

The Editor will be pleased to receive... for the purpose of publishing...

ADVERTISEMENTS... The amount of the charge for advertising...

JOHN FLETCHER... Connected with the establishment of the proprietors...

LINCOLN ON NEGRO CITIZENSHIP... My own opinion is, that the different States...

According to Mr. Lincoln, the negro voters under the State laws of Ohio, Massachusetts and New York...

But this is not all. If negroes can be made citizens of the United States...

Trade between Japan and China is brisk, the vessels leaving and arriving...

Gov. HOUSTON'S PROCLAMATION... The proclamation of Gov. Houston, convening an extra session of the Texas Legislature...

A POSTMASTER FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS... Mr. James Barton, Postmaster of Graniteville, Allegheny county, Md...

By adding this sum to the amount paid on the public debt from December 1, 1857...

At the close of the fiscal year on the first day of December, 1857...

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VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 14.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1861.

NUMBER 29.

SOME THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

In these times, it should not be forgotten that the Black Republican State of Massachusetts once declared itself out of the Union...

It should not be forgotten that Montgomery, with his Black Republican legion, is still in arms in Kansas...

It should not be forgotten that the presence of General Hiram with Federal troops has compelled a suspension of his original and reasonable proceedings...

It should not be forgotten that the two Black Republican States of Ohio and Iowa not only refused to surrender to the law...

These facts, and many others like them, should be borne in mind. Corollaries are wholesome medicines for Southern readers...

Later from the Pacific. The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York Thursday from Apia...

We learn from the Islands that the revolution was progressing in Carthagen. The city of Santa Martha was captured...

The Government troops escaped to Aspinwall on board of several Government vessels and the U. S. schooner Joseph Cadman.

By Overland Express we have dates from San Francisco to the 13th ult. The rainy season had set in and business was much obstructed.

The news from California is without special interest. The President's message reached Carson Valley on the 12th...

Trade between Japan and China is brisk, the vessels leaving and arriving averaging about one per day.

The United States frigate Harford would sail in a few days for Hakodadi via Kanjara, bringing Mr. Harris, the United States Ambassador at Yedo.

Gov. HOUSTON'S PROCLAMATION. The proclamation of Gov. Houston, convening an extra session of the Texas Legislature, is as follows:

"Whereas there has been, and yet is, great excitement existing in the public mind, arising from various causes, touching our relations with the Federal Government...

"I therefore declare that the Executive desires that such measures should be adopted as will secure a free expression of the popular will through the ballot-box...

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting to the General Assembly my last annual communication, it is the course of unforgotten gratification to be able to announce to the people, and to their Representatives, that notwithstanding the present unfavorable crisis in the monetary affairs of this country...

The receipts at the State Treasury, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, 1860, were \$3,470,257 81, to which add the available balance of \$1,311,580 40...

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bury and Erie railroad company has remained due and unpaid, it is certainly cause for hearty congratulation, that, without aid from these important sources of revenue, so great a reduction of the public debt has been accomplished...

The people of this Commonwealth have hitherto met, with promptness, the demands made upon them from time to time, for the ways and means of replenishing the Public Treasury...

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payment of this large sum of money into the Treasury of the State, it is proper to add, that the law officers of the Commonwealth, being of opinion that the writs of error were not issued from the Supreme Court of the United States in time to prevent the collection of the judgments rendered in the State courts, execution was issued to the sheriff of the County of Dauphin, and proceedings are now pending in the Supreme Court of this State, to determine whether the Commonwealth can compel the payment of the judgments, already recovered, before the final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Sunbury and Erie railroad company having failed to negotiate its mortgage bonds in their present condition, the operations confidently entertained of an early completion of that most important improvement, have not been realized.

The work during the past year, however, although greatly retarded, has been continually progressing; upwards of one million of dollars having been expended on the line from November, 1859, to November, 1860.

The whole length of the road, from the borough of Sunbury to the harbor on the lake, at the city of Erie, is 288 miles; of which 148 miles are now finished and in operation, and 115 miles of the remaining portion of the line are graded; leaving but twenty-five miles yet to grade.

Pennsylvania is largely interested in the early completion and success of this great thoroughfare, not only because she is the creditor of the company to the amount of three and a half millions of dollars, but for the additional, and more cogent reason, that the improvement, when completed, will open one of the most important channels of trade between the city of Philadelphia and the great lake of the west, at the best harbor on Lake Erie, entirely within the limits of our own State, which has ever been contemplated. It will, moreover, develop the resources of a large portion of North-Western Pennsylvania, abounding with the richest minerals, and a lumber region of unsurpassed excellence; which the beneficent hand of the State has hitherto totally neglected.

By disposing of her branch canals to that company, in exchange for its mortgage bonds, the State has already largely aided in the construction of this great work; and it may be necessary, to insure its completion, that further legislation should be had in order to render the means of the company available. It is evident that a liberal policy, on the part of the government, will promote alike the interests of the Commonwealth and the railroad company; nevertheless, great care should be taken to protect, as far as possible, the debt now due from the company to the State. If all propositions which may be made for a change in the securities now held by the Commonwealth, be carefully considered by the Legislature, and so more yielded than sound economy demands, with proper provision for the due application of whatever means may be realized, it is believed, that sufficient relief can be granted to the company, to enable it promptly to finish the road, while the security remaining will be fully adequate to insure the ultimate payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the railroad company now held by the Commonwealth.

I commend this subject to the Legislature, as one entitled to its most careful consideration, as well on account of its vast importance to that portion of the State through which the railroad passes—to the cities of Philadelphia and Erie—and to the railroad company—as to the Commonwealth itself. Promising that whatever policy may be thought expedient to pursue, should be adopted solely with reference to the protection and furtherance of the public interests.

The situation of the Legislature is again invited to the subject of general education. At the present juncture it presents peculiar claims. The experience of a quarter of a century has satisfied the proverbially sagacious people of Pennsylvania, of the advantages of the common school system to their waste and well-being. No less has the severe ordeal of the past three years shown its capability to endure these sudden reverses which occasionally prostrate the other interests of the community. Involving greater expenditure than the rest of the departments of government, and that, too, mainly drawn from direct taxation, it is a proud fact, that while most of the enterprises of society have been seriously embarrassed, and some of them completely prostrated, the necessary outlay of 1857, our educational system has not been retarded in any appreciable degree. On the contrary, its operations have been maintained, in an extent which plainly indicates that our citizens fully appreciate its value. Commencing its operations during the past year, with a State of 1,857,000 inhabitants, the State has expended \$4,425,000 more than in 1857, during an average term of five months, and has not only done so, but has done so with a more judicious and economical expenditure of the means than in any previous year.

