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A. N. BARKIN.

## Repository and Transcript.

## CHAMBERSBURG :

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 21, 1860.

For the Repository and Transcript.  
FLYING OUT OUR STARRY BANNER NOW.

Fling out our starry banner now  
O'er verdant vale and mountain brow,  
For true as steel is Nation's vow,  
Strikes terror to the heart  
Of traitors who impelled the steel  
That stabb'd their country's profound weal,  
And roused the ire of those that feel  
That they too have a part.

The voice goes up along the lea  
That girts the heaving, surging sea,  
From lips that now speak bold and free,  
And join the patriot hand;

Those blazing torches now enthrone  
With living light the very cloud,

While bunting canons stern and loud—  
Proclaim a happy land.

Like meteors flashing by the sea—  
The bosom fires of victory—  
Directs the army of the free—  
To the battle-fields fathers tood—  
And now we never rode turn  
Upon the charter that they earn'd,  
Like sons who their parents spurn  
And kiss a tyrant's rod.

But lo! there comes a living tide  
From granite hills and mountain side,  
To exult a Nation's pride—  
A gallant son of toil;  
Hail! as the Autumn gales that sweep  
The gray plain or craggy steep.

A joyful voice that cannot sleep  
Is heard from freedom's soil.

No more the white man is a slave;  
For every cringing dastard knave  
That gagged the lips of true and brave,  
Has met a traitor's doom;

And every trickster of the land  
Who felt a master's stern command  
And bowed to kis the snorting hand—  
Hail! to a Brat's tomb.

Rejoice, then, gallant sons of toil,  
For honest men will not despise  
Our fair and consecrated soil—  
The birth place of the free;

Then ring our glorious banner out,  
And rally round it with the shout  
That we are those who put to rout  
The foes of liberty.

ANTHEM JUNCTON, Nov. 1860.

M. S. N.

Practical and Common Sense Views  
OF A SOUTHERN MAN.

Hon. B. F. Moore, of Raleigh, North Carolina, in a letter addressed to Hon. S. H. Rogers, submits some very practical and common-sense views upon the subject of disunion, that are well calculated to open the eyes of thinking men of the South, and to make them "look before they leap." The length of the letter precludes our publication of its entire, but we ask the attention of the reader to the following extracts from it:

Disunion, even under necessity, would be among the saddest of human events, a wise people will, therefore, avoid it if possible. And if brought about now for the professed cause, under the mad councils which threaten it, the event would proceed for a short time only the utter disappointment of the objects promised, and soon reduce the South (however great the calamity inflicted on the North,) to poverty and foreign dependence.

In any attempt to sunder the Union on account of slavery I fear a deep agitation among ourselves. I fear that when the disunionist, under the plea of protecting slavery, shall demand of the people to calculate the value of the Union, not a few of them, in the agony of their feelings, in the prospect of misery, and the increase of their burdens, will be induced, in the excitement of the times to retort, and demand in turn the value of slavery. Even with a perfect Union of the Southern States after a severance, the Republic would require at least twenty-five millions for an economical Government in time of profound peace. The portion of North Carolina in this burden could not be less than two millions, and would be raised almost exclusively by direct taxation. This large sum, added to our present levy, would gather an annual tax of nearly three millions. For how many years in succession do you think the State could bear such an exhausting drain? The result would be an emigration to some less burdened land, or a repudiation of every bond of the State. Our sister States immediately around us would be no better off. Before we assume such extraordinary burdens, which division will make

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necessary, if we mean to preserve our faith and protect our domestic safety against our neighbors of the border, let us be sure that they are necessary to escape, and moreover that they will enable us to escape, & worse fate.

The apparent and probable calamities of disunion are not half told in the certain annual imposition on our people of thirty millions, with a certain increase for all time to come; while the products of our industry shall be carried from us and our wants abroad shall be brought to us in British bottoms, allowed to monopolize all the commerce of the new Republic as the price of her favor and proposed protection. Among all the injuries complained of by the South to justify disunion, not one of them will be redressed or mitigated by the event.

1. That one which now, for the first time in the history of the Government, is demanded, namely, *That Congress shall pass a slave code for the Territories*, will never be heard of in the new Republic; for no more slave territory, nor territory of any kind, will be added to the Southern Republic. All hopes in Central America will perish, if not by emigration thither and settlement of the opponents of slavery, yet by the destruction of maritime strength in the new Republic; and, if they perish by neither of these, they will be crushed beneath that universal British protection to be extended by England to Central America and our Southern Republic. All hopes of Cuba will vanish, and a Spanish squadron between the Moro and the Belize will, I fear, appear a much more formidable armament than it now seems. On the downfall of Spanish power in this hemisphere, the Queen of the Antilles will pass under the yoke of England, and this western Gibraltar will give her a naval supremacy along the whole coast of the new Republic that will lay every strip of its canvas at the foot of the British lion.

2. *The rendition of fugitive slaves.* This will cease with the right to demand it. Great Britain receives with open arms all who can reach Canada. All other nations adopt the same rule. And the United States have ever submitted to this universal law. The South has yielded to it in silence, and after dissolution, will have neither strength nor compact to enforce or insist upon it. Fanaticism, always most zealous when most opposed, will lie upon her long border of fifteen hundred miles with the promise of a free home to every slave who can put foot on her soil. Within and along all that border, where now the South has thousands of friends, whose respect for the Constitution and good faith drive back the fugitive slave, and give such maidens as John Brown neither a resting place nor a hiding place from the vengeance of the law, the councils of the fanatic alone will be heard and alone be heard.—The Southern Republic will not go to war because the Northern Republic shall, like Canada, open her arms to receive the fugitive slave.

3. *The agitation of the question of slavery.* Will that be hushed in our Southern Republic? It is very certain that unless we change our own conduct, it will be none the less agitated. When have the majority of our political orators ceased to make that their eternal and never ending theme of discussion? In and out of Congress we have had our full share of this sin.

Now, when a line shall be drawn around the slave holding Republic, which will exclude all other people from lawful council on the subject of slavery, is there any prospect that agitation will cease? Will the advocates for any extreme proposition on the subject of slavery be quiet? Has it not always been characteristic of them to push their opinions regardless of opposition among the moderate of their own fellow-citizens? If you stop short of their views and refuse to go with them in their full length you are denounced immediately as unsound on slavery.

And now, sir, after the Southern Republic shall be established, will the advocates for opening the slave trade be quiet under the idea that the area of slavery will be then fixed, while so many millions of acres of cotton lands still remain in forest? Will he cease to agitate the question, though the prices of that great staple may be low, and the supply excessive, so long as there shall be many men without slaves? Will the slave less laborer in the South, taught that white men cannot labor in a Southern sun, be certain that our ports shall remain closed against the importation of Africans, and so preserve the high prices of slaves, while one freedman among us owns a hundred, and a hundred freedmen among us not one acre piece? Think you that on the question of opening this mine of promised wealth, the two classes will not be arrayed in opposition? The one to preserve the value of its property and the country from being Africanized, and the other to become as wealthy as its neighbor, though the country shall be Africanized? And do you doubt which of the parties will carry the day? For remember, that no small number of the influential people of the South have been for several years arguing that there is more sin (if sin there be at all in slavery) in holding to bondage tutored and civilized Africans and others made similar speeches.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 15.—Last night there was a grand torchlight procession of 600 "militia," composed of the military and firemen. Ex-Speaker Orr made a speech, espousing secession. Congressman Keitt and others made similar speeches.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 15.—The Governor's

and rude barbarian. Avarice, the love of indolence, and the agrarian plea will prevail against the wiser counsels of the few; and the pulpit even will become servid under popular favor, and reproduce the buried sermons of by-gone centuries to support the popular sentiment.

The question will be in our midst and in full agitation within two years after the formation of a Southern Republic, if she can be at peace with her neighbor, unless the fear of depopulating Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky at once of slaves—for these States will never hold slaves when they get so low in price as to cease to be valuable estate, as well in the South at home—or the fear of offending English alliance (to which all disunionists look as their palladium in separation) shall restrain the trade. These will be the only guards against the revival of a traffic as wicked as unwise—detested now and detested then by every State North of South Carolina and Alabama. Let us not shut our eyes to the probable consequences of disunion. Let us look around and ahead. I have no respect for the head or heart that would fire us to madness, and, taking advantage of our blindness, lead us to the precipice of danger where, unaware of the next fatal step in the dark, we would be precipitated to the bottom without any warning of our danger. Such a counsellor can be no friend of the people, nor of popular institutions. He that would so delude the people by cheating them into an irretrievable position of unseen peril, would drive them with the sword whenever such means might be placed in his hands. I have asked those who have spoken disunion for their dividing line and their scheme of Government. I have seldom received any other answer than "Oh! we can take care of ourselves." On one occasion only have I heard the outline of a scheme of peace and safety—this was from one who has long been in public life, and by his party is regarded as an able statesman. It is very simple, and would be very efficient if practicable. It is to have on the dividing border a territory of one hundred miles in width peopled by pro-slavery men, without a slave in it. An abolition element of vast power and activity introduced into a slave State to secure slavery! Let not the absurdity of the device provoke a smile, but rather encourage our hopes for an everlasting Union. The scheme, if practicable, may perhaps be an equivalent for the present constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

But, seriously, I think every man ought to look this question of disunion full in the face. If it be clear that a severance will permanently improve our condition as a people; if after we shall be as independent of the powers of the North, and as able to secure ourselves against their attacks as now; if we shall, after inviting the oppressed of other lands to seek an asylum here, be as able to give them the protection of citizenship whenever, over the broad surface of the ocean or land, they may be insulted or aggrieved, as we are now, then mighty impediments to disunion are removed. But if there is not absolute certainty that we shall be in this situation after that event, then let every patriot turn quickly from the mad seduction, lest his country be precipitated into imbecility and disunion, and her star fall to rise no more.

I shall not stop to argue these propositions. They carry with them their own conclusions, and the madness which would affirm them, has no cure but the judgment of God. These will come in the very day and freshness of the greatest fully and cring of the age.

Against this fatal conclusion of American independence and American liberty I pray that every man of our party may lift his prayers and his counsel.

I am sincerely yours, B. F. MOORE.

## THE SOUTHERN SECESSION MOVEMENT

## SENATOR HAMMOND'S RESIGNATION IMMEDIATE.

Washington, Nov. 15.—It seems that the resignation of Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, is immediate. A letter has been received here directing his personal effects to be sent forthwith to South Carolina.

The Collector at Beaufort, S. C., has officially indicated his resignation, being unwilling, he says, to serve under a Republican administration.

