

It is said that the people who went down in the Ville de Havre were worth twenty millions of dollars.

There are thirty four Signor Blitze performing in different parts of the country, of whom thirty-three are bogus.

The Legislature of Maryland will assemble at Annapolis on the first Monday of January.

An enterprising firm in Reading distributed a thousand loaves of bread to the poor of that city on Thanksgiving day.

Tweed's friends and copyists are one by one following their illustrious leader. Henry Genet was found guilty on Friday last and will be the next "statesman" to be fitted with a striped suit.

A new trial has been refused in the case of W. E. Udderzook, of Chester county, of the murder of W. S. Goss, and Judge Butler, on Saturday, sentenced the accused to be hanged.

Secretary Belknap has sent a communication to the House directly accusing General O. O. Howard of fraud and malfeasance in office as the head of the Freedmen's Bureau.

In Baltimore city one morning last week a young lady seventeen years of age, named Elizabeth Rau fell out of bed and dislocated her neck, causing instant death.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company has surrendered to the Western Union. The agreement consolidating the small corporation with the great one was signed on Friday.

The President has appointed Hon. Robert W. Hughes the late Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, to be district Judge for the eastern district of Virginia, vice Judge Underwood, deceased.

The Indians in Texas are still continuing their outrages in Texas, making living on the frontier anything but pleasant. It is reported that on the 6th, inst., twenty-four persons, mostly sheep herders on the Necees river, were killed, and at several other ranches murders were committed and horses captured.

Theodore Wicks, the late treasurer of Clark co., Ohio, has been sentenced to one year's hard labor in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$60,000 and the cost of the trial having been convicted of embezzling \$30,000 of the public funds. He was charged with stealing \$90,000.

The Virginians were surrendered to the U. S. Representatives by the Spanish authorities on the 10th. The prisoners were at Santiago where they were to be formally delivered on the 25th, when the American flag would be saluted with twenty-one guns. The same salute was ordered by the Spanish authorities to be fired at Havana harbor, which the volunteers declared should never be done.

The increased-salary-repeal bill was finally passed, in the House, though different from that reported by the special committee. It makes the pay of members \$6,000 per annum; the speaker, \$8,000 vice president \$8,000—members of Senate and House, &c., to be allowed actual traveling expenses in going to and from Washington.

Near the town of Ingersoll, Canada, a terrible tragedy occurred on Sunday. A man named Timothy Topping killed his wife and four children by cutting their throats with a butcher knife. He also tried to murder his two oldest boys, but they succeeded in disarming him, and fled for help to a neighbor's. Upon their return they found that he had cut his own throat. At last advice he was still alive. The cause assigned for the terrible butchery is insanity, caused by financial trouble.

The organization of the Patrons Husbandry, in the interest of the farmers' great movement, are becoming quite numerous over our State, within whose borders it is stated that they are now being organized at the rate of about one grange a day. There are now more than fifty granges in this State, and over 10,000 in the United States, with a total membership of nearly one million of men.

Frederick Dent, father of Mrs. Grant, wife of the President, died at the Executive Mansion in Washington on Monday night. Mr. Dent was borne at Frederick, Maryland, October 6, 1786, and was therefore in his eighty-eighth year.

Mr. Dent arose at his regular hour on Monday morning, ate his breakfast, and smoked his cigar as usual. He complained of being unwell during the day, but no alarming symptoms manifested themselves until a late hour in the evening, when he grew worse, and died at twenty minutes before a twelve o'clock.

A Mazepka, Minnesota, farmer, who twelve years ago, was chopping cordwood in Wisconsin, for fifty cents a cord, now has a five-hundred acre farm, well improved and stock of, from which he has this year sold \$7,000 worth of grain. And yet some people still say that "farming don't pay."

The recent financial troubles of the country have not been without a serious effect upon the National Treasury.

