





For the Repository and Transcript.

**MY PETS.**

When I was a boy, I was never satisfied unless I had some kind of a pet to care for. My father said it was my mania, and he suffered it, as he thought me worth very little else than to lay round playing with some Cat or Dog. Perhaps it was the truth; for I was indeed an idle chap. My teachers told me, time and again, that I was naturally smart and quick to learn; but the difficulty with me was that I would not apply myself to my tasks. When I was about seven years old, a neighbor made a present of a Cat—a puny, little thing. It was my first pet; and I loved poor little puss, and kept it for a long time; but time did not improve its appearance. It was scalded several times, had one of its legs broken, and was minus the greater portion of its tail. But, in spite of all these deformities, I still loved my little Cat, and was often put into a towering passion, when, on returning from school, I would hear the doleful yowls of poor Tomy—as I called him—who had received a severe beating from some one of the domestics. Tomy, thinking life a burden, took it into his head to die; and, one evening, on my return from school, I found him stretched out in the corner of the yard—as I thought sleeping—but, on a closer examination, I was convinced that the poor Cat had "kicked the bucket." Poor Tomy, I said, all your troubles and sorrows are ended, and, so saying, I took him up by the legs and carried him into the house, hoping to get sympathy from some one; but I was only greeted with: "Get out here with your old dead Cat." I buried him under the shade of an apple tree; and, although years have passed since that, I still can see, in my imagination, the place where I laid him.

Having grieved long enough for Tomy, I began to look around for another pet; and it was not long before I found him, in the shape of a little thick headed, shaggy haired Bull Dog. I bought him from a butcher boy for a shilling, and, to tell the truth, he was the ugliest creature in the dog line I had ever seen—Having one eye gouged out, and being partially blind in the other, he looked as though there was not a creature in the world to care for him—it was this that led me to befriend him. He was almost always in the road of some member of the family, and my father, more than once, declared him a nuisance, and threatened to have him shot, but I would not hear of it, and often went without my supper, rather than the poor brute should suffer from hunger.

As I did not have many companions to associate with me I made my dog my company. He would follow me in the morning to school, and he would patiently await the hour that would let me rejoin him. In this manner I passed about three years of my life, and was slowly acquiring some learning; but I was beginning to get weary of so much monotony. Shay, as I called my Dog, was getting old, and I was expecting him to shuffle off his mortal coil as Tomy—my cat—had done.

One fine summer day, as I was out walking with my uncle, who was on a visit to our house, he coaxed him to send me a Goat, as I knew he had a great many, and he promised to do so. In a very few days the Goat came to my great delight. I often bitched the Goat and Dog in a little wagon; my father was so kind as to have made for me; but Shay died, and I soon became tired of the Goat. I wanted some new pet and was on the lookout for one. I was riding with my father in the country one day when a farmer made me a present of Pig. I made a pen for him, but the sides not being sufficiently high, Piggy got out one night, and was killed by a neighbor's Dog; so ended the life of my Pig.

I was sitting at the door of our house one evening, when I was delighted with the sound of music in the distance. I immediately set out in quest of it and found it to proceed from an Organ in the possession of an Italian.—Besides the organ he had a Monkey, a little grinning, chattering, noisy Monkey, that was performing all sorts of tricks. I was delighted and from that time forward I longed to possess a real, live Monkey. Not a show came to our town but what received a visit from me, and the first thing I looked for was the cage containing the Monkeys; and numberless were the times I asked the showman to sell me one, but, as my offers were rather low, I never succeeded with them. But a Monkey I wanted, and a Monkey I was bound to have. I met an organ-grinder one day, and, as I drew near to him, I saw that he had a Monkey. I wondered why the Monkey did not dance about and play, as monkeys generally do, until the man enlightened me by telling me that the Monkey was sick and had been so for several weeks. He said he was getting tired of unprofitable a chap. I asked him if he would not sell him to me. He told me he would. Full of the idea, I ran, joyfully, home, and hastened to examine my stock of money. I found I had 75 cents; all the money I possessed in the world. With many misgivings, lest I should not have enough, I started for the organ-grinder. He told me he would let me have the Monkey for the money; but he would like if I would get him one of my father's old coats. I got a coat, unknown to my father, and gave it to him, and he gave me the Monkey. He was not very large, even in good health, but, being very sick, he was lean and did not weigh more than three pounds. I concealed him under my coat, and slyly made my way into the house and up to my room. I put him there until evening; when I took him up to the stable, and shutting him in a box, I shoved it under some hay. I can't say how often I visited him during the day; but I know he did have my company very often.

One morning the master of our establishment saw me going up on the bay-loft, and, observing me opening a box, he asked me what I had there. I told him a box. He

asked me what was in it? I answered, nothing in particular, and endeavored to hide the box under the hay again; but he reproduced the box, and opened it, when out hopped the Monkey. He was at first frightened, but, seeing that I took it very coolly, he became reassured, and exclaimed, where in the world did you get this ugly imp of Satan? Tain't no imp of Satan, I replied, it's only a poor sick Monkey. I began to cry, but he only laughed and asked me where I got it. I related the circumstances to him, as well as I could through my tears, and when I had done, he said he would neither harm the Monkey, nor tell my father of my having one. I kept him in the stable all day, time, and at night I would take him out to let him have a little exercise. He was getting better of his sickness slowly; but was still very weak, so weak that when he endeavored to climb a tree, he invariably slipped down, for want of strength to proceed. I thought he would get better if I would give him some medicine, so I went to the apothecary's, and purchased a box of Pills, and made him eat about a dozen. I then left him, very well satisfied with what I had done, and quite confident that he would get well.

The next morning I visited him and on opening the box I found that the pills had indeed effectually cured him—the poor monkey was dead. The night following I carried him out under the apple tree where I dug his grave, and, while the moon was shedding her mournful light on all nature, I laid him down peacefully to sleep beside Tomy, my Cat; Shay, my Dog, and Billy, my Goat.

It was a long time before I forgot my sick monkey; and I still remember with what joy he welcomed me, and how he chattered when I would take him out of his dark hiding place in the day. It caused me much grief at the time to think that I had been instrumental in causing his death; for the Osterler told me he would not have recovered had I not administered the pills. The death of my monkey almost cured me of my mania for pets, and it was a long time before I again thought of getting one.

Time rolled on, and I, from a lad, had grown to what is generally termed a good chunk of a boy. I often wished for a Horse or Pony of my own; but that was about the height of my ambition, in the pet line, it did not seem as though my wish would soon be gratified. There seemed to be no way in which I could become the possessor of such a noble pony as a Pony; but who can tell the course of human events, I was, one evening, sauntering home from school, lazily lugging my books under my arm, and thinking of anything but my lesson—the boys said I was rather down in the mouth, for I had received a severe whipping from my teacher for taking a Cat in my pocket with me to school, and making her cry out by pinching her tail under the lid of my desk. However I murmured to myself, there's a good time coming I shant always have to go to school, and someday perhaps I may have it in my power to give that teacher a sound thrashing for the man he had given me. This is somewhat consoled me, and I was hastening along, when I was met by one of our servants, who informed me that there was a handsome present awaiting me, and when I reached home I found a handsome Pony, that had been sent me by a friend. I have said, I experienced much pleasure when I became the happy possessor of a Dog and a Monkey; but, even now although the frost of many winters have come and gone since then, I remember with wistful delight I first rode upon that Pony. He was for a long time my constant companion. Did I have an errand to do, I went on my Pony. On Saturday, which we always had for a holiday, I would shoulder my Gun and go out on my pony to the woods in quest of game. Or I would take my fishing rod and ride to the river, near our town, and there I would fish. I called my Pony Jack, and Jack and I had glorious times. Such times as I have never had since, nor ever expect to have again. But I could not always be a boy, and, as I gradually grew in years; as I became a young man, I lost my taste for such boyish sports and cared less and less for my pony, and at last I stopped riding him altogether.