It has heretofore been stated that the subject of an address on the present difficulties in the South was under Executive consideration; but it now appears that the idea is abandoned in view of the early meeting of Congress, to whom, by the Constitution, the President is required to "give information of the state of the Union."

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 15.—The Charleston Mercury says the Mayor has issued a proclamation prohibiting steamer passengers from landing at Charleston, unless the owners of the ships or steamers bringing them enter bonds to maintain them if they become invalid.

Columbus, S. C., Nov. 15.—Last night there was a grand torchlight procession of 600 "militia," composed of the military and firemen. Ex-Speaker Orr made a speech, espousing secession. Congressman Keitt and others made similar speeches.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 15.—The Governor's

proclamation will be issued on the 6th of December, the election of delegates to take place on the 24th proximo, and the Convention to meet on the 7th of January.

Milledgeville, Nov. 15.—The leading men of all parties have been in conference here, and have unanimously agreed to call a State Convention, to recommend resistance—the time and mode of doing it to be settled by the Convention. A good feeling prevailed.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 15.—In the Senate, considerable discussion has resulted from the motion referring the militia appropriation bill for arms and munitions to the Finance Committee. The bill provided that the money thus appropriated shall be subject to the control of the Governor.

Many Senators objected to placing the sword and purse in the same hands.

The proposed reference failed. The consideration of the bill will be proceeded with in regular order, and will be passed.

A bill was introduced suspending the collection of debts till 1861.

A resolution was introduced giving power to the Governor, in case of an attempt by the Federal authorities to coerce the seceding States, to employ the military force of Georgia to resist such coercion. The resolution will pass.

Senator Toombs made a powerful secession speech on Wednesday night. Mr. Bartow, of Savannah, followed, urging the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, with sovereignty in the Federal power, all State lines to be obliterated.

VIRGINIA.—EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE CALLED.—Richmond, Nov. 15.—Gov. Letcher has called an extra session of the State Legislature, to meet on the 7th of January, to take into consideration the present condition of affairs, and determine calmly and wisely what action is necessary to take in this emergency.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AT BALTIMORE.—Baltimore, Nov. 15.—There is a better feeling in commercial circles to-day. There was a moderate run on the Citizens' Bank, but all demands were promptly met, and the best informed express full confidence in the soundness of that institution.

Many manufacturing establishments, cloths, &c., have reduced the number of their employees, which affects severely the working classes; but it is hoped that confidence will soon be restored and the former activity in trade resumed.

DEPRECATION OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE MONEY.—Augusta, Ga., Nov. 15.—The brokers of this city buy Kentucky and Tennessee money at 5 per cent. discount, payable in Georgia and South Carolina money.

SECESSION IN FLORIDA.—Washington, Nov. 15.—A despatch received at Charleston, from the Governor of Florida, states that Florida goes with South Carolina.

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS IN KENTUCKY.—St. Louis, Nov. 15.—Union demonstrations will soon take place in Boone and Randolph counties.

TAXATION FOR DIS UNION RESISTED.—Last winter the Alabama Legislature passed a bill authorizing a tax of \$200,000 to be raised to defray the expense of arming the State, and giving the Governor power to appoint two Commissioners from each county, with power to determine the course which the State should take in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election. The tax-gatherers of Alabama are now collecting this tax; and a portion of the citizens of Madison county, Alabama, assembled together and solemnly resolved to resist its collection.

## MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE.

The debate in the South Carolina Legislature on the motion of a patriotic member to vote a million of dollars for the use and defense of the State in its present exigencies, affords a little inkling of the difficulties which will be likely to await that body in its progress toward disunion and independence.

All at once, on the mention of this large sum of money, the members of the Legislature seemed to be inspired with the necessity of caution and deliberation. The look-before-you-leap policy, which, in the mere matter of going out of the Union, had been quite neglected, when the suggestion was made of this provision for paying the expenses of the operation, or a part of them, seemed suddenly to recur to the minds of members in full force. It was urged that the resolution should go to the Committee of Ways and Means, not merely upon the question of how the money should be raised, but whether so large a sum was needed at all. Prudent and calm counsels, it was suggested, were not inconsistent with high resolves and firm determinations. The Legislature, Mr. McGowan thought, was prepared to vote any amount necessary to arm the State, but he did not wish, in this short, hand way, to vote more than was necessary. He was opposed to any action prompted by impulse and passion. He was for acting in such a manner as not to be put under the necessity of taking steps backward. Another member quoted a pamphlet, which had been distributed about the House, in which the expense of arming the State was estimated at half a million only.

Teans were waiting to be loaded from Greenwood, Butler, Breckinridge, and other Counties. Supplies are to be given to those only who have proper credentials from the neighborhood from which they come, and are duly authorized by the Relief Committee to receive them.

The settlers in some portions of the Territory will need help throughout the Winter.

TEASERS.

case of throwing quite a firebrand into the House. He did not like to commit himself to the raising of money without knowing whence or from whom it was to come. He hoped it would be raised in such a manner as not to prove a burden upon the poorer classes of the State. He suggested it as a principle to be kept in sight through the whole progress of this affair, that the property which it was proposed especially to defend, should be made to bear the burden of its own protection; in other words, that, since this secession business was gone, the special benefit of slave property, slave property ought to be taxed to pay the expense of it.

Another member thought that four hundred thousand dollars might do for the present; when the mover of the resolution, chagrined at the backwardness of his fellow-members, preferred to withdraw his proposition rather than to have it prove a failure. Finally, after a debate, of which we have no detailed report, the whole subject of raising money, both the amount and the method, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

If the South Carolinians really intend to secede and set up for themselves, they must learn to get over this hesitancy and squeamishness in the matter of taxes and money. What is a million of dollars in the way of warlike and defensive operations? A mere drop in the bucket, as they may learn by consulting the records of the War Department at Washington. That sum might go a good way in paying the expenses of South Carolina as a State merely of the Union; but South Carolina as an independent nation, under her lone-star, palmetto flag, and with her army, her navy, her fortifications, her minute men, and her volunteers, to say nothing of her foreign Embassadors and other high public functionaries, will find a million of dollars but a small item in the way of her expenditures.

Then, again, it is a pretty delicate question, that of taxing the people who own no slaves for the special benefit of those who do. —N. Y. Tribune.

## THE VOTE IN 1860, IN 1859, AND IN 1858.

As it may be of interest to our readers to take a survey of the change in the political condition of the country during the last twelve years, we give below the votes at the Presidential elections during that period:—

1860.  
Taylor, Whig.....1,362,232  
Cass, Democrat.....1,223,795  
Van Buren, Free Soil.....291,378

Total vote.....2,877,405  
Taylor's majority over Cass.....138,437

1859.  
Pierce, Democrat.....1,596,305  
Scott, Whig.....1,393,069  
Hale, Free Soil.....138,123

Total vote.....3,147,500  
Pierce's majority over Scott.....203,306

1858.  
Buchanan, Democrat.....1,838,232  
Fremont, Republican.....1,341,514  
Fillmore, American.....875,707

Total vote.....4,055,453  
Buchanan's majority over Fremont.....496,717

A RUNAWAY, DESERTION, AND RECLAMATION.—A few months ago a travelling agent for one of the heavy dry goods merchants in New York city formed the acquaintance of the only daughter of one of the New York bankers. The lady was young, accomplished, beautiful, but too susceptible. The travelling agent was smitten, as he avowed; took his "lady love" to the opera, the theatre, and the Japanese ball, and finally proposed an elopement. The lady objected, but, like many others, consented at last, and one evening, under pretence of visiting one of the theatres, they took the cars, and arrived in Detroit on the 14th of last month. Instead of going, as the lad desired, direct to a clergyman, to have the matrimonial knot tied, the seducer took his victim to a house in which he declared a relative of his resided, and there the ruin of the girl was accomplished under the promise of marriage. For nearly two weeks the young girl plead, but in vain, that her seducer should marry her, but he being relentless, she wrote to her parents, and on the morning of election day they both arrived, and, seeking the lost one, found her, and, without a word of reproach, took her to their arms and forgave her all. The next thing was to find the seducer, but he fled, and has not since been seen in this vicinity. On Wednesday morning the re-united trio departed for New York.—Detroit Tribune.

AIID FOR THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.—Three car loads of provisions arrived at Atchison, K. T., on the 13th inst., for the relief of the settlers in this Territory, making six car loads within a week, and each car load averaging from six to eight tons.

Teams were waiting to be loaded from Greenwood, Butler, Breckinridge, and other Counties. Supplies are to be given to those only who have proper credentials from the neighborhood from which they come, and are duly authorized by the Relief Committee to receive them.

The settlers in some portions of the Territory will need help throughout the Winter.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT.—Chicago, Nov. 15.—The receipts of wheat, at Chicago, show an excess of 6,140,000 bushels over those of last year; which, at a moderate estimate, gives to the West \$7,000,000 more on account of its wheat crop than was received in 1859. The amount of corn received is stated at 14,935,891 bushels, against 4,793,815 for 1859.

The portage collected in the State of South Carolina for the last year, of which we have official returns, amounted to \$91,600. The cost of transporting the mails throughout the State was \$192,316. In Massachusetts the same year the post office receipts were \$332,184, and the expenses \$153,991.

## FACTS AND FANCIES.

BOSTON.—P. T. Barnum is now in Philadelphia with the view of selecting a site for a Museum.

BOSTON.—The Jail at Boonsboro' Md., was burned on Wednesday morning of last week.

BOSTON.—Lincoln carried his own ward, city, county and State.

BOSTON.—On Monday, 4,742 bushels of potatoes from the British provinces arrived at Philadelphia.

BOSTON.—Two young men have been fined in Allentown for tearing down handbills.—Served 'em right.

BOSTON.—The subscriptions raised in France for the relief of the Syrian Christians amount to 404,165 francs.

BOSTON.—The value of the hop crop of the United States this year, is estimated at \$45,000,000—nearly all produced in Oregon, Oregon and Madison counties, New York.

BOSTON.—Green corn, beans, radishes and the general run of early vegetables, are in the market again from the



# Franklin Repository and Transcript, November 21, 1860.

In the coal business of the Monongahala valley, the capital in improvements alone is over \$1,000,000. At the mines, 3,000 men are employed, also 40 coal tugs, valued at \$320,000. More than 65,000 acres of land, worth \$300 per acre, are used in the valley.

**THIRTY THOUSAND APPLES ON A SINGLE TREE.**—Wm. R. May, of Promfret, (Ct.) picked 40 bushels of apples from one tree. He had the curiosity to count the number of apples in one peck, and found 190, making 760 in one bushel, and 39,400 apples grew upon the tree.

