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B. Y. HAMSHER & Co.,
Proprietors.

Spirit & Times.

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Ought a President to Re-Elect Himself

For a statesman of ability and experience in the duties to serve his country by the hanging duration of the highest office to its gift is an institution which a less stable in-body may not permit himself to adopt, but with neither virtue nor honor Abraham Lincoln is not. We do not, therefore, impute it to Mr Lincoln as a fault that he aims at a re-election to the high office he now fills.

But it does not follow that the safety, welfare, and institutions of the country are subordinate to his personal ambition and attempts to be artful disguises, to subvert the elective character of our political system in order that he may retain his hold on power, it behooves the people to inquire who her they are proper and to relinquish the right of freely electing their rulers and of periodically depositing them at the expiration of their term of office by substituting others in their place.

In a free government elections naturally fall under the control of political parties and the result is determined by majorities, larger or smaller according to circumstances but under no circumstances and that the contest is carried on the one social candidate is more than a small fraction of the whole number. A control, be the President in office, of so many votes as constitutes this margin, is a strong control of the election, and if such control is gained by a usurpation of his official trust, it is an effective and if so criminal a use of presidential his power as open and direct usurpation. It is some adroit mechanical contrivance, votes enough to turn the election could be surreptitiously introduced into the ballot boxes to extend the month, every one must admit that such votes would invalidate the election, and that he who held the protocol virtue of it would be legally and morally null, however strongly it might be supported in fact by military power. If the machine, out of secret by disguiding favorable ballots, was so constructed as to falsify and destroy an equivalent number of opposition votes, there would be no moral, legal, or political difference in fact or result. Nor would the case be relied, or the guilt lessened, by any modification of the method so long as the election was contrived to be the independent action of all the freemen legally entitled to a vote. If some are illegal. It kept from the ballot box, or if the votes of some are counted for more than their actual value, or be balanced by others, the result is not kind of election, the man who by the unwelcome use of such means, or of any means constituting fraud, procures his own election, is guilty of a heinous crime against republican institutions.

There are solid reasons for supposing that such chicanery in the election, principle is contemplation by Mr. Lincoln as a means of keeping himself in office for another four years. That he has, at least, no respect for the sacredness of the elective franchise, is evident from the military interference with its exercise which he has practised during the last year, declaring it with unbridling Lieutenant Edgerton of New Hampshire, for exercising the rights of a freeman in his own township, and sending with sentinel Republican soldiers home to vote in the fall elections while furloughs for that purpose were steadily refused to Democrats. If Mr. Lincoln could do this in the course of mere state efforts, to what lengths will he not go to secure his own election?

Mr Lincoln's presidential strategy, so far as yet developed, consists of three parts; the first being preliminary and intended to make sure of a nomination, the other two to secure his election when nominated. The preliminary part does not so much concern the country in general as the Republican organization. To that organization Mr Lincoln is under a great obligation of gratitude. It made him all that he is; it elevated him at once from the obscurity of a country attorney to the chief magistracy of a great nation. It does not become a man who owes so much to his party, and has been elevated by it over the heads of so many of its more distinguished members, to attempt to deprive it of the free exercise of its choice in the selection of its next candidate. What right has he to innovate upon the usages of the party which created him? That party has always made its presidential nominations by a national convention, and so little has that body felt bound by any previous arrangements or expectations, that both in 1856 and in 1860 it set aside eminent pretensions in favor of more little thought of by the party. What claim has he to forestall the action of the party and deprive it of the liberty of choice it has always heretofore exercised? Considering what that party has done for him, it is an uncomely delicacy on his part to be obligations to attempt to innovate upon its established usages, and despite its regular convention have a mere ratification meeting, to which the choice of an rival also by even as much as thousand; much less voted one, thinking preferred to his own.—In support of his claim, he has made appropriations for the Illinois delegation on the 23d of February, in such a way as to indicate the nomination of any other Republican candidate cannot by members of the party who are willing to assume the attitude of traitors.

A candidate who thus violates, upon his shoulder, political usages, and attempts to bind his own party, to which he is under great obligations of gratitude, to the support of his own nomination, is not a safe man to be entrusted with the second political station. He who violates the national constitution of his party is likely enough to violate the constitution, laws, and usages of the country, and be ready to engage in any fraudulent or arbitrary measure, and to employ the military power of the country to secure his re-election.

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A Plea for Peace

The Springfield (Mass) Republican, one of the ablest and most influential journals supporting the administration in New England, has the following article, in reply to with great ten and a significant symptom of returning reason on the part of some of the Republicans.

We publish the article in full

Since winter campaign operations, why cannot the state be enabled to make peace? Virginia, if it is as reported, has had her leaders to be elected, the Government and the people share in one of it. On our side we should at once commence the discussion of reconstruction; and on the rebel side the point of feeling against the 13 second dynasty, that has been their chief reliance in maintaining of their defiance 1863. would find vent, and they, too, would talk about their future condition. Reconstructionists like those of North Carolina and Georgia would have to be left to be manages most of loyal sentiments would be made to force mention than we have had in three years of it. It would be also desirable to secure and it would produce a revolution in public sentiment here. When Charles II returns to England to be received with jubilee, he said he would have come back years before, had he understood the sentiment of the people. Let the people of the North, in their hands, or in a safe attitude, they fear and hate each other. But when they speak and look from each other's eyes, if reason is not overcome by madness they may be friends all that is needed for the restoration of the Union. When the people shall see and feel of the war is that the parties should speak to each other. They would have been so, but that it was had known, at other better—and she would not condition, if now we could come to that knowledge.

The South acted on the fears, which were groundless. If they could have seen the North as they were that three in four at least of all the people desired them go here, but would have said their blood to defend the rights of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi as quick as of Massachusetts, New York and Illinois, they would never have lifted an arm in rebellion. They were deceived and cheated. They conjured up a phantasm—a devil, and then threatened to be frightened and like Saul but carrying the Old Man of the Sea, they will be slaves to that deception till they rid themselves of the burden and hit themselves to the light

If we have not peace, as much deceived, it is very evident that many of our people are in hopes under erroneous impression that it comes the universal denunciation; the assumption that every man in the South is an enemy to the Union, the affirmation of Wendal Phillipes that there is no loyal man in the South who has not a black skin; and resolutions now introduced in Congress that the issue radicals in Congress that the war shall be for conquest, subversion of all [illegible] institutions, and the reduction of the rebels to an equality with ourselves the African population, the abolition of the States, and the seizing upon a million square miles of territory and six millions of people the aliens upon us and make of life that belonging to New England, the rich in the land of our country, and no more so, as England can implant her civilization and religion on Ireland.

We give it as our opinion that we labor under a delusion; and if the people of the South can ever speak we shall find that we have been so. Such a majority in many of the Southern States who have been overcome and held a subjection and led to the battle field by armed bayonets, that we should be sorely tempted to the perpetuation of the Union and the Constitution their fathers gave them. Asking as this is in an argument, we do not mean to rest upon will engaged in it. We can not enquire how they came to be in battle against the Government; but we have the right of determining all who are so arrayed. But victory gained over the rebels is gained by the uprising of the Southern people would be of much more value in our eyes than a victory over them in the field; and they would obviate the necessity of more bloodshed. To this we hope to see in case at least a party in rebellion against the rebellion; and that we shall see, wherever the people there dare to discuss the question. The inference will then be no suspension of arms and no consideration with the people of measures looking secession and peace, is the fact—that rebels will not and peace is at Jeff Davis and his friends are conducting for independence; they will not admit the idea of reunion. They would rather lose ten times to them than a ballot from a loyal rifle. They have staked all, and will die rather than submit. So our side we have a party that's ready for fighting for reunion. It is all they care about. They have no desire to see a reunion of the Government more than Jeff Davis has. They are not hesitate to declare everywhere in the most open manner that they prefer the union to the old Union, with the Constitution as it now is. And this they term loyalty, and denounce restorationists as traitors. Strange enough they make a large part of the people believe that it is treason; and the Government is paralyzed in the contest by the fear of being charged with treason—rather than the parties will permit them—the question of restoring the Union as it was established by the fathers of 1776, and understood by Jefferson, Madison, Andrew Jackson; and John Quincy Adams, Jeff Davis, the Jeff Davis party, raise the South, there can be no peace, no approach to peace, so there can be no conciliation, and while the Government and Republican control the popular current of the North, there can be nothing but such measures as will be resisted at the South so long as a man can hold a musket, and if they end in the end, they will not restore the Union, but give us a conquered country to be held as South Carolina Poland, and America South Hungary.

