







## VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, July 26, 1859.

J. H. COOPER, Editor.

Auditor General,

RICH. L. WRIGHT,  
of Philadelphia.

Surveyor General,

JOHN HOWE,

Of Franklin County.

## Confidence in the Administration.

Without stopping to discuss the questions upon which there was found the protest for deserting their old leaders and pouring out the gall of their hearts upon him, we only set our readers to observe how high and dry the retreating tide of political sentiment has left them, and how conspicuous now are the dark political characters they have always borne, and the dishonest motives which controlled them in this the last and most treasonable of their political movements. The history of American politics taught Mr. BUCHANAN that he would be deserted and struck at by these men, or men like those. But it taught him another doctrine which he believed no less implicitly—that time would let the light in upon the masses of his countrymen and they would do him ample justice. He saw this latter doctrine relied upon and verified in the administration of Gen. JACKSON, who was surrounded as he has been by a pack of hungry wolves that turned their teeth upon him as soon as they found he would not feed.

But the traitors to the President and party will be countenanced, by the Democratic people in numbers at all respectable, only until time permits the baseness of their individual character, and the falsity of the views they pretend to hold, to be made apparent. Already have they seen one set of these sincere politicians safely landed in the ranks of the opposition, and another set struggling to regain their old position in the party as lately as wrecked scenes strive to reach the shore against tide. Still another class they see who differed *honestly* with the President, laboring to bring together the scattered wings of the party and heal the gashes their fully made.

Every great administration of this country has at some time had popular odium unjustly heaped upon it, which was in due time succeeded by popular applause. The storm of Mr. BUCHANAN's is past, and the sunshine is coming. When he goes to sleep with JEFFERSON and JACKSON, the tears and blessings of his country will be as copiously poured upon his grave as upon theirs. —

## Judge BLACK's Naturalization Letter.

The Attorney General's official letter to the President on the rights of naturalized citizens of the United States when sojourning in their native country, has been read with approval throughout the length and breadth of the Union. The Democratic State Convention of Maryland deemed it worthy of commendation and passed a resolution formally endorsing it. High as Judge BLACK previously stood in public estimation as a jurist and statesman, this production of his great and evil glutted mind has raised him higher yet. We trust the day is not far off when the country will enjoy the benefit of his incomparable abilities in a still more elevated position than the one he now occupies. Some may think us extravagant in our estimate of Judge BLACK's abilities, but our conviction is every day growing stronger that he is the fortunate successor of the mightiest intellect now existing in the Western hemisphere.

## The Pittsburgh Post on the Presidency.

We transfer to our columns an article from the Pittsburgh Post, arguing closely and strongly in favor of the re-nomination of President Buchanan. No one can fail to appreciate the patriotic motive, and yield to the cogent reasoning of the writer, but we are compelled to regard the suggestion as placed beyond the possibility of present consideration, however desirable it would be to the country and the party. This impossibility arises solely from the emphatic declaration, time and again made by Mr. Buchanan, that the end of his present term should close his public career. We cannot complain of this determination, however much we may regret the loss thus occasioned to the welfare of the nation at a time, too, when the ability and voice of an experienced sage and statesman are so evidently required. We trust that Mr. Buchanan has a right to claim a respite from further service. While we must readily agree both in the reasoning and the conclusions of the Post, we have not the right to gainsay nor complain of the determination of Mr. B. in this respect. He has been in the public service nearly fifty years; a brilliant member of a profession, in which the greatest eminence and splendor of fortune awaited him; he relinquished all its honors and emoluments at an early period of life to assume public trusts; his private affairs have ever been secondary, and at the ripe age of over eighty years he will leave the public service without a blemish upon his character, and beyond the suspicion of even an imagined departure from the strict line of integrity and duty. Such an exalted character and undeniably public worth and service would ordinarily, and should always, exempt a public man from censure, yet the Post, edited by John W. Farney, has raised up, as his declared purpose to withdraw on a new cause for itself alone, a new name of attack. Inasmuch as in every country, a language if not in itself, is a language with literature, to express the character and motives of a man who is not only as others beyond compare, but in a public view far excelled, and for whom no representative of the honor of the Nation. This was, to my mind, a wise and judicious course, and good people did not lack, yet he frequently turns to new

himself in favor of the President's re-nomination by the Oberlin Convention, in order that he may be defeated. For the work of defeat he pledges himself and the influence of his *friends*, in advance, and hastens not to advise the party and the country of his traitorous wishes. We need inquire no further into his Democracy. He has unmasked himself, and vaunts his treason unabashed before the country. Let him henceforth be numbered among the Opponents, whether as a *wise* or an *unwise* number,—this Democracy is a bold imposture and a shame. It may be said of him—

"And dost thou not fall over in thy face?"

