



**The Tower of London.**

The last number of *Blackwood* contains a history of that famous old building, the Tower of London. We propose to make as full a synopsis of this delightful article as our space will permit.

The time the Tower was erected and the name of the builder have not been preserved. Some assign it a very remote antiquity, and Julius Caesar and Constantine the Great have both been considered the builders. Authentic annals inform us that the White Tower was built in the time of William the Conqueror. Walls and bastions, and dungeons were added at sundry times till, in the reign of Edward the Third, attained its present form and extent. During a period of three hundred years the Kings of England went in procession from it on their coronation days.

During the period that Richard II filled the throne, this building was gay and noisy with dance and banquet. Here too, that monarch lay a prisoner, and was forced to resign his diadem. It was afterwards the scene of injustice and tyranny. It was here were imprisoned the Princes of France, whom Henry V, whose chivalry has so loudly extolled, conquered in honorable warfare. James the First, of Scotland, whom Henry the Fourth had seized by treachery, was confined in one of the dungeons of this grim and gloomy pile. From the window of his room the captive King saw a beautiful damsel, and smitten with her charms, sent her a letter that so pleased the lovely Miss, she gave her heart and hand to the royal lover. Hundreds have suffered cruel tortures in the Tower on account of their religious opinions. Here Lord Cobham lay loaded with chains for many weary months, because he worshipped God after the manner which the dominant sect pronounced heresy. Because he denounced the worship of images, and was opposed to making pilgrimages, and entertained and openly professed other notions abominous to those who believed in those things, the titled victim was condemned to suffer the most ignominious and painful sentence. "He was drawn from the Tower to St. Giles' Field, where he was suspended by the middle, from a chain; a fire was kindled under him, and he was thus burned to death."

Twice the amiable and harmless Henry VI was confined within these dark walls, and here the unfortunate monarch was found stiff and cold in death. Its doors were kept continually swinging on their hinges by the vile and bloody Richard III. For framing an answer when questioned, touching the mode in which two innocent women should be punished, with an "I" in it, Lord Hastings was dragged by a body of servile soldiers from the Council to the Green near the Chapel within the Tower, and his head severed from his body on a log of wood.

The fascinating and corrupt Jane Shore was immured in one of the gaudiest cells of the Tower for a crime that was not written against her in the Book of the Recording Angel, and liberated after her persecutors had stolen her worldly substance. The wretched outcast died in want.

The doors of its dark vaults never opened and shut so often in the same period as during the reign of that taciturn, sanguine, bloody tyrant, Henry VIII. Empson and Dudley suffered the same punishment they had inflicted on so many innocent persons.—Rainham and Frith were tortured by Sir Thomas Moore, who, in his turn, fell under the axe of the executioner. The mood in which that nobleman met his fate was shockingly out of keeping with that solemn hour which comes to all. On his way to the scaffold he amused the bystanders with lively observations, and witicism fell from his lips the moment before the axe descended. After he had committed his soul to God, and laid his head upon the block, the headsman prayed his forgiveness. "I forgive thee," said he, "but prithee, let me put my beard aside, for that never committed treason;" adding "pluck up thy spirit, man, and be not afraid to do thine office; my neck is very short; take heed, therefore, that thou strike not wrong for the saving of thine honesty."

The clever and captivating Anne Boleyn was the next victim of suspicion and cruelty. Her headless body lay for some time on the Green of the Tower, and was placed by rough hands in a common chest and buried in the chapel connected with the grim building.—The lady Catharine Howard was the next Queen whose blood stained the horrid axe.—The scholarly and engaging Earl of Surrey, one of the fastest friends the treacherous and blood-thirsty widower ever had, was after the lapse of a few months, marked for the Hill.—The gallant nobleman and gentle poet, delighted only in classical pursuits, with no lust for power, was tried for treason in the presence of that illustrious soldier, his father, the Duke of Norfolk and given to the headsman.

The shaft of a greater tyrant than himself prevented the King from dinting the grass of the Green with the blood of the Duke.

There are many more names on the gloomy catalogue, and some that shine most brightly, were stained with blood by the unrighteous judgment of Mary and Elizabeth. This ancient pile has somewhat softened its harsh visage. Its walls are covered with vines, and flowers bloom on its moat. Its connection with the glorious name of Wellington has helped greatly to abate the horror its history inspires. The Duke was for some time constable of the Tower.

In prospect of the election of Lincoln, a new cotton mill is now going up at Lewiston, in Maine, to cost \$1,400,000, to run 45,000 spindles, and employ 1,000 men, with a million of capital.

**Fright in the Catacombs of Paris.**

The catacombs of Paris extend beneath a considerable part of the Faubourg St. Germain, and especially the Rues St. Jacques, de la Harpe, de Tourtouin, de Vaughard, the Theatre de l'Odéon, the church of St. Sulpice, the Pantheon, Val-de-Grace, the Observatoire, etc., and they go beyond the ramifications to Montrouge. In them, as is known, are deposited the bones which were collected from different burial places of Paris, on the suppression, in the time of the Revolution, of cemeteries within the walls; and these granite objects are piled up in such a way as to form galleries or streets, which extend for miles. It is recorded that at different times numerous persons have lost their way in these dreadful regions, and have died of hunger and terror.

From a French paper we learn that four men have recently escaped almost by miracle, from this terrible death. M. Kately, one of the keepers of the Catacombs, having occasion to change a lock of the door of one of the galleries, went, on the previous afternoon, to the spot, accompanied by a locksmith named Chabrol, that man's apprentice, of the name Morou, and M. Ozanne, an architect's pupil. Incredulous to relate, they took only one candle and did not even place it in a lantern, and more extraordinary still, did not carry with them any matches. No sooner had they reached the door when the job was to be done, than a sudden puff of air blew out the light. Under the guidance of Kately, they attempted to find their way back; but notwithstanding his minute knowledge of the road, they went astray, and spent hour after hour in going up one gallery and down another. In total darkness, they could not find any clue to direct them to an outlet, and the further they walked, the more desperate their situation appeared to become. At length, after several hours spent in pacing up and down, they were completely exhausted by fatigue and terror. Then Kately had a happy idea: "Let us shout for help," he said; "perhaps we may be heard!" they did shout, but for hours more their cries remained unheard amid the din of the noise above. Nor was the night more favorable, as few persons pass through that part of the city at night. At length towards ten o'clock in the morning a journeyman printer named Phillipart, employed on a journal, was returning to his residence, 10 Rue Duguy Trouin, near the Luxembourg, and, when near his door, it seemed to him that he heard cries of distress from under the earth. At first he fancied he was laboring under an illusion, but, on listening, he distinctly heard human voices from below an iron slab which covers an orifice opening into the catacombs. He summoned some police officers, and they, hearing the same cries, caused the slab to be removed. "Who are you down there, and what are you doing?" asked one of the officers; and the answer was given, "We are four men lost in the catacombs! Pray give us light!" Some matches and candles were let down, and those having struck a light, said: "We know our way now; we will go out by the door in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs!" and they went away. Shortly after four men, pale and haggard, presented themselves at the guard-house in the Rue des Fleurus, and related the facts. Having told their tale, the poor men were of course warmly congratulated on their escape from a dreadful death, and they, on their part expressed hearty gratitude to Phillipart, and to the officers who removed the slab. —*Methodist Magazine.*

**A Sad Affair at Norfolk.**

A most heart-rending accident occurred at Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday evening of last week, affording another awful warning to those of them having struck a light, said: "We know our way now; we will go out by the door in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs!" and they went away. Shortly after four men, pale and haggard, presented themselves at the guard-house in the Rue des Fleurus, and related the facts. Having told their tale, the poor men were of course warmly congratulated on their escape from a dreadful death, and they, on their part expressed hearty gratitude to Phillipart, and to the officers who removed the slab. —*Cleveland Herald.*

**Rough Honeymoon.**

Last Friday morning an athletic young farmer, in the town of Waynesburg, took a fair girl, "all bathed in blushes," from her parents, and started for the first town across the Pennsylvania line, to be married without a license. The happy pair were accompanied by a sister of the girl—a tall, gaunt, sharp featured female of some thirty-seven summers. The pair crossed the line, were married, and returned to Wellsville to pass the night. People at the hotel where the wedding party stopped, observed that they conducted themselves in a rather singular manner. The husband would take his sister-in-law into one corner of the parlor, and talk earnestly to her, gesticulating wildly the while. Then the tall female would "put her foot down," and talk to him in an angry and excited manner. Then the husband would take his fair, young bride into a corner, but he would no sooner commence talking to her, than the guant sister would rush in between them and angrily join in the conversation.—The people at the hotel ascertained what this meant by about nine o'clock that evening.—There was an uproar in the room which had been assigned to the newly-married couple. Female shrieks and masculine "screws" startled the people at the hotel, and they rushed to the spot. The gaunt female was pressing and kicking against the door of the room, and the newly-married man, mostly undressed, was barring her out with all his might.—Occasionally she would kick the door far enough open to disclose the stalwart husband in his gentleman Greek Slave apparel.

It appeared that the tall female insisted upon occupying the same room with the newly-wedded pair; that her sister was favorably disposed to the arrangement, and that the husband had agreed to it before the wedding took place, and was now indignantly repudiating the contract.

"Won't you go away, now, Susan, peace-fully?" said the newly-married man, softening his voice.

"No," said she. "I won't—so there!" "Don't you judge an inch!" cried the married sister within the room.

"Now! now!" said the young man to his wife, in a piteous tone, "don't go to cuttin' up in this way; now don't!"

"I'll cut up's much's I want'er!" she sharply replied.

"Well!" roared the desperate man, throwing the door wide open and stalking out among the crowd, "well, just you two wimmin put on your duds and go right at sight and bring back the old man and woman, and your grandfather, who is nigh on to a hundred; bring 'em all here, and I'll marry the whole darned caboodle of 'em, and we'll all sleep together!"