Brief News Items

The Hon Horace Horton, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, died on the 8th inst., at his residence in Boston He was fifty eight years of age.

Major Hunt, in whose hands Mr Stanton if he interested himself and who has been on trip by court-martial at Fortress Monroe for several time, has been acquitted

At Port Hamilton, Lower, the mercury was 65 degrees below zero on the 2d instant In Wisconsin the mercury in the thermometer freezes. Such intense cold has only been recorded twice in that region since 1821

There is some manœuvrings at Fort Trumbull, New London. Last week seven conscripts refusted their camps through a post-hole and others are away over the walls A serious dis has been created between some citizens and a number of soldiers on Friday night, in the course of which, one citizen received a ball through the leg, another a bayonet gash in the mouth, another in the side, and still an other in the neck.

William Smith, [illegible] in a house in South street, New York, was shot on the 1st inst. by a negro named Daniel Brooks to whom he (Smith) had sold a gun against the rules of the house to sell liquor to colored people. The affair caused much excitement. The wounded man cannot recover.

Rev. Mr Milburn, the blind Methodist preacher and lecturer, says the New York Observer of this week, took a recent occasion to announce to the congregation assembled at one of his free Sunday lectures at Irving's Hall that he had become a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The amount paid to army pensioners in the State of Pennsylvania (all but Revolutionary heroes are dead) during the last fiscal year, was $168,626 51; of navy pensions, $28 677 50.

Mr Warfield, of Baltimore, who went to Richmond to obtain the exchange of Major White, of the Pennsylvania Senate, has returned. He was not successful in his mission.

Mr. Hendricks, who had charge of the Requisition Bureau, in the Treasury Department, has been summarily dismissed for improper conduct.

An accident occurred the other day on the Northern Central railroad which resulted in the breaking of two locomotives, and the killing and wounding of a number of [illegible]. It appears that a stock train bound south in the act of going out of a switch, when an empty stock train coming north passed up and they ran together. The locomotives were badly damaged and the cars piled together. One bullock was thrown over the tender of the loaded train. The accident caused a detention of the passenger train.

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Arkansas Ward is coming east again from California. He intends to return to Brigham Young and family on his way. He has produced $12,000 for twenty lectures in California.

Lewis Tibbits, a corn dealer, stabbed a policeman named Brouner, at the Produce Exchange, in New York, on the 8th inst. The beat was arrested and locked up to await the result of Brouner's wounds which are serious.

Adam Forgie indicted for the murder of his wife and who was to be tried in Trenton, on the 8th inst., in the Mercer County Court, was found dead in his cell, having committed suicide by hanging.

Three regiments of the renowned Irish brigade, the Sixty-first, Sixty third, and Sixty-ninth New York volunteers, who retained home on furlough some time since, have been ordered again to the field, and embarked yesterday on board the Steamer Admiral Dupont They go by way of Fortress Monroe to Alexandria, and there will resume their place in the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. Riddle, the new U. S. Senator from Delaware, was born in Delaware in 1817; was educated at Delaware College; and for some years after leaving college he turned his attention to surveying certain lands in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia. He came to the Bar in 1848; held the office for some years as a Deputy Attorney General, in Delaware, and he was a Representative in Congress from 1851 to 1855.

A Russian sailor was murdered at Annapolis, on the 4th inst., by a man named Lagrua, who has been arrested The circumstances attending the murder are not known, but the affair was investigated on the 5th.

The Detroit Advertiser says that a government agent is in that city, commissioned to employ one hundred ship-carpenters for a new government ship-yard on the Tennessee, in North Alabama. The pay is four dollars a day and expenses. A large number of workmen have already been engaged, some for six months and others for three

Mr B F. Flanders, the Radical candidate for Governor of Louisiana, is President of the Free National Bank of New Orleans, and was formerly a special agent of the Treasury Department. He is a pocket patriot, and made all his money under the military government of New Orleans R. Rush Plumly has been appointed to succeed Mr. Flanders as agent of the Treasury.

Artemus Ward is said to be lying dangerous ill, at Great Salt Lake City, Utah, of typhoid fever, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

It is said that Gen. Halleck is prepared to resign the moment the House bill, making Grant a Lieutenant General passes the Senate.

An American named Rieser has taken a contract to demolish the walls of the burnt church, in Santiago, for the sum of $5,200.

The valuation of real and personal property in California, according to the message of Governor Leland, amounts to $174 000,000. The rate of taxation is 92 cents on $100.

The American Board has received to date, the current year, five hundred thousand dollars for missionary purposes, which is one hundred thousand more than last year.

The Greenshoro' (Ala) Beacon states that General Hardee was married on the 12th ultimo to Miss Mary T Lewis, of that place.

Harriet Rose, of Baltimore, and a number of Confederate officers sailed from Halifax on Saturday for the South.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Thomas Hoving lies very ill at his home in Lancaster Ohio

A. J. White, the fashionable clothier, has lately removed from the Diamond office, with a improved and enlarged stock of Pittsburg, Eastern, Virginia, and Philadelphia clothing goods of every description. He equals the hard times. White is determined that the people shall be clothed.

Hutton & Chalmers have been making large additions to their stock in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore, and have just received their Spring Goods, which are clearly different quality than to be purchased in Philadelphia, and at the lowest cash prices they have for the times.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Advertisements of the usual size (one for the first insertion, and three times for the subsequent insertions), Advertisements of five lines or less are charged one dollar for the first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion; and advertisements exceeding five lines and not exceeding ten lines are charged $1 for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.

	1 w	2 w	3 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
1 sq.,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$6 00	$10 00
2 sq.,	1 50	2 00	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00
3 sq.,	2 00	2 50	3 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
4 sq.,	2 50	3 00	3 50	6 00	7 00	8 00	12 00	18 00
1 col.,	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
2 col.,	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
3 col.,	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
4 col.,	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	60 00

All Business and Job notices exceeding five lines, and not exceeding ten lines, will be charged at the rate of one dollar for each insertion.

Latest News by the Mails!

GEN BELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

Interesting from the Kanawha Region
The Rebel Scouts who had captured Gen Scammon Taken Prisoners—Severity of the Confederates

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, }
WEST VIRGINIA, Feb 12

Our latest information from Gen Scammon is of an interesting character Gen Duffie, who was personally despatched by Gen Kelly, to relieve the Ferguson guerilla party which destroyed the gunboat Lexington and captured Gen. Scammon reports that he has been successful in overtaking the rebels and in capturing the party. Whether this includes the capture of Gen Scammon I cannot learn. Prisoners have been brought to Huntington on the Kanawha. At last accounts cavalry was still moving forward.

Guerilla bands are reported to be not in great numbers, lurking up conscripts. Tuesday Guerillas made raids and of course much excitement.

Mr J B Jackson, a brother of Judge Jackson of the United States District court, was was lately arrested at Wheeling for taking the loyal oath, has been released on taking the oath of allegiance and giving bonds in the sum of twenty five hundred dollars for his future good conduct as a loyal citizen of the United States. Mr Jack-on will be permitted to return to his home by request of the loyal citizens of the county.

The case of the rebel Captain Robert E Taylor has been finished. He was tried for violation of the laws of war and for murder. The proceedings of the court martial will be made public in a few days.

A REBEL PLENT IN THE OBERON WATERS

The Danger to San Francisco.