**REPUBLICS NOT UNGRATEFUL.**—The year in which Mount Vernon became the property of the Union by the efforts of American women, consummated the purchase of the Grulli, by the school children of Switzerland, at a cost of \$11,000. The Grulli, near Aldorf, and the birthplace of Tell, is the spot where, in the fourteenth century, three brave men entered into a secret combination to rid the country of its oppressors, a movement which soon extended to the other cantons. The sale of this place, dear to every Swiss, was concluded on the one-hundredth birthday of Schiller.

**CONTRAST BETWEEN GEORGE IV AND GEORGE WASHINGTON.**—Thackery thus compares the ball given by George IV, on his twenty-first birthday, with the scene of the resignation of Washington. Both events occurred in the year 1784:

Which was the most splendid spectacles ever witnessed—the opening feast of Prince George in London, or the resignation of Washington? Which is the noble character for after ages to admire—you fribble, dancing in lace and spangles, or youner hero, who sheathes his sword after a life of spotless honor, a purity unapproached, courage indomitable, and a consummate victory? Which of these is the true gentleman? What if it be a gentleman? Is it to have holly arms, to lead a pure life, to keep your honor virgin; to have the esteem of your fellow-citizens, and the love of your friends; to bear good fortune weekly; to suffer evil with constancy; and through evil or good to maintain truth always? Show me the happy man whose life exhibits these qualities, and him we will salute as a gentleman, whatever his rank may be. And he may be sure of our love and loyalty.

**THE mowing machine factory of Walter A. Wood, at Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer county, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last Monday night, with other buildings. Loss \$200,000, partially insured. The establishment employed 323 hands. The fire was the act of an incendiary.**

**FOUND AT LAST!**—remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve about it in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, &c. This remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, which has the written signature of L. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

**An interesting memoir of John Bunyan is about to be published by Mr. Hotten, of London. It is a reprint of a hitherto unknown poem, written by the poet for the support of his wife and family, while he was confined in Bedford jail. Mr. Offor will edit and supply an introduction, giving many new facts about Bunyan's prison life.**

**The Pope has appointed Rev. Michael Dominic of the Congregation of the Mission, Philadelphia, Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, vic. Bishop O'Conor, resigned.**

**The St. Louis (Missouri) Democrat states that a total of 80,000 buffalo robes have been received in that city during the present year.**

**SACRAMENTO CITY, California, has 13,896 inhabitants.**

**Census returns show 2,500 unoccupied houses in the rural districts of Massachusetts.**

**Thirty-six tons of tacks were recently sent from Taunton, Mass., to the different purchasing localities.**

**The Fremont Mariposa gold mines are yielding over \$2,000 per day.**

**The London Commercial Record states that the Great Eastern is so shaken up and weakened, that she is no longer seaworthy.**

**SICK HEADACHE.**—It is stated, that two spoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal, drunk, in half a tumbler of water, will in less than fifteen minutes give relief to the sick headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by superabundance of acid on the stomach.

**DRINKING IN POLAND.**—The Russian government has ordered the Polish clergy not to urge the people to total abstinence, because the revenues from taxes on spirits may be diminished. They are, however, allowed to enlarge in general terms on the blessings of temperance.

**The brightest boy at the late examination at the Naval Academy at Annapolis is said to have been a little fellow of fifteen, from Texas, who had worked his way, poorly clad, all the way from his native State to Annapolis, working at jobs of type-setting along the route. He had studied arithmetic and mathematics by the light of a dip candle, in a garret, and passed his examination with high honor. One of our exchanges truly says that "this is the right stuff for Commodores."**

**THE ADMINISTRATION'S MEANNESS.**—On the 31st of August, a faithful old custom-house officer of Boston, an officer and soldier in the war of 1812, was for party purposes assessed thirty dollars upon his little salary. Having a large family dependent upon him, and knowing that he would lose his place if he refused to pay the thirty dollars, he paid it promptly. **The next day he received his dismissal.** The administration, having got all it could out of him, cut him adrift in favor of a successor, out of whom it could get as much more. In comparison with such a game as that, thimble-rigging looks respectable.

## A THRIVING SWEDISH COLONY.

—At Bristol Hill, in Henry county, Ill., is a colony of persons from Sweden, now numbering 7,000 souls. At present it is a communist affair. The domain of the colony embraces 12,000 acres, about 9,000 of which are under cultivation. To men who are accustomed to farming on a small scale, the operations of the colonists seem to be immense. Broom corn is a specialty with them, and they have now about 3,000 acres under cultivation. The crop averages about a ton to every four acres and the price about \$100 per ton; upon which estimate this year's crop will be worth about \$75,000. The colonists usually manufacture about 5,000 dozen brooms annually, and the balance of the crop is sold at the East. Of other crops they have now put the ground about 2,000 acres of wheat; 2,000 of corn; say 2,000 of various other crops, such as sugar cane, potatoes, &c., and 1,000 acres of grass.—Hungarian and Timothy. The whole estate is in admirable condition, showing unwearied care and excellent judgment on the part of the managers. The stock is large, and the barns and sheds for cattle and broom corn are of mammoth proportions.

## CONTRAST BETWEEN GEORGE IV AND GEORGE WASHINGTON.

—Thackery thus compares the ball given by George IV, on his twenty-first birthday, with the scene of the resignation of Washington. Both events occurred in the year 1784:

Which was the most splendid spectacles ever witnessed—the opening feast of Prince George in London, or the resignation of Washington? Which is the noble character for after ages to admire—you fribble, dancing in lace and spangles, or youner hero, who sheathes his sword after a life of spotless honor, a purity unapproached, courage indomitable, and a consummate victory? Which of these is the true gentleman? What if it be a gentleman? Is it to have holly arms, to lead a pure life, to keep your honor virgin;

## Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 21, 1860.

*In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened.—Washon.*

## HOW THEY ACT.

As in every country where a privileged few control the government, so in this, a small minority claim the right of ruling. As in other lands, so here, the aristocracy arrogate to themselves superior authority. When the great bulk of society, the masses of humanity, become resolute under the yoke which self-constituted dictators impose, and rise in their strength, asserting and maintaining their equality, and, with one noble effort, burst the shackles which for many years held them captive, the pigmies who had assumed their government bluster with impotent rage. The history of our race furnishes innumerable instances corroborating this view of the case.

A few years since, the men who lived here, and acted their part in the great drama of life, became dissatisfied with the depressing rule of their self-made masters,—the king and parliament of Great Britain,—and, after repeated attempts to get justice without succeeding, upon mature deliberation, declared their independence of the mother country, and, appealing to God for protection in their hour of need, drew the sword, in self-defense, and after a long and bloody struggle, gained the object of their fond desires—the undisputed right to make and execute their own laws. With the right of self-government arose the necessity of establishing a form of society for mutual security and assistance. Various plans were considered, many systems discussed, one only adopted—the great, glorious democratic-republican method—the right of the majority to exercise the authority of forming and carrying out all useful rules and regulations for the peaceful and prosperous enjoyment of civil and religious blessings by the people.

At the time of the establishing of our excellent system of law, as at this time, the inhuman practice of holding human beings in bondage—worse than Egyptian—prevailed throughout nearly all the States of the Confederacy. Those, however, who were the owners of slaves, as all other classes of society, looked upon the system as debasing in the extreme. Every person hoped to see it abated, as a nuisance and an evil, within their own lives, hoping that in its stead would rise up the glorious method which does obtain in all the Free States, and which has made them so great—the paid labor of willing, industrious free hands.

After some time a new race of men arose, a new set of politicians took hold of the reins of power, and that which stank in the nostrils of their ancestors became to them most deliciously fragrant; that which all men at the time of the forming of our present Constitution denounced as abominable, outrageous, wicked and inexcusable became to the new-lights an institution ordained as a blessing to humanity by high heaven. These latter, as they had assumed a more reckless position endeavored to make the people of all portions of the land adopt their wicked theory as the only genuine basis of Republicanism. The two parties then in existence—the Democratic and the Whig—yielded to a great extent to the imperious demand. The Whig party for so doing became extinct.

Notwithstanding destruction overtook the Whig party for its attempt at yielding obedience to the beasts of slavery, the por-blind zealots, mad in their infatuation with the "peculiar institution," rushed, impetuously into the ranks of the Democracy, determined, through its superior partisan organization, to accomplish their wild purpose. No party ever did or ever could have espoused a cause (bad though it was in itself) with more reckless zeal than did the Democracy the dogma of South Carolina—the Divine origin of slavery. Notwithstanding this same rock was that upon which the old Whig ship foundered, yet the oligarchy and the party disregarded the warnings of history and voluntarily undertook to accomplish the daringfeat of convincing men against their will that evil was good, and good was evil.

After the Democratic party, by dodging round the question, succeeded in carrying into power the existing administration, and secured for the South about all they had formerly claimed, the tug of war only began. Having yielded so much, their rulers determined to compel all who adhered to the party to give up even their conscience into the keeping of the dictators of party creeds; but here the first difficulty occurred. The more honorable of the Northern Democracy rebelled; refused utterly to concede so much authority to any set of men—even if they did be-

long to the privileged class, the oligarchy of the South.

For no other offense than acting the part of freemen, these Northerners Democrats have been shamefully traduced by those for whom they have so long battled; and now, that a majority of the people—at least as much of a majority as secured the election of several pro-slavery Presidents—have decided that Freedom has rights worthy of respect, see how the hot-bloods are acting.

## UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

At the approaching session of our State Legislature, that body will be called upon to elect some one to fill the seat now occupied by Ex-Governor Bigler, in the United States Senate. The names of a number of distinguished gentlemen have been brought before the public in connexion with that position, prominent amongst which, is that of Col. A. K. McClure, of Franklin. This suggestion we most earnestly and cordially endorse, believing that it would be responded to by a very large body of the Republicans of the State. No man in the party did more during the late Presidential struggle to secure the triumph in Pennsylvania, which has placed her in the front rank of Republican States, nor has any one shown more tact or ability in the management of a campaign. Untiring and vigilant from the very commencement of the contest, down to the hour when victory perched upon our standard, he left nothing undone which a faithful man could do for the advancement of a righteous cause. Both on the stump and with his pen, he was ready at all times to meet and refute the false and unscrupulous charges which were made against his party by a reckless and corrupt, and no man either in or out of the State met them more successfully.

Col. A. K. McClure has certainly given ample evidence that he possesses a mind of more than ordinary power, which, will, at no distant day, place him among the most marked men of the nation. From the ranks of the people, he has risen in an incredibly short space of time to be one of the most eminent men in our State. If services such as he has bestowed upon the party, coupled with talents which have carried him over every obstacle to the proud position which he now holds, is worthy of reward, no man is better entitled to a seat in the United States Senate than Col. A. K. McClure.

