to be done by these Commissioners when they meet, is to adopt a plan of adjustment satisfactory to Virginia. The North can with safety grant what she will ask, and the seceded States can with safety return under any guarantees that she will accept.

Pennsylvania ought to be represented in the Convention by some of her best men of both parties. She and Virginia and Kentucky, working together, can save the Union and rescue the country from the impending calamity of civil war.

The Last of the Straight-outs.

The Pennsylvania State Sentinel, one of the ablest conducted Douglas papers in the State, looked upon, in fact, as the backbone of that faction, has given up the ghost, in the "Little Squatter" cause, and comes out this week as an Independent Journal. The late editor C. D. HINSLINE, Esq., in taking leave of his straight-out friends gives a striking photograph of the faction that will be recognized as a true picture. Had he been "taking the portrait" of the Douglas leaders in this country he could not have given a more exact likeness. He has hit-off their features in every lineament. Here is what he says of the Douglas faction and the men who obtained control of it—he calls them "a set of eleventh-hour drivellers, whose imbecility and lack of courage and honesty soon disintegrated its strength and sunk it into insignificance." How applicable and how true is this of the leaders of the Douglas party in Franklin county! Had the State Sentinel cut loose from the "imbecile drivellers" at the time, and in the manner, the Spirit did it would not now have such a load of political sins to shake off and so much to answer for to the true Democracy of the country. We agree with the Sentinel that it was just this class of "hollow-hearted, scheming, unprincipled politicians" that by some "hoax pocus" got control of the Douglas party that "sunk it into insignificance," and "whose counsels were a blight and whose example a curse."

Whatever section of the country, or whatever States, shall reject the overtures of Virginia, will incur a heavy responsibility. The voice of the Mother of States has hitherto been potential with the South, and we do not doubt that a majority of the Southern States will readily acquiesce in any plan of reconciliation that she may propose. We are satisfied that she will "demand nothing that is not clearly right and submit to nothing that is wrong." And if she does, as we think she will, content herself with demanding simply what is right, the North should yield to her demand without a moment's delay.

From the State Sentinel, the organ of the Douglas party in Pennsylvania, Jan. 26, 1861:

"In looking back over the field, I cannot charge myself with any dereliction of duty. At every turn of the combat it was my misfortune to meet men weak in intellect, weak in purpose, weak in honesty and weak in the knees. whose counsels were a blight and whose example a curse. If ever a party was ruined by perfidious friends, it was the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, the conduct of which, from the hoax pocus, unknown to me, removed from the hands of its original bold, manly, straightforward friends, into those of a set of eleventh-hour drivellers, whose imbecility and lack of courage and honesty soon disintegrated its strength and sunk it into insignificance. May the eyes of the people, ever vigilant, rest upon, and the anger of Heaven blast the more hollow-hearted, office-seeking, scheming, boasting, policy-sustaining politicians—for by such as these—unprincipled villains as they are—has this one glorious Union of ours been surrendered as it is, and brought to the very verge of utter destruction.

Col. McClure's Abolitionism.

In a fulminating description of Col. McClure's late speech in the State Senate, copied into the Transcript from the Chester County Times, we are told that the Colonel "boldly denounced the fugitive slave law as an insult to the humane sentiment of the North." If the Colonel is correctly reported by the Times, which puffs his speech tremendously, he is making rapid progress on the road to Abolitionism. He always professed to adhere to the Whig branch of the opposition, but the Times puts him before the public in the light of a competitor with WILMOT for the honors of leadership in the Abolition party.

Col. McClure "denounced the fugitive slave law as an insult to the humane sentiment of the North." The fugitive slave law was passed under a Whig administration, and received the support of such Whigs as CLAY and WEBSTER. Col. McClure knows this, and yet, whilst professing to be a Whig, he reviles the memory of these great whig leaders by charging that they offered "an insult to the humane sentiment of the North" when they passed the law.

There is nothing in that law insulting to any sentiment of the North, except the depraved sentiment that makes a merit of stealing negroes. In former times, when it was profitable and the world permitted it, this sentiment exercised itself in the New England States in stealing negroes from Africa and selling them in the Southern States. When trade was cut off in 1808, in spite of the efforts of the New England negro thieves to retain it, the Yankee negro stealing sentiment took a philanthropic or humani-

tarian turn, and it has ever since occupied itself in stealing back the negro from the South.

It is a popular error that the fugitive slave law compels every citizen to become a negro catcher. It does not such thing. It does not give a slave owner the right to come to a free State and command the services of any citizen in the capture of a runaway. But if a rescue is attempted and a riot occurs, an officer may call on all citizens within his reach to assist in preserving the peace. This may be done under our own laws whenever the necessity arises." If an officer undertakes to arrest one of our free negroes and finds himself resisted by a force which he cannot overcome without aid, he may demand the assistance of any citizen and his call must be obeyed. Does that make me negro catcher? Just as much as the fugitive slave law does.