Then wear a horse's hide! I'll fit it for thee,

And hang a scaffold on these recreant limbs.

But however much we may deplore the intended withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan, we cannot but reflect upon the necessity of having his example, principles and action fully sustained by the Democracy of Pennsylvania. That the mantle so warmly worn by "Pennsylvania's favorite son" shall fall upon the shoulders of a successor who will adhere to and perpetuate his patriotic course, should be the ardent hope of every Democrat in the Commonwealth, and should be the aim of every friend of the present Administration.—*Franklinian.*

*Webster's Dictionary in Boston.*—*Pictorial Edition.* An American Dictionary of the English Language, by Noah Webster, LL. D. Revised and enlarged by Chauncy L. Goodrich, Professor in Yale College. To which are now added Pictorial Illustrations. Table of Synonyms. Peculiar Use of Words and Terms in the Bible. Appendix of New Words. Pronouncing Table of names of distinguished Persons: Abbreviations; Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish Phrases, etc. Springfield; G. & C. Merriam, 1866.

The publications of Noah Webster have been more successful than those of any American author. His name has prob. appeared on the title page of a larger number of books than that of any writer, ancient or modern. Over forty million copies of his Elementary Spelling Book alone have been sold, and it is still published at the rate of 1,250,000 copies a year.

The yearly premium of his school books, including the largest, is \$100,000. The daily paper of Boston, during the long years past, has worked out a great dictionary. Handed before the pecuniary value of his labors was realized. If new copy rights of his publications, having the usual term of years for run, could be taken out, they would be worth half a million of dollars. His Unabridged Dictionary, revised and enlarged by his son in law, Professor Goodrich, has been the most successful publication that has ever been issued in this country, and its success has been richly deserved. As a monument of herculean labor, original research and profound scholarship, it has stood along among other works of English lexicography like the major tock amid the shrubbery of the thicket. It has been republished in England, and has the same reputation there and on the continent as in this country. It has been the subject of all subsequent English dictionaries; and in the case of the great Imperial Dictionary, edited by Dr. Ogilvie, it is mentioned in the title page that the work is based on Webster.

Whether Webster is to maintain his present relative position with reference to other similar publications, remains to be seen. The glory of the past at least is secure. Fortune, indeed, will be to this generation of scholars, if we are to have an independent work that can sustain the claim of superiority, or even of equality, in that event, even, the glory of the great American lexicographer would remain, for no one can presume to succeed in this department, without using the materials of Noah Webster's research and scholarship. Science could not have boasted of Kepler and Tycho Brahe, if they had not stood upon the broad shoulders of Galileo. Laplace and Leverrier could not have demonstrated their sublime propositions, if they had not used the labors of Newton and Copernicus. We shall most cordially welcome any new work, and any new edition, of Webster's Unabridged, we cannot speak of it in less complimentary terms than we have. Other dictionaries, general and special, we have always had; but we never feel strong on an abstract subject of inquiry, until we have examined our well-worn copy of the Unabridged. Bookshelves and satisfactory we have uniformly found it to be, enlargement and improvement seemed hardly desirable.

A new edition, however, appears upon our table, embellished with illustrations, and containing much new matter, consisting of:

1. Fifteen hundred finely executed pictorial illustrations of objects in architecture, heraldry, mechanics, natural history, mythology, archæology, costume, etc., prepared by John A. Drew of this city. In the edition before us, the illustrations are placed together in the encyclopedic order, and are arranged alphabetically in three large subjects, referring being made from the illustrations to the text, and in the text to the illustrations.
2. Table of Synonyms, by Prof. Goodrich. This table we have examined with much care, and believe it to be the most valuable compilation ever published. There are, in a strict sense, but few synonyms in our language; what are usually classed as such are only so in a very general sense; hence the use of the said synonyms without reference to the exact specific meaning of each, is a very common but very inelegant misuse of language. Good writing and good conversation are characterized as much as anything by a selection of words with reference to their nice shades of meaning. We have had Crabbie, Ringer, and other compilations of synonyms, which show general resemblances. What was needed, and what we have before us, is information as to the exact shade of difference, like the following:

*Arte, Corpus, Asciary, Pluribus.*—These words agree in representing a thing as *large*, but under different relations according to the image which is used. *Arte* implies largeness producing a fulness or sufficiency of supply for every want; an ample store or resource, ample provision. *Corpus* carries with it the idea of *size* of extension as a *length* point; as a *repous* *frontalis*, a *repous* of materials, *repous* *materialis* for a *song*.—*Mirum*: Admire and perceive refers to *Mirorum* of quantity; as *admirare* *mirum*, *placere* *mirum*.

