Deep clouds of hate shall darkly frown? What hand, to rend that flag, shall dare, When all may claim the Nation's sign? And not a gleam of glory there, But each proud State may say 'tis mine!

'Tis mine, 'tis thine, 'tis theirs, 'tis ours, We all have trusted in its might, And in the Nation's darkest hours, Our Fathers bore it thro' the fight,

The memories of the past are there, Fast clinging to each silken fold: The pious hope, the vow, the prayer, From hearts and lips now hush'd and cold. Our Sires' strong faith, their war-worn years,

Their dying groans, their conquering cry, Their orphans' wail, their widows' tears, Great Washington, there wrote on high, His sacred shade, in wild alarm, Would call that traitor hand to stop,

As once God's angel stayed the arm Of Abram, on the mountain top. And vale to vale, and crag to crag,
The deep-toned curse would coho far,
On him who rends the Union's flag,

Or from its azure strikes a star. Then, patriots, since one flag alone Belongs to this, our Fathers' land, Still let that one, which o'er them shone, Shine on their sons, a brother band,

Still let it shine! Its hues shall be A bow of promise to their eyes, O'erarching wide, from sea to sea, The noblest land beneath the skies. D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD. (From "Once a Week.")

HOME.

BY MRS LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY. Some critical people who have watched our sex at informal visits, sewing societies, etc., assert, that after current gossip is despatched, the most fervent tacking is about home, children, and servants. Very well. Are they not nice themes, and capa-

blo of copious illustration? Let's try the first of the three, -home. What other Saxon word of few letters suggests stronger | darker the clouds that obscured their whole horior more varied imagery? To the thirsting tra- zon. veller in the tropics, it brings back the trickling of the cold water, and the creak of the well-sweep at his father's shaded door. The sea-boy shuts it firmly in his heart, as he rocks on the giddy mast. The western emigrant hastens to nail the last board on his shanty, that he may speak it again to his wife and little ones. It contents the Greenlander, as he creeps into his subterranean cell, and seated thus for only a few minutes when his wife the Switzer climbing to his bird's-nest lodge said in a fearful voice:

Why does yonder fair school-girl fly with such a fairy foot? She is packing her trunk for home. What kindles such exultation on the student's brow, as he mounts the rapid car? Home and vacation. Side by side, in the soul of the sick | chair. voyager, returning to his native land to die, are

two words, home and heaven. And how is it any weakness or want of taste. that this home, this place of repose and refreshment, this nursery and garner of the affections and he came home. You'll have to do something virtues, should be the central point in woman's heart? It would be a derogation if it were not so. It is committed to us as our own sphere; let us give thanks for it. Where else could we in which his wife conveyed the unpleasant inforfind or impart so much happiness? Do we some mation as by the information itself, started up, times covet a more lofty or exposed position? If under the blind impulse of the moment, and going admitted to the disturbed political arena, should to the room where John had been sent on coming we not lose more than we gain? and forfeit things of peculiar value to ourselves, for the uncertain

acquisition of those that are not. What should we do at the head of our armies? The shade of Boadicea answers. What steerage should we make in the navigation and command of a ship? The ghosts of those at the bottom of the sea would probably reply. In our own quiet and assured realm, in the study of its polity, in the promotion of its welfare, is our own safety, satisfaction, and glory. Need we seek higher honor, or purer happiness, than appertain to what the poet of lost Paradise has defined as

"The sacred and homefelt delight. The sober certainty of waking bliss."

Sad, indeed, is the condition of the homeless. A cadence more mournful than I can describe dwells in my memory; the tones of a woman whose prime of days was past, and whose reason faltered. Continually was she repeating, in thrill-ing recitative, as she rocked her body to and fro-

"No home! No home!" Broken snatches of what in better years she had read from her Bible lingered with her, and she

sometimes murmured, "Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests"-The rest she had forgotten. But back came the burden of the heart-dirge with added force-

To obviate so fearful a calamity, Christian Charity labors without weariness in her Master's strength. She erects domes, and endows and consecrates them, and gathers the old and helpless, and the outcast wandering orphan, that they may find under the shadow of her wing the semblance

We, who possess such a treasure in fee-simple. how can we best express our gratitude? Should not our first thought be, how to render it happy? This cannot be successfully done without studying its polity. No code of laws can be well administered, if not understood and appreciated.