As my Pony was growing old, I permitted him to have a very easy time; standing in the stable all day,—and, having served me faithfully, I allowed him to rest in his old days. I became more attentive to my studies, and my teacher said I was determined not to be a blockhead after all. I graduated at college, and when of age, immediately commenced the study of law. In two years I was admitted to the bar, and was soon in a fair way to win fame and fortune. Practice flowed in upon me. I was very successful in my cases; but still I had a secret yearning for a pet. I knew not what it was I wanted; I did not wish for any of my former pets. At last a light flashed upon my darkened vision; I saw my ideal of a pet—the love for which, I felt would outlast all the Dogs, Ponies and Monkeys in creation. Can any of my readers guess what it was? It was not a Cat, a Dog, a Goat, a Pig, a Monkey, nor a Pony; it was a wife. I have not succeeded in getting one, yet; but if ever I am so fortunate, or unfortunate, as to obtain one, I shall let you know.

Pittsburgh.

**COUGHS.**—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience 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 Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Nov. 28-61.

## CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1860, the Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and leave Harrisburg as follows:

### EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Pittsburgh at 4:30 P.M., arrives at 9:40 P.M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 12:30 A.M. leaves at 12:55 P.M., stops at Middletown, Elizabeth-Town, Lebanon-Jefferson, Dunceton, and West Mifflin, and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 A.M.

MASS. EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Pittsburgh at 5:00 A.M., arrives at 10:15 A.M., leaves at 10:30 A.M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 5:10 P.M., stops at Lancaster, York, and Philadelphia, and arrives at Philadelphia at 10:30 P.M.

MASS. EXPRESS, FAST LINE, and MAIL TRAINS East make close connections at Philadelphia with all the trains.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 A.M., stops at all stations, and arrives at Harrisburg at 12:30 P.M.

MT. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, leaves at 7:30 A.M. at all stations, and connects with L.N.W.R. and with all the trains at Philadelphia at 12:30 P.M.

MT. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, leaves at 7:30 A.M. at all stations, and connects with L.N.W.R. and with all the trains at Philadelphia at 12:30 P.M.

LOCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 9:00 A.M., stops at all stations, and arrives at Philadelphia at 12:30 P.M.

THROUGH EXPRESS, FAST LINE, and MAIL TRAINS East make close connections at Philadelphia with all the trains.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 A.M., stops at all stations, and arrives at Harrisburg at 12:30 P.M.

MT. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, leaves at 7:30 A.M. at all stations, and connects with L.N.W.R. and with all the trains at Philadelphia at 12:30 P.M.

MT. JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, leaves at 7:30 A.M. at all stations, and connects with L.N.W.R. and with all the trains at Philadelphia at 12:30 P.M.

LOCAL FREIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Lancaster at 6:00 A.M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9:25 A.M.

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## Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 19, 1860.

## GREAT INDUCEMENT.

The Proprietor hereby offers to those who subscribe in the new—and to those who pay for their paper in advance, who are desirous of procuring a copy—on copy of the *Repository and Transcript* and one copy of *Peterson's Magazine*, one of the best and most desirable monthly Magazines published in the United States, for \$3.00—the cash must accompany each order. The price of the Periodical is \$2.00 and of our paper \$1.50—the subscriber for both is thus receiving the Magazine at its regular price, and our paper for the low price of \$1.00—less than the blank paper, upon which it is printed, costs.

## A CRIME TO DENOUNCE IT.

So completely has the slimy creature, slavery, wormed its hideous form into every ramifications of our Government that, there is a growing disposition in high places to enact laws, and to render judicial decisions making it a crime for any man, in any portion of the Confederacy, to denounce it. There is no use in wicked men endeavoring thus to perpetuate and extend the abomination of American Slavery—the darkest stain that ever soiled the escutcheon of any people.

From the testimony, as published in a Southern paper, and from the bound volume containing the Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State where it occurred, we gather the following :

A few years since, a young man received a letter informing him that an aunt, residing in one of Southern States, had died; that, before she departed this life, she had made a will bequeathing to him her entire estate, which, in lands and slaves, was valued at nearly a million of dollars.

As may be supposed, although in the midst of a very sickly season, he lost no time in finding his way to his suddenly acquired eldorado. On his way thither, however, he inhaled the infectious breath of the yellow fever. The evening of the day he arrived at the late residence of his Aunt, and within an hour after he alighted from the vehicle which bore him thither, he was stretched upon a bed of sickness. For many days his chance for life was considered very poor, indeed; but, under the blessings of Providence, the skilful treatment of an eminent physician, and the sleepless vigilance of a kind, attentive nurse, added to a robust constitution, he was brought safely through the perils of that long seige. For the greater portion of the time he was delirious, and did not know where he was.

As soon as reason assumed her sway, he discovered that his constant attendant was a beautiful girl, about seventeen years of age—white as alabaster—to whose watchfulness and care he owed much of his then prospect of returning health. He remarked to her, that, having been taken down by disease so soon after arriving, he had not had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of the lady inmate of the house. Judge of his amazement when she informed him that *she was his slave!*

After he was sufficiently restored to attend to business, he sent for his Aunt's Attorney—who read him the will. In

that instrument was mentioned the name of his nurse—the pretty young white girl—and he was requested to take good care of her; for she had been tenderly raised by the Aunt.

He at once determined to liberate her; but the Attorney told him that only for the laws of the State forbidding the manumission of slaves, his Aunt would have given her the liberty for which her nature craved—and to which he had no doubt she was fully entitled, if her pedigree could be traced out.

Upon learning these facts, the generous-hearted youth determined to take her, as soon as he would be able to travel, to a Free State and give her Liberty. As soon as he was strong enough to endure the fatigues of a journey, he took her to Ohio and set her free. He then placed her in a first-class Female Seminary, where she remained, assiduously applying herself, for four years. When she graduated, with the first honors of her class, he was among the audience. She was known to her school-mates only as a rich Southern orphan; for he had filled her purse, and passed as her Guardian.

The next day after the graduating exercises, he sought and obtained an interview with, and delared his love for, her. The affection was all returned. They were married, immediately, in Ohio.

After making the tour of the Eastern cities they returned to his Southern home; where she, as an elegant, accomplished,

handsome woman, the wife of the richest man in the county, took a high place, at once, in the social circle. They lived happily, respected and beloved by all who knew them, high and low, rich and poor. They had two daughters, lovely as their mother, generous as their father.

After some time, sickness again visited him. The fatal summons had come. Before departing from his loved ones, he made a will, providing amply for his wife, and appointing her the Guardian of their children, and the custodian of his large estate.

Shortly after his death a caveat was filed against admitting the will to probate. A reckles, gambling, spendthrift of a cousin, from South Carolina, having heard that this man was on his death bed, came to see him, and, as soon as his breath had left his body, and, before he was buried, went to an attorney, who, at his suggestion, prepared the caveat. The allegations were that she who passed for the wife of the deceased was but his concubine; that she was a slave; that the laws of the State forbade a master marrying his slave; that the laws of the State forbade the manumission of a slave; that taking her to Ohio for that purpose was but an evasion of those laws; that, marrying her there, and bringing her back was a *fraud* upon the pure laws of a *Southern State*; that, being a slave, her children were also slaves; that he, being the nearest legitimate blood relative, was the true heir to the estate, and that the will was no will, being illegal, and that his relative having died intestate, in the eyes of the law—he, as the heir, claimed the sole right to Administer.

The case was tried in the Register's Court; but no jury of her neighbors could be found base enough to rob her and her little ones. It was then carried to the Common Pleas—to test the validity of the will; to try the question of fraud—but with the same result. Twice did the noble instincts of humanity override legal technicalities; twice did she win.

It was then carried to the Supreme Court of the State. There, however, a man was found whose heart was sealed to every appeal of sympathy; the law, raw, harsh and cruel as it was; the whole law, and nothing else would or could be administer. He decided in favor of the collateral heir, and, by his cruel ruling, remanded that fair daughter of Eve, and her two innocent girls to perpetual bondage; the PROPERTY of the man who had thus hunted them down, in whose possession they were placed, at whose mercy they were, and no man living dared step his foot into their former home to inquire for their health or protect them from any indignity his wicked heart might devise.