The difficulty was finally adjusted by the tall female taking a room alone. Wellis is enjoying itself over the sensation.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

**"Dad Did So."**

There is an excellent moral to this story; it is North Carolina no more than the other States:

"A few years since business of importance called me to the northwestern part of North Carolina. As my business prevented me from traveling by railway, I procured a horse and set out alone. This I found was rather dull and tiresome work; but as necessity compelled me to proceed, I did so, and by way of assisting myself I would now and then stop to have a little 'gab,' as they termed it, with the natives—and a queer set most of them were. One day following amusing conversation occurred: Passing by a farm house, I saw a white man and four negroes very busily engaged in some kind of work. I rode up, and thus addressed the white man: 'Good morning, Sir. Would you be kind enough to tell me what you are making?'

"Certainly, stranger—plow-lines," was the laconic reply.

"Well," said I, "how many can you make in a day?"

"About four," responded the native.

"And you need the assistance of four men in making them?" I asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

I immediately calculated the probable cost of each line, and found that it could not be less than seventy-five cents. I told him so, and also told him that he might procure lines of better quality at a cheaper price.

"Perhaps I might," he replied.

"Why, then," I asked, "do you waste your time and that of your negroes in manufacturing lines of an inferior quality, when, for one-third of what you cost, you might get better ones?"

I could scarcely refrain from laughing outright when I heard his answer. And what, Mr. Drawer, do you think it was? "Dad did so!" I was forcibly reminded of the old timer balancing his one sack of corn by another of stones, because *Dad did it!*—*Harper's Magazine.*

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**Save the Leaves.**

If Brother Jonathan were as saving of manures as John Bull is, he would be a better farmer. No one knows until he has seen it, how careful English and European farmers and gardeners are of everything which can be converted into manure. And this is one ground of their superiority in agriculture.

Now let us repeat, what we have often said, that few things are more valuable for fertilizing purposes than decayed leaves. They are hardly inferior to barn yard manure.—Gather them up now, this very month of November, before they are covered by the snow. They are abundant everywhere, lying in heaps and winrows in the forest and by the roadside, and by the fences in every yard.

The wood-lot should not be stripped clean of them; but doubtless every farmer's land contains more of them here and there, than he can find time to cart home. Gather them up, by raking, or by sweeping with a large birch broom. Stack them and pack them in the large wagon adding side-boards as high as convenient: you will hardly get too heavy a load. Cart them home, and use them as bedding for cattle and horses; us them for compost in the stable-yard; use them to protect tender grape vines and shrubs and plants in winter. Straw-berry patches will fairly sing for joy under such a feather blanket. By all means save the leaves, and use them.—*American Agriculturist.*

**KANSAS.**

The Kansas lands are not to be postponed, the interference of the Secretary of the Interior having been refused. So, in addition to the horrors of famine, the people of Kansas are to be exposed to the loss of their home-steads, from lack of means to bid in their claims. It would be supposed that Kansas had suffered sufficiently at the hand of the last administration, but Democratic hatred of a free and unsubdued people overrides every dictate of humanity. But the days of the oppressors are numbered, and after the 4th of March next the people of Kansas will have justice done to them. Their enemies will be sunk beneath the waves of popular indignation, and to love freedom rather than slavery will no longer be a crime to be punished by national bayonets, border ruffian invasions, Napoleonic elections, or forced land sales. The Democratic party, like a dying highwayman, expires with a curse upon the victim whose spoilition caused its own ruin.

**The Prince of Wales and Judge Vondersmith.**

We clip the following interview between the Prince of Wales and Judge Vondersmith at the Eastern Penitentiary, from one of our Philadelphia exchanges:

"The Royal party arrived at the prison about 1 o'clock on Wednesday, in company with his Honor, Mayor Henry, Hon. Richard Vax, and a number of the other city officials. When the party arrived at the entrance, there was an unusual number of persons gathered in front of the prison in order to get a sight of the future King of England. On the arrival of the Prince and suite at the institution, the party was put in charge of the warden, John R. Holloway, Esq., who accompanied them hastily through the building.

"Won't you go away, now, Susan, peace-fully?" said the newly-married man, softening his voice.

"No," said she. "I won't—so there!" "Don't you judge an inch!" cried the married sister within the room.

"Now! now!" said the young man to his wife, in a piteous tone, "don't go to cuttin' up in this way; now don't!"

took the Judge by the hand and received him very kindly, and expressed much sympathy for him. The Prince spied upon the walls of his cell a number of dried flowers, which the Judge had very artistically arranged upon drawing paper. The Prince examined them and appeared much interested in the flowers. The Duke of Newcastle and suite were standing at the door of the cell when the Prince requested the Duke to enter; he was then introduced to the Judge by the Prince. They spent about fifteen minutes in conversation with him. After the interview, the Prince and Duke expressed great sympathy for the Judge to the officers of the institution, and hoped the Executive would extend his clemency in his case when application is made for his liberation. Every person was surprised to hear the general sympathy of the Royal party for the Judge, and several of them remarked, "what a pity for such a noble-looking man."

It is thought that the Pigmies spoken of by Herodotus.

They live on serpents, ants, mice, roots, fruits, &c., and climb trees like monkeys.

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**ED.** In the South of Kaffa and Sussa there is a race called Dokos, who are not more than 4 feet high. They live like beasts; have a faint idea of a higher being called Yer, to whom in moments of wretchedness they pray by standing on their heads with their feet against a tree or stone.

They live on serpents, ants, mice, roots, fruits, &c., and climb trees like monkeys.

It is thought that they are the Pygmies spoken of by Herodotus.

**ED.** The wife of one of the wealthiest merchant princes of New York wore a dress at the great Academy of Music Ball, the three flounces of which cost \$1,000 each. The lace used upon the dress was only \$250 a yard.

**ED.** The valuation of the personal property of residents in the city of New York, is \$163,626,675. The valuation of the personal property of non-residents is \$15,121,162.

**ED.** Returns from forty-five counties in Minnesota give a population of 114,214. The population of the whole State will not exceed 170,000. In 1849 it was not quite 5,000.

**PETER'S PENCE.**

**A Call from Hayti.**

The New York *World*, in referring to the fact that full success has not attended the efforts of the Colonization Society, and one of the causes of this failure is the great distance to Africa, and the corresponding expenses attending the long voyage—goes on to say that these embarrassments may be easily overcome by accepting one of the finest locations in the world, with a climate perfectly congenial to the physical conditions of those of African descent, and inducements are offered them there which may serve to advance their moral and social interests, and place them in perfect equality with those who surround them.

The island of Hayti, but a fortnight's sail from New York, is now open to all immigrants of the colored race who may desire to hold equal position with those among whom they reside. President Goffrard, an intelligent and benevolent ruler, has offered every reasonable inducement to blacks to come and settle in his republic. He offers to aid in paying passage, and give temporary support, if needed, to the newly arrived; and will endow to them parcels of land sufficiently large for good farms, and of soil the very best and of the most productive quality. The weather being always warm, the expense of clothing is light; and although there are particular seasons of the year when the various crops are harvested, yet there is no season when the ordinary vegetables of every kind cannot be raised.

The climate is salubrious, and to those with African blood in their veins, it is perfectly healthy. The yellow fever and other epidemics never effect them. All religions are equally tolerated; and to show to foreigners, especially Protestants, the desire of the President to encourage immigration from this, a Protestant country, he has suppressed the old and long established usage of the Sunday market. This is a greater change than at first may appear. There are four open markets in Port au Prince, and one of them alone has been visited heretofore every Sunday morning by at least three thousand people. A correspondent has recently written that the Sundays there are perfectly quiet, and most of the inhabitants attend the several places of worship. The largest liberty is accorded by just and equal laws, and immigrants soon become invested with all the rights and privileges of native citizens, and are particularly exempted from the necessity of becoming soldiers.

Communications between Hayti and New York will occur as frequently as twice a week, giving constant occasion for obtaining news from friends left behind; and no restraint is placed on leaving, if any are not content to remain there. These and many other interesting details can be obtained from the Haytian consul in New York, who is taking a laudable and active interest in the matter, and who has given notice that he will cheerfully furnish all desired information to those contemplating emigration to the stable Republic.

**Matrimony.**

Mrs. Geo. Washington Wylie, a lady writer whose name is familiar in literary circles, frequently says some good things. The latest of these is contained in a magazine article headed "What is the Price?" from which we make the following extract for the benefit of our young gentlemen readers who have a weakness for crinoline:

"You're going to enter into the matrimonial state, are you Mr. Brown? And you think you're coming into possession of an angel? Yes, but angels cost money. Did it ever occur to you what an expensive article your fashionable young wife was likely to prove? Bless your unsophisticated soul! You've no more idea of it than you have of the price of onions, or the market value of a wash-tub. You'll find out one day, however, to your grief. You're doing a remarkably foolish thing when you marry one of these emilia-japonica divinities, white-handled, helpless, and knowing just as much of real, everyday life, as a canary bird might be expected to understand. If we were a man, we should as soon think of marrying a frail hot-house plant as one of these delicate sigris of the ornamental. Give us the apple-blossom type of woman—sunny, cheerful and useful—something equal to every emergency—something that understands the handling of a broom, and knows what the kitchen poker is made for, and can calculate to a nicey the exact amount of mince-meat requisite in a meal pie, besides liking a bit of fun as well as the next woman, and possessing a pretty weakness for lively books and spicy newspapers! That's the article for our money. A wife who would select gingham instead of silk, when she went shopping, and freshen up her old bonnet with a bunch of satin violets and a new ribbon, instead of paying an extravagant price for the latest Parisian fopperies, not because she hadn't a woman's natural *penchant* for such things, but because she wanted to save money—because her little head was full of schemes some day to contribute something toward releasing her husband from the bondage and drudgery of desk or counter! Do you suppose the value of such a wife can be counted in gold pieces? Let your satin-robed doll sweep contemptuously past her, Mr. Brown—time will prove which is the best instrument. Only, before you purchase the useless jewelled toy, think twice about it. Ask yourself soberly and reasonably, 'What is the price?' and 'Can I afford it?' or it may be the dearest bargain you ever made in your life!"

That state of life is most happy where superfluities are not required, and necessities are not wanting.

**CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.**

FALL SESSION OF 1860.