The minor modes of consulting its welfare sometimes fail of receiving due attention. I knew a in." lady who made a pleasant home with small means and a restricted space. She cherished the perception of beauty. If there was a crevice in which to plant a vine, she placed it there. It clasped its little prop, and gave her a cluster. Where there was no room for a flower-bed, she set a root of pansies, and they looked up and blessed her. She managed to plant two trees. They were content with their narrow quarters, and reached her home happiness.

and care-marked people. Some of these usages Alas that the progress of exhaustion should still go. we have borrowed from our friends, the Germans, on! that where only strength could be looked for on who, more than most other races, seem in posses- earth, no strength was given! sion of the secret of quiet, unostentations home happiness. We have taken from their teaching no movement to obey the summons. that beautiful festival of the "Golden Wedding," which makes the old younger, by the renovation of their brightest life passage,—and the young wiser by impressing the example of those hallowed virtues which through the changes of half a century have disarmed toil of its trouble, and sorrow of its sting. At a recent festivity of this nature, one of our own poets (Dr. J. G. Holland) thus me- to herself. "It's as much as one's life is worth lo liously sang :-

Domestic anniversaries are a species of enjoy-

"The little ones have come and gone, The old have passed away ; But love, immortal love, lives on And blossoms mid decay; O chain of love! O ring of gold! That have the years defied, And still with growing strength infold

The old man and his bride. "The golden bridal! Hark! how sweet The music of its bell,

To those whose hearts the vows repeat Their lives have kept so wel O chain of love! O ring of gohl! O marriage true and tried!

That bind with tenderness untold The old man and his bride." I am told that ingenuity has recently devised in- ply the means of self-gratification.

the period antecedent to the "Silver Wedding." Thus, the fifth is denominated the wooden,—the tenth, the tin, -the fifteenth, the glass, -the twentieth, the China,—designating the character of the gifts to be presented by the guests. Those who have attended these congratulatory occasions speak

mote both domestic and social happiness. Home reveals heightened charms after an occa sional absence. How unspeakably do they brighter at our return. One of the chief benefits of journeying, to our sex, may be to deepen the sense of its attractions and the love of its duties. We may have been cheered by visits to relatives and friends -gay at the watering-place, or delighted by the scenery of wider exploration. But the welcome home is worth them all. The sight of our own roof-tree, however humble, the greeting of the faithful servant, the seat upon the sofa at twilight, one hand in that of our best beloved,—the child climbing to our knee, bring a home-thrill that surpasses ll outer joy. Even amid foreign lands, and the strong associations of classic climes, the waving of the trees in our own far-off lawn, the flitting of the garments of the little ones playing beneath them, have been suddenly shaken before us by Memory, eclipsing the gorgeous palace, or castle, or temple

teries of fame, and the enticements of worldly honors. For the life of woman is in the heart. The smile, the sweet voice, the kind word, the solf-forgetful services of love, these are the homeflowers that we would ever wear in our bosom. Obeying the injunction of the eloquent apostle, to "learn to show piety at home," may our earthly dwelling-place foreshadow that object of our highest aspiration,—"a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens."

An exchange has the following tale from real life, which contains an important lesson. Sad hearts are often made sadder unwittingly. A little more wisdom, discernment, and foresight, would spare many sighs:

Two men on their way home met at a street crossing, and then walked on together. They were neighbors and friends.

"This has been a very hard day," said Mr. Free-

"Good evening," was at last said hurriedly: and the two men passed into their homes. Mr. Walcott entered the room where his wife and children were gathered, and, without speaking to any one, seated himself in a chair, and, leaning his head back, closed his eyes. His countenance wore a sad, weary, exhausted look. He had been

"What is the matter now?" asked Mr. Wal cott, almost starting. "John has been sent home from school!" "What?" Mr. Walcott partly rose from his

"He has been suspended for bad conduct." "Oh, dear!" groaned Mr. Walcott. "Where is

"Up in his room; I sent him there as soon as with him. He'll be ruined if he goes on in this way. I'm out of all heart with him."

Mr. Walcott, excited as much by the manner home from school, punished the boy severely, and this without listening to the explanation which the poor child tried to make him hear.

blame, and if you will go with me to the teacher, I can prove myself innocent." Mr. Walcott had never known his son to tell an untruth, and the words fell with a rebuke upon

"Very well, we will see about that," he answered with forced sternness, and, leaving the room, he went down stairs, feeling much more uncomfortable than when he went up. Again he seated himself in his large chair, and again leaned back his weary head and closed his heavy eyelids. Sadder was his face than before. As he sat thus, his eldest daughter, in her sixteenth year, came and stood by him. She had a paper in her

"Father," he opened his eyes; "here's my quarter's bill. Can't I have the money to take to school with me in the morning?"

in despair. "Nearly all the girls will bring their money to morrow, and it mortifies me to be behind the The daughter spoke fretfully. Mr. Walcott waved her aside with his hand, and she went off muttering and pouting.