3. Pictorial use of words and terms in the Bible.

4. Appendix of 10,000 new words. These words we have seen since our start, have not all been invented during the past twelve years. In language if not in meaning, he enlarges considerably with inventive, to express the character and motives of a man who is not only as others beyond compare, but in a public view far excelled, and for whom no representative of the honor of the Nation. This was, to my mind, a wise and judicious course, and good people did not lack, yet he frequently turns to new

or late years, the smaller vocabulary will soon be a master of house.

5. Pronouncing table of names of 8000 distinguished persons. The table not only gives correct pronunciation of the names of eminent persons living and dead, but gives also their nationality, and the departments of literature or science in which they distinguished themselves.

6. Abbreviations and arbitrary signs.

7. Latin, French, Italian and Spanish quotations, phonetic, metrical, etc., that are common in English literature, with their translation—the whole forming a huge quarto of 1760 pages.

The only criticism that has ever been urged against Webster, is his mode of spelling a few words and classes of words, numbering less than a hundred in all. So far as an analysis and argument goes, Webster and his advocates have the advantage. His mode of spelling these words is reasonable, and has come into general use. Our readers are already aware that this paper follows, in general, the orthography of Webster. On some half dozen words—*thrush*, *artery*, etc., we hesitate, while our judgment approves of it. It is unusual to see such how in of our orthographic spell according to Webster, we would have selected them the first. No reader in particular, more than the editor, will find the *th* in *thrush* and *artery* in the *t* in *artery*. The *th* in *thrush* is a *th* in *th* in *artery*, but has an editorial article of its own, and is in favor of another editor. In this, the editor charged against Webster's mode of spelling; and yet he could not print his charge in either Webster's fashion. The article contained twenty nine hundred words, in which only three different words were used, in the spelling of which Webster differs from Worcester. These words were used in the article ten times; in nine instances the spelling was Websterian, in one instance it was according to Worcester. The orthographic argument, therefore, used against Webster, has nearly spent its force. Usage is gradually but surely setting upon it, and it will be better than any other system the actual spelling of to day.

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ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Arrived till Fifteenth August—Great Haywain at all the Hours—Song Hymn of Peace—Broadcasts and Promises Full.

New York, July 21.

The steamship Africa has arrived with European rates to the 18th inst.

An armistice has been agreed upon between the contending parties till the 16th of August.

The effect of this has been a great buoyancy in all the money markets, and strong hopes were entertained of a peace.

Cotton has advanced in the Liverpool market, but breadstuffs and provisions were dull.

On the 17th Napoleon telegraphed that an armistice had been agreed upon.

The armistice was signed at Villa Franca, by Hess and Sartori, on the 15th of August. It stipulates that commercial vessels, without distinction of flag, shall be allowed to navigate upon the Adriatic unobstructed.

The Moniteur cautions the public against misunderstanding the armistice, and says that negotiations may resume, but it does not see how the war may be terminated.

The London Times believes in peace, and says it is well-authenticated that proposals came from France, indicating moderation or necessity on the part of the French, but the Times does not believe it was the latter. France resists all the benefit from the armistice either way.

The armistice has caused much excitement. Consols advanced 13@2 per cent., and on the Paris Bourse the advance was 2@.

The other Continental Bourses all advanced materially. The Austrian fund at Frankfurt rose 10 per cent.

Prior to the declaration of the armistice, the Sardinians proceeded vigorously in the siege of Peschiera, but this and other movements have lost now their interest.

In the Federal Diet, on the 7th inst., Austria proposed to mobilize the whole Federal contingent and request the Prince Regent of Prussia to assume the command in chief.

ENGLAND.—The seizure of the British ship Laurel, at Baltimore, and the coasting trade between New York and California via the Isthmus claimed the attention of the House of Commons. The Government promised to represent the master to the Federal authorities at Washington.

The navy estimate had been introduced in Parliament, and 10,000 additional men asked for.