**T**HIS Session will commence Sept. 12th. The Management have made arrangements for the interests of the Institution in the most energetic and satisfactory manner. The Teachers who are to have charge of the French, Drawing, and Painting, are men of great ability and experience. They have had much experience in teaching. Unusual facilities will be afforded to the Primary Scholars. Additional attention has been incurred, and superior inducements offered in the departments of Music, Drawing and Painting.

Bording Pupils will be taken on the same terms, and receive the same attention as heretofore.

**TEACHERS:**

Rev. HENRY REEVES, Principal.  
Mrs. SARAH E. REEVES, Vice-Principal.  
Miss FRANCES E. WHITE, French, Instrumental Music, and English.

Mr. JAMES L. MCKEEON, Drawing, Painting and English.

Miss JOY, FRENCH, Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Miss LIZZIE W. KENNEDY, English Branches.

Miss ANNA V. WALK, English Branches.

For Catalogues apply to the Principal.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE  
ON THE

**PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD!**

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 14th, 1860, the Passenger Train on the Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and leave Harrisburg as follows—

**EASTWARD.**

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN arrives at 9.00 A. M. leaves at 10.5 A. M. stops at Middletown, Lititz, Elizabethtown, etc., Joy, Lancaster, Lebanon, Dillsburg, White Hall, and到达 at 12.55 P. M. via Lancaster.

BY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Harrisburg and Lancaster Branch road, leaves at 6.50 A. M. arrives at 8.00 A. M. via Lancaster.

FAST LINE arrives at 8.30 A. M. and leaves at 10.5 A. M. via Lancaster, Elizabethtown, Dillsburg, etc., reaches Lebanon Place, Parkersburg, Dillsburg, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.00 A. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves West Philadelphia at 12.55 P. M. arrives at 1.30 P. M. via Lancaster, etc., reaches Lebanon Place, Parkersburg, Chesapeake, Newburgh, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 8.00 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN via the Harrisburg and Lancaster road arrives at 12.45 P. M. leaves at 1.00 P. M. via Lancaster, etc., reaches Lebanon Place, Parkersburg, Chesapeake, Newburgh, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 8.00 P. M.

Sept. East Division Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE  
TO NEW YORK!

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE  
AND QUICKEST IN TIME  
BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES  
OF  
NEW YORK  
AND  
HARRISBURG:

VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M. arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, and arrives at Allentown at 1.00 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Conversations are made with the express agent of P. M. W. & Co., Philadelphia, in regard to the time of arrival of the express train via Allentown, etc., to New York.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY AND Northern Central Railroads.

Train discontinued at Reading with trains for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, etc.

No change of Passenger Cars or Change between New York and Allentown, etc., leaves at 8.00 A. M. and the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, and speed, comfort and convenience, this route presents superior inducements to travel.

Fast between New York and Harrisburg FIVE DOLLARS. For tickets and other information apply to J. C. LYDDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

June 20, 1860.—J. C. LYDDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG DAILY. (Sunday's excepted) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., Philadelphia, arriving there at 12.45 noon and 8.00 P. M. respectively.

RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8.00 A. M. and 1.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.00 P. M.

CHAS. T. COOPER, No. 1, 27th Street, Philadelphia.

Conversations are made with the express agent of P. M. W. & Co., Philadelphia, in regard to the time of arrival of the express train via Allentown, etc., to New York.

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THE EXCISE LAW—SIX HUNDRED LIQUOR DEALERS IN COURT—HEAVY JUDGMENT.

The New York evening papers of Saturday have the following:—It is a well known fact that there are several thousand suits on the calendar of the Court of Common Pleas, brought by the Board of Commissioners of Excise, of this county, to recover a penalty of \$50 for each violation of the excise law by liquor dealers selling liquor without licenses. Some six hundred having failed to answer the complaints, judgments have recently been obtained against them in the sum of \$50 each, and \$13.13 costs, making a total sum of about \$38,000. These judgments have been entered up, and executions will be issued forthwith.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—A gang of counterfeiters was arrested in New York Tuesday night. In the workshop were found two copper-plate presses, several plates for altering bank notes, and other articles appropriate to the counterfeiting business. There was also found in different stages of manufacture, upwards of \$4000 in counterfeit \$10 bills mostly on Southern Banks. Nearly all of these were alterations from broken bank notes of smaller denominations, and some of them were still damp.

A THOUGHT FOR YOUNG MEN.—More may be learned by devoting a few moments daily to reading than is commonly supposed. Five pages may be read in fifteen minutes, to which rate one may peruse 26 volumes, 2,000 pages each, in a year. Always have a volume near you, which you may catch up at such odd intervals as are your own. It is incredible, until trial has been made, how much real knowledge may be acquired in this way.

JOB WORK DONE IN FANCY COLORS.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

DECHERT IS SELLING BOYS' WOOL HATS at Fifty cents. Cheaper than ever.

SPANGLER has just received a new stock of Perfumery.

NOW is the time to buy your STOVES AND TIN WARE of the cheap firm of ETER & HAMILTON, 12 North of Sykes', Philadelphia.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND TINWARE IN THE WORLD.

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## Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 14, 1860.

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

## ANOTHER INVITATION.

A number of our patrons have been in arrears for three, four and some for five years. We have asked them to pay us the whole or part of their bills; they have answered that, owing to the lightness of the crop and the consequent scarcity of money, they were wholly unable to meet our just demands. This excuse can scarcely be given now, since there has been an abundance of all kinds of produce, and good prices. We therefore take this method of inviting those who are thus in our debt to bring or send us some money as soon as possible. During the approaching Court an excellent opportunity will present itself to those who cannot make it convenient to come here in person. Our wants are great and pressing, or we would not be thus plain. This is intended as well for those who owe us for Advertising and Job Work, as for those who are indebted for the paper.

**—** We take this occasion to thank those who have been thoughtful of our wants, and have been punctual in their payments—but our expenses are heavy, and, to meet them, we require all that is due us. We, therefore, call upon our literary friends to come up to the work.

## VALUE OF THE UNION.

If, without being guilty of sacrilege, an American citizen can treat upon so sacred a theme as the value of the Union, then do we propose to examine that subject. We have no desire, whatever, to speak lightly of holy things; to undervalue so important a matter as the Union of the American States. We believe the bonds which hold together the various parts of our great confederacy to be in disintegrate—the noise, confusion and bluster of hot-blooded, weak-headed partisans to the contrary notwithstanding. We know that foolish men, in the warm regions of our country, have threatened to tear down the temple of Liberty, from turpitude to foundation, if the powers of the Union were not diverted from their original design; if the strong arm of the Union was not brought to bear in a way and manner entirely repulsive to the finer feelings of our nature, and in direct opposition to the plan laid down by the founders of the Republic; but we have no fears about boasting cowards doing themselves or others any injury.

The reader of American history is familiar with the fact that the Union between the States was formed by our fathers for higher and nobler purposes than the establishment or perpetuation of human bondage or the degradation of any portion of our fellow beings. The wise, patriotic, honest men who laid the foundation of the present form of government, which resulted in the erection of the Union, began by declaring certain truths to be self-evident. They, unhesitatingly, admitted the right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They, having felt the galling chains of oppression and wrong, felt the misfortunes of the down-trodden children of sorrow, and were not ashamed or afraid to express, in many language, the holy truths which possessed their very souls.

It is regretted that mad-caps in any portion of the Union are allowed to raise their impious voices against the last experiment of man at self-government; for if this fails, there is nothing left to humanity but the old obsolete dogma—the divine right of monarchs to govern, by their wills, the masses of mankind. If those who talk so lightly of the confederation of the States would consider what it cost to establish freedom in this country, they would scarcely think, much less speak, of destroying so precious boon, so precious a blessing. He is, certainly, a black-hearted traitor who can trample upon the holy compact, cemented as it was by the heart's blood of the greatest, the purest, the bravest men this country, if not the world, ever saw; who considers, of no value that blood which was spilled in securing liberty, out of which sprang the Union, for mutual protection and defense.

To read the papers published in the one section of the Union, and to listen to, or read the speeches of their politicians—would-be statesmen—one, unacquainted with the facts, might be led to believe that our fathers had uttered the hellish

thought which proceeded from the wicked heart of Roger B. Taney—that one portion of God's creatures had no rights that another portion of his equally dependent beings were bound to respect. A stranger to the sentiments of the great and good men who endured the hardships of the Revolution might suppose that they, like our modern law-makers, were intent upon building up a great slaveocracy; that they too considered slavery, as do the hot-spurs of our day, to be the highest type of civilization; but an examination of their record will satisfy any man that they deplored slavery as a great, a crying evil.

An examination of the "American Archives," a collection of the writings and debates of the revolutionary patriots, will satisfy the earnest enquirer that there was some other cause for forming the Union than the building up and spreading of slavery, that there were other and higher motives for forming a confederation of the various divisions of our country; for uniting in one the different governments of a common people, than the nationalizing of perpetual servitude. No person ever denounced American slavery in plain English than did Thomas Jefferson—one of the bright stars in that brilliant galaxy. No person deplored the institution more than did George Washington—the father of his country. No man of them all can be found who did not declare slavery to be an evil, temporary in its character, which would soon be entirely eradicated.

Every Colony—now State—held its convention (in Virginia, and many others, the people of each County held their Conventions) in which strong resolutions were passed. Among the action of these conventions, whether held by a County or a Colony, is to be found soaring indications of the utter abhorrence of slavery by the people of the earlier and purer days of our history—the days that tried men's souls. They struck at the root of the evil. Their voice was unanimous against the accused Slave Trade; against the horrors of the middle passage, and they battled manfully for its complete, its eternal suppression. The reasons given by them for discontinuing the Slave Trade, are worthy of consideration. They declared that "the filling up of the land with slaves prevented its settlement by mechanics, manufacturers and other useful citizens." If their descendants were as honest as were they, the truthfulness of this proposition would everywhere be admitted.

During the War of Independence the colonies hastened to the assistance of each other. They saw, early in the struggle, that they were compelled to make a common cause of the quarrel; that when the army of Great Britain made an attack upon the North, the troops of the South must hurry to the assistance of their neighbors; and when the enemy pounced upon the South, the yeomanry-soldiers of the North must fly to the relief of their brethren—consequently there followed the desire to unite in every one division of the land. The value of the Union then was the result of the war; the victory of right over might; the establishing of freedom on the ruins of despotism.