The above just and handsome compliment to Col. A. K. McClure, we copy from the Shippensburg News, of the 17th inst., every word of which we heartily endorse. A man of Col. McClure's bearing, energy, talent and devotion to Pennsylvania's interests, is the man of all others that Pennsylvania should seek to look after the welfare of their State in the United States Senate. Mr. McClure's views of State and National policy are broad and comprehensive, and while favoring fair and just legislation for the benefit of our sister States, he has the ability and the firmness to see that the great interest of our own beloved Commonwealth was properly fostered and cared for. He is a practical man, a man of the people, self-made, and by the innate energy of his own character, unsupported by wealth or friends, stands to-day one of the rising and promising men of this great nation. He deserves success, and if our Legislators would do themselves a credit and their constituents an honor, let them send Col. A. K. McClure to Washington as a United States Senator to represent and defend the great interests of the Keystone State. We know there are other good men in the State, but at this particular juncture of our national affairs, we know of none that would be more reliable, firm and steadfast—none that would more generally command the confidence and respect of the people—and none to whom could be confided, with more confidence, the honor and interests of our common country than A. K. McClure. For these reasons we would urge the next Legislature to make choice of this true son of Pennsylvania to fill the place soon to be vacated by the recreant Bigler. Pennsylvania has been singularly unfortunate in the choice of some of her public men. While she has presented to the country a Buchanan, whose Executive career has been so despicable and vile as to mar the fair fame of our national reputation, she gave also a BLACK and a BIGLER, whose cringing sycophancy and toadyism are so proverbial, that Pennsylvania has been made to suffer when brought in comparison with the representative men of other States. The selection of Col. McClure for this exalted position would go far in re-establishing the character and reputation of Pennsylvania in that august body, and the old Commonwealth would emerge from the cloud of contempt and ridicule which has enveloped her through the acts of some of her "weak-kneed" representatives, and she would again proudly assume that weight and influence in the councils of the nation to which not only the intelligence, the patriotism and the nationality of her people, but her numerical strength, her position, her internal wealth, her manufactures and her commerce so justly entitle her and so emphatically demand.

## THE FREE NEGRO LAW OF MARYLAND.

Many of our readers may not be aware of the fact, that the last Legislature of the State of Maryland passed an act, to be limited in its effect, however, to the counties named below, containing provisions

for the expulsion of the Free Negroes embraced within their limits. To become a law, however, it had to be submitted to the decision of the legal voters of the counties to which it applied. A vote was taken upon the adoption or rejection of this law at the Presidential election, and the following table will show the result:

	For.	Against.
Charles county.....	328	471
Queen Anne's county.....	125	1467
Baltimore county.....	681	534
Howard county.....	55	1397
Calvert county.....	275	761
St. Mary's county.....	435	816
Kent county.....	74	1562
Worcester county.....	842	1217
Somerset county.....	1486	804

4,301 13,789

Majority against the law, 9,488.

PER CONTRA.—Thus, while Maryland, a State which threw a large Breckinridge

vote at the last election, and probably cast that vote for him, decides against excluding the free negroes from the State, New York, which decided in favor of Lincoln, the Republican candidate, declares against allowing the negroes to vote.

A respected and influential contemporary remarks—"What a comment this is upon the follies of sectional agitators!"—Yes, the ballot-box of these two States does tell a tale that should put agitators to the blush. The vote of New York gives the lie most emphatically to all the political capital on which the Locofoco leaders traded during the recent canvas—that of charging the Republican party with favoring "Abolitionism," "negro equality," "John Brown raids," &c. She gives an overwhelming vote to Lincoln, and at the same time, by an equally decisive vote, declares against allowing the negroes to vote. What a commentary upon the foul-mouthed slanders of the Locofoco party!

The result of the recent Presidential Election—what a comment is that, as expressive of the sentiments of the people, upon the leading, arch-agitator, STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS—the repealer of the Missouri Compromise, and per consequence, the instigator of all the trouble and agitation that now troubles the country. We trust he is buried so deep that the hand of political resurrection will never reach him.

## SOUTH CAROLINA LEADERSHIP.

It is difficult to discover, says the N. Y. Tribune, on what sufficient basis South Carolina can rest her pretensions to act, on the grave question of maintaining or dissolving the Union, as leader, guide, and for that matter, as dictator, to the Southern States. Certain it is that neither in her territorial extent, the productiveness of her soil, the number of her inhabitants, nor yet in the number of her slaves, is to be found any support for such lofty pretensions. Even grant the assumption that cotton is king, which as to the Southern States may be true enough, and the South Carolina claim to leadership will get no support from it. Her cotton crop is not only far less than that of several other States, and compared to the whole production of the country, very inconsiderable, but what is more, owing to the exhaustion of her soil, has for years been nearly or quite stationary, while the entire crop has been rapidly increasing. We have not yet met with any returns of the new census for South Carolina, except in the case of the city of Charleston. In that city, it appears, there has been no increase of free population for the last ten years, while the number of slaves, both in the city and its vicinity, has considerably diminished. What is true of Charleston, is probably true of the whole state. The census will show, we apprehend, that in numbers and wealth South Carolina has been stationary, if not diminishing, for ten years past. What claim has this stationary, and, compared with the whole extent of the South, this rapidly declining State, to undertake to lay down the law to all the other Southern States? Great men, distinguished statesmen, known for their talents, their patriotism, their sound judgment, might stand in place of wealth and numbers. But surely on this score South Carolina has nothing to boast. The genius of Calhoun gave her a certain temporary ascendancy, but Calhoun has been dead these ten years, and the present race of South Carolina politicians are of quite an inferior order.

Even if South Carolina had any reasonable pretensions to the leadership of the Southern States, the famous doctrine of State equality for which she and they are such sticklers ought to lead her to treat her co-States with a little show, at least, of decent respect. As leader, she might call upon them to join with her in the conduct of an affair as to which their interest is at least equal to hers, and, in the case of the border States, much greater. She might take the lead in calling a Southern Convention. After it had met, she might take upon herself the Presidency of that Convention. She might even—though

that would be pressing matters rather far—assume to lead off with a plan of operations. Instead of doing anything of that sort, she ostentatiously adopts a scheme of procedure the very promulgation of which is an insult to the other Southern States. She says in substance—indeed, many of those who undertake to speak for her say in words—that the other Southern States are but a shilly-shally, cowardly set, not at all up to the emergency. They do not understand their own interests, or, if they do, they lack the spirit properly to vindicate them. They cannot be trusted with the discussion of this question. They will never go into this disunion project willingly, so th' must be precipitated into it.

South Carolina must set the example. She must break the ice in the first place, whence by one, the other States will come slipping and sliding in.

Such is the scheme of operations upon which the South Carolina disunionists are proceeding to set. But it seems to us not less deficient in logic than it is in politeness. It assumes for South Carolina an influence, and an attractive force, which she does not possess. Admitting, as this scheme does admit, that the prevailing sentiment of the Southern States is against the disunion project, and that, in a General Convention of all the Southern States, the Carolina ideas would meet with no favor, what reason is there to suppose that the Southern States can be brought to do individually what they would decline to do collectively? The idea of mutual aid and support, the strength and weight that would be given to the movement by the co-operation in it of all or the greater part of the Southern States, might furnish a strong and prevailing argument with many who would otherwise hesitate. Take away this support to faint resolutions, and that hesitation would naturally increase.

So far from forcing the other States by this example of separate action into an adoption of the secession policy, we have no doubt that the effect produced will be quite the contrary. The idea of union is deeply sealed in the mind of the American people. Even those who have conceived a dislike for the Union as it exists at present have no inclination to resolve the South into a mass of fragments. What they look to is a Southern Confederacy; and surely if confederation is ever needed, it must be in the serious operation of breaking off from their present allegiance. The idea of being dragged into chaos at the heels of South Carolina will not prove so all-persuasive as the South Carolina agitators seem to suppose. No favorable response come from any of the Northern Slave States. Even ex-Gov. Wise himself discreetly holds his tongue.

And when the time comes, South Carolina will hesitate at taking the solitary plunge. Seeing that nobody is disposed to follow her, she will doubtless conspire to stay where she is. The unanimity which at present seems to exist is mainly dependent on the idea, so perpetually dwelt upon, that the example of South Carolina is to be all-powerful with the other States. This delusion dissipated, the good people of that State will hardly consent to be forced, solitary and alone, into a collision with the Federal Union.

MARYLAND SPEAKING.—The following call, says the Baltimore Patriot, we find in the Cambridge Intelligencer, a paper published in Dorchester county, one of the largest slaveholding counties in the State. This is the sentiment of ninety-nine one-hundredths of our people, and when the time shall come for them to speak out, it will be with a trumpet tongue from the peaks of the Alleghanies to the shores of the Chesapeake:

"We are requested to announce that there will be a public meeting held at the Court House on Monday week, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of condemning the disunion policy of Southern States, and expressing a decided and a determination to sustain Mr. Lincoln in the administration of the government. We heartily commend the movement to our citizens. A prompt and decided action in favor of the supremacy of the law and the union of the States, upon the part of the conservative citizens of the south, will infuse into the southern heart a spirit of loyalty which will effectually destroy the iniquitous schemes of mad disunionists. This is no party meeting. It is a meeting of citizens. Democrats, Douglass men, Republicans, and Union men, are all invited. Let the people meet, and let the people speak."

THE NEXT APPORTIONMENT.—Under the next apportionment, which will give one member of Congress to about 125,000 population, the West will gain thirteen members. But Ohio will lose a member, and Michigan gain two; Wisconsin will gain three, doubling her present number; Iowa, with two at present, will have five members, if not six; Indiana will gain one; Illinois will have thirteen to her present nine; Missouri will have nine against seven at present; but Minnesota will lose one of her present members, and continue till 1872 with but one Representative on the floor of the House.

RETURNING REASON.—A special correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writing from Charleston, S. C., under date of the 15th inst., says—

"The excitement in this State, as well as Georgia and Alabama, has sensibly diminished within a day or two past, and the conservative portion of the people (and more especially the commercial classes) are anxious for a speedy end of the contention that exists. The refusal of the New York bankers to endorse or purchase sterling bills sent from this city, had a very perceptible and healthy effect upon the banks here, while the heavy discount which was levied on South Carolina bank notes at the north, and the serious manner in which the credit of the State was being shaken, has aroused the indignation of our conservative citizens, who contend that matters have gone far enough, and that the best interests of the State demanded that good feeling toward the north shall once more and speedily be restored. With regard to many of the stories and reports sent from here, at least one half are wholly destitute of foundation."