"It is mortifying," said Mrs. Walcott, a little sharply; "and I don't wonder that Helen feels

To this Mr. Walcott made no answer. The words but added another pressure to the heavy burden under which he was already staggering. After a silence of some moments, Mrs. Walcott

"The coals are all gone."

"There's been a shameful waste somewhere," said Mr. Walcott, with strong emphasis, starting

answers Mrs. Walcott, rather tartly. "The barrel of flour is gone also; but I suppose you have done your part with the rest, in using it up. Mr. Walcott returned to his chair, and again some fruit for the rent, and a nest of living song- seating himself, leaned back his head and closed birds took tenantry among their branches. She his eyes as at first. How sad and weary and hopediscovered that the rural element harmonized with less he felt! The burdens of the day had seemed almost too heavy for him; but he had borne up bravely. To gather strength for a renewed strugment especially salubrious to a money-seeking gle with adverse circumstances, he had come home.

> "Come to supper," said his wife, coldly. But he did not stir.

"Are you not coming to supper?" she called to him, as she was leaving the room.

"In the dumps again," muttered Mrs. Walcot to ask for money, or to say anything is wanted. And she kept on her way to the dining-room When she returned, her husband was still sitting where she had left him. "Shall I bring you a cup of tea?" she asked

"No, I don't wish for anything."
"What's the matter, Mr. Walcott? What do vou look so troubled about, as if you hadn't a friend in the world? What have I done to you? There was no answer, for there was not a shade of real sympathy in the voice that made the queries, but rather of querulous dissatisfaction. A few moments Mrs. Walcott stood behind her husband, but as he did not seem inclined to answer questions, she turned away from him, and resumed the employment which had been interrupted by

the ringing of the tea-bell.

The whole evening passed without the occurrence The "Silver Wedding," or the twenty-fifth of a single incident that gave a healthful pulsation anniversary, we derive from the same Teutonic to the sick heart of Mr. Walcott. No thoughtful source, and also that denominated "The Dia- kindness was manifested by any member of the found," or the sixtieth anniversary, which so few family, but, on the contrary, a narrow regard for in this uncertain pilgrimage can hope to celebrate. self, and a looking to him only that he might suptermediate festivals, by dividing into half-decades | No wonder, from the pressure which was on him.

American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

that Mr. Walcott felt utterly discouraged. He retired early, and sought to find that relief from mental disquietude in sleep, which he had vainly hoped for in the bosom of his family. But the whole night passed in broken slumber and disturbing dreams. From the cheerless morning meal, at which he was reminded of the quarter's bill that must be paid, of the coals and flour that were out, and of the necessity of supplying Mrs. Walcott's empty purse, he went forth to meet the difficulties of another day, faint at heart, almost hopeless of success. A confident spirit, sustained by home affections, would have carried him through; but, unsupported as he was, the burden was too heavy for him, and he sank under it. The day that opened so unpropitiously closed upon him a

ruined man! Let us look for a few moments upon Mr. Freeman, a friend and neighbor of Mr. Walcott. He, also, had come home weary, dispirited and almost sick. The trials of the day had been unusually severe, and when he looked anxiously forward to scan the future, not even a gleam of light was seen

along the black horizon. As he stepped across the threshold of his dwelling, a pang shot through his heart, for the thought came, how slight the present hold upon all these comforts. Not for himself, but for his wife and children was the pain.

"Father's come!" cried a glad little voice on the stairs the moment his footfall sounded in the passage; then quick, pattering feet were heard, and then a tiny form was springing into his arms. Before reaching the sitting room above, Alice, the eldest daughter, was by his side, her arm drawn fondly within his, and her loving eyes lifted to his

voice of Mrs. Freeman. Mr. Freeman could not trust himself to answer. He was too deeply troubled in spirit to assume at the moment a cheerful tone, and he had no wish to sadden the hearts that loved him, by letting the depression from which he was suffering become too clearly apparent. But the eyes of Mrs. Freeman

centre of the room. "A little headache," he answered, with a slight

Scarcely was Mr. Freeman seated ere a pair of did not seek to render him a kind office.

sunshine, for the spirit of Mr. Freeman long to remain shrouded. Almost imperceptibly to himself gloomy thoughts gave place to more cheerful ones, and by the time tea was ready he had half forgotten the fears which had so haunted him But they could not be held back altogether, and

eyelids of Mr. Freeman that night, an entire change in their style of living had been determined upon -a change that would reduce their expenses at least one-half.

conquered in the struggle. "I see light ahead," gave place to "the morning breaketh.

THE SINAITIC MANUSCRIPT.