The value of the Union now is fully equal to what it was then. If liberty was the result of union, it can only be retained by union. Although the injury to ninety-nine hundredths of the people might not be so great if the other hundredth should withdraw from the Union as to that fraction itself, yet the disruption could not take place without seriously affecting the flow of good feeling which for so many years permeated every portion of our body politic. Therefore, as nothing but good flows from an undivided Union, and as we are unable to look into the future, and cannot tell what evils may follow a disrupting of the ties that bind us together, we had better be content with what we have, than fly to evils of which we know nothing. We should all consider the Union of two much value to talk about destroying it.

## A PROPHET FULFILLED.

The following communication appears in the Albany Journal:

A few evenings since, in company with one of our most eloquent and reputable clergymen and several other gentlemen, the reverend gentlemen said that in the year 1858, in New York, in conversation with the Hon. S. A. Douglas, Mr. Douglas remarked that he knew a man named Abraham Lincoln, who, should he ever be nominated for the Presidency, "would go into the White House with flying colors;" and he further added, "I recognize in him all the great qualities that distinguish the upright and honest statesman, and he is a man of uncompromising firmness and great decision of character, insomuch that his political opponents, with all their spirit of party malice, cannot find any thing to condemn in him. Such a man, sir, is Abraham Lincoln of Illinois."

The late Election has literally fulfilled the above prediction of Mr. Douglas, made in 1858. No candidate for the Presidency, we believe, ever before re-

ceived such tremendous majorities of the popular vote as has the old Rail-splitter of Illinois—"honest Abe Lincoln." His vote in the Free States especially, is overwhelming—crushing—and if the Republican party had been permitted to canvass the Southern States, and thus have been able to disabuse the public mind as to its true intention and policy, Mr. LINCOLN would have carried the Electoral Vote of many of them too. But the minds of the Southern people have been poisoned against the Republican party and its leaders, so much so indeed, that a hearing was not only not granted, but it was as much as a man's life was worth to even intimate, in a Southerner community, that he favored the election of a Republican. Locofofo Demagogues, North and South, have persisted in stigmatizing the Republican party as "sectionalists," "abolitionists," "nigger-worshippers," and as "enemies of the South," who would, if successful, liberate the Southern Slaves. To such an extent was these foul-mouthed misrepresentations indulged in, that the people of the South, hearing nothing else, believed the statements to be true, and thus were educated to regard every Northern man, and especially a Republican, as a friend of JOHN Brown or Harper's Ferry notoriety, and a bitter enemy of their domestic peace and tranquility. The whole course of the Locofofo party, in this respect, has been an outrage—a *liel* upon the rights of free speech and a free press.

But we are gratified to announce the fact, that in the face and teeth of these slanders, the returns show that we have a considerable party South of Mason and Dixon's line. Lincoln leads the column in the city of St. Louis, in a Slave State, polling 8,962 votes, beside a very respectable vote through the State. He polled over 800 votes in two counties in Western Virginia and 600 in the city of Wheeling. He also polled 268 votes in Newport, Kentucky, 100 in Louisville, and more than 1000 in Baltimore, besides a considerable vote in Washington. In the State of Delaware, Abraham Lincoln runs second best. The *Wilmington State Journal*, which is quite jubilant over the result, contains returns which are nearly complete, and which foot up for Breckinridge, 6,147; Lincoln, 3,751; Bell, 3,212 and Douglas 992. Besides this, George P. Fisher, who sympathizes with the Republicans in all their leading ideas—the non-Extension of Slavery, Free Homesteads, Protection to American Industry, &c.—is elected to Congress from little Delaware.

In view of the John Brown raid, which so terrified the South, and the infamous falsehoods and misrepresentations promulgated by the Locofofo press and leaders, North and South, we think the foregoing presents a very encouraging picture. And after Abraham has taken hold of the helm of the Ship of State and navigated her for a year or two, by that time the fears, of our frightened and timid Southern brethren will have become allayed—their shattered nerves will have become settled and calm, and they will then be in a position to look back coolly, perhaps blushingly, upon the ridiculous figure they have displayed before a laughing world. Then they will be in a condition to listen to reason, and we confidently expect such a reaction in Southern public sentiment that the next Republican candidate for President will sweep the South just as Lincoln has now the North, and that he will be carried to the White House, with, if possible, more proudly "flying colors" than are those of our newly elected Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln.

For the present, however, we would say, soothily, to the South—"Do thyself no harm"—the bugaboos wont hurt you.

## THE VICTORY.

The battle has been fought and the victory won! The spirit of the people rose with the fierceness of the contest!—The loud, wild, angry war-whoop of disunion did not frighten the brave sons of liberty! The more terrible appeared the foe, the more valiant became the army of the free! No struggle, since the formation of our Government, was fraught with such important principles! A long list of abuses, frauds, speculations and crimes filled up the measure of the party in power.

Baupracy, as necessary consequence of the ruinous policy of the dominant party, covered the land with its pale pall since the inauguration of the existing Dynasty. Idleness, want and starvation, the necessary adjuncts of a depression of the industrial interests of any nation, were obtruding their unwelcome form into the dwellings of our working people. Endurance ceased to be a virtue, and resistance became an absolute duty. The times required decisive action; the people rose in their might and applied the proper remedy.

After the 4th of March, 1861, another administration, another class of men will

take hold of the helm of the old ship of state. They will begin with a clean sheet; no foul-blots mar the pages of their record. No party ever was more loyal to the whole country—more devoted to the best interests of all classes of society, than is the Republican party. The poor man, desirous of employment, has the prospect of work in the Tariff policy of our party—which seeks to foster every branch of American industry against ruinous foreign competition. He who wants a home for himself and little ones, who has no means to procure one, is cheered with the expectation of the speedy passage of a Free Homestead bill—knowing that "honest old Abe" will never veto such a measure. All who desire the beautiful prairies of the fair West preserved sacred from the polluting foot-prints of a slave, will feel their hearts bounding with joy as they read, not only in the public prints of the day, but in the sparkling-eyes of Freedom's honest devotees, the glad news of the Victory of liberty over oppression; of truth and justice over falsehood and cruelty.

## OUR HOPES.

Great as has been the triumph of Republicanism, much as is the good that will result therefrom, we must not permit our hope of reform to blind our reason to the true state of the facts. We have, it is true, elected our candidate to the Presidency; but he will go into power under somewhat adverse circumstances. Both branches of Congress contain a majority arrayed in open hostility to his administration. No matter how wise, how patriotic, how necessary the measures he may recommend, they have the power to thwart him at every point. If they undertake to act the part of the dog-in the manger, the people will see and know with whom rests the responsibility of nonaction.

As matters stand, we must not expect too much—we must not look for great results as if we had a working majority in each house of Congress. Honest Old Abe will do all that his friends expect, all that they promised, to bring the country back to the beaten path of rectitude and honor—as travelled by the earlier administrations. His warning voice will be plainly heard, from the helm, above the fierce raging of sectional storms and partisan strife, commanding the old vessel, in calm tones, giving a word of encouragement to the weary, and inspiring new confidence into all around by the dignity of his bearing. If we do not accomplish all that we could desire—pass a fair, equitable Tariff; carry the Free Homestead bill, and build a railroad to the Pacific; we can at least rejoice to know that none of these great measures will receive injury at the hands of Mr. Lincoln; for such bills he has no vetoes in reserve. Holding the country in peace, preventing any further injury to the people, is cause for bright hopes for us in the near future. The day of bribery and corruption; of buying unrighteous congressional enactments is gone. The future, therefore, looks bright and cheerful. Lincoln's administration will prove the harbinger of better things to come.

## ANSON BURLINGAME.

We regret to record the defeat of this gallant and well tried champion of Republicanism from Boston. His district, however, was always a close one, but by noble bearing and brilliant talents he was able, heretofore, to rally a majority of the district around him. He has at last fallen through a combination of Bell-Everett and other pro-slavery elements that was arrayed against him. We do not pretend to disguise our mortification at his defeat, as we have always regarded him as just the kind of a man that a Northern constituency should seek to represent them in our National Legislature, and when they have found such, they should do themselves the justice and honor to keep them there. If the cause of Freedom has lost a defender in Congress by the defeat of Burlingame, thanks to the intelligence of the people, we have still there a McPherson, a Grow, a Stevens, a Potter, a Sherman, a Colfax, and scores of other good and true men.

We see by our exchanges, that there is evidence going to show clearly that Burlingame has been defeated by fraudulent votes, and that he will contest the seat.

## WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE.

Owing to the difference of longitude, between San Francisco, (California,) and New York City, had there been a line of Telegraphic wire between the two points, the news of the result of the Election could have been transmitted to San Francisco so as to have been received there at least two hours before their polls closed, and before they could have known how their own City or State had gone. We say this could have been done had there been Telegraphic communication between these points, and this is what will yet be done—for this live Nation will never rest satisfied until we have not only Telegraphic but Railroad communication with our brethren on the Pacific.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election throughout the country for Chief Magistrate, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, was another of those sublime spectacles which the people of the Old World do not understand, and which bestows a privilege which is not so highly prized by the people of this country as it should be. Nearly five millions of people peacefully assembling for the purpose of choosing one from among their number to rule the land. With these people spread along the shores of two oceans, pursuing their avocations in extreme latitudes of heat and cold, making, and proclaiming their laws in one language, yet transacting their business in half-a-dozen dialects, with varied interests, tastes and pursuits, yet firmly held together in the bonds of a union that is as strong and as holy as the ties of consanguinity, teaches a brotherhood and a unity alone by the force of religion, liberty and order. The history of the world does not present in the career of any nation a spectacle of more moral worth or political grandeur. The assembling of the armies of Rome, in her palmiest days, dwindles into insignificance when compared to the spectacle presented on the 6th. Nothing in ancient or modern history is like unto it for force and influence, nor can we describe such an occasion better than to term it the real independent action of a free people, asserting the policy of the government which exists by their will, quietly and effectually at the ballot-box.