I have always looked upon the Farmers' High School with peculiar interest, not only because of my own connections with the institution, but because of the honor which has been done to the State by the establishment of this noble school. It is a source of pride to the Commonwealth, and a source of instruction to the people. It is a source of pride to the Commonwealth, and a source of instruction to the people. It is a source of pride to the Commonwealth, and a source of instruction to the people.

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but neither words nor figures can adequately express the importance of the institution to the people, or its relation to the future.

In contemplating the details of a plan for the due training of the youth of a community, in large proportions and temporary array of means, it is not only the duty of the government, but the duty of the people, to be enabled by the best means of the commonwealth to be enabled to secure the best education of the youth of the community.

The most perfect order of studies may be selected, and the best possible selection of books made; but what are all these, without the learned and skillful, the faithful, moral and devoted teacher? Without this animating spirit, all is barren and unfruitful. In the selection of a teacher, I am happy to announce that the improvement of the common school teachers of the State shows more solid advancement, within the past three years, than any other branch of the system. This, therefore, being the point whence all rays of instruction in learning and culture must originate, is the one to which the fostering attention and care of the public authorities should be mainly directed.

Our peculiar mode of training teachers under the normal act of 1857, has stood the test of practical experience; and, against the most adverse circumstances, has produced results decisive of its success. Already it has placed one institution in full operation in the south-western part of the State, equal in standing and extent to any in the Union. Another, with all the requirements of the law, has just applied for a State recognition in the extreme north-west. I commend these noble, and peculiarly Pennsylvania schools, to your favor. Aid to them will be the best investment that can be made for the rising generation. Good instruction for our children, is the strongest earthly guarantee, that whatever else we bequeath them, their inheritance will be a blessing and not a curse; and, if nothing more is left, in the well nurtured mind, the willing hands and the trust in God, of freemen, they will have all that is essential.

Nearly eleven thousand of our fellow citizens are now devoting their efforts to the improvement of the common schools, as directors. Then this there is no more meritorious body of men. An increase of the annual State appropriation would not only be a material relief to the district, at this time, but would, to some extent, disencumber directors in their local operations.

It is not however, the common school system, vast and honorable to the State as it is, that claims your entire attention in reference to education. Pennsylvania also fosters her colleges, academies, scientific, professional, and philanthropic institutions, and numerous private schools of every grade. In this respect, she is second to no member of the confederacy; but, from mere want of attention to the proper station, she has thus far been ranked far below her just standing. The present is not the proper time to renew grants to institutions of these classes which heretofore received State aid. If it were the public authorities do not possess the requisite data for a safe and just extension of liberality. The period will arrive when all public educational agencies must be included in one grand system for the elevation of mind and morals; and when the State will, no doubt, patronize every proper effort in the good work.

For details of the system, during the last school year, the attention of the Legislature is respectfully referred to the annual report of the Common School Department, herewith submitted.

I desire again, especially, to call the attention of the General Assembly to the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, as an institution which proposes to accomplish an object which has never been attained in this country—the supply of a most highly educated, and therefore, the most valuable, and the most necessary, of our citizens, to the agricultural community; the education of their sons, at once, to scientific knowledge, technical industry, and practical skill, so fit them for the necessities of rural life, and the competition of the world for their labor. The plan of the farmer, however, is small. The education of his sons should, therefore, be secured by the nature of the business. There seems to be no practical mode of occupying education, but by combining an amount of expenditure, within the ability of a farmer, with the daily labor of the student, so as to enable the institution to supply education, as being it within the reach of that class who constitute an important branch of the industry of our people. The original design of the school embraced the accommodation of four hundred students, a number essential to the economical working of the system; and, although the applications for admission are numbering, the utmost efforts of the trustees have not enabled them to complete more than one-third of the building, or to accommodate more than a corresponding number of students. Many individuals throughout the State, acquainted of the merits of an institution which promises so much good, have contributed liberally to what has already been done; and the board of trustees have labored with a zeal which cannot fail to command itself to the best feeling of all our citizens. Scientific education has benefited the interests of every profession of the agricultural community, but that they who have not the means to send their sons to the same school, and never will, it will be the duty of the public authorities to supply education, as being it within the reach of that class who constitute an important branch of the industry of our people.

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MEDICAL. TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, INVIGORATING CORDIAL. To the Cities of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

READY-MADE COOKING. STOVES, TINWARE, & CO. STOVES, TINWARE, & CO. STOVES, TINWARE, & CO.

STOVES, TINWARE, & CO. STOVES, TINWARE, & CO. STOVES, TINWARE, & CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. REMOVAL - Geo. W. Brown has removed his LAW OFFICE to New Market Street.

DRUGS, & C. L. (There be Light! There be Light! There be Light!)

MEDICAL. Dr. J. C. Swain's Family Medicine. Dr. J. C. Swain's Family Medicine.

RECIPE OF RAINBOW. A. J. WELLS. The best and most complete medicinal formula.

FALL AND WINTER READY-MADE COOKING. STOVES, TINWARE, & CO. STOVES, TINWARE, & CO.

SAUSAGE STUFFERS - A Superior article which we sell very cheap and in great quantities.

DR. JOHN MONTGOMERY. Dr. John Montgomery, M.D., has removed his office to the corner of Market Street.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN - A new article for getting up bread and cakes in a hurry.

DR. M. SWAIN'S Family Medicine. Dr. M. Swain's Family Medicine.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK. BY MISS ELIZA ACTON. A large supply of Land Prosses, and other articles.

MISCELLANEOUS. A large assortment of Cook, Tinware, and other articles.

THE largest assortment of Cook, Tinware, and other articles.

LAW PARTNERSHIP - The under signed have associated themselves in the practice of the Law.

SPANGLER'S Hair Restorative is a new remedy for the hair.

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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. A large supply of Land Prosses, and other articles.

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VALLEY SPIRIT. CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9, 1861. G. M. H. JEFFREY, Publisher and Proprietor.

News of the Week.

The Committee of the fourteen border States met on Saturday and adopted the following plan of amending the Constitution, by a vote wanting only one to make it unanimous:—

- 1. Recommending a repeal of all Personal Liberty bills. 2. That the Fugitive Slave law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so on to provide for the equalization of the Commissioners fees, &c. 3. That the constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists. 4. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the Southern States, &c. 5. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State slave trade. 6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade. 7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that to the north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures shall exercise power in abolishing, prohibiting or in any manner interfering with African slavery, and that when any Territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.