The reduction of our importations and the general stoppage of manufactures has caused a heavy falling off in the revenues of the government. In view of this fact the Secretary of the Treasury has recommended an increase of Tariff duties on Tea and Coffee, and an increase of the Internal Revenue taxes upon spirits, tobacco, gas, railway and steamboat receipts, &c. The Committee of Ways and Means however take a different view of the matter, and propose to reduce expenses by curtailing estimates and cutting down the appropriations for new public buildings &c. This it is thought can be made to meet the deficiency until a revival of business, brings an increase of receipts and as the estimates for appropriations were made before the financial crisis began, and in view of increasing instead of decreasing receipts this reduction may be made without detriment to the public service. This proposition of Ways and Means is more in accordance with Republican principles and with the spirit of the people and will doubtless be adopted.

The new Tribune building now in process of erection in New York, as presented by a printed picture, shows the largest newspaper office in the world, as well as the highest building in New York. It is nine stories, and one hundred feet in height, and on the top of that there is a huge tower upward of a hundred feet more. The building fronts on Nassau street ninety-one feet, on Spruce street one hundred feet, and on Frankfort street twenty-nine feet. Depth of main building one hundred and sixty-eight feet; height of tower above foundation two hundred and eighty-five feet. The materials are stone, brick, and iron, and the building will be fire proof. Its cost exclusive of the site, is \$1,000,000.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.—Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, in his message to the third Legislative Assembly of Wyoming Territory, makes the following statement in reference to the practical working of woman suffrage there: "The experiment of granting to woman a voice in the government, which was inaugurated for the first time in the history of our country by the Legislative Assembly of Wyoming, has now been tried for four years. I have heretofore taken occasion to express my views in regard to the wisdom and justice of this measure, and my conviction that its adoption had been attended only by good results. Two years more of observation of the practical working of the system have only served to deepen my conviction that what we, in this Territory have done, has been well done, and that our system of impartial suffrage is an unqualified success."

Seventy children attending school at Oakland, near Susquehanna Depot, Pa., had a narrow escape from suffocation from coal-gas on Tuesday morning. The presence of the poison in the air, was not known until about eleven o'clock, when the smaller children began to drop from their seats to the floor, where they lay unconscious. The teacher then announced the dismissal of the school, but not over half the school could get out of their seats, and the remainder rapidly fell unconscious. They were dragged into the air and laid on the ground. A few of them revived on getting into the air, but twenty-five remained unconscious. A physician was summoned, who succeeded, after long and persistent efforts, in reviving all of them. One little girl was three hours insensible.

A thrilling story of the perils of the sea is briefly narrated in a despatch from Boston. Patrick O'Neil and Frank Miller left their ship, a fishing schooner, on October 14th, in a boat for some purpose, and by reason of a heavy fog could not find it again. They spent six days and nights in the boat without eat or drink except that afforded by a rain, which soaked their clothing and gave some relief. They were picked up when at the point of death by a Norwegian bark and carried to London. Two of their comrades belonging to the same ship went in search of them at the time they were lost, and no tidings of their fate have ever been received.

Prof. Agassiz, whose fame as a scientific man is world-wide, died at Boston on the 14th, after an illness of a few days from paralysis. He was about 97 years of age. A native of Switzerland, he was early distinguished as an experimenter in science, and in 1846 came to this country as a professor of zoology and geology in the Cambridge Scientific School. His collections, gathered by himself and friends, exceed by far any others in America, and surpass in many particulars any in Europe.

Among the matters that will engage the attention of Congress at the present session will be the consideration of a constitutional amendment changing the method of electing the President and Vice President. It does away with the Electoral College by enabling the voter to vote direct for the candidate for President or Vice President whom he prefers. It also creates a tribunal for the division of disputes which may arise about the legality of any portion of the election.

Ostrich feathers are \$250 a pound.

Local News.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.—As our accounts for subscription, advertising, etc. are numerous and widely scattered, and are difficult of collection under present circumstances, we make the following proposition to delinquents, viz:

Upon all accounts settled in full, or in part, before the first day of January next, a reduction of TEN PER CENT. will be made. After that date the costs of collection will be added. Those at a distance making remittances will have the per centage placed to their credit.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS to all our good patrons and the "rest of mankind."

According to the Almanac winter commenced with Monday last.

After Sunday the days will begin to lengthen.

Only a few individuals have so far availed themselves of our ten per cent. proposition. One week more is left.

A gentleman's new kid glove picked up on the street has been left at this office.