The result of the election is another subject which most strike the reflecting man, without any respect to the party he upholds or the principles he professes. The issues were clear and definitely defined. The contest was open and frank conducted, so far as the Republican leaders were concerned, and the result now proves how much an organization can effect that is animated along with a desire to do good, and a motive to secure the establishment of impartial principle in the administration of the government. The two great issues of liberty and labor were the animating ideas of the contest. For liberty the Republican party struggled as men struggle for life and religion—while their efforts to maintain the rights of labor, were no less zealous or ardent. And the result, ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S triumphant election, proves that the sentiment of the American people is in favor not of the name of liberty alone, but of its practical operation among all men, and determined to make labor the standard by which to judge the merits of men, as well as recognize and protect it as the source of our national strength and wealth. To establish this policy, the Republican party were refused a hearing in many of the States of this Union, but a majority of more States should thus declare in favor of a separation, why not let them set up for themselves, quietly and without bloodshed. But if it should appear, after such a canvas, that no State desired to leave the Union, then I hold that it would be—and until such an expression is had—is now the duty of the General Government to crush out the disturbers of the public tranquility—these plotters of treason and enemies of the Union. While they continue to remain in the Union, they should be made to deport themselves as law-abiding citizens, even if it required the hanging of a dozen or more of the most pestiferous, to accomplish this object.

No other Government under heaven, it is had the ability, would have permitted such frequent recurrences of attempts to overthrow its authority, without visiting upon the leaders of such treasonable designs the most dignified punishment—or at least threatened them with a warning finger.

This thing has been permitted to go on so frequently, without meeting with a proper resistance, that disorderly secession movements are beginning to be regarded by Southerners as their right and privilege. If this thing is permitted much longer, our Government will not only eventually come to be regarded by the outside world, but by our own people, as rather a wishy-washy, plausibilis sort of structure,

unworthy the respect or admiration of even a respectable kind of pirate or free-booter. What a pity for our country that we have such a "weak-kneed" old granay in the Executive chair at the present time. His whole administration has been a perfect abortion, commanding neither the respect of friend or foe; but he has now an opportunity, if he will accept it, of reflecting a little credit on the last hours of his rule, by an energetic, Jacksonian movement against the internal enemies of the Union. Until the organization of the incoming Administration, the country will hold him and the Democratic party responsible for permitting these unchecked attempts at civil revolution by a set of foolishly exiled, half-crazy fellows; and until then, their responsibility does not cease.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that I am for the Union in all its parts; but is the Union worth preserving if it must be maintained at a sacrifice of every principle of natural Liberty and Law, and the ruthless trampling under foot, daily, the plainer Constitutional rights of the American citizen, by mob violence in fifteen States of the Confederacy, and which go not only unchecked but unnoticed by the federal authorities?—If this be treason, make the most of it.

PATRICK HENRY.

WAR VESSELS TO BE ALTERED INTO STEAMERS.—Col. Curtin, Governor elect, in his recent tour through several of the New England States, took occasion in all his speeches to state emphatically that his recent triumph of the Keystone State has done her whole duty in casting her electoral vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. The Union is safe. Labor will be recognized and protected. Let us thank God, therefore, that he has so directed the judgment of men as to prompt them to right political action, as well as patriotic forbearance and fairness!

TARIFF IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.—Col. Curtin, Governor elect, in his recent tour through several of the New England States, took occasion in all his speeches to state emphatically that his recent triumph of the Keystone State has done her whole duty in casting her electoral vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. The Union is safe. Labor will be recognized and protected. Let us thank God, therefore, that he has so directed the judgment of men as to prompt them to right political action, as well as patriotic forbearance and fairness!

RESIGNATION OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.—A SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION CALLED—Augusta, Ga., Nov. 10.—Senators Toombs and Iverson, of Georgia, Chestnut, of South Carolina, and Clay, of Alabama, have resigned.

The South Carolina Senate has passed a bill calling a Convention to take into consideration measures of secession. The election of delegates will be held on the 8th of January, and the Convention will meet on the 15th.

CONVICTED.—Byerly, the model "Democrat" who was charged with forging an election return in the first Congressional District (Philadelphia), has been convicted of the offence. This same Byerly was once before the Court of Chester county, and fined for being engaged in a prize fight. Such are the men called to be "Democratic" judges of elections.

For the Repository and Transcript.  
SECESSION.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

**STAGING ON THE SABBATH.**—Strange as it may sound to the ears of our moral, religious and Sabbath-observing citizens, Mr. J. A. Reside, the gentleman who contracted with the Government to carry the mail to and fro between Chambersburg and Bedford, is actually required by the Post Office Department to carry the mail on Sunday! The hardship of this is seen when we note the fact, there is no connection with it, by stage or cars, on that day; but because Sundays were not excepted in the wording of his contract, the Government takes a mean, pitifiging advantage of the contractor and exacts this service, when it is well known that neither the Government nor the community will derive a particle of advantage in any shape or form, while it will be a considerable disadvantage as well as expense to Mr. Reside, the contractor. Petitions have been circulated along the route praying the Department to refrain from exacting the carrying of this mail on Sunday, and we trust there is that much respect for a "higher law" lurking in the recesses of the hearts of our rulers as will induce them to grant the prayer of the petitioners. If they have no respect for the Sabbath, they should at least not violate the feelings of the people, who have.

**Bower's Medicated Figs** are a mild and gentle cathartic, useful in cases of Sick-Headache, Bilious Affections, &c. Get them at Miller & Henshey'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 & Henshey's.

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

Kerosene Lamps of all styles and sizes, and the best Kerosene Oil in the market can be had at Miller & Henshey's Drug Store, on the Diamond.

**At the recent Sheriff Sales,** which took place on the 9th ult., Mr. John F. Croft, of this place became the purchaser of that valuable Tavern Stand located in Greencastle, formerly owned and still in the occupancy of Mr. F. Northcraft. We understand that Mr. C. C. Foltz, of this place, has leased it, and will continue to keep it as a Public House. He will take possession on the 1st of April next. From Mr. F.'s well known experience in Hotel keeping, general satisfaction may be expected by all who make that their stopping place.

R. P. Hazelot, Auctioneer, on Saturday last, sold for Mr. Speakman Hicks the Property he now occupies, formerly the residence of G. K. Harper, Esq., dec'd, on East Market street, and a very fine building lot on Second street, for \$2,050—J. Allison Erster, Esq., purchaser. We understand it is the intention of the Messrs. Eyster to erect a fine two-storyed Brick Building this fall yet on the lot on Second street.

**A WORD FOR NIXON.**—We wish to state to our readers, that Nixon's stock of Drugs, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Saps, Lamps, Patent Medicines and all else found in such establishments, is the largest in the county, and that all who deal with him will be satisfied with the quality of goods, as well as prices. He is selling Lamps at the lowest rates.

1,000 bushels of Potatoes are wanted at Hurst's Agricultural Warehouse, Chambersburg, for which the highest market price will be paid in exchange for any kind of an Agricultural implement that may be wanted—from a Thresher or Mower down to a Fork Handle.

M. S. EVERETT, Esq., requests us to say, that a year or two ago he loaned to several individuals some twenty or more volumes from his Library, and as he is desirous to have them gathered in, he would be much gratified if the borrowers would return them.

**ADJOURNED SALE.**—The sale of Mr. Sheller's Property, on West Market street, has been adjourned until next Friday, the 16th inst. See Bills.

THE GENERAL RESULT,  
AS INDICATED BY  
THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Whole number of Electoral votes..... 303  
Necessary to a choice..... 152

## For Lincoln.

Maine	8	Illinois	11
New Hampshire	5	Indiana	13
Vermont	5	Michigan	6
Massachusetts	13	Iowa	4
Rhode Island	4	Wisconsin	5
Connecticut	6	Minnesota	4
New York	35		
Pennsylvania	27	Total	169
Ohio	23		

## For Breckinridge.

Alabama	9	New Jersey	2
Arkansas	4	North Carolina	10
Delaware	3	South Carolina	8
Florida	3	Louisiana	6
Georgia	10	Texas	4
Maryland	8		
Mississippi	7	Total	74

## For Bell.

Kentucky	12	New Jersey	2
Tennessee	12		
Missouri	9	Total	35

## For Douglas.

New Jersey	3		
California	4	Virginia	15
Oregon	3	Total	22

**YOUNG LINCOLN,** son of the President elect, now in Harvard College, was, on Wednesday night, called upon by a large body of the students in that institution, and congratulated on the success of his father.



## THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

## AN AVALANCHE OF VICTORY!

## THE COUNTRY HAS SPOKEN!

## There is a North!

## FREEDOM NATIONAL!

## SLAVERY SECTIONAL!

## DOUGLAS PLAYED OUT!

## THE AGITATORS REBUKED.

## The Keystone

The Federal Arch, has proved true as steel. We give below a table of reported majorities, by which it will be seen that our gallant State has given her twenty-seven Electoral votes to LINCOLN and HAMLIN, by a majority over Fusion of not less than—

75,000!