This plan is called the "Crittenden compromise," and would come up before Congress on Monday. It is thought it would prove acceptable to the North, generally, although many hot-headed Republicans repudiate it. The people will watch the proceedings of Congress in regard to this measure with earnest attention as the fate of the Union depends on the adoption of some compromise of this character.

The South Carolina Secession Convention adjourned on Saturday last, to meet again at the call of the President of the Convention. There is little known in relation to its proceedings as its business was all transacted in "secret session."

President Buchanan has appointed Chambers McKibben of Philadelphia, Collector of the port of Charleston. The President is determined that the revenue shall be collected.

The city Council of Portland, Maine, passed, on the 3d inst, a resolution intrusting the Representatives in the Legislature to repeal the personal Liberty Laws.

Over thirty negroes are living as man and wife with white women in the Republican city of Cleveland, Ohio. So much for negro equality!

The Selma Reporter states that the Commercial Bank of that city, has tendered to the State of Alabama, the loan of one hundred thousand dollars in view of her probable secession from the Union.

Gov. Banks, in his valedictory message to the Legislature of Massachusetts recommends the abrogation of the Personal Liberty bill.

The importation of foreign fabrics at New York has fallen off \$11,000,000, as compared with the previous year. More than \$10,000,000 of this deficit is shown in the importations of cotton goods, \$3,000,000 in woollens, and about the same value in fabrics denominated flax.

The Madison (Wis.) Patriot says:— Wisconsin gave Lincoln 21,000 majority. Wisconsin has now a surplus of 10,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell, which, before the election of Lincoln, was worth eighty cents per bushel, but which is now thirty cents per bushel less—or a loss of three millions of dollars on wheat alone—as the accruing profits of a republican victory.

The Republican caucus on Monday evening nominated Edward Cowan for United States Senator on the sixth ballot. The vote standing 58 for Cowan and 38 for Wilmont. Henry D. Moor was nominated for State Treasurer in place of Eli Slifer resigned. The Democratic caucus nominated Henry D. Foster for U. S. Senator. It is rumored in New York that Major Wood's Message to the City Council, sent in on Monday night, recommends the secession of New York city from the State and the Union.

Mr. Colborne, the mining Schoolmaster and defuncting County Treasurer, has turned up in Pennsylvania. He has been laboring under a temporary attack of insanity, induced by his troubles, and is now quite well.

The citizens of Philadelphia, a few days ago presented Mr. P. Wood, the veteran seer, in the 62d year of his age, with a check for \$650 as a Christmas present.

The President's Act in refusing to receive the South Carolina Commissioners as Ambassadors from a foreign country, and to order Major Anderson back to Fort Moultrie, meets with universal approval in Pennsylvania. The enemies of Mr. Buchanan, of all hues, charged that he was playing into the hands of the seceders, and they predicted that he would secure Anderson's occupancy of Fort Sumter and order him back to Fort Moultrie, where his little command could be cut off at the pleasure of the authorities of South Carolina. The truth is, they wished him to do this, so that they might have cause for a fresh howl at him. But he has disappointed them, and they are compelled to praise him in public while they curse him in private.

Mr. Buchanan has pursued a straightforward and consistent course from the beginning, and he will pursue it to the end. He will exercise no dangerous power not clearly delegated to him, nor will he wink at any violation of the laws which he may have power to punish. He will take no step calculated to precipitate the country into civil war, nor will he back out of responsibility where "taking responsibility" can result in good. He parted with one member of his administration rather than yield to a measure which he thought might still further exasperate the people of South Carolina and provoke them to hostilities, and he has parted with another rather than censure a gallant officer who simply took up his position where he would be secure against attack.

In Mr. Buchanan's refusal to reinforce Major Anderson, the people of South Carolina had the best guarantee that he meditated no harm to them as long as they kept their hands off the government property. In Major Anderson's removal to a place of greater safety within the post committed to his care and custody, there was no hostile demonstration against South Carolina. The people of that State had no reason to complain of his removal to Fort Sumter, unless they wanted to catch him in Fort Moultrie, and if they did want to catch him, then he had the best reason in the world for removing and they have the least reason in the world for complaining of what he has done.

Mr. Buchanan is doing his best to steer the ship of State safely through the breakers that threaten to engulf her. We believe not only in his patriotism, but in his wisdom also. If both sections would heed his counsel and imitate his example of moderation, there would soon be an end of strife and the Union of these States would endure forever.

The Present Congress.

If we are to judge them by their conduct up to this time, it would be better for the country if its destinies were just now yielded by the convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary than by the present Congress. There the members sit, at a salary of thirty dollars per day, and see the Union parting in payments, without moving a peg to prevent its dissolution. They know that the President has neither power to coerce a sovereign State to remain in the Union nor to recognize her independence after she has resolved herself out of it; and yet they leave him to struggle with the great difficulty, without themselves taking one step to avert the impending calamity of civil war, or to strengthen his arm to meet its rude and terrible shock. The constituents, too, of many of the members—perhaps of most of them—instead of thundering in the ears of their Representatives as they sleep at their posts, and waking them to a sense of their duty, employ their time in "cursing Buchanan," as if he possessed not only executive, but also legislative and judicial powers, and could make laws for himself and for all mankind, and construe them to suit and meet any emergency.

The Republican members have made patriotism give way to partisanship. They see the danger—they can't shut their eyes to it; but as it is a Democratic and not a Republican administration that has to grapple with it, they have set themselves down quietly at their desks and resolved to let the storm blow on. Having brewed division and political and financial ruin by electing Lincoln, their wish now is to have civil war break out during Mr. Buchanan's administration, so that they may impose upon the seced-

ded voters who gave them the victory last fall, the false story that the Democrats are responsible for the deplorable condition of public affairs. Let not our people be deceived by them. It is Congress that holds the destinies of the Union in its hands, and the opponents of the Democratic party have a majority in Congress. If, therefore, Congress shall fail hereafter, as it has so far failed, to do anything to save the country from destruction, the fault and the responsibility will rest entirely with its opponents. And they shall be held to it.

A Ray of Hope.

A slender ray of hope comes to us through the gloom that has settled down on the country. A committee of Congressmen from the border States, of which Mr. CRITTENDEN is chairman, held its second meeting at Washington on Friday evening last, and agreed to support the following propositions: 1. A repeal of all personal liberty bills designed or calculated to obstruct the rendition of fugitive slaves. 2. An efficient amendment of the fugitive slave law, preventing kidnapping, &c. 3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States. 4. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the dock yards, nor in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and the inhabitants, nor without compensation to the owners. 5. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State slave trade. 6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade. 7. That the Missouri compromise line shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States, and in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and south of it neither Congress nor Territorial Legislatures shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting or in any manner interfering with African slavery; and when any Territory containing sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.