In this year of grace, 1860, that Judge figured prominently in a national convention, and assisted in placing before the American people candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Thank God, no such delegates were at the Chicago Convention.

How beautiful, indeed, are the workings of the "peculiar institution!" Should it not be made a crime to denounce it? How wicked in Northern men to speak harshly of so sacred a right as man's property in man? Is it not ordained of God, for wise purposes? Should not the Union be dissolved if the North does not gag all of us who dare tell the South the truth?—however unpalatable.

## A LITTLE TOO FAR NORTH.

A few miles South of the dividing line between Freedom and Slavery, the life of any man who dares to entertain sentiments adverse to those of the privileged few is no more regarded than if he were a mad dog. The aristocracy do all the thinking, and the duty of every other citizen is to carry out the dictation of the self-constituted formers of public opinion. To speak of the blessings of Liberty is denounced as Treason. He who would advocate the doctrine, promulgated in the *Magna Charta* of our rights,—the Declaration of Independence,—that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness, would be visited by a select body of the most respectable, law-abiding citizens, and carried by them before that irresponsible tribunal, Judge Lynch, to be dealt with according to the whims or caprices of an infuriated mob.

These outrages upon the dearest rights of man, freedom of thought and of speech, are perpetrated in open day, in utter defiance of law, in Republican America. Who could suppose that so little estimate could be put upon Liberty, by the descendants of such sires as passed through the perilous scenes of the Revolutionary war, in less than one hundred years after acquiring the precious boon, at the cost of so much blood and treasure? Who could believe that any set of men in this country could ever trample upon the sa-

cred principles for which our forefathers endured the hardships of the eight years war? Yet, painful as is the case, truth compels us to record the fact that, there are such—and they, too, the educated and refined—in the Southern portion of the Confederacy.

One of the principal engines of oppression which these bad men have used to enable them to overcome the innate sentiment of an American heart—love of Freedom—has been political partisanship, and, of that, the most supple and pliant tool in their hands was Loco-focoism. Every demand, however outrageous, which the oligarchy have made upon that corrupt party has been seized upon, by the leaders of that party, as orthodox Democracy, and as soon as it could be attached to the creed of the party became, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, irreversible.

Notwithstanding proof upon proof has been brought to light of indignities having been heaped upon northern men while traveling for business, or pleasure in the South, by southern men, yet no Loco-foco orator, statesman or newspaper—even in the North—has uttered anything in condemnation of the wrongs. No man from the North is safe in the South. Any man from any of our own citizens. They are respected, and kindly treated, even while expressing sentiments most obnoxious to our convictions of right and wrong. No man thinks of disturbing a slave-owner—simply because he is a soul-driver—while traveling in the North; for all here are FREE; but in the despotic South no man—even though he be a dealer in human flesh—dare say one word against slavery. In church and State, every where, the will of the slave-master, and his interest (real or supposed) overrides every consideration of law, justice, humanity and right.

So much accustomed have northern, dough-face, loco-foco politicians become to looking South for their instructions, that many of them feel indignant at liberty of the press, and of speech being allowed even in the North. They are totally blinded to the impudence of northern and southern propagators of tyranny flaunting their vile wickedness in the faces of our people, up here in the North; and, if they were in the South, they would make good juries in the Court of Judge Lynch. Being allowed to use that which they are so free to denounce, even while using it, Freedome of debate, they threaten to inaugurate here the vile lawlessness which prevails at the South.

If we were disposed to be very timid, our blustering neighbor, the Prince, of Franklin Hall, would frighten us from giving free expression to our sentiments; but we are a little too far North for moderation. We know of no class of our citizens who could be induced to engage in a mob, under any circumstances, or for any purpose, unless it would be those who love to make night hideous by their orgies, and bacchanalian revelries; who delight in annoying their neighbors by tossing store boxes into the streets, and by carrying off door steps. Such, however, are not very dangerous; for, the truth being known, we have little doubt that if they have no respect for the law, they entertain for it some fear.

## A MARY'S NEST.

Prince William, the Editor of the *Times*, has become a *critic*—a real live *carrion*! In his last issue, he pitches into us without gloves. What a pity he committed so gross a blunder in his first effort! He, sneeringly, turns up his *snifter* at us for using a little g, in printing the word goddess. What authority can he produce for using anything else? In the place where we used that word, it did not commence a sentence; nor is the word a proper name. Why, then, should a capital G be used? All the authorities we have consulted, since his attack, use the little g, not excepting the Book of books—the Bible.

An Editor who has nothing to do but bunt up typographical errors in the papers of his contemporaries might as well shut up shop; the business will not pay. Every newspaper contains too many for the comfort of its Editor. Ours has many of them. Formerly they troubled us so much that, after marking them in the proof sheet, and being passed over by one of the hands in the office, we have stopped the press to make the corrections; but, we have become so much accustomed to them that, they have ceased to worry us. We should not wonder if our paper is full of them, nor does it give us any uneasiness, for we find them in almost every paper we read.

A Critic, however, if an Editor, should be very careful not to have any in his own paper when he starts out on a voyage of discovery—seeking errors in the papers of his neighbors. In the very article in which he brushes us up, for using a little g, in

spelling the word goddess, there are nine errors; and in the leading editorial of that same issue of his paper, there are more than SIXTY.

## FATHER COOL!

During the greater portion of our history, the South (or that which passes for the South;) the handful of slave-owners who reside in that section of the Union, dictated the entire policy of our Government; always to the advancement of their own interests and to the injury of the great, wealth-producing branches of industry in the Free North. Every act which the Representatives from our section of the land attempted to have passed, calculated to promote the welfare of poor whites, was always met with scorn and derision from the nabobs of slavery. Even in the Charleston Convention, when John C. Calhoun, Esq., proposed passing a resolution in favor of the interests of Pennsylvania, there was a shout of scorn hurled at his devoted head from every part of that body. At no time, and under no circumstances have these hotspurs shown any respect for the industrial interests of the North. At length the North became restive under long-continued neglect and abuse, and resolved to elect a President who would not trample upon any section, but who would sincerely regard the rights of every class of our citizens, whether of the East, the West, the North or the South. Consequently, no sooner was this done than the old rulers determined to continue their hold upon power by chicanery, or ruin the whole country.

Being Traitors, themselves, they supposed that the uppermost feeling in the bosom of every other American citizen was a disposition to violate every duty which might stand in the way of personal aggrandizement. Accordingly, with a spirit of impudence, second only to their Treason, they addressed circulars to the members of the various Electoral Colleges. One of them—a copy of which is annexed—was sent to our worthy neighbor, Col. D. O. Gehring, the Elector from this Congressional District, in the Pennsylvania College of Electors; but the person who sent it was not acquainted with the man to whom he addressed it. If all the rest of the Northern Electors had proven false to the trust reposed in them by their fellow citizens, Col. Gehring would have faithfully carried out the wishes of the people, as he did, by voting for honest Abraham Lincoln. That our readers may see the manner in which Loco-focos expected to defeat the will of the people, we give the following:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,

December 1st, 1860.

To the Electoral Colleges, now about to convene, who have the fate of their Country in their hands, and the delegated power to re-choose.

RESOLVED, that come what may of good or ill to our beloved Republic—Union or Disunion—the Howard Association will continue with undiminished zeal, its labors for the relief of suffering humanity, over the whole area of our common country, wherever the victims of disease and misfortune shall solicit its friendly aid.

The primary modes authorized by the Constitution of "appointing electors," do not elect a President and Vice-President of the United States. The announcement of newspapers and other authorities, giving to each candidate a certain number of electoral votes, and casting up a majority in favor of a particular candidate, is premature. The electoral votes have not yet been given, and consequently there is no election of President and vice-President consummated, nor could it ever be done without the intervention, the agency, and the delegated opinion, the salutary discretion, of the Electors themselves.

ARTICLE II of the Constitution says—"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress," &c., &c.