New York, Feb 16.—A letter from the Tribune's London correspondent contains some information on a point of importance which has yet attracted little or no attention.

The news of a mutiny in the fleet at this moment there is a fleet of six rebel war steamers in the Chinese waters. These vessels were fitted out in England, under Captain Osborne, an English naval captain, and were manned among the officers and men of her Britannic Majesty's navy. They were under contract to the Chinese Government, and sailed for Central China, a disagreement arose between Osborne and the Chinese authorities, and the vessels were not delivered, but turned back into the navy, and sold at auction—Osborne, officers, crews, guns and all—to Jefferson Davis It is not unreasonably insinuated that Osborne had some slight expectation of reaching this result when he left England. Funds for the purchase are said to have been provided in part by the sale of the rebel rams in the Clyde, which Earl Russell embargoed There are now but four Confederate ships in East Indian waters, and it is strongly probable that this fleet, in company with the other rebel pirates, may be destined to attempt the capture of San Francisco, in order to show their respect for British neutrality, the British crew take an oath of neutralization as alliance of the rebels, and then hoist the flag changes. If, the rebel, San Francisco should be captured and plundered, John Bull treaties his hands of all responsibility.

Department of the Tennessee.

Cairo, Feb. 14.

The Memphis papers of the 11th contain no news.

The steamer Platte River has returned from Pulaski, Tenn, bringing the wounded from transports and gun boats of Generals Foster and Sherman's expedition years attached on the 5th by rebels of 5000 Texas troops, who with artillery and musketry fired into the transports, and wounded six soldiers.

A fight ensued, in which a portion of our infantry and our gun-boats participated resulting in the dislodgment and driving the enemy with what loss is unknown. Eight of our men were killed and wounded. The affair occurred in Illinois, with the negro cavalry and infantry, were engaged in the affair.

The negro cavalry who driven from Mechanicsville without loss to us.

A sick negro soldier, belonging to Colonel Fouch's second Tennessee regiment, was captured and was murdered by the rebels. A lieutenant and twenty-five who committed the deed were captured, said Col Wood, in retaliation, Colonel Fouch, ordered them to be hung, but upon the dead body of the negro they had murdered, when they were shot.

Colonel Adamson, of the third Minnesota Cavalry, at Little Rock, has been made a Brigadier General. His regiment has re-enlisted. A portion of them arrived here to day on route for home.

All was quiet at Little Rock. Deserters are coming in from our lines in large numbers, and refugees are flowing—two of them being killed with deserters from Price's army. They state that an immediate advance of the Arkansas rebels existed among Price's men and expressed the opinion that as soon as they knew the rebel times there will be little left of his army.

Interesting News Washington.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1864.

General Meade is still here, and is stopping at Willard's.

Gen. J. F. Reynolds, of Company F Black Pennsylvania Reserves, has been confirmed for promotion. Lieutenant Colonel Wyse, of the Cavalry, is detached from the staff of Brigadier General Pleasonton, and Capt. A. W. Doty, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is detached from the cavalry to be his successor. First Lieutenant Wm. F. Cambell, Company A, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is detached for the same duty. Lieutenant Colonel Wyse, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been detached for Brigadier Gen. Pleasonton.

Private Reynolds, Company Fifth Battery H, Pennsylvania Reserves, has been detached for the duty of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, in relation to the paroles of the Army of the Potomac.

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Adam Forgie indicted for the murder of his wife and who was to be tried in Trenton, on the 8th inst., in the Mercer County Court, was found dead in his cell, having committed suicide by hanging.

Three regiments of the renowned Irish brigade, the Sixty-first, Sixty third, and Sixty-ninth New York volunteers, who retained home on furlough some time since, have been ordered again to the field, and embarked yesterday on board the Steamer Admiral Dupont They go by way of Fortress Monroe to Alexandria, and there will resume their place in the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. Riddle, the new U. S. Senator from Delaware, was born in Delaware in 1817; was educated at Delaware College; and for some years after leaving college he turned his attention to surveying certain lands in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia. He came to the Bar in 1848; held the office for some years as a Deputy Attorney General, in Delaware, and he was a Representative in Congress from 1851 to 1855.

A Russian sailor was murdered at Annapolis, on the 4th inst., by a man named Lagrua, who has been arrested The circumstances attending the murder are not known, but the affair was investigated on the 5th.

The Detroit Advertiser says that a government agent is in that city, commissioned to employ one hundred ship-carpenters for a new government ship-yard on the Tennessee, in North Alabama. The pay is four dollars a day and expenses. A large number of workmen have already been engaged, some for six months and others for three

Mr B F. Flanders, the Radical candidate for Governor of Louisiana, is President of the Free National Bank of New Orleans, and was formerly a special agent of the Treasury Department. He is a pocket patriot, and made all his money under the military government of New Orleans R. Rush Plumly has been appointed to succeed Mr. Flanders as agent of the Treasury.

Artemus Ward is said to be lying dangerous ill, at Great Salt Lake City, Utah, of typhoid fever, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

It is said that Gen. Halleck is prepared to resign the moment the House bill, making Grant a Lieutenant General passes the Senate.

An American named Rieser has taken a contract to demolish the walls of the burnt church, in Santiago, for the sum of $5,200.

The valuation of real and personal property in California, according to the message of Governor Leland, amounts to $174 000,000. The rate of taxation is 92 cents on $100.

The American Board has received to date, the current year, five hundred thousand dollars for missionary purposes, which is one hundred thousand more than last year.

The Greenshoro' (Ala) Beacon states that General Hardee was married on the 12th ultimo to Miss Mary T Lewis, of that place.

Harriet Rose, of Baltimore, and a number of Confederate officers sailed from Halifax on Saturday for the South.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Thomas Hoving lies very ill at his home in Lancaster Ohio

A. J. White, the fashionable clothier, has lately removed from the Diamond office, with a improved and enlarged stock of Pittsburg, Eastern, Virginia, and Philadelphia clothing goods of every description. He equals the hard times. White is determined that the people shall be clothed.

Hutton & Chalmers have been making large additions to their stock in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore, and have just received their Spring Goods, which are clearly different quality than to be purchased in Philadelphia, and at the lowest cash prices they have for the times.

The Old Folks' Room.

The old man sat by the chimney side;
His face was wrinkled and wan,
As he leaned both hands on his stout oak cane,
As if all his work was done.

His coat was of good old fashioned gray,
The pockets were deep and wide,
Where his "specs" and his steel tobacco box
Lay snugly side by side.

The old man liked to stir the fire,
So near him the tongs were kept;
Sometimes he mused as he gazed at the coals,
Sometimes he sat and slept.

What saw he in the embers there?
Ah! pictures of other years,
And now and then they wakened smiles,
But often started tears.

His good wife sat on the other side,
In a high back flag seat chair.
I see 'neath the pile of her muslin cap
The sheen of her silvery hair.

There's a happy look on her aged face,
As she busily knits for him,
And Nellie takes up the stitches dropped,
For grandmother's eyes are dim.

Their children come and read the news,
To pass the time each day;
How it stirs the blood in an old man's heart
To hear of the world away.

'Tis a homely scene, I told you so,
But pleasant it is to view;
At least I thought it so myself,
And sketched it down to you.

Be kind unto the old, my friend,
They're worn with this world's strife,
Though bravely once perchance they fought
The stern hard battle of life.

They taught our youthful feet to climb
Upward life's rugged steep;
Then let us gently lead them down
To where the weary sleep.

The God of Earthquakes

[From the Spectator.]