It is reported that the mail steamers have been notified to prepare to carry armaments, according to their contracts.

The ship Sarah Minot, of Boston, burnt at sea, was from New Orleans, bound for Liverpool. The disaster occurred on the 28th ult.

The Africa arrived at New York at 6 o'clock this morning, having passed through the Straits of Gibraltar on the 17th inst., during a dense fog, that retarded her communication with the news press of the associated press or the shore, impossible.

The steamship Africa, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The Times says, with regard to the armistice, there is little to communicate beyond what the public already know. All that seems to be well-authenticated is, that the proposal came from France, and was the result of the Emperor's own determination.

The Emperor Napoleon should stop short in a career of victory, and make overture to the foe whom he has defeated in two pitched battles and hard-fought to the limits of Lombardy, argues the moderation or the necessity of the French peace.

We can hardly believe that the latter will be the case of this sudden respite.

Brockville, July 18.—His Majesty, King Oscar, died to-day. He was born on the 4th of July, 1799.

The Austria—The Austrian Correspondent of the Times says, the following:—The French Imperial Government sent yesterday.

The fortresses returned to the fire. The Imperial army at last took possession of the capital, appearing to have suffered injury.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes an unauthenticated list of the killed and wounded at Solferino.

As to others, the return gives 90 killed, 404 wounded, 15 made prisoners, and 70 missing; total 587; of rank and file, 2,006 killed and 6,031 wounded, making a grand total of 11,218. Nothing is said respecting the number of aërial incisions sustained.

Some fifteen other ships are depending here upon this port, in all of which perpetual injunctions will issue.

The *Venice Ligure*—(By telegraph from Genoa)—London, July 9, was—A letter from Brignole states that about sixty young men belonging to the best families of Savoy, have obtained permission to form a corps to fight in the cause of Italian independence.

The *garibaldini* destined for the bombardment of Genoa have been launched at La Spezia.

A letter from Trieste says that Paris is making great preparations in anticipation of a war with Tukey.

The *Press*, of Vienna, says that another French squadron of ten vessels was sent from Trieste on the 6th inst., bearing towards Venice.

A semi-official correspondence from Madrid declares that while desiring Italian independence, Spain will still maintain her neutrality as long as the Italian prince and the church are maintained.

Liverpool *Advertiser*.—Messrs Richardson & Spence report the breakfast market very dull, with a slight increase in all quantities. The weather was favorable for the crops, and the market quieted at a decline of 10@21. No sales are reported, and the quote for May 10@18, for Americans.

May 10@18, for American.—Western red is quoted at 10@16; white at 10@14; Southern at 10@16; white at 10@14; Southern at 10@16.

On Monday quiet but steady. The quotations are now 10@18, for mixed and yellow, and 10@16 for white.

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PEACE!

FOUR DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

ITALY INDEPENDENT

FARTHER POINT

BELLOW QUEBEC, July 21.

The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., and bound for Quebec has been intercepted off this point and a most important budget of news obtained.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon from Quebec arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst.

The advice by the North Briton is four days later than those furnished by the steamer Quebec, and are of a highly important character, both in a political and financial point of view.

A treaty of peace between Austria and France and Sardinia had already been concluded.

The provisions of the treaty are briefly as follows:—

An Italian confederation is to be formed under the Hungar. Presidency of the Pope.

The Pope's Moniteur explains the circumstances attending the armistice, and says it is well-authenticated that proposals came from France, indicating moderation or necessity on the part of the French, but the Times does not believe it was the latter. France resists all the benefit from the armistice either way.

The armistice has caused much excitement among the European powers, and especially among the neutrals, who have formed secret political associations, and combined together, under the solemnity of the most disgusting oaths, to do all in their power to deprive the neutralized citizens, and even their children, of the rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution whilst residing here, would, had they, the control of the National Administration, give little, if any, attention to their rights elsewhere.

That the opposition calculate largely upon the influence of their arts and descriptions in securing a portion of the naturalized voters as supporters in the next campaign, is very evident. But they mis-calculat the intelligence of those of our citizens, as they do and always have misjudged the political knowledge of the masses: and they will find that the result of the war will disclose—what all observing men know—that the principles of the democratic party are daily taking deeper and deeper root in the popular heart of both native and adopted citizens.