It is obvious that the "manner" in which each State may appoint Electors, is not an authority to elect the President and Vice-President; nor was it intended to imply an instruction—in its results—to the Electors what to do. The intervention of their delegated trusts, with a special regard to the possible exigencies of the country. Nor is this a forced construction, as will presently be seen, after I quote, in part, the amendment to the above clause, which says:

"The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for as President, and of all the persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate," &c. "The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number shall be a majority of the whole number of Electors," &c., &c.

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These provisions, independent of other matters embraced in the amendment, show that there is an important and salutary discretion reposed in the Electoral Colleges, by prescribing so many special duties for their observance, without making any reference whatever to the primary elections in Congressional districts, by counties, precincts, or otherwise, ever liable to enormous abuses, as the contested Congressional elections never fail to prove. Thus the intervention of the salutary check which appertains to the institution of Electoral Colleges, to guard the nation against parvenus from any quarter or under any aspect, is one of the most important and reliable provisions of the Constitution in a crisis of great political emergency. It puts it in the power of those "SELECT MEN," even to propitiate any waywardness of popular or party passion incident to the excitement of primitive elections. Indeed, this institution of Electoral Colleges may well be regarded as the balance-wheel of Presidential elections, by its power of adjusting the Executive embodiment to the true line of safety.

CHILDREN'S FAIR.—Our readers will please take notice that the children of the Presbyterian Sabbath School, of this place, will hold a Fair and social gathering in the Town Hall, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of disposing of Work done by them to aid in the cause of missions. This is certainly a laudable undertaking, and deserves the patronage of the community. The Fair will not be sectarian. The public are invited to attend and give countenance and aid to the industry of these little ones who have thus spent their time and labor in so good a cause. The Fair has gotten up by the lady of William McLellan, Esq., who has devoted much time to it and who is well known for her energy and largeness of heart in good undertakings.

**FOUND AT LAST.**—A cure for headache what is it. Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Spalding's Prepared Glue mends all kind of broken furniture and glass ware. Get the Pills and Glue at Miller & Henshey's Drug Store.

Astonishing!—The quantity of Pepper and Spice Miller & Henshey sell. They have the best fresh ground Pepper, Coriander Seed, Sweet Marjoram and other Spices to town.

Kerosene Lamps, Kerosene Oil, pure Drugs, Tobacco, Segeras, Glass, Putty, Oils Dyna-Stuff, Horse and Cattle Powder in quantities to suit purchasers, at Miller & Henshey's Drug Store on the diamond.

Received 2,500 yds. DeLaines and Cashmere,

" 1,000 " DeBaizes & Larell's Cloth

" 10,000 " Colloids.

" 4,000 " Blched & Brown Muslins.

" 1,500 " Ginghams.

" 300 doz. Merino, Wool and Cotton Hosiery.

" 50 doz. Ladies and Gents Gloves and Gauntlets.

" 25 doz. Chinese Scars, 12½ to 25.

" 60 Cloth Cloaks, \$1.75 to \$8.00.

" 150 Shawls, all styles.

Together with a complete assortment of sensible Fall and Winter Merchandise, bought at *panic prices*. Money can be saved by calling at

J. Hoxie & Co's.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

ADVANCE INSTEAD.—For the purpose of giving all hands play on Christmas, we will issue our next paper on Monday morning. Advertisements must be in by Saturday morning.

We have received a copy of the Brother Jonathan from Shryock and Smith and think it fully worth 12½ cents.

FINE AURORAL DISPLAY.—On Saturday night the northern portion of the heavens were lit up by a magnificent display of Aurora light. Look out for mild weather now.

LARGE PORKERS.—On the 12th inst., Mr. Jacob Eyster slaughtered, of his own fattening, two very large hogs. One of them weighed, clean meat, 758 lbs., and the other one weighed 599 lbs.

HEAVY HAULING.—James Lane hauled, with a team of six horses, belonging to Robt. Black, in the Summer of 1859, commencing on the 14th day of March, 384 loads of Ore, averaging 10,170 lbs., a distance of 4½ miles—part common road and part pine.

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.—The students of this Institution will hold their semi-annual Exhibition, at the Academy, on next Friday evening, the 21st. Doors open at 6 o'clock. The Fayetteville Brass Band will be in attendance to enliven the exercises with some choice music. The people are cordially invited to attend.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—At a meeting of the Howard Association, of Philadelphia, held in the "city of brotherly love," December 16th, 1860, it was

Resolved, that come what may of good or ill to our beloved Republic—Union or Disunion—the Howard Association will continue with undiminished zeal, its labors for the relief of suffering humanity, over the whole area of our common country, wherever the victims of disease and misfortune shall solicit its friendly aid.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.—This excellent Hotel, Chestnut Street, near Eleventh, Philadelphia, is still under the management of that prince of landlords, W. S. Campbell, Esq. There is no place in the city where the sojourner can feel so perfectly at home. Every comfort, and every convenience, added to the most polite attention, to the most hospitable, and every exigency of the country. Nor is this a forced construction, as will presently be seen, after I quote, in part, the amendment to the above clause, which says:

"The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for as President, and of all the persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate," &c., &c.

It will be seen by reference to the Prospectus of The New York Ledger, which will be found in another column, that the proprietor of that popular weekly has secured an array of distinguished contributors for his paper for the New Year such as have never been equaled by any publication in the world. The Ledger is always characterized by a high moral tone, and has a circulation larger than that of any other ten literary journals in the country.

MR. SPANGLER'S PRESENTS FOR THE HOLY DAYS, AT SPANGLER'S.

PORT MONNAIES, TRAVELLING BAGS, PURSES, COLOGNES, PERFUMERY, HAIR BRUSHES, &c., AT SPANGLER'S.

KEROSENE LAMPS at the lowest cash prices, at Spannger's.

SPANGLER'S HORSE POWDERS, HAIR RESTORATIVE AND THRUSH MIXTURE, warranted, at Spannger's.

MEDICINE GLASSES, for sale at Spannger's. Should be in every house, the most convenient thing for measuring medicines accurately.

CHILDREN'S FAIR.—Our readers will please take notice that the children of the Presbyterian Sabbath School, of this place, will hold a Fair and social gathering in the Town Hall, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of disposing of Work done by them to aid in the cause of missions. This is certainly a laudable undertaking, and deserves the patronage of the community. This Fair will not be sectarian. The public are invited to attend and give countenance and aid to the industry of these little ones who have thus spent their time and labor in so good a cause.

THE FAIR.—William McLellan, Esq., who has devoted much time to it and who is well known for her energy and largeness of heart in good undertakings.

J. M. WITHERS, Mayor.

Thomas Corbett, a fast young fellow, has been arrested in New York for stealing gold watches and other valuables from the dressing rooms of the Oriental Gymnasium, which he had been in the habit of doing for several months. His pawn tickets amounted to \$1,300, and a valuable gold watch was recovered again which he had given to his sweetheart in Brooklyn. The poor girl, whose marriage to him was already fixed and the cards out, fell fainting to the floor when the news was broken to her. There is no suspicion that she embezzled him to the crime.

## MANIFESTO OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

An important caucus of the members of Congress from the farther South was held in Washington on Thursday evening, at the request of the Hon. Beubon Davis, of Miss., one of the members of the committee of "Thirty-Three." They assembled at his rooms and drew up and signed the following "Southern Manifesto."

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1860.

"To Our Constituents.—The argument is exhausted. All hope of relief in the Union, through the agency of committees, congressional legislation, or constitutional amendments is extinguished, and we trust the South will not be deceived by appearances or the pretense of new guarantees.—The Republicans are resolute in their purpose to guard against that will or ought to satisfy the South. In our judgment the honor, safety and independence of the Southern people are to be found only in a Southern confederacy—the inevitable result of separate State secession. That the sole and primary aim of each slaveholding State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from an unnatural and hostile Union."