The recent earthquake at Manilla had, like almost all earthquakes, a very striking religious aspect.—There is no other natural phenomenon which strikes the masses of ignorant men as so exclusively supernatural. Mr. Buckle, as is well known, considered them one of the great sources of Spanish superstition, and as snapping by their imaginative terrors the chain of civilization. Even the Greeks, by no means able to take the characteristic attributes of their gods from the more terrible of earthly events, gave to their god of the ocean, Poseidon, the epithet of the Earthshaker; while the Jews, possessed by a truer inspiration, spoke of God as the root of all that was most fixed and enduring—the Rock of Ages who had made "the round earth so fast that it cannot be moved."—Elijah was expressly taught that "God was not in the earthquake," and though the Psalmists frequently ascribe the tumbling of the earth and the falling foundation of the hills to His especial wrath, yet they never fail to conclude the picture of storm and chaos by one of peace and deliverance, and, like Elijah, see the earthquake passing away before the tranquil voice of divine promise. But this, as Mr. Buckle warns us, has not prevented the close association of the earthquake with divine power in the Christian ages. That there is a something in this phenomenon which, more than any other, expresses with awful power the collapse and nothingness of human things is obvious enough. Even the lower animal creation perceive its approach, as some them have been said to discern and quail before disembodied spirits, or at the approach of death. In the earthquake at Naples, in 1805, the sheep and goats rushed in dismay against their folds before any human being had felt a shock, the dogs howled, the horses became furious in their stalls, the cats' hair bristled terror, the rabbits and moles rushed from their holes, the birds rose scared into the air, the fish crowded to the shore, the ants abandoned their ant hills, the locusts crept through the streets toward the sea—and all this before the danger became sensible to any observer. But even men become sensible of horror before they become sensible of danger. A gentleman of Copiapó wrote to Captain Basil Hall: "Before we hear the sound, or, at least, are fully conscious of hearing it, we are made sensible, I do not know how, that something uncommon is going to happen; everything seems to change color; our thoughts are chained immovably down; the whole world appears to be in disorder; all nature looks different to what it was wont to do, and we feel quite subdued and overwhelmed by some invisible power. Then comes the terrible sound, distinctly heard, and immediately the solid earth is all in motion, waving to and fro, like the surface of the sea. Depend upon it, a severe earthquake is sufficient to shake the firmest mind." And, no doubt, its phenomena are more apparently [illegible] than those of any other human event. The ground assumes the appearance of running water—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ture appears to be working out on an awful and tragic scale the wonders of a pantomime. After the great earthquake of Quito in 1797, many whom the earthquake surprised in the town of Riobamba were found as corpses on the top of a hill separated by a river from the place, and several hundred feet higher than the site of the town. The place was shown to Humboldt where the whole furniture of one house was found buried beneath the ruins of another, and it could only be accounted for supposing that it had sunk into the earth at one spot and been disgorged at another. In Calabria, 1783, whole estates were literally shuffled, so that, for example, a plantation of mulberry trees was set down in the middle of a corn field, and a field of lupines was removed into the middle of a vineyard. For several years after, law suits were actively carried on in the courts of Naples to reclaim landed property thus bodily conveyed without legal forms, from one man to another. Who can wonder that who thus see what Englishmen emphatically call real property flying like shadows before their eyes, prostrate themselves before the great Earthshaker in paroxysms of fear and superstition.

But it is not only superstition which these terrible phenomena contrive to elicit. If Catholic countries did not happen to have two or three specially holy days in every week, it would be rather curious that the most memorable earthquakes have so often suprised the crowds kneeling in their churches and cathedrals, so that the rocking earth has availed itself, as it were, of the picturesque piety of the masses to bury them in hosts among the sacred ruins.

The great Lisbon earthquake, in 1755, which buried or destroyed some sixty thousand persons in a few minutes, occurred on "All Saints' Day," a high festival among the Portuguese, and every altar was burning with wax tapers, when the sun grew dim, and the Palace of the Inquisition fell in. The conflagration which succeeded the earthquake was thus directly due to the universal ritual illumination. The loss fatal, but almost more scenic catastrophe, in Caraccas, the capital of Venezuela, on the 26th March, 1812, occurred on Holy Thursday. The priestly processions were just about to start, and "the crowds assembled in the churches were so numerous that between three and four thousand persons are said to have been crushed by the downfall of their vaulted roofs." And the effect upon the mind of the people was naturally enough that of a religious rather than of an earthly catastrophe: "People applied themselves to the exercise of those religious duties, which, in their opinion, were most fitted to appease the wrath of Heaven. Many assembled and past through the streets in processions singing funeral hymns; others, thrown in a state of distraction by these calamities, confessed their sins aloud in the streets; numerous marriages were contracted between persons who for many years had neglected to sanction their union by the sacerdotal benediction; children found parents by whom they had not been acknowledged up to that time; restitutions were promised by persons who had never been accused of fraud or theft; families, which for many years had been estranged from one to another by enmity and hatred, were drawn together by the tie of common suffering." And this summer in Manilla, the fearful earthquake similarly found the population on its knees, on the eve of the 'Fete de Dieu.' The prayers of thousands appeared to be answered by the sudden crashing of the masonry and collapse of the earth. "After dressing," says an eye-witness, who describes what he saw in *All the Year Round* of last week, "I walked slowly homeward, and, having to pass near the cathedral, I went in. Being the eve of the 'Fete Dieu' I found it crowded with worshippers. Men and women of every hue of color were mingled with children whose fairer skins contrasted strongly with that of the elders, especially those whose parents were Europeans. There is at all times a striking devoutness displayed in the churches, but this struck me especially on this evening, no doubt, because of the solemnity of the occasion. How many were in the building I cannot say, but the number was very great, for though the cathedral was exceedingly large, I could not see a space large enough for a single additional person beyond a few feet from the door by which I entered. Some notion may be formed of the number present, from the fact that at this time there were not less than 25 priests officiating in different parts of the sacred edifice. The air was so bad that I did not remain more than two or three minutes, though the service had not long begun."

Not many minutes after the same spectator returned to the spot where the cathedral had stood. Not a dozen of people, he thinks, had escaped out of the building before it came crashing down upon the two or three thousand which its walls alone must have contained. The scene to which he was witness was one of no common order. "When I reached the ruins," he says, "men and women were already working at those parts where appearances indicated the possibility of most speedily reaching bodies. The largest group was collected round a chapel, a small portion of which was upheld by the peculiar way in which a beam had fallen. Women were sobbing, and men were listening anxiously at a small opening, where a window had formerly been. Faint groans issued from it, and I could hear a voice—that of a girl, I thought, but it turned out to be one of the choristers—asking piteously for help and deliverance.—Then a low but deep bass voice, doubtless that of the priest who was officiating at the time of the calamity, uttered the well known, 'Blessed are dead which die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors.' As these words came forth, those outside burst into a passion of tears, which was soon choked, in order that they might hear if the voice spoke again. There were some deep groans, apparently wrung from the speaker by intense pain, and then the same voice spoke in a calm and even tone, as though addressing a congregation, 'For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God.' Silence followed for some minutes, and then a deep voice came forth which was so low that only I and a few others near the hole could hear it, 'Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit,' and with the utterance of those words of faith and prayer the spirit must have left the tortured body, for not a sound was heard of this except the piteous prayers of a child." It is not easy to imagine a sublimer instance of the faith which, encountering in His own visible person the awful Earthshaker and destroyer, can see in Him nothing but the Eternal Rock of stability and of peace. The voice comes in the earthquake, but the earthquake does but disguise to the priests' glazing eyes still small voice which bids him rest from his labors. It reminds him only of that greater earthquake which rent in twain the veil of the Temple, when a deeper dismay was vanquished, and a greater work was finished.