The recent discovery by Professor Tischendorf of a biblical manuscript of great value has been repeatedly mentioned in the papers. Our readers may be interested in a more particular account extracted from his own statements, regarding it. His first journey to the East in 1844, led him to the Convent of Saint Catherine at Mount Sinai. As he was there rummaging in a basket of torn and mutilated fragments of manuscripts which had been thrown aside as useless, and were destined to the flames, he drew forth several pages of a very ancient copy of the Septuagint. A few, which were the least seemly, he was allowed to take with him. But the monks, who thus suddenly obtained some idea of their value, refused to part with the others, containing Isaiah entire, first and fourth Maccabees; and portions of other books. In his second visit, in 1853, he was not able to find these precious fragments, nor to learn anything respect ing them, whence he was led to suppose that some one else had obtained them and carried them to Europe. On the 31st of January, 1859, he visited St. Catherine for the third time. He had already sent his servant for camels, and made his arrangements to leave for Egypt on the 7th of February; when, upon the 4th, in a walk with the Superior of the convent, he spoke of the Septuagint, and of his own edition of it, copies of which, as well as of the New Testament, he had brought to present to the monks. On returning from the walk they entered the Superior's chamber, who remarked that he possessed the Septuagint, and laid it before him wrapped in a cloth. Upon opening it he saw what he had never ventured to hope for, the oldest Greek manuscript in existence. There were the identical pages which he had snatched from destruction in 1844, with a goodly number more, forming together a considerable portion of the Old Testament; and what was more precious still, a perfect copy of the New Testament, ne minima quidem lacuna deformatum, to which was added the Epistle of Barnabas complete, and the first part of the Pastor, neither of which was previously known to be extant in Greek. The volume, or rather fragments of a volume, for many of the leaves were torn, and there was no cover but the cloth, he at once took to his own room, by permission of the Superior. The first night was spent in transcribing the Epistle of Barnabas, quippe dormire nefas videbatur. On the next day l came to an agreement with the monks that, upon the receipt of an order from their superiors at Cairo, this manuscript should be sent thither to be ranscribed.

Tischendorf reached Cairo on the 13th of Februtranscribed.

ary, and by the 24th he had the coveted treasure in his hands. Within two months the whole Codex, containing upwards of one hundred thousand verses, was transcribed by himself, with such help as he could obtain from a couple of friends, whose work he revised letter by letter. The difficulty of the task was greatly enhanced by the careful examination necessary in about eight thousand places containing corrections, which, though ancient were of a date posterior to the text. Meanwhile. the monks of Sinai were persuaded to offer the original manuscript to the Russian emperor, Alexander II., ander whose auspices this journey was undertaken. As the archbishop of their order was dead, however, and his unanimously elected successor had not yet been consecrated, on account of the opposition of a pretender to the place, the college consented that Tischendorf might take the manuscript to St. Petersburgh, in order to prepare an accurate edition of its text, and that it might be regarded as a temporary loan, until the archbishops should signify in their name that the gift was perpetual. With this understanding the manuscript was surrendered to him at Cairo, Septem-

Miscellaneons.

It is refuted by the argumentum ad absurdum Secession, as Mr. Madison says, is revolution, and revolution is rebellion, and rebellion is at least illegal. Whether in any case morally right, depends on circumstances. It is instituted by intolerable oppression and injustice, it is one of the greatest of crimes. That the Southern states are not oppressed, is plain from their own declaration. They boast of their prosperity and power. They claim to be the richest portion of the Union. They contrast their \$200,000,000 of exports with the \$100,000,000 exported from the North. Georgia has doubled her taxable property in the last

ten years. The same general prosperity prevails as to fugitive slaves. The Federal Government, which alone has the right to restore them, has never refused to do so. The difficulty is not in any breach of faith. It is in the nature of the service. Men at the North are willing to let the General Government do the work, but they do not choose to be made slave-catchers themselves. The present fugitive slave law could not be executed efficiently at the South, except by federal officers. We should like to see Senator Chestnut or the Hon. Mr. Rhett called to join in the pursuit of a fugitive slave. They would do what men here do. They would say, the work must be done, but let those whose business it is see to it. Neither op-pression nor injustice can be pleaded in justification of disunion. Disumion was determined upon for other reasons; these complaints are used to nflame the public mind. We do not doubt that many excellent men, many sincere Christians at the South, have been brought to believe that secession is legally and morally right. But it is no new thing in the history of the world that great crimes have been thought right. There never was an auto da fe which was not sanctioned by the ministers of religion. The greatest crimes have men approve of secession that they pray over disunion, that they rise from their knees and resolve to commit the parricidal act, does not prove it to be right. It only proves how perverted the human mind may become under the influence of passion and the force of popular feeling.
Princeton Review.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order-rith your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order—with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the preliade to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and shail be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Phis, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the finded move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangement, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system suid with it the bucyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same pulgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

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As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Carlwright, New Orleans.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. From Dr. Esman Boyd, Baltimore. Dear Bro. Ager: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartie in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Bilious Disorders-Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell of New York City. .