The committee that agreed upon these propositions represented Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Delaware, Arkansas and New Jersey. It seems to be the opinion of many persons at Washington that these propositions will meet the approbation of a majority of all parties in Congress, and that through them the Union will be cemented together more firmly than ever. We have very little faith in the patriotism of the present Congress, which has so far looked with cold indifference upon the woes of the country, but it is possible that the stern demand of the suffering people may drive them to do something to save the Union. We do not see what good objection could be urged against a settlement of our troubles on the basis proposed by this committee. A division of the common territory between the north and the South, though unconstitutional now, would be entirely just and proper in itself, and the constitution can be and ought to be amended so as to authorize it. The territory held by the United States belongs to the whole country—as much to the south as to the north—no more to the one than to the other;—and the north has no better right to claim it all, than one partner in a firm would have to claim all the partnership property. Let it be divided; and as this cannot now be done constitutionally, let us amend the constitution so as to authorize it, and in that way put the vexed and dangerous question forever at rest. None but those who think it honest for one partner to rob another will oppose it; and we take it there are few in this region whose moral constitution is rotten enough to approve of robbery.

Five days were generally observed in New York. The churches were well attended, and services appropriate to the occasion were preached by the Revs. Drs. Vincent, Campbell, Adams, Gilchrist, Harkins, De Witt, Williams, Tracy, Spring, White, Hays, Chapin, Thompson, Robinson, O'Connell, Hamilton, S. C. Smith, H. H. Van Dyke, Taylor and Butler, representing all shades of religious opinions.

The Banks of the Interior.

The interior banks of Pennsylvania have been remitting for their notes, since the suspension, to banks and brokers in Philadelphia; but exchange on Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and generally throughout the country, ranging from 14 to 10 per cent. Pennsylvania currency has been remitted from all parts of the country to Philadelphia to make exchange, and thus a very large and continually increasing amount sent home to the banks in the interior for redemption, while their income of per cents has been most seriously diminished by the suspension.

This process, by rapidly curtailing the means of the banks, is leading to a considerable reduction of their discounts, and crippling the business of the country; while the city banks, which make no exchanges with other points, are enabled to keep up their regular business.

We are glad to learn that in consequence of this state of things, the interior banks have agreed not to remit for their notes when sent up from Philadelphia, preferring to keep themselves in position for doing their appropriate current business, and keeping themselves stronger for remitting when that day comes round. They have agreed also to take each other's notes on deposit and in payment of debts. We have no doubt these decisions will work favorably for the business of the interior.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

A workman of Philadelphia has just discovered a method of preserving gas and making it useful for lighting and heating. He has applied for a patent for the same. It is believed that the discovery will be of great value to the world.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The State to be Robbed.

It is rumored and generally credited that after Mr. CURTIN'S inauguration as Governor, bills will be passed by the Legislature to remit the Tonnage Tax and release the mortgage of the State on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. This measure for the benefit of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company was proposed last winter, when Col. McClure and others who had supported the sale of the State canals to that Company opposed and defeated it. They gained great credit for what appeared to be an earnest devotion to the interests of the State; but it is now said that they opposed the release last winter only because any other course would have lost them the State at the gubernatorial and Presidential elections, and that they intend to release the mortgage and take off the tonnage tax this winter. We hope these assertions are unfounded, and that Col. McClure will stand by the State as he did last session and hold his party friends fast to the public interests.

Hon. John B. Floyd.

This distinguished gentleman, late Secretary of War, barked up the wrong tree when he undertook to force the President to send Major Anderson back to Fort Moultrie. When Floyd failed in this undertaking, and no course was left for him but to quit the Cabinet, he tried to hold on to the salary by offering to discharge "the routine duties of the office." What he made by that motion, the reader can see by perusing Mr. BUCHANAN'S "short and sweet" letter notifying him of the acceptance of his resignation and very politely informing him that the routine duties of his late office can be discharged without his valuable services.

Floyd resigned to save his honor, and he offered to hold the office under a mask to save his pocket. He should not permit his honor to give him so much trouble. He is in no danger of being hanged for it. The law allows him all of it that he has got.

Republican Times.

Our Wide Awake friends went about at night with lamps hunting better times. They found an old coon with abolition rings on his tail—"sitting on a rail" out in Illinois, and they invited him to locate for four years at Washington and make times better for them. They had been living in Democratic times for eight years and didn't like the way they were getting along. They wanted Republican times—rail-splitting times—old Abe times—any kind of times but Democratic times. Well, they got their man, and now they have "all sorts of times," excepting good times. Ten cents a day would be a relief to some of them. Can't we have a Wide Awake parade or something of that sort, to dispel the gloom and cheat the people into the belief that everything is going on gloriously these Republican times?

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A workman of Philadelphia has just discovered a method of preserving gas and making it useful for lighting and heating. He has applied for a patent for the same. It is believed that the discovery will be of great value to the world.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Letter from Harrisburg. The Governor's Message is well received by men of all political parties. It is an able State paper and just in the right temper to fill the exigencies of the times. I am of the opinion that his transportation to purge our statute book of all acts violating the rights of sister States will be received with favor and, perhaps, adopted—not so sure as that head. It would be wise to do so, but, then, wisdom has not met with much favor in our Legislature, for some years back, and we need hardly look for it in this instance.—The Governor takes strong Union grounds in his Message—expresses an ardent desire to cultivate friendly relations between all the States and hopes Pennsylvania will do her share to preserve the Union.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7th, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—I have spent several winters at the State Capital but do not recollect any so dull as the present—dull it is in every sense of the word—there is neither men, money or talent here so far this season. There is no material out of which to create a sensation or speculation; all is flat state and unprofitable. So the Members find it, so the Hotel Keepers find it and so the Reporters record it.

The little flurry at the commencement of the week for place has gently simmered down and the small fry politicians from the rural districts who look here by rote annually, for office, have vanished with "a flea in their ear." They come here mighty sly—they think they are smart—they know the ropes—they can't be fooled—they are "booked up" on "political intrigue," "lobbying," "log-rolling," "pipe-laying," "wire-working" and all the other "catenas of place-hunting." A cute chap is your office-seeker—to hear him talk he has always got the "inside track"—he can't be put off and he won't be humbugged this time—this time always spoken with decided emphasis! Well,

He has suddenly taken his departure—nobody knows how he got out of the city. He has paid his Hotel bill(?) bestowed some hearty curses on Harrisburg, in general, and the members of the Legislature, in particular, and sloped into retirement to wait and watch for the "good time coming."