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF 1814 holds a very different style of language from the Richmond Enquirer of the present day in discussing the "right of secession," as will be seen in the following paragraph contained in that journal in the year 1814:

"No man, no association of men, no State, or set of men, has a right to withdraw itself from this Union of its own account. The same formality which formed the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of the States which formed the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained any attempt to dissolve the Union or distract the efficacy of its constitutional law poses."

THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO have revived the original scheme of the Illinois and Michigan ship canal, which comprised a ship canal of sufficient capacity to float the largest class of vessels that could navigate the Illinois river, but which was given up for the want of means after a considerable portion of the work had been constructed upon that plan, and completed for ordinary canal boats only. The probable cost is estimated at from ten to twenty millions of dollars.

LETTER OF HON. B. F. MOORE.—On the first page of this number of our paper we publish several extracts from a letter recently written by Hon. B. F. Moore, of North Carolina, on the subject of secession, and to which we ask the particular attention of the reader.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

POPULATION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.—We are indebted to our contemporary of the Times for the following abstract of the Census of 1860, compared with the population of 1850:

	1860	1850	Increase.
Antrim .....	3,005	3,415	410
Grenville .....	1,125	1,402	277
Chambersburg .....	3,335	3,261	1,265
Guildford .....	3,471	3,143	328
Hamilton .....	1,924	1,542	382
St. Thomas .....	1,954	1,809	145
Peters .....	2,310	2,407	97
Montgomery .....	3,235	3,400	165
Merionburg .....	1,179	1,106	73
Warren .....	616	729	104
Washington .....	2,476	2,216	260
Wayneboro .....	1,019	1,233	214
Green .....	3,154	3,478	324
Southampton .....	1,795	1,927	132
Leterkenny .....	2,048	2,240	192
Lurgan .....	1,228	1,280	52
Fannett .....	1,970	2,268	298
Metal .....	1,221	1,184	37
Quincy .....	2,836	2,766	70
Total.....	39,904	42,791	

## MEETING OF CONFERENCE.

The East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, will assemble in this place, in the latter part of February, and remain in session for eight days. A large number of ministers—at least two hundred and forty—will be in attendance. Deeming it advisable to make timely preparation for so large a number of clergymen, the Methodist Church of this place, have appointed a committee to see what extent accommodations can be procured. They have already succeeded in securing lodgings for about one hundred and seventy-five, and desire that any they have not seen, who are willing to undertake the good work, will give their names to any of the undersigned Committee: Rev. Wm. Hardin, Rev. F. Dyson, Mr. Jacob Brand, Mr. C. M. Burnett, Wm. Adams, Eq.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—R. P. Hazelton, Auctioneer, sold on the 1st inst., for L. S. Clarke, Esq., Trustee for the heirs of George Gutahal, a small Tract of Land located in Green township, consisting of 33 Acres and 17 Perches, for \$61.25 per Acre—C. Fry, Jr., C. Austin, purchaser.

ALSO—On the 16th inst., he disposed of a fine House and Lot for Mr. Henry Shepler, situated on West Market street, in the Borough of Chambersburg, for \$2,530—C. J. C. Austin, purchaser.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—We omitted, last week, to notice the second week's proceedings of Court. The only case tried, and which consumed the time of the Court nearly the entire week was that of Huber vs. Kennedy concerning a Water-Right. The jury found for plaintiff, awarding \$513.41 damages. McLelland & McClure, Stevens and T. M. Carlisle for Plaintiff; J. T. Nill, T. B. Kennedy, Reilly & Sharp and John Cessna, for Defendants.

THE REACTION.—The conservative journals of the South begin to speak out plainly against the traitorous dark plot of disunion. It is very evident that a reaction has already begun, and that sooner or later it will wholly in political destruction the whole fire-eating tribe. There will be no secession—not even of a single State. South Carolina, herself, will stop before reaching the point from which retreat is impossible. A few impotent howls, and the disunion farce will be permanently withdrawn from Southern boards.

NOVEL FERTILIZER.—South Carolina planters are hunting up beds of man, as a fertilizer; one gentleman who paid a dollar an acre for land two years ago, has refused twenty dollars an acre for the whole plantation, as renovated by this ingredient.

The soap, candle and oil factory, situated at the junction of Market street and Chouteau avenue, 3 miles west of St. Louis was burned on the night of the 14th instant.

The loss is estimated at \$80,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Carlisle, in the Presbyterian Church of this place, convened for that purpose, the Rev. S. J. Nicols, the eloquent young Pastor of that church, was ordained and installed. The officers of Presbytery were, Moderator, Rev. Mr. West, Clerk, Rev. Mr. Gordon.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Plummer; charge to Congregation by Rev. Dr. Craig; charge to Pastor by Rev. Dr. Harper.

On Monday evening, the Rev. Mr. Nicols preached his trial sermon, which is highly praised by all who heard it.

On Tuesday morning, the Rev. Dr. Plummer preached to large and delighted audiences.

BLACK AS INK.—Nixon is selling a very superior Writing Fluid, Copying and Japan Ink. Also—Superior Black Ink. These inks have been in use for years, and are sold with the assurance that they are equal to any in the market.

Lye's celebrated Ointment can be had also at Nixon's. This Ointment is offered on genuine certificates from persons residing in the county.

A new article of Catle Powder is offered this week. Persons in this vicinity who have resided in Lancaster county have a knowledge of the Powder and will rejoice to know that Nixon is sole agent here.

Nixon's stock of Lamps is as large as any in the county, and as cheap as need be. His stock of every thing in his line is full, fresh and cheap.

Brown's Medicated Pigs are a mild and gentle cathartic, useful in cases of Sick-Headache, Bilious Affections, &c. Get them from Miller & Hensley's.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are a pleasant and speedy cure for Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all disorders of the Breast and Lungs. Get them at Miller & Hensley's.

Burnett's Cocaine, for preserving the Hair and rendering it dark and glossy, to be had at Miller & Hensley's.

Kerosene Lamps of all styles and sizes

## THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We are indebted to the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, for the following, which embraces the Official Vote for President and Vice President, of all the counties in Pennsylvania, except one, by which it will be seen that the old Keystone is the banner State of the Union, giving Lincoln the rousing majority of nearly NINETY-THREE THOUSAND! This is a result unprecedented in the political history of our Commonwealth, and shows the unanimity which prevails among the people in favor of Free Territory, Free Labor and Protection to Home Industry. We feel proud of this brilliant victory, and proud of the gallant sons of the old Keystone who worked so nobly to achieve it. Pennsylvania now stands at the head of the Republican column! The returns speak for themselves, and we submit them without further comment:

COUNTING.	LAMPS.	REPEL.	DECEP.	BELL.
Adams.....	2,724	2,644	36	38
Alegheny.....	16,725	6,725	523	570
Armstrong.....	3,355	2,108	50	50
Beaver.....	2,824	1,621	4	58
Bedford.....	2,505	2,224	14	86
Berks.....	8,846	6,709	420	136
Blair.....	3,050	1,275	239	397
Bradford.....	7,091	2,189	9	22
Bucks.....	6,443	5,174	487	95
Butler.....	3,649	2,332	13	22
Cambria.....	2,277	1,643	110	124
Carbon.....	1,758	1,301	369	21
Centre.....	2,021	2,423	26	16
Chester.....	7,751	5,008	263	202
Clarion.....	1,829	2,078	—	12
Clearyfield.....	1,702	1,836	—	23
Clinton.....	1,736	1,244	72	—
Columbia.....	1,873	2,366	86	14
Crawford.....	5,779	2,961	62	—
Cumberland.....	3,593	3,083	26	147
Darling.....	4,531	2,392	195	169
Delaware.....	3,081	1,500	152	288
Erie.....	407	—	—	—
Erie.....	6,160	2,531	17	90
Fayette.....	3,434	3,308	24	147
Franklin.....	4,131	2,515	622	76
Fulton.....	788	911	1	49
Forest.....	—	—	—	—
Greene.....	1,614	2,662	26	17
Huntington.....	3,089	1,622	55	22
Indiana.....	3,910	1,347	—	22
Jefferson.....	1,704	1,134	6	5
Juniata.....	1,494	1,147	2	62
Lancaster.....	13,352	5,156	728	441
Lawrence.....	2,937	788	16	31
Lebanon.....	3,668	1,917	10	103
Lehigh.....	4,170	4,094	145	52
Luzerne.....	7,300	6,803	—	—
Lycoming.....	3,494	2,402	137	91
McKean.....	1,077	591	—	2
Mercer.....	3,855	2,546	2	49
Mifflin.....	1,701	1,189	83	86
Monroe.....	844	1,262	291	—
Montour.....	1,043	786	311	4
Northampn'.....	3,839	4,597	115	171
Northumb'l.....	2,422	2,306	97	72
Perry.....	2,371	1,743	8	38
Philadelphia.....	39,223	21,619	9,274	7,131
Pike.....	381	—	—	—
Potter.....	1,545	521	—	—
Schuylk'l.....	7,568	4,968	422	139
Somerset.....	3,218	1,175	1	10
Snyder.....	1,678	910	60	55
Sullivan.....	429	497	—	1
Susqueh'n.....	4,470	2,548	2	6
Tioga.....	4,754	1,277	11	9
Union.....	1,824	812	28	6
Venango.....	2,680	1,982	6	6
Warren.....	2,284	1,087	4	—
Washington.....	4,724	3,975	8	91
Wayne.....	2,857	2,618	—	2
Westmorel'd.....	4,887	4,796	18	13
Wyoming.....	1,286	1,237	3	—
York.....	5,128	5,497	562	575
Total.....	268,518	175,896	17,850	12,755
Lincoln over Reading Ticket.....	—	93,570	—	—
" " Douglas Straight.....	—	231,168	—	—
" " Bell.....	—	25,764	—	—
" " all opposition.....	—	62,518	—	—
Forest, the only county not heard from officially, gave Gov. Curtin a majority of 60. Adding this to Lincoln's majority above, it will be 92,682.	—	—	—	—

## THE GENERAL RESULT,

AS INDICATED BY

## THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Whole number of Electoral votes..... 303

Necessary to a choice..... 152

## For Lincoln.

Maine.....	8	Ohio.....	23
New Hampshire.....	5	Illinoi.....	11
Vermont.....	5	Indiana.....	13
Massachusetts.....	13	Michigan.....	6
Rhode Island.....	4	Iowa.....	4
Connecticut.....	6	Wisconsin.....	5
New York.....	33	Minnesota.....	4
New Jersey.....	4	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	27	Total.....	173

## For Breckinridge.

Kentucky.....	12	Virginia.....	13
Tennessee.....	12	—	—
Missouri.....	9	Total.....	48
For Bell.	—	—	—
For Douglass.	—	—	3

## Doubtful or Not Heard From.

California.....	4	Georgia.....	10
Oregon.....	3	Total.....	17

## Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 18.—The official returns from every county in Georgia, except one, show a majority against the Breckinridge ticket of not less than 2,500, and perhaps a few dozen more.