As to the latter, so long as the outrages perpetrated by or in the name of natives and know nothing of Philadelphia, Bellowsford, Washington, Louisiana, New Orleans are remembered, every reflection on the conduct of the neutrals must be convincing that the true acts of personal and political right exist in the continued supremacy of the democratic party, and in all alone.

There is another class of men in the opposition known as "bolters" from the democratic party. They are, however, realistic of any pretensions to principles of any kind. Disappointed in their aspirations for power and place, and finding that their merits and abilities were not appreciated as highly, as they themselves valued them, they exhaust their spleen in vain efforts to overthrow the party it was their boast to be connected with. Like the renegades, who, it is said, are worse than the Turks, these unfortunate men have placed themselves in a position where they can do no benefit to themselves, and no harm to the great party which once may have fostered them.

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NAPOLION.

EXTRACT OF THE NEWS IN PARIS.

The extract of the Emperor announcing the conclusion of peace was belated in Paris on the 12th, when the French fund immediately rose two and a half per cent.

THE INDIA RUBBER CASE AT BALTIMORE—IMPERIAL DECISION.

Baltimore, July 20.—In the case of Horace H. Day et al. vs. Sartain et al., which lately occupied the Court here for two weeks, the Hon. Judge Giles this morning rendered, at the close of a very able opinion, a decision in favor of Mr. Day on all the points presented, holding that under his agreements with Mr. Godwin, Mr. Day has an exclusive monopoly of aastic goods containing vulcanized rubber. A permanent injunction was granted.

Some fifteen other suits are pending here upon this question, in all of which verdicts will issue.

From California. [BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.]

By Louis, July 19.—The California papers furnished by the Overland Mail, which arrived here last evening, contains the following additional intelligence:

The prisoners who escaped from the State Penitentiary had overpowered the guard.—Twelve of them had been recaptured, and eight were shot while in the bushes endeavoring to escape.

The Italian residents of San Francisco had raised \$5,000, to be presented to King Victor Emanuel for the benefit of needy subjects.

The people of Quebec had called a convention to meet on the 18th of July, to consider the project of annexation to the United States. The election of a delegate to represent the project to Congress, to be chosen at a meeting of delegates to be held on the 18th of July, was fixed for the 17th of July.

The weather was intensely hot throughout the State, particularly in the southern and western districts, where the heat reached 100° F. and above.

The country of Santa Barbara was visited by a terrible disease on the 17th, forcing the people to shut themselves in doors, killing animals in the fields, and deathly snuffing the fruit on the trees.

The *Franklin* *Advertiser* continues his operations.

Mr. James L. Clarke, of Pennsylvania, has founded a newspaper in Sacramento, to be called the *California Standard*. It will be published weekly, and will be edited by Mr. Clarke.

The *Franklin* *Advertiser* continues his operations.

Mr. George W. Farney, of Philadelphia, states that the *Franklin* *Advertiser* had a limited circulation of 1,000 copies, and that the *Standard* will have a circulation of 2,000 copies.

The *Franklin* *Advertiser* continues his operations.

The "Mediterranean."

What names, style, and color the opponents of the democratic party will use in their attacks.

The democratic party is divided into two main divisions.

The democratic party is a dead hand in the past and present history of the Republic.

It is based upon immutable principles, sound and inviolable.

The *Franklin* *Advertiser* demands the immediate destruction of the institutions of the country.

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## VALLEY SPIRIT.

Chambersburg, July 27, 1859.