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior.
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb. 1856.
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best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is
quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for
derangements of that organ. Indeed I have seldom found a case of
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Fraternally yours,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

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From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church. Honored Sir. I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs, and brought on excretating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumating... Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew words and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

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Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

and SINGERS. Few are aware of the importance of checking tough or "Common Cord" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

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"A simple and pleasant combination for loughs, &c." TROCHES. DR. G. F. BIGELOW, "Beneficial in Bronchiris."

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TROCHES. BROWN'S BROWN'S

BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.

AIMSVILLEE, VA., Jan. 1st, 1858.

DR. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir: In the year 1840, I was in very bad health, which I attributed to teaching school in the previous year. I was attacked with HEMORRHAGE (BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,) but after using one bottle of your expectorant, I was relieved, and have not had an attack since. I have also given the same medicine to children for the whooving couch, and have always found it to be of great advantage in mitigating the disease, and finally effecting a cure.

THOS. H. ROLLINS.

Very respectfully yours, W. W. WINTERS, M. D.

Yours, in friendship, THOMAS L. TUNNEL. NEWS FROM SWEDEN.

ASTHMA, SPITTING OF BLOOD, &c. STOCKTON, Owen Co., Ind., Sept. 4,1857.
Dr. Jayne: My wife has been severely afflicted some years with BRONCHITIS, and having heard of the won-derful efficacy of your EXPECTORANT for COUCHS, ASTHMA, DIFFICULTY OF BEATHING, SPITTING OF BLOOD, and other diseases of the lungs, I purchased one bottle of it, and one box of saxative fills, and am happy to inform you

BRONCHITIS AND SPITTING ELOOD. Millville, Butler Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1857.
Dr. D. Jayne: I certify that during harvest, in July last, I was taken with the BRONCHITIS, and spit up quite a quantity of blood. I had also a severe cough. I first took one bottle of the ALTERATIVE, and then three bottles of the EXPECTORANT, which cured me.

JAMES E. VAN HORN.

EPIDEMIC CATARRH AND INFLUENZA. WM. LLOYD, Lisburn, Pa., writes:—
January 6, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In the Fall of 1848, I was attacked with a most violent racking in my left side, immediately under my heart, giving me the most excruciating agony, and at times rendering me entirely speechless. I tried for nearly a year all the remedies which were recommended for my disease, under the most skilful physicians, but unfortunately without success. I was at last about to give up in despair, when a kind friend thought of your expectorant. I procured a bottle of it, and before I had entirely used the whole of it, I felt manifest symptoms of a change for the better. I continued on using it, and of a change for the better. I continued on using it, and by the time I had taken five bottles, I found myself completely cared by means of your invaluable medicin

CROUP. JOHN HARRIMAN, Esq., Stewartstown, N. H., writes:—
"Not long since, a child of mine had a very violent and distressing attack of Croup, which must have proved fatal had not immediate relief been obtaided. I commenced giving your expectorant, and within three-quarters of an hour, the child, having taken six tea-

onfuls breathed with perfect ease, a cure within that time having been effected." The Rev. James W. Daniel, Blackwater, Morgan Co., Ky., writes:-"I have used your expectorant and carminative

GRAVEL. October 24, 1855: Dr. D. Jayne & Son—Dear Sirs: Another singular case of the remarkable effects of your medicine. I have been afflicted with a very severe cough, and racked with the gravel, and this, too, for a number of years. I procanvel, and this, too, for a number of years. I procured one bottle of your expectorant, and two boxes
of sanative fills, and after using them my Cough left
me. I also used one or two bottles of alterative, and
I have not been troubled with either disease since.

Very truly yours,

ABSALOM FLIPPEN.

delphia, where all Dr. Jayne's valuable medicines may

Westrill, Green Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1859.
Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: It affords me a great pleasure to add my feeble testimony in favor of your invaluable medicines. Some eight years ago, I had a very severe attack of Acute Bronchitis, and I was considered severe attack of Acute Bronchitis, and I was considered by inteligent physicians a confirmed consumptive. By the very free use of your expectorant I recovered. In using it, I surpassed the directions, as I took it in nau-seating doses for several weeks. Since that time I have made great use of it, and of your ALTERATIVE AND CAR-MINATIVE BALSAM, in my family, and prescribed it to others with the very best results.

Samuel Work.