There is something profoundly impressive about the manner in which the poor Spanish priest encountered the horror of such a situation. The kind of faith which great catastrophes are apt to *inspire* is something very different, indeed, from this priests. For *that* is as Mr. Buckle teaches, a poor, superstitious sort of thing, impeding civilization and paralyzing the human confidence which is the root of all industry and energy. But the religious use of great catastrophes is not to inspire faith, but to call out and bring to light what has already inspired—to shake not merely the earthly supports, but all the external scaffolding of the mind, and throw it back on its true nakedness or its true strength. There are, probably, crises for most men and all nations in which God appears somewhat as God of earthquakes, shaking everything which is not at the very centre of their life to its foundations, and solving pretty decisively for them the problem whether they have anything to lean on or not.—Are there many, even in our most 'enlightened' faith, as we truly call it, who would be found firm on the living Rock, when the earth seemed melting away beneath their feet and every vestige of human aid and support, and graceful association, and emblematic promise had been scattered into ruins, and they could hear, through pain and the darkness and the suffocating air, nothing but groans of terror and cries for help? Was there any voice as tranquil raised to the crowd of miners who, for nearly a week, were dying in hope of succor in the Hartly Colliery? It is seldom that the God of Earthquakes, when he has shattered all the artificial growths of association which we mistake for faith, finds at the kernel of the soul that spirit, one clear glimpse of which by other men turns the most destructive and negative of outward calamities into the most creative act of divine love.

[illegible]

The Deaf Disputants.

A shepherd was guarding his flock at a short distance from a village. This shepherd was deaf. Though noon had arrived, his wife had not yet brought him his breakfast. He did not dare to leave his sheep lest they should be stolen in his absence; but his hunger became fierce, and he was driven, in consequence, to act in the manner we are about to record.

On the banks of a neighboring stream a totty was cutting grass for his cow; the shepherd drew near to him, though with repugnance; for though persons of this profession, are entrusted with the duty of making public and private property respected, yet they are themselves, for the most part, great thieves. The shepherd begged the totty to keep an eye on his sheep while he went to breakfast; and promised to recompense him generously on his return.

The totty was not less deaf than the shepherd, replied, in an animated and angry tone, 'What right have you over the grass which I have just cut? Must my cow starve while your sheep are feeding at its expense? Leave me alone and go about your business.' He accompanied this apostrophe with an expressive gesture of the hand, which the shepherd took for a mark of consent to what he had demanded.

Consequently the shepherd ran as fast as he could, resolved to give his wife such a correction as to keep her in the future from the boldness to be guilty of a similar negligence. But when he approached the cottage he perceived his wife stretched on the ground at the threshold. She was writhing in horrible pain, the penalty of having eaten too great a quantity of raw beans.

The shepherd's anger calmed at the sight of his poor wife's sufferings. He hastened to succor her, and to prepare the breakfast himself. These various cares occupied him a much longer time than he expected. His impatience was great, for he was far from trusting the honesty of him to whom he had con[illegible] the guardianship of his flock. At last he was able to go back. His sheep were feeding at a short distance from the place where he had left them. He forthwith set himself to verify the number thereof. Not one was wanting.—Delighted, he cried, 'What a capital fellow this totty is! He is the pearl of the persons of his class. I have promised him a recompense, and well does he deserve one.'

The shepherd had in his flock a sheep which was lame, but which was a very respectable sheep in other respects. He took it on his shoulders, and carrying it to the totty said, 'You have took good care of my flock in my absence.—Look, there is a sheep which I give you as a present.'

The totty seeing this lame sheep brought under his very nose, replied with much vivacity 'Why do you accuse me of having broken your sheep's leg? I swear to you that, since your departure, I have not gone near your flock, and that I have not stirred from the spot where you see me.'

'The sheep is good and fat,' added the shepherd; 'you can regale with it your family and your friends.'

'I have already told you,' answered the totty in a rage, 'that I never went near your sheep. Why do you persist in accusing me of having lamed one of them? Get out of my way, unless you want me to give you a thorough thrashing.'—He at once took an attitude indicating an intention to accomplish his threat.

The shepherd, perceiving this, and being completely bewildered by a provocation so unjust, put himself on the defensive. Just as they were about to pull each other's ears, a horseman chanced to pass by. They stopped the horse by the bridle, and the shephered said to him who mounted it—'Listen, I pray you, for a moment, and decide whether I am to blame in the quarrel in which we two are involved. I wish to make a present of a sheep to this man, as a recompense for a small service which he has rendered me, and, as thanks for my good intentions, he wants to thrash me.'

The totty, speaking in his turn, said—'This blockhead of a shepherd has the impudence to accuse me of having broken the leg of one of his sheep and yet I never went near his flock at all.'

The horseman whom they had taken as arbiter was still more deaf than the shepherd and the totty.—He had not understood a word they had said to him. 'I confess,' he replied, 'that this horse does not belong to me. I found it straying on the high road. I was in a hurry. I mounted it that I might travel the faster. Does it belong to you? If so, take it, and allow me to continue my journey, for I have no time to lose.'

The shepherd and the totty, each imagined that the horseman had decided in favor of his adversary, began to denounce each other worse than before, to curse the arbiter, and to reproach him with injustice.

Meanwhile, an old Brahim, who was passing, appeared to them the most suitable person to terminate their quarrel. They therefore stopped him, begged him to listen to them for a moment, and, speaking all three at once, they stated to him the subject of their dispute, and urged him to decide which of them was in the wrong.

The Brahim, who happened to be quite as deaf as themselves, replied, 'Yes, yes, I understand you. It is my wife who has sent you to hinder my departure, and to induce me to return home. But my resolution is taken, and you cannot succeed. Do you know my wife? She is a real demon. It is impossible for me to live longer with such a woman. Since the time—worse luck to me—that I married her, she has made me commit more sins than a hundred generations could atone for, or efface. I am going on a pilgrimage to Kassy. On reaching that holy city, I intend to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges, in order to purify myself from the innumerable faults to which her wickedness has driven me. I have determined to live afterwards, on alms, in a foreign country, and to remain separated from her for ever.'

Whilst they were thus, all hideously yelling, without understanding each other, or coming nearer to a settlement of their disputes, the horseman saw some persons advancing at a rapid rate toward them. Fearing it was the owners of the horse which he had stolen, he very quickly dismounted and scampered off.

The shepherd, perceiving that it was getting late, made haste to find his flock, which had wandered off to a great distance. As he was running along, he did not fail to declaim against arbiters, and to protest that there was no longer any justice to be found on the earth. As to the rest, he attributed the accidents and the contradictions to which he had that day been exposed to a serpent which he had accidently met on the road.

The totty had returned to the heap of grass which he had cut.—Perceiving near it the lame sheep, he threw it on his shoulders and carried it home, thinking to punish the shepherd for quarreling with him so unceremoniously and so unjustly.

As to the old Brahmin, he continued his journey, till he found a cosy corner, where he could pass the night. Repose softened; sleep subdued his bad humor toward his wife. On the morrow the Brahmins of his village, his relations and friends, came to where he was, and succeeded in completely soothing him. They induced him to return home, promising to employ their good offices to render his wife more submissive and less a termagant.

Into the Sunshine.

'I wish father would come home.'

The voice that said this had a troubled tone, and the face that looked up was sad.

'Your father will be very angry,' said an aunt, who was sitting in the room with a book in her hand. The boy raised himself from the sofa, where he had been lying in tears for half an hour, and, with a touch of indignation in his voice, answered:

'He'll be sorry, not angry. Father never gets angry.'

For a few moments the aunt looked at the boy half seriously, and let her eyes fall again upon her book that was in her hand. The boy laid himself down upon the sofa again, and hid his face from sight.

'That's father now!' He started up, after the lapse of nearly ten minutes, as the sound of the bell reached his ears, and went to the room door. He stood there for a little while, and then came slowly back, saying, with a disappointed air:

'It isn't father. I wonder what makes him so late. Oh, I wish he would come.'

'You seem anxious to get the poor boy into trouble,' remarked the aunt, who had only been in the house for a week, and who was neither very amiable, nor sympathizing toward children.—The boy's fault had provoked her, and she considered him a fit subject for punishment.

'I believe, aunt Phebe, that you'd like to see me whipped,' [illegible] boy, a little warmly. 'But you won't.'

'I must confess,' replied aunt Phebe, 'that I think a little wholesome discipline of the kind you speak of would not be out of place. If you were my child, I am very sure you wouldn't escape.'

'I'm not your child; I don't want to be. Father's good and loves me.'

'If your father is so good, and loves you so well, you must be a very ungrateful or a very inconsiderate boy. His goodness don't seem to have helped you much.'