The Constitution.

It was stated several weeks ago that the President had ordered the withdrawal from the Constitution newspaper of all government patronage enjoyed by it. Careful observation of the course of that paper has satisfied us that the President did right in depriving it of government sustenance.

If there is a journal in the land that is obstinately bent on breaking up the Union and keeping it broken up for all time to come, that journal is the Constitution. If it confined itself to an ardent advocacy of the rights of the South, we should applaud its course. If it even advocated immediate secession as a means of enforcing a reconstruction of the Union on terms that would guarantee all her rights to the South, we might not condemn it.

But it is using its utmost endeavors to push all the Southern States into secession and to poison the Southern mind against a reunion with the North. Its present editor, we believe is a tolerably fresh importation from the realms of Queen VICTORIA. He is said to claim connection with the titled nobility of the British Isles. He talks very much like a British emissary sent here to foment mischief. He is very probably a needy adventurer who is willing to fight on any side that pays well. Where the money comes from that keeps his pestilential journal afloat is not known to the public, but it is known to the whole country that his paper does not pay its own way. Every squad of troops moved from one point to another is heralded by this lying varlet as a menace to the South. A week or so ago he proclaimed through his slanderous columns that soldiers had been stationed at the gates of the Capitol in Washington, when everybody in that city, himself included, knew that his statement was a wicked and deliberate lie, propagated for the very worst purposes. We trust the South will not be misled by his falsehoods. He evidently wants to bring on a fight, his desire for a "muss" being stimulated, probably, by the accounts of plunder taken by his old countrymen at the sacking of the palace of the Emperor of China.

Hopeful.

The tone of all the Washington papers, except the Constitution, is very hopeful. The Constitution raves away about "converting Washington into a garrison" and "posting troops near the Capitol." The editor's mind seems to be running back to his old home in Kilkenny, where the Queen is obliged to keep a large standing army to prevent the rebels from fighting. The Star of Friday says:

Good News—We have it in our power to state definitely, that the leading members of the Republican party of Congress are exerting themselves to have Virginia's proposition for a conference of a large number of States, including all the border States, now—slavholding as well as slaveholding, to come off here on the 4th of February, precisely, promptly responded to favorably by the North. We now feel certain that New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa will be duly represented in that conference, each by five Commissioners. Up to last evening we were merely able to hope that such would be the result of Virginia's action for the restoration of peace and harmony. Since last evening we have ascertained that the Congressional delegations from all these States are exerting themselves to secure the prompt appointment of the proposed Commissioners, from their several States.

Indited.

It is stated that the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have found a bill of indictment against JOHN B. FLOYD, late Secretary of War, for some connection with the Indian land business, or for malfeasance in office.

For the Valley book.

Bonneyay Not Bound.
Mr. MELVILLE is not astonished to hear that this Union has declared that the Democratic party is *dead*. "The wish is father to the thought" with it. Its sons-gone did their best last fall to kill the Democratic party. They succeeded in injuring the party and giving the Republicans the largest majority they ever got in the country, but they did not succeed in killing it. The Democratic party is alive yet, and it will outlive the *Flag* and all its traditions. It might sell the purpose of some men who have run themselves into the ground, to break up both of the old political parties and form new ones that they could control, but I am greatly mistaken if the glorious old Democratic party will "vanish into thin air" for their accommodation. Formed under JEFFERSON, reorganized under JACKSON and upheld under BUCHANAN, it will go on its course under its old name and color, and soon gather strength enough to carry it to new victories. Surrender it?—Never! Its memories are too glorious to be given up. Keep its flag flying in the *Spirit* and rest assured its principles will be kept alive in the hearts of the people. Its greatest triumphs always have been achieved after it has been weeded of traitors.

LOUDON.