Kramer and Raum, Petteburg. BANKING HOUSE OF WORK, McCOUCH & CO..

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Interest at 5 per cent, allowed for every day the Deposit remains, and paid back on demand in gold and silver, and Checks furnished as in a Bank, for use of Depositors.

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J. HENRY HAYES, First refler.

The Safe was opened this morning in the presence of a number of gentlemen, and the contents, comprising our books, bills, receivable money, and a large amount of valuable papers, are all safe; not a thing was touched by fire

Respectfully, yours,
THEO. H. PETERS & CO.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS. These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time maintained a high character, in almost every part of the globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

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Both the LIFE PILLS and PHONIX BITTERS are mild and agreeable in their operation, and effectually cleanse the system of all impurities without occasioning any prostration of strength, or requiring any confinement or change of diet. es without occasioning of diet.

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Oct. 18—1 yr.

18 SOUTH THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. Particular attention is given to the collection of Notes and Drafts. Drafts on New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., for sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Board of Brokers. Business Paper, Loans on Collateral, &c., negotiated. feb. 10--1yr

ORIENTAL NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES. Just out new style Note Paper, colored border, with

in the latest styles and best manner, expressly for etail sales. The lowest selling price is marked in plain figures on each article, and never varied from. All goods made to order warrented satisfactory, and at the same rate as ready-made. Our one price system is strictly adhered to, as we believe this to be the only fair way of

dealing, as all are thereby treated alike.

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HAT HAS JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE DONE! It has cured GOITRE, or Swelled Neck.
It has cured CANCER and SCIRRHOUS TUMORS.

It has cured WHITE SWELLINGS.
It has cured DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT.
It has removed ENLARGEMENT of the ABDOMEN,
and of the Bones and Joints.
It has cured ERYSIPELAS and Skin Diseases.
It has cured BOILS AND CARBUNCLES.
It has cured GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and NEU-RALGIA.

It has cured FUNGUS HEMATODES.
It has cured MANIA and MELANCHOLY.
It has cured MILK or WHITE LEG.
It has cured SCALD HEAD. It has cured ERUPTIONS on the Skin.
It has cured SCROFULA, or King's Evil. It has cured every kind of Disease of the Skin, and of

See. Dr. JAYNE'S ALMANAC for 1860. Prepared only by Dr. JAYNE & SON, No. 242 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

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Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York-1st. Six Lectures on the causes, prevention and cure of Lung, Throat and Skin diseases; Rheumatism and Male and Female complaints. On the mode of preserving Health to a Hundred Vears. 360 pages, 21 engravings. Price, 50 cents, in silver or P. O. Stamps.

A Work on the Cause and Cure of Disease of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys; on Aponlexy. Palsy, and Dysnensia: Why we Grow Old; and Manufacturers of every description of papers. High-est cash price paid for rags.

of them as peculiarly agreeable, and tending to pro-

where we wandered. We have felt anew that the pleasures of home outweighed the excitements of curiosity, the flat-

THE TWO HOMES.

man, in a gloomy voice. And as they walked homeward, they discouraged each other, and made

"More trouble again!"

"Father," said the boy, with forced calmness after the cruel stripes had ceased, "I wasn't to

"I am afraid not," answered Mr. Walcott, half

annoyed about it. The bill has to be paid, and I don't see why it may not be done as well first as

"Impossible!" Mr. Walcott raised his head and looked incredulous. "I laid in sixteen tons." "I can't help it if there were sixty tons instead of sixteen; they are all gone. The girls had hard work to-day to scrape up enough to keep the fire

up and moving about the room with a very disturbed manner. "So you always say when anything runs out,"

When the tea-bell was rung, Mr. Walcott made

"I don't wish for anything this evening. My head aches very much," he answered.

THE DOCTRINE OF SECESSION.

"Are you not late, dear?" it was the gentle

saw quickly below the surface.
"Are you not well, Robert?" she inquired, tenderly, as she drew his large arm-chair toward the

hands was busy with each foot, removing gaiter and shoes, and supplying their place with a soft slipper. There was not one in the household who did not feel happier for his return, nor one who It was impossible, under such a burst of heart

through the day. their existence was marked during the evening by an unusual silence and abstraction of mind. This was observed by Mrs. Freeman, who, more than half suspecting the cause, kept back from her husband the knowledge of certain matters about which she had intended to speak to him, for she feared they would add to his mental disquietude. During the evening she gleaned from something he said the real cause of his changed aspect. At once her thoughts commenced running in a new ! channel. By a few leading remarks she drew her husband into conversation on the subject of home doing God service. The fact, therefore, that good expenses, and the propriety of restriction in various points. Many things were mutually pronounced superfluous and easily to be dispensed with, and before sleep fell soothingly on the heavy