This small fry, who are really to be pitied, have departed—gone "like the baseless fabric of a vision," but they have left behind them a less respectable horde—the sharks and gudgeons. They hang around Harrisburg the whole winter and are leagued with "high officials" in some favorite scheme of plunder. Every body here knows them and their business—they make no concealment of it—it is openly talked about and its chances of success discussed in bar-rooms, bawdy-houses, and gambling-saloons of Harrisburg. These Peter Funks have some fat jobs on hand for this winter, and are now amusing themselves by corrupting, polluting and sliming over the members to have them in condition for use when required. It looks nice to see a respectable member of the Pennsylvania Legislature walk arm in arm through the streets of Harrisburg with one of these rapacious unprincipled sharks. These things may be seen daily here and excite no especial wonder. You send men here to attend to the interests of the State; that is but a small portion of their business, and might be dispatched in a few weeks. There are other subjects that claim their attention, and if you deduct the acts passed at the instance of speculators and lobbyists, from the entire work of the session, the balance is not worth talking about. I have not heard the honesty of your members called in question by political friend or foe—but then they are mortals, and the atmosphere of Harrisburg is known to have a very demoralizing effect particularly on the constitutions of men sent here to legislate. Pray that yours may not be "led into temptation."

The fight between McClure and Cameron goes bravely on. It is generally conceded here that McClure has the best of it. It was announced a few days ago that Cameron had been invited to Springfield by the President elect for the purpose of tendering him a place in his Cabinet. As soon as the news reached here McClure was dispatched to Springfield with a protest from prominent men here, and in Philadelphia, against the appointment. McClure has returned in fine spirits and exultingly proclaims that he has headed Cameron off. The friends of Cameron, and they are numerous, are quite sheep-fallen but are going to work with a will to undo all McClure's work. McClure laughs at their efforts and said, on his return, that Mr. Lincoln is now posted in relation to Cameron, and the wisdom of Pennsylvania, and that all attempts to change for him a seat in the Cabinet would prove ridiculous failures. On the other hand, Cameron's friends say that his appointment in his pocket—has been made, and the matter considered as settled.

The John Brown settlement, in Boston is resulting in crime. A young negro attached to H. Brown with a child, at the joy street gathering, on Monday night, when there followed three a hatchet into a crowd, on the way home, Daniel Webster, a possible negro, was knocked down and killed, and his head so injured that he cannot see.

A letter dated December 18, 1860, from Grand Turk Island, reports that the bark Charles, Roberts, master, sailed on the 12th ult., with a fine cargo for this port. The bark has been on a West India cruise, and her cargo consists of sugar, coffee, and other articles, and she will not be ready for shipment until the 15th.

There is in the city of Harrisburg, a party for the preservation of animals, which has been organized for the purpose of preventing the slaughter of the best of the stock of the city. It is believed that the party will be of great value to the city.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

they in their torn laugh at McClure's bravado. A few days will suffice to clear away the clouds of both and enable us to see who are the wounded.

The Governor's Message is well received by men of all political parties. It is an able State paper and just in the right temper to fill the exigencies of the times. I am of the opinion that his transportation to purge our statute book of all acts violating the rights of sister States will be received with favor and, perhaps, adopted—not so sure as that head. It would be wise to do so, but, then, wisdom has not met with much favor in our Legislature, for some years back, and we need hardly look for it in this instance.—The Governor takes strong Union grounds in his Message—expresses an ardent desire to cultivate friendly relations between all the States and hopes Pennsylvania will do her share to preserve the Union.

The election of United States Senator will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday.) There has been considerable plotting and counter-plotting to get the matter into an accommodating shape. There was a great many entanglements around this U. S. Senator question that had to be very cautiously untangled. On Friday night the Republicans met and fixed up their man for the honors. Edward Cowan, of Westmoreland, was the fortunate individual selected from the long list of aspirants. Cowan was McClure's "man-Friday" and he and his friends were in high glee at the bright prospects of heading off Wilmont and thereby stabbing Cameron in a vital part; but on Saturday Cameron dropped down among us here like a thunder-bolt and scattered all the enthusiasm for Cowan to the winds. Somebody must have worked hard, all day Sunday, for on this morning there was a tremendous reaction in favor of Wilmont. His election is now counted on sure, and should it happen it will spoil a very "pretty kettle of fish" for your indefatigable Senator. By the way I do not hear McClure's name mentioned here in connection with any office—where is he to go?

Curtin's Appointments are bandied about without much reverence or reserve, and some of them very fiercely denounced. The selection of Eli Slifer, for Secretary of State, is not popular, and so strong is the pressure against it here that I would not be surprised that Curtin, in the end, will be obliged to revoke the appointment. The friends of Jordan, of Bedford, are very sore at the shabby manner in which he has been treated. He was ticketed for the Attorney Generalship and then affectionately solicited to make way for Parviance, of Butler, with the promise of something better, but in the end kicked aside altogether. Nobody blames Curtin for this bad treatment of Jordan. The wool has been pulled over both their eyes and when they come to exchange mutual explanations over the matter they will find how beautifully they have both been humbugged, and will stare at each other like two cats in a strange garret. Curtin's appointments indicate that he is under bad influences and this will go far to destroy confidence in his administration.

There has been no Legislation during the week that would particularly interest your section of the State.—There are some important measures to be disposed of this winter of vital interest to the people of the whole State. I will endeavor to keep your readers well informed in regard to these measures, as well as all local Legislation, or other matter, that can in any way interest you.

REPUBLICAN.

The Press attacks the Policy—Henry Ward Beecher, on a recent occasion, said:—"The articles of the press go further than the sermon, and with them really more earnestly, where one hears three, which is an abomination before God and man. No preacher, who is fit to preach a sermon, is fit to preach more than one a day; and no man is fit to hear more; or if he does, he is not fit for much else. Sermons are like the boy's pop-gun; however many he may fire, it's the fact that he never drives the others out."

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VALLEY SPIRIT.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 9, 1861.

LOCAL NEWS.

Money Wanted.—We would respectfully ask all persons having themselves indebted to us for subscription, advertising or job-work to make a special effort at this time to pay off their indebtedness. We were never more in need of money and never more in earnest in chasing our paper. We hope this appeal for relief will not be disregarded.