Mr. Editor:—An old public functionary of my acquaintance tells me we should not think hard of the leader of the straight-outs in the county for going against a Democratic administration and helping to beat the Democratic party, for he says it is a chronic ailment of that gentleman. He tells me that in 1830 this same leader, who had been elected to the Legislature by the Democrats of this county, got up an investigating Committee, of which he was appointed the Chairman, to investigate the management of the Columbia Railroad. The State Administration was Democratic and the Railroad was in Democratic hands, but this did not keep that leader from charging corruption and manufacturing capital for the Whigs. He took revenge on Gov. POOR for refusing to appoint him Canal Commissioner, by investigating the management of the State Railroads and smearing out alleged abuses for the benefit of the opposition. But he got paid for his pains in a way that was not very agreeable to him. He came up for re-election and was beaten. He had helped the Whigs to sweep up charges against the Democratic State Board and the Democratic Superintendent of the Columbia Railroad. But the Whigs did not reciprocate the favor when the election day came round, and the Democrats did not feel bound to make a very strong pull to re-elect the enemy of their own State administration. So he went down swept, and stayed under till the Valley Spirit foolishly pulled him up again three or four years ago. His opposition to Democratic administrations being a kind of chronic disease with him, ought to be overlooked. But its effect on the party has been bad. For whereas the Democrats carried this county under the leadership of such men as Wm. McKinstry, John D. Work, John Flansig, Paul I. Hetich and Archibald I. Findlay, they lost it as soon as the straight-out leader became a ruling member of the party. Nine or ten years ago, by the combined labors of such leaders as Reilly, Brewer, Rowe, Gilmore, Steiger, and the Orr, with the aid of the Valley Spirit, the power of the Democratic party was re-established in this country. But after a series of brilliant triumphs by the party, the old assailant of Democratic administrations—the original Covode—came on the carpet again and assumed the lead and set up his old trade of destroying Democratic administrations and helping the enemy along; and he has done his work so well that his organ is emboldened to boast that the Democratic party is dead.

IRON GRAY.

Professor AYTON has been elected honorary President of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh. The numbers at the close of the poll were:—Professor AYTON, 177; Mr. THACKERY, 77; Mr. ROBINSON, 68.

The *Courrier de Lyon* announces a negro scamp. His name is Williams, and he is a native of Jamaica, quite a lad as yet; but it seems he is likely to be the first of his race destined to shine in the plastic art.

No less than 20,000 bales of cotton passed through Worcester last week, toward Lowell and Lawrence, according the freight cars on the various railroads. All this cotton came from Memphis, Tenn., by railroad.

The *Newbern Free Trader* announced with intense satisfaction the accession of Mississippi from the Union, and, strongly enough, commented in paragraph with the news and stripes of the Union.

VALLEY SPIRIT.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 29, 1861.

LOCAL NEWS.

Murder of Mrs. H. H. Hanchey.—A deep gloom was cast over this community, on Friday morning last, by the announcement that Mrs. Hanchey, wife of Mr. H. H. Hanchey, a lady well known and much esteemed in this place, had passed from life to death. The details of this lady were so sudden, and the circumstances attending it so distressing, that all hearts were plunged into the deepest grief over the sad bereavement. As soon as the rumour of Mrs. Hanchey's death spread through the community, friends hastened to her residence to mourn over her remains and offer their sympathy to her sorrow-stricken friends. Her funeral took place on Sunday afternoon and was attended by the members of Culver and Chambersburg Leagues of Odd Fellows, of which order her husband is a member, and by an immense concourse of friends and acquaintances all anxious to pay the last respect to her regard to one they esteemed in life and whose virtues equaled the grave.

Perfectly Right.—We observe that the *Advertiser*, in its report of Court Proceedings omits out the names of the attorney's engaged in cases, who do not publish their professional cards in that paper. We think that *The Advertiser* is about right in this move. Why should it publish their professional business for them who do not think worth while to publish it for themselves? If such a name is worth nothing to them then they have no reason to complain of its omission. If, however, they consider it an advantage to them in their profession then they should reciprocate and favor those who are disposed to favor them. Why should the printer bestow favors on those who are, perhaps, in a mean, dirty way, striving to injure him in his business? Other men do not do so and the printer has just as much right to show his independence as the "rest of mankind."

Boys Arrested.—Two boys, the one aged about 18 and the other 16 years, said to be sons of the Rev. Mr. Cooley, of Greenwood in this county, were arrested near this place, on Tuesday evening last, for committing an assault upon Mr. Alex. Hamilton, Sen. It appears that Mr. H. passed the boys near the Number Mill, and without anything passing between them more than his bidding them the time of day, they commenced an assault upon his beggy with stones cutting a hole through the sleeves. They were taken before Justice Stoer, by whom the warrant for their arrest had been issued, who committed them for their appearance at Court. Constable Middle, of Quincy town, arrived in the meantime with a warrant for the same parties. He understood that they knocked the lights out of one of Mr. Beck's windows in Quincy, and also stoned the house of Mr. Fergie, at the Number. They were taken to Quincy, and are now doubtless, repeating of their folly in the County Jail. The boys were evidently under the influence of liquor, and the persons who furnished them with the article, contrary to law, ought to be with them.—*Weymouth's Record*.

Homes Burnt.—The dwelling house of Mr. John Roseberry, of Horse Valley, in this county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. The family were all asleep at the time the fire broke out, and did not wake up until the burning was in flames around them. They barely escaped with their lives and some of the members of the family had their feet badly frost-bitten before they obtained a place of shelter.