"I see light ahead," were the hopeful words of Mr. Freeman, as he resigned himself to slumber. With renewed strength of mind and body and a confident spirit, he went forth the next day—a day that he had looked forward to with fear and trembling. And it was only through this renewed strength and confident spirit that he was able to overcome the difficulties that loomed up, mountain high, before him. Weak despondency would have ruined all. Home had proved his tower of strength-his walled city. Strengthened for the conflict he had gone forth again into the world, and

Princeton Review,

The manifold absurdities, abnormities, and evils which flow from the doctrine of secession, afford sufficient proof of its unsoundness. These have of late been abundantly presented in the public prints. The United States gave fifteen millions of dollars for Louisiana, for the express purpose of securing command of the Mississippi river. According to the doctrine of secession Louisiana may secode, and the whole advantage of the purchase be lost. Ten millions were paid for Texas, thousands of lives and millions of dollars were expended in the Mexican war for her security, and the acquisition of California. Five millions were paid for Florida, one hundred and twenty millions have been offered for Cuba. It is absurd to suppose

that our government can be founded on the theory of secession, and yet the people be willing to spend such enormous sums for territory to which they would acquire no title. If the right exists, it belongs to all the states and at all times. The country may be engaged in a perilous war, and one-half the states may legally secede and leave the remainder to bear the consequences. Suppose Louisiana or Texas had seceded in the rear of our army during the Mexican war, and cut off our resources. Would that have been a legal procedure? Or if the whole people should join in making the Pacific railroad, may Missouri and California at its termini secede, and keep it all to themselves? Such are some of the consequences of this theory.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

cure. Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

Your Pills are the prince of purres. Their excellent qualities sur-pass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which make them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I have been repealedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a lose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours, with great respect,

ED. W. PREBLE,

Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Dysentery, Diarrhesa, Relax, Worms. From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family, and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural scoretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expet worms. They are so much the best physic we have, that I recommend no other to my patients.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently fellow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

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1530 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Located at West Chester, Penna., will close its present Summer-Term on the 29th of September next, and resume the duties of the Winter Session on the first o

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Principal.

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both of very general application and capacity, and popular both in the family and the manufactory. Prices reduced, respectively, from \$135 to \$90 and \$100.

Singer's No. 3 Standard Shuttle Machine, for Carriage Makers and heavy leather work. Price complete, \$125.

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a greater range of work, in a more satisfactory manner PRICES REDUCED to \$50, and upwards. LADD, WEBSTER, & CO.,

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> President of Athens College, Tenn.
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> Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY.
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TAVE YOU A COUGH? Then use JAYNE'S

EXPECTORANT. It gives immediate references to the property of the property

HAVE YOU WHOOPING COUGH? Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—the best remedy in the world, as it shortens the disease more than one-half, and carries the patient safely through it.

HAVE YOU CROUP, OR HIVES? Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT freely, according to directions, and you will cure the disease in a framinutes. And finally,

Have you BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC PLEURISY, SPITTING OF ELOUD, or any other PULMONARY AFFECTION? Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a remedy for the above diseases which cannot be equalled, as the evidence of thousands who have been cured by it will testify.

BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.

From W. W. Winters, M. D., Milledgeville, Ill.
DR. D. JAYNE & SON—Gentlemen: It is with great
pleasure that I can recommend your expectarant to
those suffering with Bronchial affections. Also, your
an inactive, for cruptions, or any disease arising from
an inactive or disordered liver, having used these remedies for the above mentioned diseases with satisfactory
results.

DROPSY AND CANCER CURED.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Jan 24, 1857.

DR. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir: It is with pleasure that I make known to you the invaluable efficacy of your expectorant, and alterative and sanative pills.

Gen. W. P. Orion, one of my neighbors, was cured of Bronchius, by the use of vour Expectorant and Alterative, after having lain sick for forty days, at the point of death, and three eminent physicians having exhausted their skill upon him. Several cases of Dropsy and Cancer have been cured in my neighborhood. My little daughter was taken last November with an Enlargement on her neck, which grew very fast I immediately commenced giving her your Alterative, and she is now nearly well. Gratitude toward you, and a desire to benefit the public, have induced me to write this, and although I am a stranger to you, you are more than welcome to publish this if you wish.

NEWS FROM SWEDEN.

[Extract of a letter from the Rev. A. Wiberg, dated Stockholm, Sweden, March 10, 1857.]

"Your invaluable medicine, the Expectorant, has been of very essential service to my throat and breast, and I can scarcely do without it a single day. Several of our friends, to whom we have occasionally given some, express themselves as being much benefited."

that, after using the Expectorant, her cough was immediately suppressed, removed, the difficulty of breathing and pain, produced a free and easy expectoration, and in one month effected a complete cure.