Court Week.—The January Term of Court commences on Monday next. All to whom the notice headed "Money Wanted" will apply will find Court Week an excellent opportunity to send along the one thing just now needed. To those who have responded to the notice we are under many obligations, and the balance we feel assured would as promptly do if an opportunity presented. Court Week will give many this opportunity and we hope it will not be neglected or forgotten.

What Franklin County Pays.—The following statement, compiled from the Auditor General's report, exhibits the amount paid by Franklin County, during the past fiscal year, into the State Treasury and the several offices it is derived: and also the amount appropriated by the State to the County and the purpose for which it is made. The statement is a very pretty large preponderance in favor of the County and must satisfy our Tax-payers that the State Treasury is not, in common parlance, "the place to get your money back."

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Bank of Chambersburg, Tax on Dividends, Tax on Corporation Stock, etc.

AD BY STATE GOVERNMENT. Common Schools, \$455 45. Abatement on State Tax, 1,108 74. Total, 4,647 67.

Remaining to the State, \$38,935 64.

Taxation.—The following is the valuation at Real Estate in Franklin County, taxable for State purposes, the assessment of tax thereon for the year 1860, as fixed by the Revenue Board at its last tri-annual meeting, also the population of the County, according to the Census of 1850, and the number of taxable inhabitants therein for the same year:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Valuation, Assessment of Tax, Population, etc.

The valuation of 1850 was \$18,008,184 and the Assessment of Tax \$28,885 41, being a reduction on the amount of taxation for Franklin County of \$3,679 54.

Eclipse this Year.—There will be this year, as follows: 1. An annular eclipse of the Sun, January 10; invisible in America. 2. An annular eclipse of the Sun, July 7; invisible in America. 3. A partial eclipse of the Moon, December 17, (18th in California,) early in the morning; visible. Slightly 2 1/2 digits, or about 1/5 of the Moon's disc. Beginning at Boston at 2h 45m; N. Y., Washington, 2h 15m; Philadelphia, 2h 27m; New York, 2h 15m; Cincinnati, 1h 50m; Chicago, 1h 27m; St. Louis, 1h 20m; San Francisco, 11h 37m; ending at 10h. The eclipse becomes largest 61 minutes after the beginning, and ends 1h 42m from the same. 4. A total eclipse of the Sun, but only partial in the United States, Dec. 31. The Sun will rise visible; eclipsed more or less, and it may be seen in all the States east of us adjacent to the Mississippi river, except Iowa. Eclipse ends at Washington at 8h 58m in the morning. Six in the Atlantic States about 6 digits. In Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin, the eclipse ends just at sunrise.

A Week of Prayer.—The Christian Alliance invite all denominations throughout the world to join the present week in special prayer for the conversion of the whole human family. The eight days from the 6th to the 13th are to be observed as a season of special supplication to Almighty God for these great blessings which the world so much needs. The Churches in this place have led off in this good work and will continue it through the week. There were services in accordance with this invitation, to unite in a universal concert of prayer, in the Lutheran Church on Monday, in the German Reformed on Tuesday, and this Sabbath, at 2 o'clock, in the Associate Methodist. The time and place for holding the balance of the meetings, in the respective Churches, will be announced in season to give all an opportunity to attend.

Severage Remedy.—The ailments of the Farmers and Mechanics during Winter, particularly in this season, being the result of the inclemency of the weather, and the want of exercise, the following remedy has been found to be of great benefit. It is a simple and safe remedy, and is sold by the Druggists of this place.

SLAUGHTER COWS.—On the 1st of the year, the following is the list of the cows slaughtered in this place, and the names of the owners.

Cure for Diphtheria.—The following remedy for this disease, from the New York Eclectic, which has been used by eminent physicians, the writer says has never been known to fail when promptly and properly applied. We insert it for the benefit of the medical fraternity and especially generally.—"Diphtheria in its early stages, may be recognized by any person of ordinary capacity, by two marked symptoms; the emission of a hoarse or hard substance in the throat, rendering swallowing difficult and painful, and a marked fever, or unpleasant smell of the breath, the result of its putrid tendency. On the appearance of these symptoms, if the patient is old enough to do so, give a piece of gum camphor, of the size of a marrow-fat, and let it be retained in the mouth, swallowing slowly the saliva charged with it until it is all gone. In an hour or so give another, and at the end of another hour a third; a fourth will not usually be required, but if the pain and unpleasant breath are not relieved, it may be used two or three times more, at little longer intervals, say two hours. If the child is young, powder the camphor, which can easily be done by adding a drop or two of alcohol to it, and mix it with an equal quantity of powdered loaf sugar, or better, powdered rock candy, and blow through a quill or tube into it three, depressing the tongue with the half of a spoon. Two or three applications will relieve, some recommend powdered aloes or pillular with the camphor, but observation and experience have satisfied us that the camphor is sufficient alone. It acts probably by its virtue as a diffusible stimulant, and antiseptic quality."

Population.—According to the Census of 1850 the population of Franklin County numbered 30,308, by the Census of 1860, it is set down at 42,248, and increase of 2,849 in 10 years. The previous ten years, from 1840 to 1850, the increase in population was 2,111, or 4,483 in the last twenty years.

Coughs and Colds.—If you have a Cough started, or it may settle on the Lungs and terminate in that fatal disease, Consumption, Miller's Cough Syrup will stop a Cough, and cure a Cold, in a short time. It is composed of the best Drugs in use. It is a safe, as well as a sure remedy, and can be given to the smallest infant. It only costs 25 cents a bottle. Try it.

Horse and Cattle Powder.—At this season of the year, Farmers often find their horses getting poor, although they feed them as much as usual, in such cases the Horse and Cattle Powder, prepared by Miller & Henbury, will be found invaluable. It purifies the blood, prevents and cures distemper, and will bring your stock to a healthy and thriving condition in a short time. It only costs 25 cents a pound. Try it.

Early York Cabbage seed, for sale at Spangler's. Tobacco and Cigars of the best quality, at Spangler's. Brown's Bronchial Troches and Biss's Cough Lozenges, at Spangler's. Spangler's Hair Restorative, warranted to color gray hair to its original color, making it smooth and glossy. Spangler's Horse Powder, best thing out for improving the condition of horses.

Fresh ground Pepper, constantly on hand and for sale at Spangler's.

Good Investments.—If you invest money in the elegant and superior Cook, Parlor and Office Stoves—also in the well-made Tin and Copper-ware, of every description, for sale at the Granite Front Store Rooms of Ester & Hamilton, practical Tinners, it is the same as putting out money on interest.

If you invest your money in one of J. L. Decker's beautiful Silk Hats, and cultivate your taste to wear it gracefully, adds greatly to the gentleman, and is making the very best use of your money.