## LOCAL NEWS.

**Lodgative Corruption.**—There is no honest man in either political party but most deports and deplores the bold front which corruption has assumed in our Halls of Legislation. With but comparatively few exceptions the men who are forcing themselves into the position of Legislators are actuated by the most sordid self-love, and the most dishonest and dishonorable motives. They determine to go to the Legislature pretty much on the principle that gamblers go to a horse race—to get all the money they can win. They seem to think that if they attain a position that should be honorable, no matter by what tortuous, intriguing, dirty means, and are a successful potter in it, they should receive the adoration of the world, independent of all moral consideration. The example is a bad one and should be rebuked in every hand. It is high time that the press of the country take a stand against men of this stamp. Our law makers should not only be pure but above suspicion. These sentiments all must appear, and we are sure that they will find a hearty response in the breast of every moral man and true patriot. It is upon this principle—and this alone—that we have steered our course towards A. K. McClure. We do not attack him as private citizens but as a public man all the time seeking office. If we know our own heart we are tested by neither malice or revenge towards him. We trust it is a higher and nobler sense of duty than impels us to the disagreeable task, in which we feel much like the public executioner, who, while he performs the dreadful business of justice, secretly bewails the ignominious fate of the sufferer. It is hardly required of us to say that he has not deserved or originated a single one of the many suspicions which unscrupulously surround him. They have been cast in the community, and in and about Harrisburg, for some considerable time, and not a few of them have had their start in his own vanity being prone to magnify his importance and assume. His efforts to contradict them will only be efforts to contradict himself; but that neither here or there with us, if he can furnish the proper sort of evidence that these suspicions are unfounded, we can tell him, whether he will credit us or not, that none will go further than we to rid him of such reproaches. We certainly do not desire to see a fellow creature covered with a mantle of shame. It is surely not a picture to contemplate with pleasurable feelings, and our hand would be as ready to strip it off, as it would be to pluck it on, if we conceived the public good demanded it. But if a single one of these suspicions are founded on the darkest shadow of truth, then he must for a seat in our Halls of Legislation, and it becomes an imperative duty with every good man to oppose him. With these views we are satisfied to let the sober good sense of the public, which will always come right in the end, decide between his course and the one we have seen fit to adopt.

If he stands so well and as "well" in this community, and we are as unworthy of belief as he represents, our article can do him no harm, and as I to his standing abroad, a single line from Gov. Pollock, to whom he is well known, to the effect, and in the language, that he has entire confidence in the honesty and integrity of A. K. McClure, will be sufficient to satisfy us, and we presume the public generally, that he stands "head and shoulders taller" than we supposed him to be. This is a simple proposition, and would be more valuable to him than the stretched advocacy, and falsose praise, of those who are under his thumb, and are compelled to do his bidding, or the fixed-up to suit documents of interested parties. We might also, suggest that it would be more to his credit as a gentleman, and an honorable opponent, to spare his threats and abuse of us whose business it is to oppose him, which is a duty we owe to our party, and which it demands at our hands.

**An Important Invention.**—A large number of farmers, and others, assembled on the farm of Mr. Jacob Layman a few miles from this place, on Saturday last, to witness the trial of a machine for binding grain. It is the invention of Mr. Charles H. McAfee, and is certainly an important addition to our labor-saving machines. The trial was made in oats, the machine being attached to one of Man's Reapers and Mowers. By its operation the labor of at least half a dozen hands may be dispensed with, while it will save all the shelled grain and loose heads, which we heard reckoned by intelligent farmers, as an essential saving to pay the hand required to attend it. The machine is exceedingly simple in construction and not liable to get out of order. There is no complex machinery about it to make it expensive. The principal part of the machine consists of a platform set on four easier wheels with frames around the platform to catch all the loose grain. On the top of the platform is a simple contrivance for forming the sheaf and lifting it into the hands of the binder. The machine does not aim at accomplishing more than is practicable to attain without the aid of human hands. It was pronounced by all present to fulfill all the requirements of a binder, and is just the thing needed to make the Reaper complete. With this machine one can to take off, and one to attend, the binder can follow both so rapidly as to surprise an and when we hear that the binders of we have seen, to more blood to be shed, that the war so suddenly commenced has not only closed, we doubt whether it can be made. We do not wish doubt it, but believe it to be true, and it is a truth that every one in our community will appreciate as much as the fact that Harper's model fire-engine, which you may see the person and most reliable, drugs and medicines at the lowest price. Soda Water, deliciously flavored, and an article for Keele soap, which will make every person who tries it and of which we have made much use, yet you can always be accommodated at Harper's.

**Providence.**—A high character Mr. John Gandy, residing at Providence Street, had his carriage broken through by a heavy deer lying on the child driving the team of two hounds on Saturday last.

**Harrisburg.**—On Saturday evening (during the absence of fire) between 10 o'clock and 11 o'clock a car of goods belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and containing a large quantity of coal, was compelled to stop by "Sparta" between the cars.

**Marysburgh Home.**—*Mr. Adair:* Thinking that possibly a few items from Hagerstown might prove acceptable, I exercise the presumption of passing them and their fate is in the hands of the "united editor."

Last evening a man named Jacob Cammel was shot by another named Hick. The parties are as follows:—Cammel was conversing with a woman of bad character, in front of her dwelling on Jonathan Street, about 10 o'clock, when Hick passed, in so doing, as was reported accidentally joined against Cammel who applied an opprobrious epithet to him, when words passed rather freely. Cammel told Hick to go on and his business or he would shoot him. Hick told him if he did he wouldn't charge him anything. Cammel advanced and struck Hick. Hick then told him if he struck him again, he would shoot him dead. Cammel then struck him again with a switch cane, whereupon Hick took deliberate aim, and fired a bullet through his shoulder. It was feared at the sound it would prove mortal, but his attending physician has made hopes of his recovery.