'Hush, will you!' [illegible] the boy, excited to anger by this unkindness of speech.

'Phebe!' It was the boy's mother who spoke now, for the first time.—In an undertone she added, 'You are wrong; Richard is suffering quite enough, and you are doing him harm rather than good.'

Again the bell rang, and again the boy left the sofa, and went to the sitting room door.

'It's father!' and he went gliding down stairs.

'Ah, Richard!' was the kindly greeting, as Mr. Gordon took the hand of his boy. 'But what's the matter my son? You don't look happy.'

'Won't you come in here?' And Richard drew his father into the library. Mr Gordon sat down, still holding Richard's hand.

'You are in troubl; my son. What has happened?'

The eyes of Richard filled with tears as he looked into his father's face. He tried to answer, but his lips quivered. Then he turned away, and opening the door of a cabinet, brought out the fragments of a broken statuette, which had only been sent home the day before, and set them on a table before his father, over whose countenance came instantly a shadow of regret.

'Who did this, my son?' was asked in an even voice.

'I did it.'

'How?'

'I threw my ball in there, once—only once, in forgetfulness.'

The poor boy's tones were husky and tremulous.

A little while Mr. Gordon sat, controling himself, and collecting his disturbed thoughts. Then he said cheerfully:

'What is done, Richard, can't be helped. Put the broken pieces away. You have had trouble enough about it. I can see—and reproof enough for your thoughtlessness—so I shall not add a word to increase your pain.'

'O, Father!' and the boy threw his arm around his father's neck, 'you are so kind, so good.'

Five minutes later, and Richard entered the sitting room with his father. Aunt Phebe looked up for two shadowed faces; but did not see them. She was puzzled.

'That was very unfortunate,' she said, a little while after Mr. Gordon came in. 'It was such an exquisite work of art. It is hopelessly ruined.'

Richard was leaning against his father when his aunt said this. Mr. Gordon only smiled, and drew his arms closely around his boy. Mrs. Gordon threw upon her sister a look of warning, but it was unheeded.

'I think Richard was a very naughty boy.'

'We have settled all that, Phebe,' was the mild but firm answer of Mr. Gordon: 'and it is one of our rules to get into the sunshine as quickly as possible.'

Phebe was rebuked, while Richard looked gratified, and, it may be, a little triumphant; for his aunt had borne down upon him rather too hard for a boy's patience to endure.

Into the sunshine as quickly as possible! Oh, is not that the better philosophy for homes? Is it not true Christian philosophy? It is selfishness that grows angry and repels, because a fault has been committed. Let us get the offender into the sunshine as soon as possible, so that true thoughts and right feelings may grow vigorous in its warmth. We retain anger, not that anger may act as a wholesome discipline but because we are unwilling to forgive. Ah! if we were always right with ourselves, we would oftener be right with our children.

☞ A fatal disease is [illegible] at Carbondale, Penn. It is called the [illegible] or spotted fever; and with the [illegible] of a very few cases, has [illegible] of the physicians. From six to [illegible] a day occur, the victims [illegible] a few hours after being attacked.

☞ The [illegible] of Huntingdon [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

Experiments in Feeding Swine.

Different experiments have been made in fattening hogs, but the one most deserving notice, was in the State of Maryland. The Agricultural [illegible] that State, instituted an inq[illegible] the respective merits of two m[illegible] feeding, and the following is one of the results. On the first day of December, four shoats of the same breed, nearly of a size, and as much alike in every respect as could be selected from a herd, were made choice of, each being carefully weighed, and placed in a single stye, where their food could be exactly regulated. Two of them weighed together one hundred and eighty five pounds. These were [illegible] one gallon each of shelled Indian [illegible] the gallon weighing seven p[illegible] This was the allowance for t[illegible] hours, and as much water [illegible] needed. The other two were fed on [illegible] as much by weight of Indian meal made into hasty pudding, with a little salt. The seven pounds of meal when cooked, weighed thirty pounds, and measured three gallons. Before the experiment had progressed a fortnight, it was perceived that the two fed on hasty pudding were outstripping the two fed on whole corn; and on the thirty fourth day they were again weighed: the corn fed ones together weighing twenty five pounds more than they did on the first day of December, while the two fed on mush—half the quantity—had gained forty four pounds.

Blind Staggers.

The following is said to be an effectual remedy for this formidable disease in horses: Gum camphor, one ounce: whiskey or brandy, one pint—dissolve. Dose—one gill, in a half pint of gum arabic, flaxseed, or some other mucilaginous tea, given every three or four hours, seldom necessary to give more than three doses. The horse must be kept from water twenty four hours. Never bleed in this disease.

A Bee Moth Trap.

John Nichols writes from Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., that one of his neighbors has invented a moth-trap, which is effectual. It is simply a box, with a moveable top, and frames which hold pieces of comb, convenient to remove for examination and destruction of the moth, which enters through holes, and deposits its eggs in the comb. This box is placed by the side of the hive, and furnishes a perfect hiding place for the moths, where the bees do not molest them, and where they can be destroyed.—The theory is that the moth will not attempt to enter the hive while it can find a much better place in the box.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is also said there are hives with entrances so guarded with little tin doors that the bees can, and the moths cannot enter.

Hints for Farmers.

A good farmer will never keep more than ten dogs to every five sheep. He will clean out his stables at least once every month. He will keep five or six sticks of wood cut up ahead, more than what is necessary for immediate use. He will not go to town and get on a spree oftener than three times a week, at least in harvest time. He will be very careful not to put up a rail on a line-fence unless his neighbor is there to help him. He will not injure his health by lying in bed after eight o'clock A. M.; but will have his cows milked and breakfast over and his men at work as early as ten o'clock.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Useful Receipts.

Corns.—The Scientific American says: The best cure for these troublesome things that we have ever tried is to soak the feet in hot water for a quarter of an hour, so that the corn becomes soft, and then trim it off as close as possible, and not cause pain. Then take the tincture of Arbor Vitæ, placed upon a little cotton and apply to the corn, and after a few applications to the corn, it will not only disappear entirely; but will not be likely to return again.

To Stew Ox-Palates.—Wash thoroughly four or five ox palates, then put them to soak in warm water for half an hour. Take them out, put them into a clean saucepan, and boil them gently until tender. Remove the skin from them, and cut them into pieces half an inch broad and three inches long. Put these pieces into a stewpan with a breakfast cupful of veal gravy, a wine glass of sherry, a dessert spoonful of catsup, an onion stuck with cloves, and a thin slice of lemon. Cover the pan closely, and stew gently for half an hour. Take out both onion and lemon, thicken the gravy with butter and flour, serve hot, and garnish with slices of lemon and forcemeat balls. [illegible]

Baked Batter Pudding.—[illegible] of milk, four large [illegible] flour, four eggs. Put in the oven when you are about to dish dinner, allowing twenty minutes for baking.—Bring it directly from the oven to table or it falls; butter the dish.

Sugar Jumbles.—One cup of butter: 2 cups sugar; 1 cup of cream; 1 egg; 1 teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the cream. Do not knead very stiff. Nutmeg. Bake in a quick oven.

To Remove Stains from Boards.—Pipeclay and water mixed to a thick paste, and laid on to the place, removes the grease in a very short time. If there is very much grease, more pipeclay may be applied when the first has become saturated with it. Or: Take a quarter of a pound each of Fuller's earth and pearl-ash, and boil them in a quart of soft water; pour it, when boiling hot, on the greased boards, and let it remain for a night; then scour with sand and water. I tried this receipt a few weeks ago and found it perfectly successful.—*Helen Watney.*

Ginger Cake.—Take 3 pounds of flour, 1 pound of sugar, 1 pound of butter, 2 oz of ginger, and 1 pint of molasses; add a quarter of a pint of cream, and a little nutmeg. Mix warm, and bake in a slack oven.

Ginger Lozenges.—Mix with white of eggs 4 oz of powdered ginger, 2 pounds of white sugar, and 1 pound of starch.