Signed by J. L. Pugh, David Clopton, Sydenham Moore, J. I. M. Curry, and J. A. Stallworth, of Alabama; Alfred Iverson, J. W. H. Underwood, J. G. Jarrett and James Jackson, (Senator Toombs is not in Washington, but would sign,) John J. Jones, and Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia; George S. Hawkins, of Florida. It is understood that Mr. Yulee will sign it. T. C. Hindman, of Arkansas. Both Senators from that State, t is said, will also sign it. A. G. Brown, Wm. Barksdale, O. R. Singleton, and Reuben Davis, of Mississippi; Burton Craine, and Thomas Ruffin, of North Carolina; J. P. Benjamin and John M. Lundrum, of Louisiana. Mr. Siddle will also sign it. Senators Wigfall and Hemphill, of Texas, will also sign it.

Mr. Davis made the following statement in the caucus:

"Being a member of the committee of Thirty-Three, I state that the above-witnessed dispatch was communicated to the committee this evening, and a resolution passed proposing no specific relief, eight Northern States dissenting, avowedly intended to counteract the effect of the above dispatch, and, as I believe, to mislead the people of the South." From information derived from Republican members of the committee, and from other Northern Representatives, I fully concur in the above dispatch:

"REUBEN DAVIS."

The manifesto was immediately communicated to the several constituencies of the gentlemen named by telegraph.

It appears the committee of "thirty-three" were in session on Thursday, when they were informed of the above manifesto, and that they immediately suspended discussion and passed the resolution of Mr. Rust, published yesterday, declaring it necessary at once to adopt measures to effect a speedy settlement of the troubles between the North and South by granting all necessary guarantees to the latter.

This resolution Mr. Davis is said to have denounced as an attempted fraud upon the South, intended only to delay action, and even refused to vote one way or the other. Subsequently, at the Southern caucus, the resolution and proceedings of the committee are represented as having been condemned without a dissenting voice. These proceedings indicate that the following States are determined to secede on the day named, unless they conclude to keep their conventions in session until that of Georgia meets, which is on the 18th of January, when they will all go out together.

South Carolina—Convention meets on December 17th; will retire from the confederacy December 18.

Alabama—Convention meets January 7; retires January 10.

Mississippi—Convention meets January 7; retires January 10.

Florida—Convention meets on January 3; will probably retire with Alabama and Mississippi.

It is expected Arkansas and Texas will not be long behind them.

## REMARKS OF MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

At the conclusion of his argument, says the *National Intelligencer*, in an important case before the Supreme Court of the United States on Thursday last, the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON spoke as follows in impressive response to passing events and in just tribute to the historical place which, in any event, must be filled by the high tributary before which he was called to plead:

"May it please your Honors, indulge me with a word or two more before I conclude.

This may be the last time that this Court will sit in peaceful judgment on a Constitution acknowledged and obeyed by all. God, in his providence, and for our sins, may, in his inscrutable wisdom, suffer the folly and wickedness of this generation to destroy the fairest, noblest fabric of constitutional freedom ever erected by man. Its whole history, from the first moment of its operation even to the present hour, bears evidence of its unparalleled excellence. Our country; our whole country has, from the first, prospered under it, and because of it, with a rapidity, and in a manner, before or since, unknown to the nation. That prosperity vindicates the wisdom and patriotism of its good and great founders. Is this prosperity now to cease? Is it now to be dashed to the earth? Are the hopes of civilized man, the world over, now to be blasted? Are we to become the jest, the scorn, the detestation of the people of the earth? Is all memory and reverence for the great dead, who living we admired and adored, to be now forgotten? Is all gratitude for the mighty, trying struggles of fathers now to end? Are the warnings, the paring warnings of the peerless man of all this world now to be disregarded and despised? Is the country of Washington, consecrated by his valor, wisdom, and virtue to freedom and peace, now to be converted into a wild scene of disorder, fraternal strife, bloodshed, war? May Heaven in its mercy forbid! May it stay, the arm of the madman, arrest it in mid-career before it strikes the wild, patriarchal blow. May it give time for reason and patriotism to resume their sway! May it remove the delusions of the misguided, strengthen the efforts of the patriotic, impart heavenly fire to the eloquence of the faithful statesman; silence, by the universal voice of the good and true men of the nation, the utterings of treason now tainting the air and shocking the ear of patriotism, and the whin-

nings of imbecility, now discouraging and sickening the honest public heart! May it above all, rekindle that fraternal love which bound us together by ties stronger, infinitely stronger than any which mere Government can create, during the whole of our Revolutionary struggle, and has since cheered us on our pathway to the power and renown which have made us, until now, the wonder and admiration of the world!

LATER.—The burning steamer John P. King is surrounded with steam tow-boats, iron which steam and hand engines are throwing numerous streams of water. She is still burning below decks and is almost completely destroyed. The King is valued at \$160,000, is owned at Charleston and in this city. Her value is partly insured.

## Burning of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The steamship John P. King, of the Charleston line, took fire at the Dock early this morning, took fire at the Dock early this morning. The attempt to extinguish the flames being unsuccessful, she was hauled out into the stream, in order to prevent danger to adjacent shipping, and she is now burning from stern to stem.

LATER.—The burning steamer John P. King is surrounded with steam tow-boats, iron which steam and hand engines are throwing numerous streams of water. She is still burning below decks and is almost completely destroyed. The King is valued at \$160,000, is owned at Charleston and in this city. Her value is partly insured.

## Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1860.—Flour sells to the trade at \$4.75 @ \$5.12 for superfine; 35.12 @ \$5.87 for extra; 35.50 @ \$6 for extra family; \$6 @ \$6.50 for fancy lots.

Wheat is in limited demand—sales of 2000 bushels at \$1.15 @ \$1.23 for western and southern red; \$1.27 @ \$1.37 for white.

Corn is dull at 44 cts for old yellow, and new from 52 to 57 cts.

Whiskey ranges from 18 @ 18 cts per gallon.

## Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18, 1860.—Flour is dull. Howard street is held at \$3. Ohio \$4.57. No Sales.

Wheat dull at \$1.10 @ \$1.18 for red, and \$1.20 @ \$1.40 for white.

Corn is steady. New white and yellow 49 @ \$3 cts; old 55 @ \$6 cts.

Whiskey is steady at 18 1/2 cts per gallon.

## LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH  
FOR THE  
Repository and Transcript.

## Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, '60.

SENATE.—The Vice President announced the reception of the report of the proceedings of the Parliament of Canada. Referred to the Committee on Libraries.

Mr. Lane, Oregon, offered the following:

WHEREAS, In 1847 and 1848, the Northern States adopted resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and the Southern States passed counter resolutions, declaring that they would resist that measure:

And whereas, In 1850 Compromising measures were passed, agreeing that the people of a territory should decide the question:

And whereas, By the late election the Northern States have reaffirmed their former position, that slavery be excluded:

And whereas, A number of Southern States regard the late action of the North as destructive of the equality of States, and their right to the common territory, and have indicated their purpose to dissolve their political connection; and as such a result would be disastrous to both sections, and it attended by civil war create horrors never before known:

And whereas, It appears that the present system of our government is inadequate to the exigencies of the times:

And whereas, In a similar difficulty, our fathers met to adopt a new plan of government: therefore be it

Resolved, That the several States be requested to send Commissioners or Delegates to consult on the present times; that the Southern States be requested to meet together previous, to decide on the conditions necessary to their peace and safety, and submit them to the Delegates from the Northern States.

Resolved, That it is contrary to religion and the spirit of the age for the government to interfere in any way with any step the States may adopt.

Resolved, That the Federal Government will abstain from the employment of any force aggressive toward any State; if there be any danger of a collision between the Federal and State forces, the former be promptly withdrawn.

Resolved, That the Federal Government authorizing a special envoys so as to enable the Secretary of the Interior to decide on the validity of the Fugitive Slave Act.

Resolved, That the Federal Government will abstain from the employment of any force aggressive toward any State; if there be any danger of a collision between the Federal and State forces, the former be promptly withdrawn.

Resolved, That the Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Washburn, of Maine, informing him that he had placed in the hands of the Governor of that State his resignation as a representative from Maine, to take effect on the 1st of January.

Mr. Stevens, Washington Territory, introduced a resolution authorizing a special envoys so as to enable the Secretary of the Interior to decide on the validity of the Fugitive Slave Act.

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## Franklin County Educational Association.