**Our Farmers.**—Our farmers are busier than ever. They have engaged to "rejoice with exceeding great joy," the County will it is presumed average 25 bushels, to the acre. The crop looks tolerable. Oats excellent, and taking all in all, as are safe in saying as some would say.

**Our Citizens.**—Our citizens have nearly forgotten the Rail Road in the balloon fever which they have contracted. We expect to have an audience next week by the same monotonous which paid our county last week from your town. The necessary funds have been raised.

**Political.**—It is only necessary for us to state that previous to the appearance of the last issue of the Times, which comes so disinterestedly to the rescue of McClure, that individual wrote in neighboring papers stating that an article would appear in the Times in his behalf, asked its publication, and furnished suggestions for editorial remarks to the effect, that, the Spirit was denounced by all the leading Democrats hereabouts! This kind of manufactured opinion has had its day and can only excite contempt and ridicule if tried on hereafter.

**Time and Money Saved.**—By using Spangler's Hair Restorative. It is put up in the same size bottles, and at half the price, of similar preparations—it will restore grey hair to its original color—it cleaves the head—and will make the hair soft and glossy, an advantage it has over other preparations of the kind. It is prepared by J. Spangler, Druggist, Main St. Chambersburg.

**Military Excursion.**—The Chambersburg Artillery made a very pleasant excursion to Gettysburg, on Saturday last. They had a very excellent dinner, a very fine parade, and added some fifteen or twenty names to their roll of members. Officers and men expressed themselves highly delighted with their visit.

**Bell Cracked.**—The large bell in the steeple of the German Reformed Church, was cracked, on day last, while the sexton was engaged in ringing it. The Bell was the larger of the two in the steeple, and cost four hundred dollars. It is by accident rendered useless for any purpose except old metal.

**Arms Broken.**—An interesting little boy, aged about four years, of Mr. Saul Myers, Hardware Merchant, of this place, had his right arm broken by being thrown from an infant carriage on Friday last.

**Photographs.**—We had the pleasure of examining some specimens of the Photographic Art, at the Book Store of Slocum, Taylor & Smith, the past week, that have attracted much attention, and been justly admired as handsome pictures and faithful portraits—Among them we observed the manly, handsome and intelligent face of the Hon. G. W. Brewer, delineated with a truthfulness that no other process can equal. The picture of Mr. Brewer is the best specimen of the Photographic Art we have ever examined, and the portrait itself so decided good looking that it might readily pass for an ideal sketch.

The queer, quaint and quizzical, absurd, sharp and shifty face of that calver to the public intellect, Mr. J. K. Shroyer, attracted our admiration, among the pictures, no little. What a study for a Lawyer! There he sits with his fat driven into his physiognomy as if to knock out some bright idea for the amusement or instruction of his fellow beings. We only wonder that his active body and mind would permit him to remain still long enough to have his picture taken so well. May he live long and may his life be as joyous as he would that all others should be.

The familiar face of Geo. A. Shroyer, Esq., made as fresh. The weight of years are evidently stealing upon him, but could we see a photograph of his heart, we are sure it would look as young as our eyes.

We were greatly gratified with the sight, among these pictures, of the philanthropic and benevolent face of Robert Knight, Esq., so well and favorably known to our citizens.

These pictures were exhibited in Philadelphia, and a sight of them will repay a visit to the Book Store of Slocum, Taylor & Smith.

**Paired.**—One more we have news in Italy, Sardinia, Armistice and Peace, have followed each other so rapidly as to surprise us, and when we hear that the thunders of war have ceased, to more blood to be shed, that the war so suddenly commenced has not only closed, we doubt whether it can be made.

All the farmers present were unanimous in the opinion that it was worth more to them than the Reaper, and would prove the most serviceable agricultural implement ever invented. It can be attended to any Reaper, and the manufacturers of those who will deserve the right to make it a part of his machine will manage the sale of Reapers. No Reaper is completed, and his former difficulties still beg one question. We do not know if it is in the invention of Franklin County who may be most entitled to the machine as a reward for the improvement that it devotes to grain cultivation to our farmers.