The following are the majorities in the several counties as far as heard from, compared with the vote at the Governor's election in October last:

## GOVERNOR, 1860 PRESIDENT, 1860

## COUNTRIES.

## Curtin, R. ....

## Foster, D. ....

## Lincoln, R. ....

## Rutherford, D. ....

## Total.....

## 2,137

## Adams..... 2,773 2,849 60

## Allegheny..... 15,879 9,190 10,000

## Armstrong..... 3,474 2,698 800

## Beaver..... 2,682 1,715 1,250

## Bedford..... 2,464 2,561 200

## Berks..... 6,833 10,318

## Blair..... 3,051 2,172 1,800

## Bradford..... 4,664 2,328 5,000

## Bucks..... 5,283 3,330 1,071

## Butler..... 3,246 2,548 1,350

## Cambria..... 2,177 2,683 200

## Carroll..... 1,722 1,930 550

## Centre..... 3,165 2,824 700

## Chester..... 7,540 5,913 3,000

## Clarion..... 1,793 2,297

## Clearfield..... 1,755 2,040

## Clinton..... 1,750 1,703 200

## Columbus..... 1,848 2,586

## Cumberland..... 5,277 3,178 3,000

## Dauphin..... 3,625 3,716 400

## Delaware..... 4,555 3,302 2,100

## Elk..... 3,183 1,996 1,660

## Erie..... 5,613 2,469 4,000

## Fayette..... 3,382 3,556 200

## Fulton..... 828 957

## Forest..... 129 69

## Greene..... 1,529 2,669

## Huntingdon..... 3,070 2,114 1,500

## Indiana..... 3,672 1,886 2,500

## Jefferson..... 1,886 1,493

## Juniata..... 1,503 1,465 476

## Lancaster..... 13,012 7,153 7,500

## Lawrence..... 2,645 959 2,170

## Lebanon..... 3,847 2,234 2,116

## Lehigh..... 4,166 4,566 100

## Luzerne..... 6,662 6,916 1,000

## Lycoming..... 3,615 3,034 600

## McKean..... 1,048 706

## Mercer..... 3,624 2,794 1,300

## Mifflin..... 1,723 1,490 500

## Monroe..... 822 2,163

## Montgomery..... 5,812 7,392 236

## Montour..... 983 1,220 50

## Northhampton..... 3,507 5,249

## Northumb'r'd..... 2,429 2,955 50

## Perry..... 2,416 2,128 500

## Philadelphia..... 40,233 42,119 17,604

## Pike..... 324 843

## Potter..... 1,410 615

## Schuylkill..... 7,301 7,067 1,800

## Somerset..... 2,977 1,372 2,000

## Snyder..... 1,704 1,134 650

## Sullivan..... 394 543

## Susquehanna'..... 4,110 2,456 2,000

## Tioga..... 4,147 1,331 3,300

## Union..... 1,820 1,019 1,000

## Venango..... 2,581 2,122 900

## Warren..... 2,112 1,172 1,300

## Washington..... 4,768 4,206 800

## Wayne..... 2,610 2,537 360

## Westmorel'd..... 4,830 5,276 200

## Wyoming..... 1,192 1,336 200

## York..... 5,322 6,665 100

## Total..... 262,403 236,239

## Curtin's majority..... 32,164

## Lincoln's majority in 51 Counties..... 65,000

## RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES.

## Maine.

## Alabama.

## Arkansas.

## Delaware.

## Florida.

## Georgia.

## Maryland.

## Mississippi.

## New Jersey.

## Pennsylvania.

## Rhode Island.

## Connecticut.

## New York.

## New Hampshire.

## Vermont.

## Massachusetts.

## Lincoln's plurality, about 70,000. Andrews, Republican candidate for Governor, nearly the same. State Legislature: Senate, 38 Republicans and 2 Democrats; House, 27 Republicans and 17 Opposition. Congress, 9 Republicans and 2 Democrats; Burdin, game defeated by 259.

## Rhode Island.

Lincoln's majority, 4,500. Only three towns in the State have gone Democratic.

## Connecticut.

Lincoln's majority, 10,000; plurality, 20,000.

## New York.

Lincoln's majority in the State, about 50,000. N. Y. City gave Fusion 29,000 major Gov. Morgan, (Republican,) re-elected by a majority as large as that of Lincoln. Whole Republican State Ticket elected. Congress, 24 Republicans to 9 Fusion. Legislature largely Republican in both branches.

## New Jersey.

This State has gone for the Fusion Ticket by some 2,000 majority, though it is probable that four of the Republican Electors are chosen—owing to the straight Douglas vote for electors not on the Fusion ticket. Congress, 3 Fusionists to 2 Republicans. Pennsylvania, 24 Republicans to 10 Fusion. Legislature largely Republican in both branches.

## Arkansas.

No returns from any of these States, except a few districts in Arkansas. Arkansas and Texas have of course gone for Breckinridge. Oregon and California will go for Douglas or Lincoln, with the chances, we think, in favor of the latter.

las, 4,260. The returns come in slow, and the result is uncertain.

## Louisiana.

Scattering returns from Louisiana show that the State has gone for Breckinridge by a small majority.

## Arkansas, Texas, Oregon and California.

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## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

November 6, 1860.

## OFFICIAL VOTE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

We give, below, the result of the election in this county on the 6th of this month. The first column is the R.-publican vote. The second column is the Breckinridge portion of the Lincoln vote. The third column is the vote of the Douglas men who refused to support Breckinridge in any manner. The last column shows the vote cast for John Bell.

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## THE KEYSTONE.

## THE GOVERNOR'S PLATE.

## THE KEYSTONE.

## FROM EUROPE.

THE PERSIA OFF CAPE RACE.  
THE AUSTRIAN CHARTER.  
GREAT CONCESSIONS TO HUNGARY.  
THE EMPEROR TO BE CROWNED  
KING OF HUNGARY.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.  
Trouble between Sardinia and Russia

## WHEAT DECLINING.

S. J. JOHN, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The royal mail steamship Persia, from Liverpool on Saturday, October 27, via Queenstown on the 28th, passed off Cape Race at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The meeting of sovereigns at Warsaw adjourned on the 26th. Unreliable reports state that the principle of a European Congress was agreed upon, but this statement lacks confirmation.

It is reported that Austria has proposed a mediation with France for the pacific solution of the Italian question.

## THE LATEST.

Spain had withdrawn its ambassador from Turin, leaving its affairs in the hands of a Charge d' Affairs.

The text of the Russian note to Sardinia, protesting against her course in the affairs of Italy, and ordering her legation to retire, has been published. It is very strong in its tone.

It is stated that the English Admiral is going to Gaeta for the purpose of protecting the flight of the King of Naples.

An imperial decree raises the price of tobacco in France twenty per cent.

The *Opinione Nazionale* has caused considerable sensation in all quarters by publishing an article branding the Warsaw meeting as nothing but a conspiracy on the part of the Governments represented there against France, and also charging England with being a "go-between."

The same journal gives a report that the Government of Austria proposes to negotiate with France for a pacific solution of the Italian question. She will resort to arms with the countenance of her new allies.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—An order has been issued to prepare for the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary next spring.

Warlike preparations are being extensively increased in the Minio.

## LONDON.

Gariibaldi's "British Legion" in Italy had a smart encounter with the Royalists at Capua, but were victorious, with a loss of six killed and thirty wounded.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet. Richard & Son's report flour steady; but the quotations for some descriptions are barely maintained; sales at 28s 6d@30s 6d—Wheat has declined 1@2d since Tuesday; Red Western 11s 6d@12d; Southern 12s 6d@12s; White 12s 6d@14s. Corn quiet, and the late advance checks business. Mixed and Yellow 35s 6d@39s; White 42@45s.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamers Adriatic and Prince Albert.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The steamship Adriatic, from Havre, via. Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advice are from Liverpool to the 26th. She brings 312 passengers.

The steamship Prince Albert, from Galway on the 23d of October, arrived at St. Johns on Friday night.

## GERALD BRITAIN.

The Times says:—A private letter from Gen. de Beaumont, who commands the French military expedition in Syria, speaks in the most friendly terms of the English commissioners, Lord Dufferin. Complete accord exists between them, and they have the same views on the state of Syria.

## FRANCE.

The Patrie says Baron Hubner's visit to France is solely on personal matters. A French journal speaks of an armed intervention of Austria and Italy having been decided on. The latest information announces, on the contrary, that Austria will maintain a defensive attitude in Italy, and will not act unless she is attacked.

Count Kisseloff, before leaving Paris, gave explanations to M. Thouvenel in reference to the interview at Warsaw. According to these explanations, the object of the understanding of the three Courts is, without departing from the system of non-intervention, to agree upon the principles for the regulation of their conduct in case of certain eventualities. Count Kisseloff, as well as Count Pourtales, protested, in the most explicit manner, against the supposition that the object of the interview is to reconstitute the Holy Alliance.

The Times' Paris correspondent says: "The decree suppressing the *Gazette de Lyons* shows that the Government is irritated, or seriously disquieted at the language of the clerical journals in treating the affairs of Rome. The *Gazette* had advocated very strongly the cause of the Pope.

## THE NEW AUSTRIAN CHARTER.

The official *Weiner Zeitung* publishes a manifesto of the Emperor, introducing a charter (diploma) founded upon the basis of the Pragmatic Sanction, to be drawn up for all the provinces and to be enrolled among the federal laws. The charter announces that henceforth the legislative power will be exercised with the co-operation of the Provincial Diets as well as of the Reichsrath. The number of members of the latter is to be increased to one hundred by Councillors elected by the Provisional Diet.

The Ministers of Justice, Religion and Interior, as universal central authorities, are

suppressed. The Court of Chancery is restored in Hungary, and one for Transylvania is to be established. The Chancellor of the Hungarian Court is to be a member of the Ministry. The affairs of the other provinces are to be represented in the imperial councils by a Minister of State.

A special Ministry is to be appointed for public instruction.

The judicial affairs of all provinces not Hungarian are to be represented in the ministerial councils by the President of the Court of Cassation.

VIEENNA, Oct. 23.—The Emperor's charter was everywhere favorably received, more especially in Croatia. Among the educated classes in Hungary it met with a most favorable reception. Pesth and Buda are illuminated in consequence of a resolution taken to the municipalities.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

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## ITALY.

The Protos has arrived at Gaeta with 360 soldiers. She was to have 500 soldiers of the garrison of Baiae.

PROVISIONS ARE BEGINNING TO FAIL AT GAETA.

It is asserted that the enlistments for the Pontifical army have ceased, and that Gen. Lamoriciere will positively return to France.

The battalions of the National Guards have enthusiastically received the invitation of the Government to prolong their services in Alessandria and Pavia.

The head of Gen. Cialdini's columns encountered and beat a corps of Neapolitans at Isernia. The General commanding the corps, with his officers and eight hundred soldiers and flag, were taken. Another despatch states that Cialdini captured a portion of the Neapolitan artillery.

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## FRANCE AND ITALY.

*The Constitutional* publishes an article headed "French Policy in Italy," and signed by its editorial secretary.

This article, which is considered semi-official, begins by energetically repelling the charge brought against the Government of the Emperor, by those who reproach him for not intervening in Italy against the revolution, and by those who wish to see him sustain the Italian movement at all hazards. French policy could not, without compromising its most undoubted principles, and its essential interests, hold to either the one or the other of the two lines of conduct.