The Seventh annual meeting of the Franklin County Educational Association, convened in the Washington Street school-room, in the Borough of Chambersburg, on Wednesday, Nov. 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M. President Shoemaker in the chair. Opened by prayer by Jno. W. Coble. The minutes of the last semi-annual meeting were read and approved, after which the County Superintendent addressed the Association. The following statistics, stated by him, are worthy the attention of the friends of education; they show the number of pupils in attendance, and the number studying each branch, in the schools of our County, during the last three years.

Whole number of pupils in attendance during the year ending June 1857..... 10,316

Name for 1860..... 11,740

Increase during three years..... 1,430

Average No. in attendance, year ending June 1857..... 5,707

Year ending June 1860..... 5,709

Increase during three years..... 1,23

No. reading, year ending June 1858..... 5,831

" 1860..... 7,81

Increase during two years..... 2,491

No. writing, year ending June 1858..... 4,069

" 1860..... 7,816

Increase during two years..... 2,660

No. studying Mental Arith., year ending June 1858..... 250

" 1860..... 2,020

Increase during two years..... 2,882

No. studying written Arith., year ending June 1858..... 3,083

" 1860..... 4,419

Increase during two years..... 1,366

No. studying Geography, year ending June 1858..... 921

" 1860..... 1,726

Increase during two years..... 871

No. studying English Grammar, in 1858..... 680

" 1860..... 1,319

Increase during two years..... 639

In 1857 there were 195 schools in the county; the number at present is 215.

After the President's address, the programming was taken up, and J. W. Coble gave his manner of teaching Penmanship. His remarks were instructive and his system methodical. He was followed by I. N. Snively on the same subject; he thought every one who attempted to teach Penmanship, should follow a regular and uniform system. Pupils who are taught, and who follow uniformly in the formation of letters, acquire the art in a much shorter period, and learn to write a more beautiful hand, than those who write in an irregular and unmethodical manner.

Pupils should have the shape of every letter impressed upon their minds before they attempt to form it, so that they will know exactly what shape to give it. Following Jno. S. Duncan's system of Penmanship, as taught in Duff's Mercantile College, at Pittsburg, which is one of the most beautiful systems in use. His illustrations on the board told that he was master of the art. The subject was discussed by Messrs. Richards, Dyson, Eckhart and Shoemaker. On motion the subject was closed.

**Geography:**—Local and Descriptive,—was reported by D. D. Fahney, and held over until the evening session. On motion the hours 8 A. M., and 12 & 1 P. M., were agreed upon as the hours for the meeting of the Association. Adjourned.

**Evening Session.**

President in the chair. Prayer by J. L. P. Detrich. Grammar was taken up, and Mr. Detrich made some remarks on the subject. A. McElwain gave his method of teaching the modification of the verb. J. Eckhart reported the branch at more length, and gave his method of teaching it. He had no new method to recommend; he agrees with Goldsmith, that the rudiments of every language must be given as a task, and not as an amusement. He also agrees with Gold Brown that the only successful method of teaching grammar is to cause the principal definitions and rules to be thoroughly committed to memory, that they may be readily applied. Oral instructions may smooth the way, facilitate the labor of the learner, but the notion of communicating a thorough knowledge of grammar without imposing a task is disapproved by universal experience." On motion the subject was closed.

**Practical Arithmetic:**—T. M. Richards illustrated Percentage; and A. B. Wingert the extraction of roots.

The committee on finance, appointed at the previous annual meeting of the Association, reported as follows:

Am't rec'd from treasurer, F. St. Johnsbrough \$5.05

Am't collected during the present session..... 12.00

Expense during the present session..... 5.18

Balance in the Treasury..... 40.12

**Afternoon Session.**

President in the chair. Prayer by J. Eckhart. Arithmetic was resumed and Mr. Henry Atherton illustrated the fundamental rules, Interest and Common and Decimal Fractions.

The classification of pupils in written, arithmetic was discussed and the subject closed.

The Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted.

**WHEREAS:**—The present session of the Association, has given us renewed assurance of the efficiency of such institutions in qualifying Teachers for the discharge of their duties and fitting them for bearing the discouragements incident to their profession; therefore,

**Resolved:** 1st.—That we appeal to the Teachers of the county, to come up to our assistance in sustaining it, and to the several Boards of Directors to allow the time without deducting wages.

2d.—That we view with pride and admiration the Common School system of Pennsylvania, too much attention cannot be paid to it. He preferred Prof. Osgood's manner of teaching the alphabet; he would teach but one or two letters at a time, first the name and shape, then the power, then to spell phonetically. Great care should be paid to articulation.

J. C. Atherton made an interesting and instructive report on Phonetics; he pointed out the defects of the numerical method of teaching the alphabet, and urged the adoption of the Phonetic alphabet in the place of the letters now in use. He illustrated the characters on the board, and formed and spelled words phonetically. A. McElwain believed the Phonetics system better than the letters, but there were several difficulties in the way of introducing it, but, if they could be overcome he could not see why it should not be introduced.

J. Eckhart believed Phonetics better than the letters.

Rev. Mr. Dyson was pleased to see the teachers take an interest in Phonetics. Our language is the life of the world, but our orthography is defective, and if the Phonetic system could be introduced, it would give us a uniform system of orthography. On motion of J. S. McElwain a committee was appointed to report officers for the ensuing year.

The chair named the following; J. S. McElwain, J. C. Atherton, T. Enterline, J. L. P. Detrich and J. F. Boutl. Adjourned.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

President in the chair. Prayer by J. S. Hostetter. A. McElwain formed a class of male teachers, and exercised them in reading; after which the ladies entertained the Association by reading in a pleasing and elegant style the "Proud Miss MacBride." On motion the subjects of orthography and reading was closed.

The roll was then called, and the members paid their annual dues. I. N. Snively read a lengthy report on Book-keeping; he traced the origin of the science, and noticed the respective offices of the day-book, journal and ledger, after which he closed a ledger or the board. On motion, W. H. Hockenberry, T. M. Richards and J. W. Coble were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. Adjourned.

## EVENING SESSION.

President in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Phillips. The committee on officers reported the following:

**President:**—Rev. Mr. Dyson.

**Vice President:**—A. McElwain, P. M. Shoemaker.

**Rec. Sec'y:**—Henry Onwake.

**Cir. Sec'y:**—D. J. McCaffrey.

**Treasurer:**—J. W. Cubi.

**Executive Committee:**—T. M. Richards, J. C. Atherton, J. F. Boutl, Geo. W. Betz, J. H. McMullen.

Rev. Mr. Dyson read an essay, written by Miss Jane H. Walk, on the "Teachers Mission and Qualifications." Miss K. A. Wilson read an essay on "Moral Education."

Moral Education was discussed by Rev. Mr. Kennedy, J. S. Hostetter, T. Enterline and J. L. P. Detrich.

J. S. Hostetter spoke of the calling of the teacher, of its difficulties and how to overcome them. He gave some of his experience in teaching, and related several illustrative anecdotes. His object was to be useful, and to induce others to become so; and for this purpose he commenced the publication of *I Will Try*, a magazine for boys and girls going to school. He wished the teachers to aid him in this good work. On motion, a committee was appointed to solicit for publication copies of the essays read. J. L. P. Detrich, S. W. Kuhn and A. McElwain were named by the chair. Adjourned.

**FRIDAY.—MORNING SESSION.**

President in the chair. Prayer by J. L. P. Detrich. Grammar was taken up, and Mr. Detrich made some remarks on the subject. A. McElwain gave his method of teaching the modification of the verb. J. Eckhart reported the branch at more length, and gave his method of teaching it. He had no new method to recommend; he agrees with Goldsmith, that the rudiments of every language must be given as a task, and not as an amusement. He also agrees with Gold Brown that the only successful method of teaching grammar is to cause the principal definitions and rules to be thoroughly committed to memory, that they may be readily applied. Oral instructions may smooth the way, facilitate the labor of the learner, but the notion of communicating a thorough knowledge of grammar without imposing a task is disapproved by universal experience." On motion the subject was closed.