## The Vote of Florida.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 17.—Sixteen counties (official) indicate Breckinridge's majority to be 3,000.

## Virginia Election.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 18.—Bell's majority in Virginia will be about 400. This is now ascertained with certainty.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

## Result of the Presidential Election in California.

FORT KEESEY, Nov. 19.—The Pony Express from California, with advice to the 8th inst., has arrived here, bringing the result of the Presidential election in that State. The returns are incomplete, but as far as heard from stand as follows:—Lincoln, 27,000; Douglas, 24,400; Breckinridge, 20,600; Bell, 4,600. The chances of the Douglas men were considered best in the Legislature, and they have probably a majority in each House over both Lincoln and Breckinridge, securing a Douglas Senator to succeed Senator Gwin. Lincoln's vote surprised politicians generally. Douglas was considered to have the best chance.

## Three Days Later from Europe.

## ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

Death of Admiral Napier.—Brilliant Victory of Victor Emmanuel.—Royal Troops Dispersed.—11,000 Prisoners Captured.—The King about to Enter Naples,

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The steamship Vanderbilt has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst.

The death of Admiral Napier is announced. The Piedmontese troops, under Victor Emmanuel, gained a brilliant victory on 3d instant, on the Garigliano. They attacked in front with the troops flanked by the fleet, and dispersed the Bourbon troops. The tents wagons and stores were left in Victor Emmanuel's possession, with 11,000 prisoners. General Somnay pursued the enemy afterwards, and occupied Mola and the possessions surrounding Gaeta.

Victor Emmanuel was expected to arrive at Naples immediately. Gen. Garibaldi remained at Naples. Anarchy reigns at Viterbo.

The voting on the annexation has commenced at Perugia, and the inhabitants of Viterbo are hastening to vote, notwithstanding the French occupation and the presence of the Pontifical gendarmes.

Corvin rose and replied:

"Mr. Speaker, I have often been puzzled to account for the fast emigration from Connecticut to the West; but the gentleman last up explained it to my entire satisfaction."

The bill was passed without further discussion.

A large body of troops remaining outside of the fort at Gaeta have sent proposals of surrender to the Piedmontese.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from Shanghai say it is reported that the negotiations for peace are not going on smoothly at Tientsin.

A telegraph cable, to connect Singapore and Rangoon, is about to leave England. Its length is 1,300 miles.

Fresh troops have left Turin for Naples.

The corn crop in Italy is deficient.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL Nov. 7.—Bread stuffs are dull, Messrs. Richardson & Spence quote flour dull; prices easier but quotations unchanged; wheat quiet at 1@2d decline. Corn quiet at 3d decline; mixed 3d-6d.

TOOK BACK HIS PRESENTS.—An exchange published in a neighboring town tells about a young chap who courted his Phoebe Ann Matilda for a year or more, during which time he presented her with a considerable quantity of jewelry and other trinkets, but, discovering a short time since, that she had repudiated her first love and taken to another "feller," he, growing desperate, made a descent on the institution, invaded the sanctity of the young female's apartment, and laid sacrifice hands on the finery which he had endowed her with, and with a persevering spirit waded in among a heterogeneous mass of petticoats, bustles, hoop-skirts, and what not, and collected every article which had been bought with his money, the young lady and her maternal relative standing by overcome with confusion and rage at such a sacrilegious tambling of their household goods, and entirely unable to defend their property from wholesale abduction. He was taken for barney, and the decision in the matter will be looked for with anxiety, as a precedent for the decision of similar cases hereafter.

NOVEMBER.—The only period of rest in the circle of the farmer's year is now at hand; a period of enjoyment. The business of cultivation—the appropriate occupation of the husbandman—is done. He has passed through the pressing cares of seed time and tillage, the joys of the early and the latter harvests, and has welcomed the last of his crops to the barn and granary. His storehouses are full and his flocks and herds now live upon the accumulated provisions of the Summer. The last of the flowers has faded and the fruits have turned field and forest to a russet brown. The leaves that put on such gorgeous coloring in October, are now either changed to a sombre hue or fallen, leaving the forest bare and desolate. The skies have lost the rosate hue of Summer and begin to look chill and wintry.

RAILWAY DEFaulTER.—The Chicago Tribune states that Joseph Nash, freight agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, in that city, recently found a pressing call for his presence elsewhere, and has left his relations to the company under a cloud, of which enough is known to indicate that from \$17,000 to \$20,000 has got transferred to the wrong side of the column. He was what is known as a "fast young man," and it is a wonder that the Railroad company did not take warning from his extravagant mode of living, inasmuch as his salary was but \$1200 per year.

BLACK REPUBLICANS.—In reference to this really contemptible habit of calling ourselves "Black Republicans," says the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, the South themselves, will fear, but too soon reap the consequences.

An overseer in Alabama, writing recently to his master in this city, says: "The Old Nick has got into the negroes and it has become very difficult to manage them. JACK told me to-day that he understood the negro Lincoln, was sure to be elected President, and that he would give all the other negroes their freedom! I told him that Lincoln was not a negro; and although a Republican, he was a white man. He answered, 'Oh no, we all hear mass call him Black Republican. He is a negro.'

This speaks volumes. The slave owners have indulged themselves in applying to the Republican Party the opprobrious epithet "Black," until the negroes really believe Mr. LINCOLN to be one of their number; and of course, in sympathy with them, and prepared to give them their freedom. This is only natural; and for the foolish men who have attempted to cast a slur upon a great Party. On their heads be the consequence.

THE Atlanta Ga American, after certain calculations, concludes:

"Sixty. All who are in favor of civil war, starvation, ruin, desolation, robbery, arson, murder, and the utter destruction of the South should go for disunion."

A NEW PAPER IN WASHINGTON.—In anticipation of the Administration of Lincoln, it is proposed to establish a daily paper there, independent in its tone, and yet filled with the progressive element of the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston journals. Such a daily would succeed in Washington.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN INTERPRETER.—The Atchison (Kansas) Union says:—"It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the demise of Peter Cadue, the well-known interpreter of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians. On returning from Kinnekuk to his ranch, on the reservation, one day last week, it is supposed that he fell from his horse, as he was found in the road, much bruised and quite dead. Peter Cadue was born in Detroit, Michigan, of French parents; a.d. at the time of his death, was seventy years of age. The best part of his life has been spent among the Indians, and he was, at one time, interpreter for Gen. Cass, up in the Saginaw country. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of the Thames, and was present at the fall of Tecumseh, the great Indian warrior. In 1832, after the defeat of Black Hawk, he came to Kansas from the Wahab valley, with the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, 1,700 in number, under his immediate charge. Since then he has been the Government interpreter for that tribe. He spoke English, French, and six tribal dialects fluently, and the Spanish language less perfectly. We visited him during the past summer, and to him we are indebted for many interesting incidents connected with his history, and important facts relating to the early history of Kansas. He has a brother and other relatives at or near Detroit.

THE PROGRESS OF WATER GAS.—Jets of flame forming the letters "water gas" now burn brightly over the principal entrance to the Girard House. This establishment is now lighted from one end to the other by water gas made on the premises. The company are now treating with the proprietors of the Continental to introduce the proprietors of the Continental to introduce the improvements of water gas into their system. The first objection was the lack of necessary room for a large gas meter, but difficulty has been overcome. The saving effected by the use of this water gas is said to be fully fifty per cent.—Philadelphia North American.

AXELESS MURDER.—A horrible affair has recently come to light in California. Some time since George Wilson and two of his "friends" got drunk at Reed's Ranch, Marion county; his "friends" not so much the worse for liquor, "amused" themselves with soaking the clothes of Wilson in whisky, and to make sure work of their project, they poured a considerable quantity down his neck, in order to thoroughly soak his shirt with the liquid, after which they set fire to the clothes of the wretched man. He remained there abandoned without a charitable hand to offer him a glass of water during his long agonies. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the murderers.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER SPEAKS.—Charles E. Jeffords who now lies in the City Prison at New York, charged with the double murder of Messrs. Walton and Matthews, has published a card complaining bitterly of the treatment he receives in prison.

"The gentleman who has been most unkind to me is Dr. Martin H. N. Kendig, Henry L. Kendall and P. A. Fitzgerald have been arrested on the charge of swindling. They traded under the name of James C. Jackson & Co., and have flooded the country with circulars promising a valuable distribution of Jewelry for a small amount of money. Their circulars referred to Gov. Packer, Mayor Henry and other distinguished persons for character. It has been ascertained that they do an extensive business, and made clear profits of all the money coming in. Mayor Henry is justly indignant at the use of his name and will deal rigidly with the offenders.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1860.—Breadstuffs are dull and prices drooping. Shipping brands of Flour are freely offered at \$5.25 without sale, except for home use. 500 bushels extra, sold at \$5.50, and extra family at \$7.50.

Wheat has declined 3¢@5 cts. per bushel. 4,000 bushels of Western Red sold at \$1.25@1.27. 51¢ and White at \$1.31@1.40 per bushel.

Corn is lower 1 cent. 5000 bushels of prime Penna. and Southern Yellow sold at 67¢@68 cts.

Whisky is dull at 21¢@21½ cts. per gallon.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE NOV. 20.—Flour has declined 2cts. per bushel.

Sales of Howard St. & Ohio at \$4.75, Market closing heavily.

Wheat is lower 1 cent. Wheat and flour at 1.20@1.25 cts. per bushel.

Barley is lower 1 cent. Barley at 1.10@1.15 cts. per bushel.

POTATOES.

Mercer, New.....

From the Lancaster Union.  
Chronicles of King James I.

1. And it came to pass in the fourth year of the reign of James the King, that the people became stiff-necked and perverse, and would not bow themselves longer to the yoke of their oppressors.

2. And James the King waxed wroth, and called forth his hosts to battle.

3. And the King's army was led by one John, the younger, him whom the King had commanded the people to serve.

4. But the people, being rebellious, obeyed not the words of their King, insomuch that the whole nation was put to the sword.

5. And it came to pass, that one Abraham, a wise man and just, a humble boatman and a "splitter of rails," was chosen by the people to lead them against the army of the King.

6. And straightway did Abraham gird on the weapons of war, and the people came unto him from all parts of the land, from the east and from the west; from the north and from the south; so that there was a great multitude.

7. And they cried, "Thee, Abraham, have we chosen to lead us to battle against the army of the King; we know that thou art true and tried, and thee only will we follow."