As we put our forms to press this (Tuesday) afternoon the weather indications favor a white Christmas. Snow flakes are in the air.

PUBLIC SALE.—We call special attention to the sale of valuable property advertised in to-day's paper by S. B. Rinehart, Assignee of Peter Geiser.

NOTICE.—The Waynesboro Brewery and dwelling were sold at public sale on Tuesday for the sum of \$5,925. Purchaser, Jacob Beaver.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.—On Thursday next, New Year's Day, our Carrier will present town patrons with his customary annual address. His wants are many. We therefore bespeak for him a generous reception.

AN ERROR.—The compositor erred in crediting the poem on first page—Effe and Willie's Prayer—to John H. Barnes. It was not designed to be published as original.

A SOCIABLE.—A Sociable will be held in the M. E. Church, in this place, on Friday evening, January 2d, commencing at 6 o'clock. An Oyster Supper will be served upon the occasion. Tickets 35 cents.

A SLOW COACH.—We propose to give that "Black Corner" subscriber who owes this office \$30.00 for subscription two weeks more time to settle up his account before we expose him as one of OUR DEAD BEATS.

SOLD OUT.—Messrs. J. Slenzman & Co. have sold their Bakery and Confectionery to George Mowers, who purposes continuing the business. Mr. M. is what the boys term, "a jolly, good fellow," and will deal fairly with all who may be pleased to patronize him. See advt.

THE FESTIVALS.—We understand the Lutheran and Trinity Reformed Churches and St. Paul's Chapel have been handsomely decorated with evergreens, etc. for the Christmas Festivals. The first comes off this (Wednesday) evening, the others to be held to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

RUN-OFF.—On Sunday morning last two horses attached to the buggy of Dr. A. H. Strickler, took fright at the stable where the hostler had just hitched them, by a boy making a sudden and "strange noise, and ran at a frightful speed down street. They first came in contact with the storehouse of Messrs. Price & Hoeflich on the square, knocking several bricks out of the corner wall, and making a turn run against the storehouse Messrs. Coon & Stonehouse opposite, striking and tearing off the side facing of one window. They continued their flight till nearly opposite the Bowden House where one of them was thrown and both secured. The vehicle was badly wrecked, one horse seriously and the other slightly injured.

DECEASED.—Mr. Robert McIlvany, an aged and much esteemed citizen expired at his residence, near this place, on Wednesday night of last week. He had been much afflicted with rheumatism for several years. The disease it appears finally reached his heart thus causing his sudden death. Mr. M. had been long connected with the Presbyterian church of this place, and was one among its most exemplary members. On Friday morning last his remains, attended by a large procession of sorrowing friends and neighbors, were conveyed to the Union Grave-yard for interment.

About 11 o'clock the same evening, Mr. Elias Horner, the oldest citizen in our town, except one, expired at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Null, in the 88th year of his age. Of a social and kind disposition he enjoyed the good will and respect of old and young. Mr. H. was a native of Washington township, having been born on the farm now occupied by Mr. Daniel Hollinger, but became a resident of our town at an early age. On Friday morning his remains were interred in the burying ground attached to Trinity Reformed Church of which he had been a consistent member.

DAVIS' DOOM.—On the 10th inst. Sheriff Davilbiss of Carroll county, read to Joseph Davis, convicted of the murder of Lynn, in his cell at Westminster, the death warrant fixing his execution for the 6th of February. The correspondent of the Baltimore American gives a description of the scene from which we make the following extracts:—

Attended by the State's Attorney, Mr. Norment, and a number of spectators, who had been invited to be present, the Sheriff entered the prisoner's cell. Davis was sitting on his bed, which was spread on the floor, with his knees bent and his feet drawn close to his body. He looked up wonderingly, as the little procession entered the room, and then as he appeared to comprehend the meaning of the occasion, a wild, hunted look came into his eyes, as of a man conscious that the whole world is against him. Fixing his eyes at last on the Sheriff, and without speaking a word, he waited to hear what was coming.

"Mr. Davis," said the Sheriff solemnly, "I hold in my hands a warrant sent me by the Governor, which I am required to read to you." Davis made no reply, and Mr. Davilbiss, after waiting a moment, opened the warrant.