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## HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Prof. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES, and having found them to be safe, purifying, and efficacious, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Homer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; Dr. H. B. Tuck, Chaplain of the Astor State Prison; the Rev. Mr. Rice, Rektor, New Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Correspondent of the "Daily Spy," New York; Asst. Atty. Gen., N. Y.; Dr. J. C. Hart, Utica, N. Y.; Dr. H. H. Hunt, Utica, N. Y.; Dr. G. W. Hinckley, Utica, N. Y.; Dr. G. Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of "The Old Slave Journal," Columbus, Ohio; the Rev. H. M. Graham, Minister, Utica, N. Y.; Dr. C. C. Moore, Utica, N. Y.; Dr. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Flunkin, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

## LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.

No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Worms, the Bed-Cold, &c.

No. 3.—For Colds, Catarrh, Inflammation, and Rheumatism.

No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera, Inflammation, and Summer Complaints.

No. 5.—For Cough, Griping, Dysentry, or Bloody Flux.

No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.

No. 7.—For Consumption, Cough, Sore Throat.

No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.

No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Head and Fulfness of the Head.

No. 10.—Dyspepsia Pills.—For Weak, and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.

No. 11.—For Female INCONVENIENCIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Flow.

No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menstrum, and Bearing Down of Females.

No. 13.—For Cough, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.

No. 14.—For Skin-Work.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.

No. 15.—REGULAR PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness of the Limbs, Back, Legs, and Feet.

A.—For Fever, and Ague, Cholera, Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Measles, Ague.

P.—For Piles, Bleeding, Internal or External.

O.—For Worms, or Infestation of Eyes and Eyelids; Fall-Worms, or Starvel-Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction of prostate discharge.

W.C.—For Whooping-Cough, abating its violence and shortening its duration.

In all acute diseases, such as Fever, Inflammation, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such other diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurial.

In all chronic diseases, such as Diarrhea, Piles, Fissile Stomach, Constipation, Catarrh, Ulcers, Rheumatism, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case will be quickly relieved.

Those who prefer remedies prompt in operation, may be advised to take the following.

VALUABLE SIGNETS ON SPERMATOPHORES, and other tissues of the Sexual Organs, and on the nerves employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in two or three days.

Drugs for proctitis will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SEARS HOMER, Acting Surgeon Howard Association, No. 10 North Street, Philadelphia, Pa., by order of Dr. J. SEARS HOMER.

J. D. HARIWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

ALSO SPECIFIC.

Particulars on Purchase.—Oppressed, Difficult, Laborious Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration, Price, 50 cents per box.

For Ear Diseases and Deafness.—Discharges from the Ear, the Disease of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurial.

For Nerves in the Head, Headaches, and Ringing in the Ears, and Earache, Price, 50 cents per box.

For Skin Diseases.—For Skin-Work, Infarcted, Indurated, Tumors, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cough of Children, Price, 50 cents per box.

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Excessive Medication, or Exhauing Discharges, Price, 50 cents per box.

For Diabetes.—Find Acidulous, Yumid Swellings, with Scaly, Itchy, and Ulcerous Parts.

For Skin-Sickness.—Severe Skinnes, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting, Skinches from riding or maling, Price, 50 cents per box.

For Eye Diseases.—For Gravel, Recal Calci, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidney, Price, 50 cents per box.

For Skin Diseases—Involuntary Discharges and Conspicuous Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be applied upon a care, Price, will find direct relief.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the protection of our Dispensary, to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, or at the office 30 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M., or by RUMBLEY BY MAIL.

Look over the list, make up a case of what you'll choose, and turn over to us for a price or stamp.

Address Dr. J. S. NIXON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer for Chambersburg and vicinity and for Druggists and storekeepers generally.

APRIL 25, '60—ewy.

FOND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, OR PAIN DESTROYER, 362 Broadway, New York.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

For J. S. NIXON Wholesale and Retail Agent for Chambersburg and vicinity, Dr. D. HUMPHREYS, or Druggists and storekeepers generally.

FOOT THE HOLIDAYS.—The subscriber, having been informed from the City, is now prepared to furnish his customers and the public generally, with every variety of PARSONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as: Fruits, Figues, Raisins, Currents, Cranberries, Currants, Walnuts, &c. Also, Almonds, French Nuts, Ground Nuts, and Walnuts, also, Cashews and French and Home-made Confectionery.

THE Under-signed being a Practical Confectioner, offers his services in making in his Line on reasonable terms, and in great abundance. He calls special attention to his Candy Fruits, of which he has a large stock, and which are made in every variety. He can furnish a certain amount for the w<sup>r</sup>st cases of GRAVEL.

Also, WH. M. BOYD,  
335 Broadway, New York.  
(Aug. 1, '60.)

Boys, S. H. BURKHART.

NOTICE.—Mary Mentor, by her next friend, Jacob Good, vs. Samuel Mentor, in the matter of the application of Mary Mentor, by her next friend Jacob Good against Samuel Mentor, or divorce from wife, was heard in the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Pa.

The un-signed Commissioner, appointed by the Court, having been retained by the parties, gave testimony in the cause of Divorce, heretofore given notice, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, December 24th, at 1 o'clock A. M. at the Office of the Clerk, Room 10, Market House, Chambersburg, Pa.

For Washington and Quinby, on Thursday, the 26th day of December.

For the Friends of Chambersburg, on Saturday, the 28th day of December.

For Green, Guilford and Hamilton Townships, on Friday, the 29th day of December.

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## Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 19, 1860.

## RURAL MATTERS.

## COMPOST.

There is money in dirt. This may be thought a broad assertion, but it is true as far as a name applies to many substances which accumulate around our farm buildings. We find the name applied to every pile scraped up from the yard, whether it be composed of bones or sweepings from the house. Now whether it be one or both, or more, still it is a pile of money, more or less, for in that dirt there are substances which, if put in proper condition to be used by nature in the production of plants, will produce more than if the plant was left to grow without their aid.

To make this dirt, as it is called, profitable, it must be composted—that is, put in such connection with other substances as will produce decomposition or separation of its component parts. To aid decomposition, air and moisture are necessary, and the more the articles composing the pile of composting matter are brought in contact with the above agents, the more thoroughly will the work progress.

A compost pile may be made from all vegetable substances, ashes, &c., which accumulates during the summer. Weeds that have not matured their seeds have a great deal of money in them, which can be obtained through composting. Ashes, spent tan, refuse vegetable matter, soap suds, grass, sweepings from the house, chamber ley, coal ashes, cellar dirt and kitchen offal, such as parings, slops, &c., hair, feathers, dead fowls and every thing else that will decompose or help other articles to do so, can be converted into money by composting.

The writer has a compost pile that could not be purchased at twenty cents a bushel, which price, to the uninformed, would seem monstrous for what, when "laying around loose," is considered useless dirt.

But we write from a knowledge of the result of several piles already used on a hard red clay soil. The effects are plainly visible on a loosened, productive soil. Our habit is, as soon as one pile is ready for the ground in the spring, to commence at once the foundation course of another, by putting down out from last season's working, together with the cleanings of the ground. This is followed up by all the wood ashes being deposited on top. Through the summer all the weeds from the garden are put on this, with soap suds, chamber ley, dead fowls, sot, old plasters from walls, tan from garden walks, and every thing that can be converted into plant material. It is turned several times during the summer, always replacing all the coarse parts at the bottom of the pile.

When the whole has been properly worked during the season, it is covered with haulm until it is wanted in the spring. It is then that you see what your dirt and labor has produced in the form of compost. The results as a fertilizer are made manifest during the growing season.

How much better it is to have such a saving fund than to have the above named articles scattered over the premises, making every place look fitly and tidy.

On larger premises than ours, loads of valuable material can be collected and turned to good account on land by composting.

[Letter to the Farmer and Gardener.]  
**BROKEN-WIND, THICK-WIND, HEAVES, ETC.**

MR. EDITOR.—This affection is popularly known as the heaves, from the characteristic heaving at the flanks, with shortness of breath, attended with a wheezing sound at the commencement of a severe attack. This disease is very properly divided into three kinds, viz.: Roaring, Thick Wind and Broken Wind.