8. For James the King hath shamed grievously against us, and despiseth us, and to him no longer will we serve; on him have we called for succor when in sore distress, and to us hath he turned a deaf ear; the blood of the innocent hath he shed, and a cloud of mourning covereth the land; our substance hath he wasted, till the cry of the widow and the orphan is heard for bread. Verily, Oh! Abraham, just is our cause, and grievous our wrongs!"

9. And Abraham was moved at the words of the multitude, and forthwith marshalled them to battle.

10. Now there was one Stephen, surnamed the "little," who sat at the King's gate, but who "boxed not, nor did him reverence," (Stephen aspired to the command of the King's army,) and the anger of the King waxed wroth against Stephen, but his army was divided.

11. About this time there arose one John, surnamed the "Elder," who said unto the people "follow me," but whither or for what purpose, he deigned not to tell them.

12. Now John the younger, and Stephen the little, stirred up the anger of their soldiers against each other, so that when the great battle day came, they were sorely tired of the fight, and many said, "Let us go over to the tents of Abraham, and rest ourselves in the shadow of his vine and fig tree; him we know to be a friend of the fallen, and his "splitting" is done."

13. Now on the morning of the third day of the week, in the sixth day of the eleventh month of the fourth year of the reign of James the King, the great battle began throughout the land.

14. And the armies battled from the ninth hour in the morning, even into the night, and great was the slaughter thereof.

15. But the hardy sons of Abraham rested their numbers on the battle field, and the armies of John the younger, and Stephen the little, and John the elder, were sorely defeated; even to the entire destruction thereof.

16. And there came a voice as of one crying in great anguish—"Oh! Stephen, my son Stephen! would that thou hadst found me ere this evil had befallen thee, but thou didst not! Ye perverse and ungrateful people! what hast my son Stephen done for you!—with his face downward, even as the serpent was doomed to crawl, hath he not crawled? From your ungrateful heart hath he not licked the filth and mire, and now he has cast him off thus!—Oh, my son Stephen, truly are they an ungrateful people!"

17. And the palace of James the King will be trod by a stranger—the city of his birth has cast him off, and will know him no more forever. Amen.

ICHABOD.

An Arkansas father, sending his son forth to a scheming world, like Polonius fortified him with advice. Those who know the game of chess will appreciate the humor of the sermon:

"Bob, you are about leaving home for strange parts. You're going to throw me out of the game, and go it alone. The odds is against you, Bob, but remember always that industry and perseverance are the winning cards; they're the 'bowers'—book learning and all that sort of thing will do to fill up with, like small turnips, but you must have the bows to back 'em, else they ain't worth much. If luck runs agin you pretty strong, don't cave in and look like a sick chicken on a rainy day, but hold your head up and make them believe you are flush of trumps; they won't play so hard agin you. I've lived and travelled around some, Bob, and I've found out that as soon as folks thought you held out a weak hand, they'd back agin you strong. So, when you're sorter weak, keep on a bold front, but play cautious; be satisfied with a pint. Many a hand I've seen sulked because they played for too much.—Keep your eye well skinned, Bob; don't let 'em 'nig' on you; recollect the game lays as much with the head as the hands. Be temperate; never get drunk, for then no matter how good your hand, you won't know how to play it; both bows and the ace won't save you, for there is sulk to be a misdeal, or something wrong. And another thing, Bob, (that was spoken in a low tone,) don't go too much on the wines; queens is kinder poor cards; the more you have of them the worse for you; you might hav three and many trump. I don't say, discard them all; if you get hold of one that's a trump, it is all good and there's sulk to be one out of four. And above all

Bob, be honest; never take a man's trick warden't belong to you; nor 'slip' cards, nor 'nig,' for then you can't look your man in the face, and when that is the case, there is no fun in the game; it's a regular 'eat-throat.'—So now, Bob, farewell; remember wot I tell you, and you'll be sure to win, and if you don't, sulk you right to get skunked!"

## MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, the wife of the next President of the United States, is the subject of an interesting paragraph in a letter we find in the "New York World," written from Springfield:—"The future Lady of the White House," remarks the correspondent, "is, however, a personage to whom just now the liveliest interest attaches. That she will adorn and grace even the exalted position to which she bids fair to succeed, none who have had the fortune to see her can doubt. She is apparently upon the advantageous side of forty, with a face upon which dignity and sweetness are blended, and an air of cultivation and refinement to, which familiarity with the costly drawing-rooms of London, or the aristocratic saloons of Paris, would hardly lend an added grace. She is admirably calculated to provide over our Republican court. If one was permitted so far to describe her personal appearance as to meet half way the respectful curiosity which is generally felt upon the subject, the description would be: that she is slightly above the medium stature, with brown eyes, clearly cut features, delicate, mobile, expressive; rather distinguished in appearance than beautiful, conveying to the mind generally an impression of self-possession, stateliness and elegance. I distrust my own opinion upon subjects of the kind, but I concur in the belief prevalent hereabouts that she will make as admirable a leader of the stately dames and lovely demoiselles of the National Capital, as the most fastidious social martinet could desire." We can safely assure an anxious public that Mrs. "Old Abe" will make just as good a Presidentess as Mr. "Old Abe" will a President—and that will be A No. 1.

A MISTRESS BEATEY BY AN INJURED WIFE.—The Indianapolis Sentinel of Friday relates the following:

"One day last week a married man, Mr. George Rice, who lived in the eastern part of the city, and rejoiced in the possession of an amiable and accomplished wife, fell in love with a girl in the neighborhood and eloped with her, taking a horse and buggy belonging to Mr. James Hiser. Mrs. Rice was naturally indignant at the loss of her husband's affections, and Mr. Hiser at the loss of his property, and on Monday last the two, accompanied by Officer Hanna, followed the truant pair.—At Marshall, Illinois, on the evening of Monday, Mrs. Rice traced the runaways to a hotel, and by the force of her smiles and her tears reached the bed-room where the guilty pair were sleeping soundly and sweetly.

"She placed herself in tragic attitude, with pistol in one hand, at the bedside, and called on her darling George to awake. George did open his eyes, and at the same moment the fair maiden at his side was aroused from her blissful dreams. Starting up in terror, the girl seized the hand of Mrs. Rice which held the pistol, and called loudly to George to escape. George did secure his pants and ran so fast that he has not been caught yet; but the girl paid dearly for the escape of her paramour. Mrs. Rice had knucks in her other hand, with which she beat the poor girl unmercifully about the head, cutting her flesh shockingly. Mr. Hiser recovered his property, and Mrs. Rice lost her husband, and if George Rice will only stay away, our city can say that her loss is its gain."

A YOUTHFUL POISONER.—The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press states that John Roakes, an Irish boy in the employ of Hon. C. W. Willard of Montpelier, was recently detected in an attempt to poison Mr. Willard's little child by putting corrosive sublimate in the milk given the child to drink. He administered an overdose, which had the effect to make the child vomit, when an examination of the milk revealed the presence of the poison. On being charged with the horrible deed the boy confessed that he put the poison in the child's cup, not from any ill will to Mr. and Mrs. W. or to the baby, but simply from hatred to the servant girl, with whom he had some trivial quarrel, and on whom he hoped the suspicion of committing the crime would fall.

He owned also to have taken and destroyed, by burning them, some valuable articles of clothing, which had disappeared from time to time, expecting that the girl would be charged with the theft. He was immediately arraigned before the court in session; at the time, plead guilty, and was sentenced to eight years imprisonment.

SENSIBLE.—About fifty of the Southern medical students in attendance at the New York University, assembled on Wednesday night, to discuss the propriety of with drawing from the College and returning home, in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln. After a short time spent in discussion, the majority were of opinion that under the circumstances, it would be best to "wait for some overt act" before they abandoned the gay and festive scenes of that metropolis. A sensible conclusion.

BOB.—It has well been said that many a man has missed being a great man by splitting into two middling ones. Concentrate your energies, if you would make a figure in the world.

The sponge gathered at Key West, Fla., last year, mounted to \$72,000.

## FRANKLIN'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

A Party of six Yankees celebrated the Fourth of July on the summit of Mauna Kea, the highest mountain on Hawaii, being more than twice the elevation of Mount Washington. They found the limit of vegetation to be 4000 feet below the summit. On reaching the top of the highest peak, to their great astonishment they found a human skeleton and the carcass of an ox, fourteen thousand feet above the level of the ocean! It was with great difficulty they could breathe at this height. Their voices seemed to have a dull, hollow, unnatural sound, and it required much effort to converse. There seemed to be a heavy outward pressure in the head, attended with giddiness and nausea, often prelude to serious illness. Some of sickness crept upon you, and should be arrested by a timely use of the cathartics. Take AFRICAN PILLS, a full dose every hour, and you will be restored to health again. They stimulate the circulation of the body into vigorous action, and restore its natural functions. These, if not regularly used, are injurious to the system.

DR. FREDERICK'S MEDICINE OF ST. LOUIS. Feb. 1, 1850.

The AFRICAN PILLS are the panacea of all that is mortal in disease. They increase the life and strength, and are the best remedy for all diseases.

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## Repository and Transcript

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 21, 1860.

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, October No., 1860. Re-published by L. Scott &amp; Co., 79 Fulton St., New York. Price \$5.00 a year.

Contents—"Recent Geographical Researches," "Grotius and the Sources of International Law," which is very instructive. "The United States under Mr. Buchanan," which shows clearly the absolute failure of this old Functionary in every Administration measure, and the low grade of corruption that has characterized his whole course. It is a severe criticism from the pen of a critic who can have no political bias.

THE MAN WITH FIVE WIVES.—By Alexander Dumas. Published by T. B. Peterson &amp; Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

This is one of the popular novels of the day and is published at the low prices of fifty cents a volume. Dumas is one of the prolific authors of the day. He has written many novels, and all of them, are more or less popular. As for ourselves, we are no great admirer of his productions.

THE RUINED GAMBLER.—By George W. M. Reynolds. Published by T. B. Peterson &amp; Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Price fifty cents.

Peterson &amp; Brothers are Publishing all of Reynolds' Works in volumes at fifty cents each. They number considerably over forty. Many readers are delighted with them. However, we place them among the great flood of cheap books that are now pouring out from the press.

PETERSON'S LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE—December. Published by Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Price \$2 a year.

Considering the great merit this book possesses, it is certainly the cheapest published in the country. Its reading matter is excellent, and its fashions are the very latest. It is so cheap that every lady can get it, and we see no reason why every lady should not take it.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS. BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., via. Halifax, arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Overland Mail has arrived, with Hong Kong dates of Sept. 12.