We are Requested to state that Dr. Sturt of Harrisburg, Physician for Diseases of the Lung, Throat and Chronic Affections generally, will visit Greenbush, Muncyburg and Waynesboro, during this week and next. The place where he will stop will be announced soon after his arrival, and persons should call on him immediately as his stay will be brief. For references and other particulars see the *Spirit of the 16th Inst.*

Mind Your Own Business.—Dr. J. Hayes, an instructive and popular lecturer will give one of his extolling literary treats in Franklin Hall, this evening, the 28th Inst. The title of his lecture is "Mind Your Own Business"—treated politically and said to be very applicable to the present crisis in our National affairs. The lecture has been well received in other places and will, no doubt, afford all who may attend here much pleasure and profit.

Dr. Hayes, who is a practical Physiologist, has taken rooms in Montgomery's Hotel, where he will remain a short time, and will make Pathological examinations on all who may favor him with a call.

Hired Timers.—The hard times we are just now experiencing seem to affect all classes of our community, and all are practising economy, which is necessary, to have enough to eat and wear; and to all who are economizing and desire to save money, we would recommend them to the Hat, Cap and Fur Emporium of J. L. Doherty, who is selling the best Hats and Caps at the lowest prices.

Entertainment Dying Out.—We are glad to see the clouds in the political sky dispelling, and resemble breaking through, and we hope to see peace and prosperity exerting a blessed influence throughout the land; while people from the North, the West, the East and South to the Monmouth State and Theatre establishments and procure their fares from J. S. Miller, a few doors South of the Diamond.

Entertainments.—The Picturesque Newspapers which are to be had at H. H. Hanchey's Periodical Depot, opposite Fisher's Hotel, constitute at the present time the most interesting illustrations of what is going on—North and South. We also keep for sale all the best Magazines and Daily Newspapers published.

Court Proceedings.

The several Courts for this County, convened in the Court House, in this place, on Monday, the 21st at 10 o'clock, A. M. Judge Kinney, G. and H. Miller & Sharp for plaintiff; George Brown and Orr for defendant.

William McElroy and Petty, his wife vs John Hanchey & Company, Warden: The Jury found that one-half of the land in dispute is property of plaintiff. Miller & Sharp for plaintiff; McElroy & McElroy for defendant.

The Envoy.—A large supply of rams Garrison News have just been received by Miller & Sharp. Now is the time to get Garrison, Tolson, Colby, and Letitia Lee, &c.

Miller & Sharp.—During the week quite a number of cases were disposed of—those in the criminal list being generally of a light and trivial character, the cases on the civil list were of more importance.

On motion, at different times, during the sitting of the Court, Ross Forward, Esq., of Somerset, Geo. A. Smith and Samuel Lyon, Esqrs. of Fulton County and John Stewart, Esq., of Cumberland County were admitted to practice law in the several Courts of this County.

The killing bills were ignored by the Grand Jury.

Commonwealth vs John Fredericks.—Libel on the part of Wm. Rapert—Bill ignored and presented to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs Robert Deal.—Assault and Battery—Proceedings dismissed.

Commonwealth vs David Freeman and Edward C. Miller.—Billed against as to David Freeman and as to John R. Brown, Laconia, New Hampshire.

Commonwealth vs John Hanchey.—Laconia, New Hampshire.

Peterson's Magazine.—The *Ladies' National*—for February has been received.—The most we may say of this original and favorite Ladies' Monthly is that it fully sustains itself in all its departments. The numerous fashion and pattern plates it contains are gotten up in the neatest and most useful style. Its literature of course is entertaining and instructive. Terms \$2.00 a year. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 C street, Philadelphia.

The following is a list of the cases tried.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth vs Richard Kelly.—Defendant plead not guilty. Verdict Guilty. Defendant not sentenced. Miller, Hanchey & Sharp for Commonwealth; Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs Peter Cummings.—Charged with making an indecent exposure of his person and otherwise disturbing the United Brethren Church, in this place. Verdict Guilty. Defendant sentenced to pay 1 cent fine, costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of 3 months in county jail. Miller & Sharp with Miller for Commonwealth; Douglas for Dr. D.

Commonwealth vs Robert E. Roland.—Disturbing the United Brethren Congregation whilst at worship, in this place. Verdict Guilty. Sentence to pay one dollar fine and costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of 3 months in county jail. Miller & Sharp with Miller for Commonwealth; Douglas for Dr. D.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John Adams.—Larceny.

Stealing a quantity of woolens yarn from Martin Pouts. Verdict Guilty. Defendant sentenced to restore stolen goods, pay 1 cent fine, costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment of 6 months in county jail. Miller & Sharp with Miller for Commonwealth; Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W. Bratt.—False pretences—Case continued. Miller, Stumbaugh & Carlisle for defendant.

Commonwealth vs John W