As the kind hearted Sheriff read this fearful document, his whole manner, agitated yet firm and determined, gave evidence of far more emotion than could be read in the white face of the prisoner. Long confinement has bleached Davis' face to a sickly pale color, so that it furnished no clue to the thoughts that were working in his brain; but the wild, restless look in his eye, and the involuntary twitching of his hands, showed that he is not entirely destitute of feeling, as many suppose, and that he fully realizes the position in which this warrant places him. At the conclusion of the reading, he simply said, "That's all right," and then glanced quickly at each of the spectators, as if looking for some one whom he had expected to be present. "Davis," continued the Sheriff, as he folded the paper and replaced it in his pocket, "whatever you want, if I can get it, you shall have. I want to make you as comfortable, as my duty will permit."

"That's all right," said Davis, again; and then he cast his eyes upon the floor. A number of bottles were standing on his table, and the Sheriff began to examine them. "Oh, never mind, Sheriff," said Davis, with a sickly laugh; "they're no harm. They contain nothing but some pills and powders." The Sheriff however removed them, and then locking the doors the prisoner was left alone with the new food for reflection which had been just furnished him. This painful scene lasted but a few moments, and all, even the more careless of the spectators, seemed relieved when it was all over.

THE ELECTION.—The following is the official vote polled in this county, for and against the new Constitution:

Table with 3 columns: Name, For, Against. Includes Antrim, Chambg, Concord, Dry Run, Fayetteville, Greenville, Guilford, Hamilton, Letterkenny, Lurgan, London, Metal, Montgomery, Orstown, Peters, Quiney, Southampton, Sulphur Spring, St. Thomas, Washington, Warren, Welsh Run.

The majority for the Constitution in the State will exceed 150,000. The brief time allotted for its examination, and the fact that it had no organized opposition, does not make these figures at all surprising.

RAILROAD PROJECT.—Col. D. V. Ahl, President of the Harrisburg and Potomac railroad, has now in contemplation a railroad route from York Springs, in this county, southward, to connect at New Oxford, Granite, or Gettysburg. The branch from the Harrisburg and Potomac road to York Springs is nearly graded, and its continuation to either of the points above mentioned would make it a through line, of much importance. When once joined to the Gettysburg Railroad, outlets in every direction—to Baltimore, Frederick and Washington, and Hagerstown and the Cumberland coal regions—would be afforded. The value of the work, the reduced price of coal alone considered, could hardly be estimated.

Experimental lines are now being run by Mr. J. S. Gitt and corps, that from York Springs to New Oxford having been completed on Monday. All the information on the subject attainable will be given our readers from time to time.—Com-piler.

Mrs. Frances M. Burling died in Milford, this State, recently, aged 96.—Her maiden name was Hurst. She was a belle in New York society nearly 80 years ago. On one occasion, at a public reception in that city, she was Gen. Washington's partner in a dance. She was on terms of intimate acquaintance with Lafayette, Aaron Burr, Alexander Hamilton, and many of the great men and women of that day.

IS IT TRUE?—It is reported that Joseph Davis, sentenced to be hung on the 6th of February next, says that he will never be hung, if he has to kill himself with a pin to prevent it. If this be true he needs watching. He should not add the sin of suicide to that of murder, and thus blot out his last hope for Heaven.

COMMUNICATED.

"All that is truly great in the real is but the result of an antecedent ideal," is a true saying. "The men of thought" have accomplished far more than what we can comprehend. Without this class of people the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" could accomplish nothing, and society, everywhere, would be savage, or barbarous.

Omitting a long discussion to prove the above assertion, we pass on to consider the great importance that certain ends are accomplished, so that society may be elevated in civilization and religion.

In every great achievement, knowledge precedes action. The architect designs the costly building before the first stone is placed in the wall. The engineer maps out the route for the R. R. or the Canal before the first ground is broken. Columbus thought about a voyage to America twenty years before he acted, or set sail. James Watt and Robert Fulton thought before they knew about the power of steam and the possibility of steamboats plowing the ocean. The cotton gin is an instrument which is a blessing to the world; it was conceived in the brain of Elie Whitney and afterwards constructed and used. The telegraph which saves millions of dollars to the nations of the earth was first conceived by Prof. Morse.