The first variety is caused by a consumption or waste of some of the muscles of the larynx, thereby allowing the cartilages which compose the windpipe to fall inward at every inspiration, consequently, the calibre of the air passages is diminished, and not frequently obstructed, thereby causing the peculiar wheezing sound. This variety is sometimes produced by tumors in the tissues at the back part of the epiglottis. When it is caused by this morbid condition, if suffocation does not take place, the animal will soon recover.

The Thick-wind variety is produced by a thickened and wrinkled condition of the mucous membranes of the air-cells, and of the divisions of the bronchi, by a severe or repeated attack of bronchitis. A horse in this condition will be observed to breath quick, and the number of expirations and inspirations are proportionately increased. These are characterized by a loud wheezing noise during exertion, and a sharp trot, or even a blow upon the ribs, will cause a short dry cough.

Emphysema is a very common cause of thick-wind, not so with the variety known as granteurs, which depended upon a thickened condition of the mucous membrane of the windpipe and lungs.

Broken-wind is somewhat different and more severe than either of the preceding conditions, and is also characterized by a double effort in performing expiration, with a hollow and indistinct muffled cough, not unlike that of a roar, but more easily excited by steady pressure upon the larynx. In this affection it will be observed that the nostrils are much dilated, and the auxiliary or abdominal muscles are brought into play in the act of respiration, forming a distinct line extending

downwards and forwards along the flank. The kind of horses that are subject to broken-wind are generally grassfeeders and drinkers, as a good feeder is also a good drinker.

Broken-wind is produced by overloading the stomach with food, immediately before the beast goes to fast or severe work. The practice of leading a horse to the watering trough, immediately before the animal is put to work, is very prevalent in the United States. This is considered a necessity by some of the knowing ones, on account of the climate. I grant that the summer season demands an increased supply of water for the horse, but would it not be better and safer plan to give the horse less at a time, and give it to him more frequently? This course would be far more beneficial than a larger quantity twice or thrice a day, and would materially lessen the number of broken-winded or heavy horses. Any one at all acquainted with the anatomy of himself or his horse, will see at a glance, the bad effects of overloading the stomach. This organ presses immediately upon the diaphragm, which in turn is forced upon the cavity allotted for the lungs to play in. Broken wind undoubtedly consists in a diseased condition (probably paralysis) of the paravagum, or eighth pair—the wandering nerves. That portion called the glossopharyngeal, is distributed to the tongue and pharynx; another portion, pneumogastric, is distributed to the organs of respiration, and to the stomach. It would take up too much time to enumerate all the branches of this important nerve. I will, therefore, only notice that portion of it called the accessory, which has no less than seven roots from the spinal marrow, and four from the medulla oblongata, which is distributed to the muscles and integuments of the neck. This nerve being paralyzed by some of the causes noted above, the functions of bronchial tubes and lungs, to which it extends, as also the organs of digestion and the heart, to which it is abundantly distributed, are involved, and, after death, are frequently found softened and diseased. The prevailing opinion was, and is still entertained by some, that broken-wind consisted in the rupture of the air-cells; this is entirely wrong, as these conditions are found in most hard-worked horses and in many men, without causing in any of these causes the peculiar symptoms of broken-wind. Roaring and thick-wind may be palliated and occasionally cured, and is easily mitigated by feeding with easily-digested food of small bulk, and by limiting the quantity of water, by allowing to drink at short intervals, and giving neither food nor water less than an hour before driving the horse.

R. M'CLURE, V. S.  
Philadelphia, Nov. 12th.

**EXCELSIOR BEEF PICKLE.**—Receipt to make Beef pickle for 100 lbs. of Beef. Take 7 pints of fine salt, 1½ oz. of Saltpetre, 2 lbs. brown sugar, dissolved in 4 gallons of water and after being boiled and scummed, apply the same to the Beef when cooled, in which it may remain 3 weeks. If this brine is applied, the Beef must be pickled without salting.

## GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

## A FAMILY AND AN AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT GERMANTOWN, PENNA.

The present is the most suitable period in the year to get up clubs for the Germantown Telegraph. An active person in any neighborhood, could, in a single day, or at odd intervals, raise a Club with but little difficulty. This would be especially the case in localities where the true character, and value of the paper is known. It should be always borne in mind that the Telegraph is not devoted to party politics, corrupting, flashy stories, coarse criminal reports of our courts, or impure reading of any kind; but to Choice Literature, a careful condensation of the News of the Day, and especially to an earnest devotion to Agricultural and Horticultural Information, in itself worth to the farmer and gardner the full price of subscription.

Our design has always been, and shall continue to be, to publish a Family and Agricultural Newspaper of real interest and entertainment, and of substantial value to the community. How far we have up to this time succeeded in fulfilling this intention, may be inferred from the steadily increasing support received during the thirty years since we established, and continued uninterruptedly to conduct the paper. As in the past, so shall the Germantown Telegraph be in the future, unsurpassed in all the true elements constituting a family journal.

We annex the cash terms, to which we beg leave to call the attention of all who think of subscribing for a newspaper:

## CASH TERMS.

One Copy, One Year, \$2

One Copy, Three Years, 5

Three Copies, One Year, 8

Five Copies, One Year, 10

Ten Copies, One Year, 15

Twenty Copies, One Year, 25

Subscriptions not paid within the year, \$25.

A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle the person getting it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten, or more, to a copy for one year. All Club subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for—Specimen numbers sent to applicants. Address

PHILIP R. FREAS,  
Germantown, Philadelphia,  
Penn.

Penn.

A western editor, in giving an account of a tornado, heads it as follows:—"Disgraceful thunder-storm." By reference to another article in the same paper, it will be seen that he had got two paragraphs mixed, for the other is headed, "Destructive street fight—a man horsewhipped."

WOMEN who sue for breach of promise may fail to get money; but they generally receive heavy damages.

If you hear a person say that he hasn't a friend in the world, you may be pretty sure that he doesn't deserve one.

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S  
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.  
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir. J. Clarke  
M. D., Physician Extraordinary to  
the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unequalled in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—It is particularly suited, it will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeiting.

*These Pills should not be taken by females during the first THREE MONTHS of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.*

In all cases of Neuralgic and Epileptic Affection, Pain in Head and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, and White, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Fall directions in the pamphlet around each package should be carefully preserved.

Bole Agent for the United States and Canada.

JOHN MOSES, (late I. C. Holdin & Co.)  
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1 and postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

A. J. MILLER, sole agent, Chambersburg; Dr. R. S. Brown, Mercersburg; Dr. A. & Son, Green castle, and Druggists generally. [Aug 29, '60.—1r.]

## WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Coughing Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, prevail in the present cold, wintry climate, at all seasons of the year; few are strong enough to escape their bane. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in Wistar's Balsam to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

THE REV. JACOB SECHLER,

Well known and much respected among the German population of this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

HANOVER, PA., Feb. 16, 1850.

Mrs. BURR F. COX & CO., Boston.—

Dear Sirs—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—Wistar's Balsam, I am induced to offer it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then presented the Balsam to her, and she recovered, and takes the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, most frequent use of your valuable Balsam, and always find it a great relief. I would, however, caution the public against impulsion, as there is a good deal of spurious Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry about throughout the country.

Mr. GUNNISON TO PURCHASERS.—The only genuine Wister's Balsam has the written signature of "J. B. Wistar" and the printed one, "The Proprietors on the outer wrapped box, is very valuable.

Presented by BURR F. COX & CO., Boston, and for sale by J. S. Nixon, and Miller & Hensley, Chambersburg; Daniel A. Fohl and Thomas A. H. Maddox, London; J. B. Creigh and Thomas Green, Mercersburg; and J. B. Morris, Waynesboro, and by Jonathan Keller, Elizabethtown, Lydia Bouton and others. This Balsam contains a

fine MEADOW,

and the residue of it is conveniently laid out into six flasks and TWO ORCHARDS making eight Field and Meadow bottoms in all. And the same are distilled and enclosed by good hands, and are sold in small quantities.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The Balsam is equal to all other preparations.

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