If you invest your money in the splendid Cabri-ware, manufactured by H. Belzer, on the corner of the alley, West Queen street, is getting the worth of more than your money back.

If you invest your money in the choice literature, furnished by H. B. Hatfield, you are sure to become acquainted with all the most important news, and it will lead you to "wealth without wings."

If you invest your money in the superior Segars and Tobacos, manufactured by J. D. Jacobs, on the corner of Main and Queen streets, you will be able to exclaim, "Oh! what you smoke, and Oh! how I enjoy it!"

Coughs.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections. Expectoration having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cough, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this preparation a more certain relief may be effectually granted. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

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Important from Washington. The President's Reply to Messrs. Blunt, Orr and Adams. Washington, January 1.—The President has today engaged on Saturday, in preparing a reply to the Resolutions of the Senate, made by Messrs. Blunt, Orr and Adams, of the Republican Commission. They demanded the absolute withdrawal of Major Anderson, and the positive disapproval of his conduct, failing to receive which they threatened to return home. Divisions in the Cabinet.

The Cabinet was in session until a very late hour on Saturday, and a most exciting discussion on the course to be adopted, ended in the abrupt resignation of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, who, it is said took this course to avoid coming over and prove his ability by sending an important letter of resignation. Rumors were but too correct, the resignation of Secretary Thompson and Thomas. Great excitement prevailed in the city throughout Sunday and Monday. The officers of the Army refused at the abdication of Mr. Floyd. Mr. Postmaster General, is Acting Secretary of War.

Cabinet Meeting on Monday. On Monday the Cabinet assembled at 12 M., to consider the reply already prepared by the President. Secretary Black, Secretary Taylor, Attorney General Stanton and Postmaster General Holt attended. The President's views. How the Reply was Received. On Monday, after three o'clock, the reply was read to the House, Blunt, Orr and Adams, and delivered by the President's secretary. On its reception great satisfaction was evinced at the non-recognition of the title of Commissioner by which they had designated themselves.

The President approved the conduct of Major Anderson, on the ground that he had tangible evidence of the intention, on the part of the South Carolinians, to seize and occupy Fort Sumter. Subsequent disclosures have satisfied those well-informed, that such was the intention. Once in occupancy of Sumter, Major Anderson would have been powerless at the mercy of the South Carolinians, and the fort would have been in the hands of the rebels. Major Anderson being in command, took a military view, and anticipated the South Carolinians by proceeding to seize the fort, and under the cover of the night. Upon this subject the President also refused to interfere for the withdrawal of the United States forces, saying: "This I cannot do, and I will not do."

He also announced the firm determination to reject the resignation of the President's secretary in the occupancy of the fort of South Carolina must be restored. The seizure of the United States Arsenal he deems a high-handed outrage.

The Commissioners are here to combat at the non-recognition of their title and office, being subject to the disapproval of the President. They had threatened to leave at once upon compliance with their request, but to-day they are silent, and busily engaged in writing. During last night and this morning, crowds of Southern gentlemen have visited their quarters. One of the most distinguished of these gentlemen over to the Republicans and destroyed his friends. A consolidated South and a consolidated North is now predicted. Efforts will be made at once in Congress to strengthen the President's hands. High praise is showered on him for all he has done for the Union only.

Being grossly abused by the ignorant, the malicious, and the depraved politicians of all parties for pursuing a peace policy, he departs from it now because peace is no longer the policy of the Union. He is unwilling to do an act which would directly or indirectly involve the nation in the calamities of war. Upon those who have provoked the employment of force must all the consequences fall. The rigorous counsel of Stanton, Black, and others, have been greatly contributed to the strength of the President's position. Against these the whole force of Southern influence was directed in the hope of the adoption of an opposite policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Malady, nominated for the post of U. S. Collector at Charleston, S. C., in this city, and the President in the Brooklyn for the Charleston office, and as an opponent. Some of the Southern Senators will oppose this nomination, and there is some doubt as to the time of the confirmation.

The selection of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's Administration, does not please the Republican members of Congress, and the choice is attributed to political jealousy. Senator Baker's speech, to-day, is not statesmanlike, and is not as good as yesterday. Several prominent to-day's laborers are no more than a dead stump speaker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Government is taking important steps for the protection of the federal property in the Southern States. Orders have been issued for the immediate transportation of shot, shell and other munitions to the U. S. Arsenal at Norfolk, and are ready for service at any moment.

South Carolina.—Adjournment of the Convention. CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—The State Convention adjourned at 11 o'clock this morning, subject to the call of the Convention.

The Capture of Fort Morgan Commanded. Mobile, Jan. 6.—Fort Morgan was taken possession of this morning by the troops of this city, and is now garrisoned by two hundred men.

The Post Office Service to be Continued. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mr. Hager, the Postmaster at Charleston, has written to the Postmaster-General that he holds himself responsible to the Federal Government for the revenue accruing in his office. For the present, therefore, the postal arrangements will continue unchanged.

The Equal Distribution of Arms among the States. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—On inquiry at the proper quarter, it has been ascertained that the arms and accoutrements for the use of the several States were not proportionately distributed, and that the Southern States were quite deficient in these supplies, a distribution was made for the equalization, but for no other object. The accoutrements had not as yet been received.

Two U. S. Army and Revenue Letters. A merchant of this city writes and writes that the Ordnance was announced on the 1st of the year, and that the Revenue Department was notified that a portion of the arms and accoutrements for the use of the several States were not proportionately distributed, and that the Southern States were quite deficient in these supplies, a distribution was made for the equalization, but for no other object. The accoutrements had not as yet been received.

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Governor Floyd's Resignation. We append Governor Floyd's letter to the President tendering his resignation as Secretary of War, with the President's reply: Washington, Dec. 29, 1860. Sir: It is with great pain that I tender to you my resignation of the office of Secretary of War, which I have held since the 15th of July, 1860. My resignation is the result of a long and painful struggle, and I feel that it is my duty to resign. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have accepted of your resignation. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have accepted of your resignation. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have accepted of your resignation.

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From St. Louis. By the arrival of the Steamship of New York on Saturday, we have received two days' news from the East. The President's reply to the Resolutions of the Senate, made by Messrs. Blunt, Orr and Adams, of the Republican Commission, is the result of a long and painful struggle, and I feel that it is my duty to resign. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have accepted of your resignation. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., and in reply to inform you that I have accepted of your resignation.