Ginger Wine.—Boil 2½ oz. of sliced ginger with 8 pound of sugar, 7 gallons of water, and the whites of 4 eggs. It must be scummed whilst boiling and strained afterwards, and left to stand till cold. Put it in a cask with the juice of 3 fine lemons and the peel of 4, cut thin; add to this a spoonful of yeast. Stop the cask well, bottle in a fortnight, and let the bottles stand another week before drinking the wine.

For a Chapped Skin.—Put a large teaspoonful of honey into the basin of water intended for washing yourself.

Plum Pudding.—1 pound best muscatel raisins, carefully stoned and chopped a little on the board; 1 pound currants washed and picked; ½ pound candied lemon peel, ¼ pound candied citron; ½lb. sweet almonds blanched and chopped fine; 1 pound suet, picked and chopped fine; ½ pound of flour; ½ pound biscuit powder; 1½ pound of sugar; nutmeg and mixed spices to taste; half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda; 8 eggs well beaten; a gill of old ale. Then take a little milk in a saucepan and put into it half a pod of vanilla. Let it simmer on the hob with the lid closed until the pod is quite soft. Take out the pod and mince it small with a sharp knife, and put it into a morter with a little of the milk, and bray it until reduced to a paste, which return to the milk and pour into the pudding. Just before putting the pudding on, give it a good stir, and mix in a full quartern of good brandy.—Boil it for eight hours.

Hotch Potch.—Make a stock with 2 pounds of the neck of mutton and four quarts of water. When it boils have ready, cut in dice, a good quantity of young turnips, carrots, and the tops of cauliflowers, with one or two lettuces cut very small. Put these vegetables, with a pint of full-grown peas, pepper and salt, into the boiling stock. Let them boil for an hour and a half, then add three pints of green peas, and four or six lamb or small mutton chops. Take out the neck and let it boil for one hour longer, when it will be ready for serving.

Winter Hotch Potch.—Boil for two hours (or more, if not perfectly tender,) 1 pound of peas; pulp them through a sieve. Put on, in a seperate saucepan; 1 gallon of water, 3 pounds of mutton chops, some salt and pepper, 1½ pound of carrots, the same of turnips cut small. Boil till the vegetables become tender, which may be in about two hours. Add the strained peas to it, and let it boil a quarter of an hour, when it is ready to serve.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 5.

A messenger has just arrived with dispatches to Major-General Butler, from Newbern, N. C., dated Feb 2, 8.15 P. M.

The post at Newport and Morehead City.—The post at Evans' Mills is surrounded. Col [illegible] still holds Morehead City, but may be forced to retire to Fort Macon. As long as we can keep the river we are well enough off.

The Rebels captured the gun-boat *Underwriter* by surprise, and destroyed her.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

The following dispatch has been received at the Head-quarters of the Army:—

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 5.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—A dispatch received from Newbern, dated Feb 3, says:—

"The enemy has retired to Kinston. Newbern is relieved.

(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

The Rebels Falling Back.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 5.

The steamer [illegible] has arrived from [illegible]

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

MILLER & HENSHEY

Dealers in

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,
PATENT MEDICINES.

Store on the Diamond.

FAMILY Dye Colors. A new article and [illegible] MILLER & HENSHEY.

EARLY York and Early Winningstadt [illegible] warranted [illegible], at MILLER & HENSHEY'S.

BRYAN'S Pulmonic Wafers. Brown's [illegible] MILLER & HENSHEY'S.

PURE Fresh Ground Pepper and Spices of all kinds at MILLER & HENSHEY'S.

HAVE you a Cough or Cold. Miller's Cough Syrup [illegible] MILLER & HENSHEY'S.

HAS your Horse the Distemper? or is he [illegible] Get a pack of Miller's Horse Powders. It's a sure remedy. Prepared and sold by MILLER & HENSHEY.

KEROSENE Lamps, Kerosene Oil Chimneys, Wicks and Brushes at MILLER & HENSHEY'S.

STERLING'S Ambrosia. A new article [illegible] MILLER & HENSHEY'S.

REMEMBER that Miller & Henshey keeps a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Soaps, Perfumery, [illegible] articles, Kerosene Lamps and everything [illegible] found in a Drug Store. Jan. 6 '64.

WM. HEYSER, Jr. | CHARLES H. CRESSLER

HEYSER & CRESSLER,

Graduates in Pharmacy,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines

&c., &c., &c.,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Believing that only PURE DRUGS, and PREPARATIONS OF FULL STRENGTH, will give satisfaction to Physicians and Patients and in [illegible] our Drug establishment, we give this branch our constant care and scrutiny.

CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,
AND
PATENT MEDICINES.

We warrant our stock to be pure and the best in the market.

We are receiving a large lot of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, embracing the best kinds of new and old varieties of early and late vegetables.

HOWE & STEVEN'S FAMILY DYE COLORS, A reliable and easy coloring. We ask but a trial for them. All the colors constantly on hand.

Farmers and Horse Dealers should always have on hand a package of O'NIEL'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER. It is the best for distemper.

BITTER WINE OF IRON. An excellent tonic for debilitated and dyspeptic persons.

MRS. HARVEY'S COUGH SYRUP. An expectorant for coughs and colds in the throat and chest that can be relied upon to give speedy relief.

POCKET BOOKS AND WALLETS. We have just received a large lot of every size, quality and price.

FINE SOAPS
AND PERFUMERY.
HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES.
TOOTH BRUSHES
READING COMBS
GUM AND HORN COMBS.
CONCENTRATED POTASH.
SAPONIFIER.
TRUSSES AND
BRACES.

Medicines can be had at night or on Sunday by calling at the store or at W. Heyser's residence south of the store. Jan 27, '64.

TRUSSES, Supporters, Shoulder Braces &c. at SPANGLER'S.

HORSEMAN'S Hope or Farmer's Friend. Tobias' Venitian Liniment. Mustang Liniment, Hunts' Liniment. at SPANGLER'S.

SPANGLER'S Hair Restorative. Spangler's Horse Powder. Spangler's Distemper Powder. Cattle Powders. at SPANGLER'S.

BARRY'S Tricopherous & Lyon's Kathairon at SPANGLER'S.

SOAPS, Perfumery and Toilet articles. at SPANGLER'S.

WALLETS, a large lot, at SPANGLER'S.

HAIR Brushes and Combs, at SPANGLER'S.

BIRD Baskets, Bath Tubs, Fountains, Fish bone, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Maw seeds. at SPANGLER'S.

NEW MARBLE YARD. J. A. GROVE, Practical Marble Cutter and Sculptor, has opened a MARBLE CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT On the corner of West Market and Franklin Sts. Where he is prepared to manufacture to order Monuments, Headstones, Mantles, [illegible] Table Stand and Bureau Tops, and anything in his line of business neatly finished and on reasonable terms. He has on hand a variety of designs of the latest styles of Monuments and Headstones, which is [illegible] [illegible] Nov. 25, '63.

LADIES FURS! LADIES FURS!! I would invite the attention of the ladies, to my large and entirely new stock of Furs, which I will sell very cheap. J. L. DECHERT.

LADIES FURS! LADIES FURS! Ladies wishing to purchase a cheap set of Furs, should call at [illegible]

SLIP BILLS, CIRCULARS, and Programmes, Printed with neatness and at short notice, [illegible]

[illegible]

STOVES AND TINWARE

STOVE EMPORIUM.

JACOB B. MILLER,

MAIN STREET,

Four Doors South of the Diamond.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa.

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his large and well selected stock of

STOVES,
COPPER,
TIN and
SHEET-IRON
WARE

He has now

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT of

PARLOR,
HALL,
GAS-BURNERS and
COOKING
STOVES,

ever offered in Franklin county.

WASH-BOILERS

constantly on hand of all sizes, and the best material.

COAL BUCKETS.

The largest assortment, the heaviest iron and the best made in the county.