The time gives full details of the capture of the Taku forts. Their special correspondent says: "I am unable to confirm the important statement that it is the intention of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros to proceed to Peking as guests of the Emperor, accompanied only by an escort of cavalry." The conquest of the Taku forts is described as a dashing little campaign of eight days, when the allies established themselves at Ochtang. They had still a march of twelve miles before them before they could arrive at the object of attack. On arrival to all Chinese precedent, it was found that their positions had been taken with considerable military skill. The superiority, however, of the weapons used by the allies gave them a great advantage. The Armstrong guns made tremendous havoc, but amidst all the explosions of the bombs, etc., the Tartars kept to their posts. The total loss on the side of the British was quite large, 161 men having been either killed or wounded during the fight.

VISIT OF ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS TO PARIS. Napoleon's Private Secretary has accepted the proposal of the English volunteers to make an excursion to Paris. He says they will be welcome.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA. The Post's Paris correspondent sends the following telegram:

PARIS, Nov. 2.—It is true that the French government gave orders to the French Admiral to prevent an attack on Gaeta by sea. It is also true that the Admiral was not under the necessity of communicating these orders to the Sardinian Admiral, as the attack had not been attempted.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A FARMER AT NEW LOTS.—About half-past five o'clock this morning, Theodore Colyer, a farmer at New Lots, was found murdered in his barn. His house was situated on the Ridgewood heights between the Jamaica Plank Road and the Cypress Hills Road. Mr. Colyer went to market last night with a load of truck and did not return. His wife seeing his wagon in the yard about half-past five o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, went out to the barn, and there found her husband lying dead on the floor, with his skull split open. His pockets were empty, and had evidently been rifled.—The object of the murderer seemingly was to rob him of the proceeds of the sale of his truck, which could have amounted only to between five and ten dollars. Mrs. Colyer, as soon as she could recover from the shock, alarmed the neighbors, the coroner was notified, and a search instituted for the murderer, but as yet there appears to be no clue to his discovery. Mr. Colyer was formerly a police-man of the 2d ward of Brooklyn, and bore good character as a citizen, and as a frugal and industrious man. He was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.—New York Express.

THE venerable Daniel Fernald of Portsmouth, N. H., appeared at the polls on Tuesday, and cast the Republican vote. He is the oldest man in that city—bordering on a century, and said when he cast his ballot, that he did the same thing twice for President Washington.

FROM JAPAN.  
Letter from Minister Harris.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The State Department has received advices from Minister Harris, dated the 5th of July, in which he states that the Japanese steamer Candamurra had arrived at Yedo, from San Francisco, and her return voyage was navigated by the Japanese alone.

"This," he says, "is the first instance that a vessel conducted solely by Asiatic has successfully crossed the great North Pacific Ocean, and strikingly proves the Japanese to be so capable of improvement that they might soon place themselves at the head of Oriental enterprise, if they were allowed freely to cultivate the great powers they possess."

The commander of the steamer, with two of the governors for Foreign Affairs, called on Mr. Harris, saying they came by command of the Tycoon, and were directed to express to his Majesty's sincere thanks for the friendly and cordial manner in which the commander and officers of his steamer had been received by the authorities and people of San Francisco.

They were directed to thank him particularly for the complete repairs made to their steamer at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and express the deep sense His Majesty entertained of the kindness and courtesy of Capt. Cunningham, Commander of Navy Yard.

The reports of the officers of the Candamurra and the letters received from the Embassy, with full accounts of their reception at San Francisco, and the kindness shown them by all classes of our people have produced a lively sensation, especially among the nobles who were heretofore opposed to the treaty of Yedo. One of the officials naively remarked to Mr. Harris: "We did not believe you when you told us of the friendly feelings of your country for us, but we now see that all you said was true."

Mr. Harris is of the opinion that when the Ambassadors return to Japan and relate their reception by the President and repeat their large experience in the United States, and when they state what they have seen of the greatness and prosperity of our country, it will have an important effect upon the minds of those who have objected to intercourse with foreign nations, and lead to a better state of feeling on their part toward us.

VOTE-BUYING.—A rural friend, says the N. Y. Tribune, sends us the following anecdote of the recent election:

"In the town of V., in this county, an elector was requested to go up and vote. I am not fully convinced which way I ought to vote," replied the high-minded patriot. "Will you convince you?" asked the other. "About \$5, I think." "Well," said the other, "we are not buying votes, this year, but seeing it is you, here's a three and a two; put 'em into your pocket, vote and say nothing." He voted, and in the evening offered the money in payment of a grocer's bill. It was refused, and the voter (his face elongated) hastened to his friend, with—"Here's that money, and say it's my counterfeit! 'Of course it is,' replied the other. "I hope you do not think I am devilish fool enough to pay for your vote with good money!"

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Conductor White informs us of the miraculous escape of a little boy two or three years old, in Bennington, the other day, who being left to play in the yard alone for a short time fell down into a well forty feet deep, and in which there was ten feet of water, and was not scratched by the fall. The father of the little fellow heard something fall into the well, and running out discovered his head above the water. He was holding on to the stones with his little fingers. The father descended into the well, secured the youngster, and called for help.—Upon the arrival of assistance the child was placed in the bucket and safely drawn up.—That he was in no wise injured by his fall of forty feet, nor drowned by his immersion in the water, was a circumstance almost miraculous.—Troy Times.

BOSTON. The new mill put upon the site of the Pemberton mills, in Lawrence, Mass., will be in full operation in January next. They will give employment to 1000 operatives.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A FARMER AT NEW LOTS.—About half-past five o'clock this morning, Theodore Colyer, a farmer at New Lots, was found murdered in his barn. His house was situated on the Ridgewood heights between the Jamaica Plank Road and the Cypress Hills Road. Mr. Colyer went to market last night with a load of truck and did not return. His wife seeing his wagon in the yard about half-past five o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, went out to the barn, and there found her husband lying dead on the floor, with his skull split open. His pockets were empty, and had evidently been rifled.—The object of the murderer seemingly was to rob him of the proceeds of the sale of his truck, which could have amounted only to between five and ten dollars. Mrs. Colyer, as soon as she could recover from the shock, alarmed the neighbors, the coroner was notified, and a search instituted for the murderer, but as yet there appears to be no clue to his discovery. Mr. Colyer was formerly a police-man of the 2d ward of Brooklyn, and bore good character as a citizen, and as a frugal and industrious man. He was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.—New York Express.

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye! This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—in tinting—in effect—Beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the skin or injuring the hair—removes all dirt and oil effects of bad dyes, and strengthens the hair for life. Names genuine unless signed—W. A. Batchelor.—Sold everywhere.

CHAS. BATCHELOR, Proprietor, Sept. 19, '60. 6m.—51 Barclay Street, New York.

MARRIED

We publish Maria and Whitney's new exceeding five lines gratis. As notices of any occurrence of some interest to the family in which they occur, for the future, those who desire them to appear in the columns of our paper will please furnish them.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. G. McLean, Mr. John Angle, of Clay Lick Hall, to Miss E. ANANDA WINGE, of Welsh Run.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Wm. R. Coursey, near Caledonia Works, Mr. John A. Richardson, to Miss Ann E. CAMPBELL, all of this county.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. H. H. Hume, Mr. ELIJAH GILBERT to Miss Mary A. West, all of this county.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. Philip Bishop, Mr. GEORGE REED to Miss ELIZABETH BITTINGER, both of this county.

On the 13th inst., at the house of Michael Latshaw, in Antim. t. wship, by John Kandt, Esq., Mr. RICHARD KELLY to Miss MARY ELLIOTT.

DIED.

On the 19th ult., in Washington township, ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Simon and Fanny Shank, aged 5 years, 1 mo. and 27 days.

On the 13th inst., in this place, Mrs. ANNA M. BURKHOLDER, aged 71 years, 7 months and 5 days.

"From this world of toil and strife, she's present with the Lord; The labor of her mortal life End in a large reward."

At his late residence, in Philadelphia, on the eighth day of October, A. D., 1850, of Consumption, W. FAIRFAX WASHINGTON, third son of the lamented Judge Washington, Esq., of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd, formerly of Chambersburg—in the 37th year of his age.

Kept him well in boyhood's days, When all around was bright; He nobly shamed all evil ways, And batted for the right.

When on him came life's sternest cares, They bound him well prepared To stem the tide; to quell all fears His many neighbors shared.

But he has gone, and left a place 'Twill be right hard to fill;

He looked on patron's care-worn face, And bade all fears be still.

The world hath need of such as he In sad misfortune's hour;

He made each troubled spirit free, What it was in his power.

No more we'll see his grisly face,

No more we'll hear his voice;

He's gone to fill a hollow place He made the happy choice.

Adieu, dear Fax, we drop a tear Beside thy silent tomb;

Thou're gone, to joyous, endlesse sleep To thine eternal home.

PEPPER &amp; HICKS, Pharmacists, 4 ROOMS for rent in our New Building, from now to the 1st of April, or longer if wanted. M. H. &amp; J. M. PAWLING.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World!!

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to preserve.

GRAY, RED &amp; RUSTY HAIR Dyed instantaneously a beautiful natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to WM. A. BACHELOR since 1859, and over \$50,000 applications have been made to the Hair of the Patron of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color which cannot be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill-effects of bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE has the genuine name and address upon a steelplate engraving on four sides of each Box, of WILLIAM A. BACHELOR, Address,

CHARLES BACHELOR, Pharmacists, Sept. 19, '60. 6m.—51 Barclay Street, New York.

Surviving Partner of the firm of Peiffer &amp; Hicks.

Nov. 14, '60. 6m.

ED.

## WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Head and Lungs prevail, in our changeable climate, against which year; for we are fortunate enough to escape their fatal influence. How important then to us all to have 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 highly recommended among the German population of this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OR WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to record the same, and the names of my daughters secured to its use, and the rapid recovery of my wife, who was ill for months, and whose health was greatly improved by its use.

I have in my possession frequent use of your valuable preparation, and have been benefited by it, however, casting it out of my mind because there is a good deal of spurious Wister's Balsam about throughout the country.

Dr. JAMES W. POWELL &amp; Co., Boston, and for sale by W. FOWLER &amp; Co., Boston, and for sale by J. N. Nixon, and Miller &amp; Hensley, Chambersburg; Daniel A. Fohl, St. Thomas; Dr. H. Madson, Greenfield; G. Green &amp; Son, Worcester; M. H. Storer, and F. Davis, Waynesboro.

Nov. 21, '60. 4s.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

SER JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

Nov. 14, '60. 6s.

LADIE'S FANCY PILLS.—J. DECHERT'S

LADIES' FANCY PILLS FOR YOURS.

LADIES' FANCY PILLS FOR YOURS.