In taking part against Italy the Emperor would betray his origin; he would lose the character he holds from universal suffrage, by which he was elected, and would divest himself of the authority necessary to a sovereign of the peninsula. What would Italy, England, and Europe have said? They more he is equitable to the people the greater is the service rendered by the Emperor. Besides, an intervention could only be a military occupation of the peninsula. What would Italy, England, and Europe have said?

The Prince Regent arrived at Warsaw on the 21st, and was heartily cheered. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Emperor of Russia, proceeded in open carriage from the railway to the Belvidere.

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**Fearful Calamity at Sea—Eleven Lives Lost—Men Eaten by Sharks.**

The telegraph has already announced the fearful calamity, of which the Boston *Journal* of Oct. 30, gives the following particulars:

A Gloucester correspondent informs us that intelligence has been received at that port of the loss of one of the mackerel catchers which left the bay of the St. Lawrence last month, with a full fare. When just outside of Cape Causo, during the night, in a thick fog, she was run down by a steamer, carrying away her bows. What damage the steamer sustained is unknown, as she passed on without offering any assistance to the schooner.

The wind blowing fresh from the northward, they found it impossible to reach the Nova Scotia shore, and after drifting about for two days headed for the Western Islands, but had proceeded but twenty-four hours when she became water-logged and unmanageable. Seven of the crew were washed overboard by the sea, and the remaining nine took to the boat. They were in the boat two days, when it capsized, and before they could get her righted two men were devoured by sharks. By this misfortune they lost all their provisions, water and oars. In this condition they floated about four days, during which two men died from exhaustion.

One of the bodies was thrown overboard and the other was kept to satisfy the hunger which was consuming them, but just as they were about to partake of this horrid food, a sail hove in sight, which rapidly neared and receded, leaving them more dead than alive.

The vessel which rescued them was a Portuguese. She carried them to St. Domingo, where they were kindly treated and sent home by the American Consul. The name of the schooner is not given, neither the names of the captain or crew. The steamer was probably one outward bound, as no intelligence of such a collision has been received this side of the Atlantic.

**How a German Woman got Along.**

I asked a pleasant looking German woman in market, one cold morning, if it was not hard work to come every morning and mind her stall?

"Oh yes," was her reply, "tish pretty cold, but I must do something. I not use to tend market."

I inquired how it happened that her circumstances had so changed. In her broken English she told me the following story:

"Me and my husband come from Germany, and on the way he die, and when me got to St. Louis, me have no monish, and four, five children; so I wash, I iron, I do everything I can, and only get bread; den I gets sick—washin' and ironin' too hard for me; so I said I will go in the country and work garden, and I sells my ironings and everything, and works some more and gets twenty dollars, and then I rents of Germany man one acre of ground, and I spade him and dig him, and work him all myself—me boy only seven years old then—and I raise lettuce, beets, and onions, and corn, and every thing, and I make lots of monish. Then in two year I rent two acres, and then my boys and girls help me some, and I make lots of monish. Then in four years I buy the land, then I builds a goat home, and two years ago I gets a husband."

"How do you get along now?" I asked.

"Oh very well," she answered; "and with a merry twinkle of her eye, she added: "He is do most convenient thing about de house but my new cookin' stove. He spade my ground and help me to get ready for the market, and nurse my baby, while I comes, for I know better as he how to sell, I been knowin' so long."

**CALIFORNIA.**—The industrious inhabitants of California, besides taking from a sauriferous soil between forty and fifty million dollars worth of gold annually, have during the last ten years brought nearly 990,000 acres of land under cultivation, more than half of which is devoted to cereals, and last year produced nearly twelve millions of bushels of grain. This year the yield of grain will be larger—the product of wheat, barley and oats alone being estimated at 14,500,000 bushels, owing to the increased breadth of land sown. Fruit culture is also fast rising in importance, this year's crop being valued at \$600,000, exclusive of the grape, from which there is promise of obtaining almost or quite 1,500,000 gallons of wine, and 100,000 gallons of brandy. Sheep raising and wool growing have also become important interests, wool to the value of \$2,400,000 having been exported last year, while the production of 1860 is estimated at double this amount. Great quantities of lumber are also exported. The future of California is hopeful. The myriads of wretched gold-seekers, gamblers and rascals of every grade who resorted thither in the early history of the State, breaking through all the restraints of organized social existence, and trampling out even the forms of law, are now outnumbered by the lovers of good order and sound morals, and the population is assuming a permanent character.

**AWFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday week John Hardon, the proprietor of the "Morgan Steam Saw-mill," about three miles from Georgetown, Del., was superintending the operations of a circular saw. By some means his foot slipped, throwing him directly in contact with the saw, which passed through his body in a few revolutions, severing the upper half from the lower, and throwing the heart, liver and entrails of the unfortunate man in all directions over the mill.

**HAPPY MARRIAGE.**—Mrs. Eliza Blount, aged sixty-eight, was married at Kingston, N. C., a few days ago to Mr. A. V. Bulger, aged twenty-five. The fair widow had \$10,000 to counteract the "summers" which have passed over her head.

YOUNG LADIES, CUT THIS OUT AND PIN IT IN YOUR BOXNETS.—No young woman ought to feel herself qualified to become a wife until she understands how to do with her husband's money. The management of a household is not a thing to be properly and safely intrusted to hired hands. A servant is a broken reed for the head of a family to lean upon. There are a thousand little ways in which money must be expended, in which real shrewdness and enterprise are requisite in order to use it to the best advantage; and there are a thousand other ways of saving money, open only to those who have studied aright the art of economy. The Turkish proverb has it, that a prudent woman is a mine of jewels, and like many other oriental sayings, this is beautiful for the truth it embodies. A wistful housekeeper not only actually robs them for whom she undertakes to manage, the comforts it is her duty to provide for them, but keeps her husband over-head and ears in debt, and makes the domestic life of a poor man a continual series of experiments in shrinking it from one day to the next; in keeping the stomach full though the purse be empty.

**INTERESTING AND CURIOUS.**—In the month of November of last year, Mr. Henry Sartain, of this city, wrote on the back of his card, bearing his address in Philadelphia, and placed it in a bottle, which, having corked, he threw it into the sea in latitude 51 deg. 20 min., longitude 29 deg. 31 min.—that is, about fifteen hundred miles northwest from the coast of France. Just eleven months from that period he waited on Mayor Henry, in answer to a note from that gentleman, and, to his astonishment, beheld the identical card and writing which he had cast on the waste of waters in the middle of the broad Atlantic. The bottle had been picked up on the French coast, at Tarnos, in the maritime quarter of Bayonne, and its contents sent to the Minister of Marine, at Paris. He transmitted it to the United States Department of State, at Washington, whence it was forwarded to the Mayor of Philadelphia, who handed it back to its author a day or two ago.—*Philadelphia Press.*

**HONORABLE CITRON AROMATIQUE.**—This is the popularly known perfume which annually causes to an uncounted grave number of the most delicate ladies, brilliant in color, yet might otherwise have entranced listeners with the thunder of eloquence, or wakened with the perfume of fragrance, or made to exclaim with full confidence.

**BALTIMORE LUCK HOSPITAL****DR. JOHNSTON,**

**THE FOUNDER** of this celebrated Institution, after the most certain, speedy, and only effectual ready in the world, for cleft, structures, &c., nasal & ear疾患, in the order of the following:—  
1. Cleft Lip, 2. Cleft Palate, 3. Cleft Ear, 4. Cleft Mouth, 5. Cleft Anus, 6. Cleft Eye, 7. Cleft Nose, 8. Cleft Ear, 9. Cleft Mouth, 10. Cleft Eye, 11. Cleft Ear, 12. Cleft Mouth, 13. Cleft Eye, 14. Cleft Ear, 15. Cleft Mouth, 16. Cleft Eye, 17. Cleft Ear, 18. Cleft Mouth, 19. Cleft Eye, 20. Cleft Ear, 21. Cleft Mouth, 22. Cleft Eye, 23. Cleft Ear, 24. Cleft Mouth, 25. Cleft Eye, 26. Cleft Ear, 27. Cleft Mouth, 28. Cleft Eye, 29. Cleft Ear, 30. Cleft Mouth, 31. Cleft Eye, 32. Cleft Ear, 33. Cleft Mouth, 34. Cleft Eye, 35. Cleft Ear, 36. Cleft Mouth, 37. Cleft Eye, 38. Cleft Ear, 39. Cleft Mouth, 40. Cleft Eye, 41. Cleft Ear, 42. Cleft Mouth, 43. Cleft Eye, 44. Cleft Ear, 45. Cleft Mouth, 46. Cleft Eye, 47. Cleft Ear, 48. Cleft Mouth, 49. Cleft Eye, 50. Cleft Ear, 51. Cleft Mouth, 52. Cleft Eye, 53. Cleft Ear, 54. Cleft Mouth, 55. Cleft Eye, 56. Cleft Ear, 57. Cleft Mouth, 58. Cleft Eye, 59. Cleft Ear, 60. Cleft Mouth, 61. Cleft Eye, 62. Cleft Ear, 63. Cleft Mouth, 64. Cleft Eye, 65. 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## Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 14, 1860

OUR BOOK TABLE.

**THE REDSKINS** of Indian and Injin. By J. Fenimore Cooper. Illustrated from drawings by F. O. C. Darley. Published by W. A. Townsend & Co., New York.

This is the conclusion of the Little page Manuscripts, which have unfolded to the world, an interesting detail of the sacrifices of money, time, and labor, made by the landlord and tenants at various periods, on a New York estate. They are also replete with instruction respecting the different usages and opinions that are constantly changing among us, as well as giving seemingly correct reasons for these changes.

We have, heretofore, spoken of the great merit of Cooper's Novels and need not in noticing this book, repeat. They are nearly all American in their subject matter, and cannot be read without greatly benefiting the reader. W. A. Townsend & Co. are publishing at this time; the finest edition ever published. They are made so, because of the excellent paper, good sized type, beautiful bindings, and rich steel engravings that characterize them. Every one selecting a library should commence with these works.