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The United States Army.—By the arrival of the regular United States Army, we have received a full and complete list of the names of the officers and soldiers of the Army. The list is as follows: Major General, 1; Brigadier General, 2; Colonel, 3; Major, 4; Captain, 5; Lieutenant, 6; Sergeant, 7; Corporal, 8; Private, 9; Musician, 10; Dragoon, 11; Cavalry, 12; Artillery, 13; Infantry, 14; Engineer, 15; Quartermaster, 16; Commissary, 17; Chaplain, 18; Surgeon, 19; Apothecary, 20; Musician, 21; Dragoon, 22; Cavalry, 23; Artillery, 24; Infantry, 25; Engineer, 26; Quartermaster, 27; Commissary, 28; Chaplain, 29; Surgeon, 30; Apothecary, 31; Musician, 32; Dragoon, 33; Cavalry, 34; Artillery, 35; Infantry, 36; Engineer, 37; Quartermaster, 38; Commissary, 39; Chaplain, 40; Surgeon, 41; Apothecary, 42; Musician, 43; Dragoon, 44; Cavalry, 45; Artillery, 46; Infantry, 47; Engineer, 48; Quartermaster, 49; Commissary, 50; Chaplain, 51; Surgeon, 52; Apothecary, 53; Musician, 54; Dragoon, 55; Cavalry, 56; Artillery, 57; Infantry, 58; Engineer, 59; Quartermaster, 60; Commissary, 61; Chaplain, 62; Surgeon, 63; Apothecary, 64; Musician, 65; Dragoon, 66; Cavalry, 67; Artillery, 68; Infantry, 69; Engineer, 70; Quartermaster, 71; Commissary, 72; Chaplain, 73; Surgeon, 74; Apothecary, 75; Musician, 76; Dragoon, 77; Cavalry, 78; Artillery, 79; Infantry, 80; Engineer, 81; Quartermaster, 82; Commissary, 83; Chaplain, 84; Surgeon, 85; Apothecary, 86; Musician, 87; Dragoon, 88; Cavalry, 89; Artillery, 90; Infantry, 91; Engineer, 92; Quartermaster, 93; Commissary, 94; Chaplain, 95; Surgeon, 96; Apothecary, 97; Musician, 98; Dragoon, 99; Cavalry, 100; Artillery, 101; Infantry, 102; Engineer, 103; Quartermaster, 104; Commissary, 105; Chaplain, 106; Surgeon, 107; Apothecary, 108; Musician, 109; Dragoon, 110; Cavalry, 111; Artillery, 112; Infantry, 113; Engineer, 114; Quartermaster, 115; Commissary, 116; Chaplain, 117; Surgeon, 118; Apothecary, 119; Musician, 120; Dragoon, 121; Cavalry, 122; Artillery, 123; Infantry, 124; Engineer, 125; Quartermaster, 126; Commissary, 127; Chaplain, 128; Surgeon, 129; Apothecary, 130; Musician, 131; Dragoon, 132; Cavalry, 133; Artillery, 134; 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WOUNDING HEAD AND COMPANY... JAMES C. ALLEN...

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THE BOSTON POST... THE BOSTON POST FOR 1890...

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY... THE BOSTON POST...

RAILROAD COMPANIES... CENTRAL RAILROAD...

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION... JAMES C. ALLEN...

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FARMER'S CORNER.

Now the Emperor's Wife has returned to her husband's side.

The Paris correspondent of the London Library Gazette, in referring to the recent visit of Empress Eugenie to the Emperor...

After she had been about a fortnight the wife of Louis Napoleon, she issued her orders to some of the ladies around her that a walk should be taken in the streets of Paris...

While the Emperor was in Rome, in 1856, the Empress managed most ingeniously, as we should think, to amuse herself in pleasant shooting, &c., at St. Cloud...

Then she went to see the "Toreas," at St. Sebastien—a pasture of her own country—and there she was fully satisfied that, these over decorous French; and, in short, on the whole, considering the extremely unconventional moles of the Emperor's life...

Two years ago, to all this was added the intense and harrowing fear of assassination, and since the Orani affair this has never ceased.

It is a certain set that for weeks together the unfortunate Empress had severely done anything but weep, and declare that she would set off for Spain, and fly so dangerous a country as France.

WOMEN KEEPING SECRETS.—A new doctrine is being promulgated by All the Year Round. Hear it: We laugh at the woman's tongue, and wonder when a woman keeps a secret; but every true woman keeps a box of choice preserves for her own private indulgence.

MANIA FOR OLD BOOKS.—Some twenty or thirty years ago an epidemic desire for old books prevailed in England as well as on the Continent; and this disease, which is generally confined to a few "innocent" enthusiasts, took possession of numbers usually reckoned among the wise.

NOTICE.—All Persons indebted to me for FINE are requested to call and settle the same without delay. Office opposite the Court House.

WOMEN INVITATIONS.—I have the honor to inform you that I have just received a large quantity of the most beautiful and fashionable dresses...

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MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG MARKETS. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., 1861. Estimated Weekly.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as Flour, Wheat, and Corn.

LOOK TO YOUR PARLORS, ETC. Some persons push away their dabbles in the fall in need of dry earth. With such treatment they generally go through the winter very well.

CRANBERRY CULTURE. Large ideas are formed of the profit of the cranberry crop, and justly too. With an ordinary produce, cranberries pay better at \$1.50 a bushel than any other crop that can be raised, and even at that comparatively low price, the farmer who has a bog field upon his farm that he can devote to cranberries, has a certain means of income, without much labor to realize it.

TO FARMERS.—Virginia lands. The undersigned is now prepared to furnish a quantity from 100 to 1000 acres, or more, good farming or grazing land, in the best section of the State, and in the most fertile soil, and in the most desirable location, and in the most desirable location, and in the most desirable location.

TO FARMERS.—Virginia lands. The undersigned is now prepared to furnish a quantity from 100 to 1000 acres, or more, good farming or grazing land, in the best section of the State, and in the most fertile soil, and in the most desirable location, and in the most desirable location, and in the most desirable location.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

DECLARATION.—To the Governor, THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, PENNSYLVANIA.

WHEREAS, the undersigned, the Justices of the Peace and the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Franklin, Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the proceedings in the case of...

RECEIVED.—Notice.—All persons interested in the estate of the late John H. ...

JOHN REAGY'S SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE AND DAGUERREAN ROOMS, Cor. of the District and Chesapeake Sts., P. O.

BISHOP'S Ambrotype and Daguerrean Room has been removed to the second story of the Valley Spirit Building, directly opposite the City Hall, Chambersburg, Pa.

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PENNSYLVANIA LANDS.

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