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**The Firemen's Parade.**—We are told from the papers of neighboring towns that the Firemen's Parade at Hagerstown will be largely attended by their respective Fire Associations. We have no doubt it will be a grand affair. Among the speakers of the occasions we are gratified to observe the name of Hon. Wilson Hixson. It will be a treat to itself worth the visit to Hagerstown to hear so eloquent a speaker on such a stirring theme as that of the "Firemen." The Fire companies of this place, with one exception, will be present.

**Horrible Accident.**—On Thursday last a son 8 years of James Davison, Esq., of Antietam township, in this county, lost his life, being thrown from a wagon while the horses were running away. A son of Andrew Davison, who was between the horses when they started to run, being somewhat at the harness, was dragged some distance and was also very much hurt. The accident occurred near Newfane while the boys were returning from gathering Whortleberries.

**The Acornut.**—We have no information in regard to the accident made by Mr. Light, in Lebanon, on Saturday last. He has been engaged to make an excursion to Hagerstown on an early day; the amount of funds necessary to pay expenses have already been subscribed. There seems to be quite a demand for his services. We are sure that no other acornut will make an excursion on such remarkable terms, and that none will give more satisfaction in this kind of novelty than Mr. Light.

**An Ally.**—It is only necessary for us to state that previous to the appearance of the last issue of the Times, which comes so disinterestedly to the rescue of McClure, that individual wrote in neighboring papers stating that an article would appear in the Times in his behalf, asked its publication, and furnished suggestions for editorial remarks to the effect, that, the Spirit was denounced by all the leading Democrats hereabouts! This kind of manufactured opinion has had its day and can only excite contempt and ridicule if tried on hereafter.

**Time and Money Saved.**—By using Spangler's Hair Restorative. It is put up in the same size bottles, and at half the price, of similar preparations—it will restore grey hair to its original color—it cleaves the head—and will make the hair soft and glossy, an advantage it has over other preparations of the kind. It is prepared by J. Spangler, Druggist, Main St. Chambersburg.

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**The Great Champion.**

It is but seldom that we had any thing in our acquaintance, and we are as unworthy of belief as he represents, our article can do him no harm, and as I to his standing abroad, a single line from Gov. Pollock, to whom he is well known, to the effect, and in the language, that he has entire confidence in the honesty and integrity of A. K. McClure, will be sufficient to satisfy us, and we presume the public generally, that he stands "head and shoulders taller" than we supposed him to be. This is a simple proposition, and would be more valuable to him than the stretched advocacy, and falsose praise, of those who are under his thumb, and are compelled to do his bidding, or the fixed-up to suit documents of interested parties. We might also, suggest that it would be more to his credit as a gentleman, and an honorable opponent, to spare his threats and abuse of us whose business it is to oppose him, which is a duty we owe to our party, and which it demands at our hands.

**An Important Invention.**—A large number of farmers, and others, assembled on the farm of Mr. Jacob Layman a few miles from this place, on Saturday last, to witness the trial of a machine for binding grain. It is the invention of Mr. Charles H. McAfee, and is certainly an important addition to our labor-saving machines. The trial was made in oats, the machine being attached to one of Man's Reapers and Mowers. By its operation the labor of at least half a dozen hands may be dispensed with, while it will save all the shelled grain and loose heads, which we heard reckoned by intelligent farmers, as an essential saving to pay the hand required to attend it. The machine is exceedingly simple in construction and not liable to get out of order. There is no complex machinery about it to make it expensive. The principal part of the machine consists of a platform set on four easier wheels with frames around the platform to catch all the loose grain. On the top of the platform is a simple contrivance for forming the sheaf and lifting it into the hands of the binder. The machine does not aim at accomplishing more than is practicable to attain without the aid of human hands. It was pronounced by all present to fulfill all the requirements of a binder, and is just the thing needed to make the Reaper complete. With this machine one can to take off, and one to attend, the binder can follow both so rapidly as to surprise an and when we hear that the binders of we have seen, to more blood to be shed, that the war so suddenly commenced has not only closed, we doubt whether it can be made.

We do not wish doubt it, but believe it to be true, and it is a truth that every one in our community will appreciate as much as the fact that Harper's model fire-engine, which you may see the person and most reliable, drugs and medicines at the lowest price. Soda Water, deliciously flavored, and an article for Keele soap, which will make every person who tries it and of which we have made much use, yet you can always be accommodated at Harper's.

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