1 am just recovering from a severe attack of influenza, COLDS, COUGHS, AND PAINS IN THE SIDE AND DEAR SIR: In the Fall of 1848, I was attacked with a

Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Terre Haute, Ind., May 8, 1848.

BALSAM in my family with the most happy effect. I rode eight miles to-day for some of your EXPECTORANT, to give one of my children threatened with Croup." ABSALOM FLIPPEN, Long Point, Washington County,

Twenty pages of certificates might be given from persons of character and veracity, if necessary. Read Jaynes' Medical Almanac for 1860.

This valuable EXPECTORANT is prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, No. 242 CHESTNUT ST., Phila-

results.
Respectfully yours,
L.L. HILL.

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SUPERIOR CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GOLD PENS HOLDERS, Kro. Every variety of ALARM CLOCKS for sound sleepers and early risers. All at lowest cash prices.

With a practical experience of 25 years—17 years in his present location—the Prophetor is at all times prepared to furnish warranted Time-Keepers of the best quality and in all styles. Above named articles also repaired with great care, and warranted. nl—ly

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Capital \$500,000. Charter perpetual.
Linguige Lives during the natural life or for short terms, grant annuites life endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending our residence of life. Acting also as Fxecutors, Trustees, and Guardings.

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J. Newton Walker, M. D.

In attendance at the Company's Office daily at one o'clock, P. M. Feb. 10—1y. THE STATE SAVINGS FUND.

No. 241 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Sums large and small are received daily, and every Monday evening on deposit. Any sum of money wanted is returned whenever called for. Many Persons open accounts with this Company, and draw their money by Checks, as in Bank, thus combining convenience and profit. Interest is paid on all sums of Money, amounting to Three Dollars or more, at the rate of Five Per Cent. Per Annum. No Notice is required by this Company for the payment of either Principal or Interest. Substantial satisfaction to Depositors has, without exception, attended the operations and efforts of this well-known Institution.

GEO. H. HART. President.

THE FIRE IN CHESTNUT STREET.

Letter from Theo. H. Peters & Co. Philadelphia, January 19, 1860. Messas. Farrel, Herring & Co., 629 Chestnut Street. G29 Chestnut Street.

GENTLEMEN:—We have recovered the Herring's Patent Champion Safe, of your make, which we bought from you nearly five years ago, from the ruins of our building, No. 716 Chestnut street, which was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th inst. So rapid was the progress of the flames, before we could reach the store, the whole interior was one mass of fire. The Safe being in the back part of the store, and surrounded by the most combustible materials, was exposed to great heat. It fell with the wa'ls of that part of the building into the cellar, and remained imbedded in the ruins for more than thirty hours.

The Safe was opened this morning in the presence of

The above Safe can be seen at our store, where the vited to call and examine it.

FARREL, HERRING & CO. No. 629 CHESTNUT ST. (Jayne's Hall.)

liable.

The most horrible cases of SCROFULA, in which the FACE, BONES, and LIMES of the victim have been preyed upon by the insatiable disease, are proved, by the undersiable authority of the sufferers themselves, to have been completely cured by these purely Vegetable Medicines, after all others have been found more than useless.

Obstinate cases of PILES, of many years' standing, have rapidly destinated to the same research with the destination. Obstinate cases of Files, or many years standing, and sermanently yielded to the same means, and other of like kind are daily cured in every part of the country.

Habitual, as well as Occasional Costweness, Dyspensia, Bilious and Liver Diseases, Asthma, Droppy, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Worms, Settled Pains in the Limbs,
Together with a long catalogue of other maladies, are shown on the same indisputable evidence, to be every where and invariably ext-rminated by these mildly operating, yet sure and speedy resources of health and strength, without the usual aid of puffery and withinial recommendations.

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PINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING E. H. ELDRIDGE'S CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

It has cured Disease of the HEART.
It has cured DROPSY and WATERY SWELLINGS.
It has cured WHITE SWELLINGS.

the Mucous Membrane.
It has cured CHOREA, or St. Vitus' Dance, and many It has cured LEPROSY, SALT RHEUM, and TET-

WHOLESALE, RETAIL, OR MADE TO ORDER.

TIWO WORKS, VALUABLE TO THE SICK OF WELL.
Sent by mail, no pay expected until received, read Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. plexy, Palsy, and Dyspepsia; Why we Grow Old; and What Causes Disease. 131 pages, 6 engravings. Price 36 cts. Say which book you wish, giving name, State, county, town, and post-office. 730-770