**GODEY'S LADY'S Book** for December, 1860. Published by Louis A. Godey, Philadelphia.

This book is rich in the variety of its reading matter in its superb steel engravings, elegant fashion plates, patterns for embroidery, and beautiful colored fashions. It is a complete repository of usefulness. We do not see how the Ladies can get along without it. It is published at the low price of three copies for \$6.00.

## HORRIBLE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The Troy, (N. Y.) Times says that about three years ago a young woman named Catharine H., employed in one of the collar factories of the city—a good looking, intelligent and spirited girl—disappeared from her home. She left in the early evening, saying that she was going to a ball, and did not return. Her clothing was all left behind un-called for. Diligent inquiries were made—She had been seen at the ball until after midnight, but no one knew where she left for home, or in whose company. An advertisement published in the Times produced no answer. Time passed, and the minds of her relatives settled upon the conclusion that she must have abandoned home—eloping perhaps, in company with some seducer; perhaps going off alone to seek excitement and amusement in a vortex of dissipation elsewhere. The conclusion was favored by her kinsmen, repugnance to her employment here—and her love of display and festivities.

Within a few days, the almost banished subject has been revived by the receipt of an anonymous letter which conveys the startling announcement that Catharine was married; that, on leaving the ball, in company with a young man, they proceeded together to a block above, and took a carriage; after driving a short distance, three other fellows got into the carriage; that, instead of taking the girl home, they started together for the Albany road, and when she remonstrated, stifled her voice by placing a shawl over her head; that, after perpetrating horrible outrages, the ruffians killed Catharine by strangling her, and threw her body into the Island Creek, below Albany—her clothing, with the exception of the under garments, being destroyed, and that the body was found three or four weeks after the crime, near Hudson, but being in such a condition as not to be recognized, was buried by the coroner.

The writer gives the names of two men who are in the State Prison, as being parties to the crime; says the driver, who is in complicity and equally guilty with the others, died about six months ago of *dolorous tremens*, and the two other assassins are still living—one in Troy, and the other in Albany.

The New York Journal of Commerce has an article upon "the way anti-slavery sentiment is manufactured," and instances the reprehensible practice of forcing the subject of slavery into the churches and literary and benevolent societies, where it has no proper place. This is but one of the milder methods, one of the feeblest of instrumentalities by which the profiteers agitate is kept up. Not long since, on board of a steamboat on the Mississippi, a ballot was taken to show the presidential preferences of the passengers. One man voted for Lincoln; he was tarred and feathered and put on shore. A few days previous a schoolmaster was driven out of South Carolina because he had in his trunk a pair of boots wrapped in a newspaper that contained a letter from Charles Sumner. Every day a hundred Democratic papers in the North charge the majority of the people in the communities where they are published with incendiarism and aggressions, and charge them with hellish designs upon their fellow citizens of the South. That is the way that anti-slavery sentiment is manufactured.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

The excitement in the south still continues, and the Legislature of South Carolina has passed a resolution calling a convention of the people, to meet about the middle of December, to make arrangements in regard to the formation of a southern confederacy. In all the other States the majority of the people are opposed to disunion, and at Augusta, Ga., a meeting was held, called by the Mayor of the town, for the purpose of expressing the opposition of the people to secession. The number present was large, and the conservative resolutions were adopted with much enthusiasm.

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## A NOVELTY IN RAILROAD TRAVELLING.

According to a correspondence which we find in a French provincial journal, the railroad companies in France are about to put in operation a plan which cannot fail of being received with favor by the public. It is proposed to run, each week, a train of cars between distant points, for which tickets can be obtained in advance, and to which the companies will guarantee to admit only a limited number of passengers, four hundred, for example. All the places being occupied, the engine not carrying any dead weight, to use a technical expression, the traveller can be transported at the price of merchandise; and the companies, not only without any loss, but even with a certain and calculable profit, will apply to these special trains a tariff, the great cheapness of which cannot fail of producing an immense business. By this arrangement the fare is about one-fifth the usual price. Cannot some such plan be perfected by our railroad companies?

**CRIME AND FOLLY.**—Some time ago, the wife of a wealthy farmer, in Ohio eloped with a farm laborer; the deserted husband obtained a divorce and plodded on alone. After a while the sister of the recent wife, living on an adjoining farm, shortly drew his regard and eventually they were married. The other day a knock was heard at the door, and the farmer opening it, beheld, wan, pale and ragged, his traitor former wife. Her father had turned his back upon her, her paramour had fallen into drunkenness, and hopeless, homeless, she, as a last resort, turned to her former happy home. The farmer called his wife; she would not see her sister, but a tear glistened in the farmer's eye. He supplied her present wants and then built her a cabin on the extreme end of his farm, where by his bounty she is living out the remnant of her days in remorse at her crime and folly.

**THE UNION MEN OF THE SOUTH.**—The Union men of the South are delighted at the prospect of the resignation of the Disunionist Senators, inasmuch as they will now proceed to organize a great Union party, and sweep the South—filling the vacated seats with firm friends of the Constitution and the laws. I hear John Forsyth of Alabama James Gardner of Georgia, Col. Perry of South Carolina, Col. Wm. H. Polk of Tennessee, Miles Taylor of Louisiana—all Douglas Democrats—named in connection with the probable election of Union Senators, in the place of those who have resigned or may resign.

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**WHAT THE NULLIFIERS SAY.**—The Charleston Mercury, which, for thirty years, has been the consistent advocate of disunion, with a pretext or without a cause, endorses a letter from one of the Carolina Hotspurs, who writes thus: "The election of Breckinridge is to protract for a few years, a feverish, and therefore, dangerous existence." It is idle to waste more words about a Constitutional Union; its days have been numbered. The friendship of the people of the North is a thing to be dreaded. There is but one means of safety left us, and that is resistance. All others will deceive us and lead to a most lame and impotent conclusion."

**RELIEF TESTIMONY.**—We call the attention of the reader to the following letter from President SMITH, of Wesleyan University:

MENSON, Wm. F. & CO.—The undersigned are the proprietors of the extensive Menson's Seven or Eighty-five acre tract of land situated on the south side of the river Washington, having thereto a good water power, and a fine timber growth, containing 3,222 acres of prime LUMBER LAND, and the balance is in a great state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a good house, barn, stable, and a fine garden, with all necessary out buildings. There is a fine spring of water on the premises.

**THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.**—Are believed by many who have been cured of the above complaints to be the same in kind with which the Water Works afford for their full cure. It is not an alcohol preparation, which, while giving a temporary relief, diminishes the system in the same ratio, but distinct and different from any medical preparation, it is compounded and will kill, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots and restore the patient to perfect health. In proof of which, it is my privilege to give high and unexceptionable character to prove it.

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**THE GREAT PRACTICAL GOOD.**—Mr. N. Hatch of Egremont, Mass., has offered to present to the city of New York, 400 acres of land, situated in Ulster county, in that State, for the exclusive use of the children of the poor of New York, who are thrown upon the city for support and protection. The benefit will be extended to such worthy and proper persons of both sexes as may be selected by the commissioners. The property is to be placed in the hands of trustees, four of whom will be appointed by the Commissioners of Public Charities.

**THE GREAT PRACTICAL GOOD.**—Those who clamor for disunion, will do well to remember Jackson's proclamation to the enemies of his country:—"It destroys you cannot be. You may disturb its peace—you may interrupt the course of its prosperity—you may cloud its reputation for stability—but its tranquility will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its National character will be transmitted, and remain an eternal blot upon the memory of those who caused the disorder."

**WALLIGATORS IN NEW JERSEY.**—A small alligator was caught in the Passaic river, at Aquackanuk, on Wednesday. It was about two feet long. It is supposed to have been brought there in a load of reeds from the South, recently landed in the vicinity.

**W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye!**—This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown no staining the skin or injuring the Hair—removes a beard and effects of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. No real genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor," Soledbury, Pa.

**CHARLES BATHCHELOR, Proprietor,** Sept. 19, '60. 6m.—61 Barclay Street, New York

**THREE FARMS in Washington County.**—Mid. tolerably improved, as well as a small farm, with good improvements, in this County, for sale or exchange. Good Western Land of valuable soil, to be taken as part pay. Price \$1000 per acre. (Aug. 29, '60. 1p.)

**WANTED TO RENT.**—For one or more years, a STORE ROOM, suitable for Business. Any person having such a Room for Rent in the Public Square, Chambersburg, Pa., or the vicinity of John Miller, adjoining the office of the Lawyer and Procurer, is offered for rent, for one year, to be paid in advance, the first of April next. D. G. GEHRMAN, Nov. 7, '60. 31.

**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!**—**W. 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 escape ridicule, GLAY, RED or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to 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 \$8000 applications have been made to the Hair of the Patrons of BACHELOR.

W. M. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is proven to be safe and efficacious for Life and Health.

**SOUTHERN SENATORS' RESIGN?**—The example of Senators Toombs and Chestnut resigning their seats in the Senate, will probably be followed by Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, Brown, of Mississippi, Slidell, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Arkansas, Clay, of Alabama, and Nickson, of Tennessee.

**GOETZ'S LADY'S Book** for December, 1860. Published by Louis A. Godey, Philadelphia.

This book is rich in the variety of its reading matter in its superb steel engravings, elegant fashion plates, patterns for embroidery, and beautiful colored fashions. It is a complete repository of usefulness. We do not see how the Ladies can get along without it. It is published at the low price of three copies for \$6.00.

**HORRIBLE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.**—Some time ago, the wife of a wealthy farmer, in Ohio eloped with a farm laborer; the deserted husband obtained a divorce and plodded on alone. After a while the sister of the recent wife, living on an adjoining farm, shortly drew his regard and eventually they were married. The other day a knock was heard at the door, and the farmer opening it, beheld, wan, pale and ragged, his traitor former wife. Her father had turned his back upon her, her paramour had fallen into drunkenness, and hopeless, homeless, she, as a last resort, turned to her former happy home. The farmer called his wife; she would not see her sister, but a tear glistened in the farmer's eye. He supplied her present wants and then built her a cabin on the extreme end of his farm, where by his bounty she is living out the remnant of her days in remorse at her crime and folly.

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