Also—a large stock of

TIN-WARE,

made of the best material and in a workman like manner. As he is a practical workman, and has had many years experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give general satisfaction.

ROOFING, SPOUTING, &c.,

made and put up at the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to all kinds of

MENDING AND JOBBING.

Call and look through our stock and get the prices, as our motto is

"Small Profits,
Quick Sales and
Good Value."

JACOB B. MILLER,

4 Doors South of the Diamond.

Nov 18, '63.—1y.

GIRARD COOKING STOVES —I have various sizes of this favorite stove, tried out with everything needed for cooking, baking, and washing.—People who have used this Stove, pronounce it the best in market. It burns wood or coal, and operates as well with the one as with the other. Feb. 4, '60. JOHN S. LUDWIG.

COOKING STOVES.—About twenty different kinds of Cooking Stoves for sale at my shop, on the most reasonable terms. All the neatest and best styles to be had of me. JOHN S. LUDWIG. Feb. 4, '61.

TINWARE.—I have always on hand a large assortment of Tin ware, Brass and Copper Kettles &c., made of the very best material, and for sale at the lowest living rates. JOHN S. LUDWIG. Feb 4, '57.

$100 REWARD!

For a medicine that will cure

Coughs,
Influenza,
Tickling in the Throat,
Whooping Cough,
Or relieve Consumptive Cough

as quick as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND BOTTLES! have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have, in our possession, any quantity of certificates some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over any other compound.

It does not dry up a Cough,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES WILL INVARIABLY CURE TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

A HALF Bottle has often completely cured the most

STUBBORN COUGH,

and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure, if taken in season.

No family should be without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 25 CENTS.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.

At Wholesale, by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, 23 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by Druggists in city, country, and every where. Sep 16, '63—6m.

FOR THE FRUIT, FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

1864 THE 1864

GARDENER'S MONTHLY,

W. G. P. BRINCKLOE, Publisher,

Office: 23 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

TERMS—$1.50 A YEAR.

Edited by Thomas Meehan.

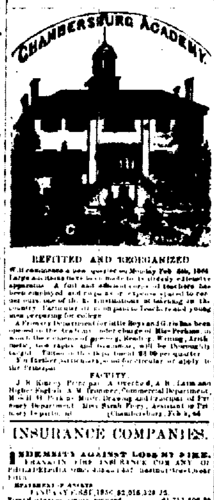
THE MONTHLY CONTENTS ARE;

[illegible]

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN.

Feb 3, '64—3t

EDUCATIONAL.



REFITTED AND REORGANIZED

Will commence a new quarter on Monday Feb. 8th, 1864. Large additions have been made to its already extensive apparatus. A full and efficient corps of teachers has been employed and no pains or expense spared to render ours one of the best institutions of learning in the country. Particular attention paid to Teachers and young men preparing for college.

A Primary Department for little Boys and Girls has been opened in the Academy under charge of Miss Perkins, in which the elements of spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, will be thoroughly taught. Tuition in this department $3.00 per quarter.

For further particulars, send for circular or apply to the Principal.

FACULTY.

J. R. Kinney, Principal. A. Overholt, A. B. Latin and Higher English. A. M. Trimmer, Commercial Department. Miss S. M. Perkins, Music, Drawing and Principal of Primary Department. Miss Sarah Frey, Assistant in Primary Department. (Chambersburg, Feb 3, 64.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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

STATEMENT OF ASSETS JANUARY FIRST, 1859. $2,016,328 25.

First Mortgages amply secured	$1,751,609 96
Real Estate (present value, $[illegible]) cost	13,704 71
Temporary Loans, on ample collateral securities	88,350 39
Stocks (present value $96,761 72) cost	11,347 67
Notes and bills receivable	8,308 40
Cash	42,007 86
	$1,916,328 62

Perpetual or limited Insurances made on every description of property in Town or Country, for owners, Mortgagees, Ground Landlords, &c. &c.

Rates as low as consistent with security.

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

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses paid during the year 1858 .... $104,905 57

DIRECTORS.

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

Application made to DAVID OAKS, of Chambersburg, who is an authorized agent for the Company, either personally or by letter, will meet with attention. Feb. 16, '59.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer

16 & 18 Chambers St., (Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen,

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING. Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canaster, Nos. 1&2 mixed, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. Apr. 8, '63—1y.

DR. WILLIAM W. S BLOSSER,

PRACTICAL DENTIST.

OFFICE removed to the residence of Mr. John Noel, immediately opposite the Franklin Hotel.

Having an experience of more than eight years, and having practiced with some of the leading Dentists of New York, he flatters himself that he will be able to please all who may favor him with a call.

TEETH INSERTED

from one to a full Set, on fine GOLD, SILVER, NEYOPLASTIC, and VULCANITE AMBER BASE, at prices more reasonable for neat and substantial work than any Dentist outside of the cities. Teeth and roots skillfully extracted or Plugged to last for life. Tartar and other foreign substances removed. GOLD and SILVER PLATES neatly repaired or taken in exchange for the

VULCANITE AMBER BASE,

which is much cheaper, more durable and lighter than any metallic plate, and is worn with perfect ease, without clasps, being kept in their places wholly by atmospheric pressure; and as it has no bad or a brass taste, as they are wholly unaffected by the secretions and acids of the mouth.

Specimen plates to be seen at his office where he may be consulted with at any time.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge made. Sep 2 '63—1y.

"THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

TARRANT'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA

This preparation is particularly recommended to the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the PUBLIC, for the prompt and certain cure of DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, URINARY ORGANS, ETC.

It may be relied on as the best mode for the administration of these remedies in the large class of diseases of both sexes, to which they are applicable. It never interferes with the digestion, and by its concentration, the dose is much reduced.

N. B.—Purchasers are advised to ask for Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba, and take nothing else, as imitations and worthless preparations, under similar names, are in the market. Price $1.00. Sent by express on receipt of price.

Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., No. 278 Greenwich St., cor. of Warren St., New York.

AND FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. Oct 14, '63—1y.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.

The Printing Press on which the Valley Spirit was formerly Printed, with everything in good working order is offered for Sale. It is a [illegible] Press. Platen [illegible]. Inquire at this office.

B[illegible] Hair Dye, [illegible]

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.—[illegible]

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING!

FALL AND

WINTER GOODS!

EYSTER & BRO.

Have just returned from the East, with A LARGE AND VARIED stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which we will dispose of

AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST

What we have now on hand, was purchased PREVIOUS TO THE LATE RISE and will be sold without regard to the present Eastern prices, which on many articles is full as high as our retail prices.

CLOTHS:

LADIES'
CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS
AND SHADES

from $1.50 to $6.00.

CLOAKS:

75 Ladies
Cloaks
just received,
of various styles
and patterns
from $8 to $25.

KID GLOVES:

Good Kids,
Embroidered, 75 cents;
better quality, $1.00;
Jouvins, $1.25;
Alexanders, $1.50

The latter makes are the best imported

Also, a large lot of Fancy Gloves.

CORSETS:

We have fresh lot of celebrated G. N. B Corsetts—20 bones; the very best manufactured, and which we warrant to fit and give satisfaction.

HOODS:

A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hoods.

BROCHA SHAWLS:

Just from Auction.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS:

Hem stiched and Plain, which defy competition.

MOURNING GOODS:

Crape Veils, all prices;
Lace Veils, do.;
Bombazines;
Alpacas;
3-4 De Laines;
6-4 De Laines;
Coburgs
Crape Collars; and everything desirable for mourning.

MOURNING SHAWLS:

8-4 De Laines and Cashmeres; Long Thibet, all prices; Long Repp. Shawls—beautiful goods.

PRINTS:

10, 12 and 25 cents. De Laines, Fancy and Plain; Coburgs and French Merinoes; Plaids, and Stripes.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

We have just opened a large assortment of Furs, among which may be found Russian Squirrel Capes and Muffs, [illegible]

[illegible]

Nov. 11, '63.—4pt