So, were all the great and useful things which are blessings to mankind, first conceived in the mind.

In the United States where all men can be "the architects of their own fortune" it is urged that all should have a liberal education, in order to be able to fill any place with ability. School houses are built, school grounds appropriated and made attractive, school superintendents and teachers employed, teachers' institutes held—all for the benefit of the children. The object is to develop the mind so that all may have the opportunity to become leaders in great enterprises.

While school is the instrument with which to accomplish the object—the development of the mind—yet not all that go to school, do have their minds developed. Schools may be divided into two classes, or rather, a school consists of two things—the forms used, and second the intellect aroused, developed and strengthened, by thought. The poorest class of instructors, that we have, are those who lack everything—even a good form and who do more evil than good. The second class are those who have good forms, are good mechanics, succeed in getting children to cram the mind with what they and authors tell them and leave the child without ever once thinking or depend upon his own intellectual faculties to go out after knowledge.

A third class have methodical forms, have children to think while they prompt and only then; the pupil never thinks it necessary to engage in gathering knowledge at all times and in all places; he never studies more of the lesson than what the text contains, or what is likely to be required in the recitation room.

The fourth class of teachers are those who have the forms in successful operation, and have the tact to cause the mind to be aroused to a "high pressure," aching for knowledge, the body busy in pursuit of it, and the pupil "boiling over" to tell what he knows. As the five senses are the only avenues of the soul they should be cultivated and developed by daily use. Object lessons should be studied, mind should be studied, methods of awakening the mind should be studied and carefully practiced, then may the American people look for an approximate return of the means expended for the development of the minds which shall shake thrones during the next generation. An ignorant man, no matter if he be wealthy or of royal blood, is weak and detrimental to society. Knowledge is power. Restrained by moral or religious culture it has a tendency to lead its possessor heavenward and many of those who come in contact with him or his "foot prints." If teachers would strive to become possessed with quickening powers they must labor hard to find the "philosopher's stone" and not be content with teaching for dollars and cents and to put in a few idle months. Robbing a bank is less honorable than robbing youthful intellects.

CITIZEN. Dec. 29, 1873.

TO SAVE COAL.—In these very tight times here is something suggested, that at least will be worth trying: By expending one penny you can make one ton of coal equal to three tons. One penny's worth of tar water will saturate a tub of coals with triple its original quantity of bitumen, the principal source of their heat and light, and, of course, render one such tub of three times more value than when it was unsaturated.

SALES.—A. C. Musselman, Esq., has sold a farm of 140 acres in Hamilton township the property of Laura R. Yount, (late Musselman,) to George Watson, for \$4,700 cash.

Mr. Musselman also sold one acre off his farm, at the east end of Fairfield, to Michael Kugler, for \$250. Mr. K. has since put up a very neat two-story house on the lot. Washington C. Rodgers has purchased from Alexander Benchoff his brick dwelling in Fairfield, with two lots of ground containing five acres, for \$3,400.—Star.

THE POSTAL LAW.—A contemporary

says:—If there ever has been any law passed by Congress, not even excepting the backslary grab, which was more emphatically and unanimously reprobated by the whole nation than all other obnoxious laws combined, it is the postal law passed at the last session of Congress, imposing postage on the home circulation of newspapers and on newspaper exchanges. In every variety and shape, without respect to party, it has been condemned from every quarter of the land, and it is confidently expected that it will be repealed by the present Congress without palaver or delay. There is reason for this. The law in nowise affects the newspaper men, but it enters into the home life of, and imposes endless vexations upon five-sixths of all the citizens of the land. In addition to this, in a country where the whole government rests upon the intelligence of the people as its foundation stone, it is peculiarly important that every facility should be given to the circulation of public information upon all topics, in order that the people may have timely intelligence of what is going on in their country, and among their representatives at the several seats of National and State Governments. The Post-office belongs to the people, and not the people to the Post-office. They unitedly and imperatively demand the repeal of the obnoxious provision in the postal law, and we hope their wishes will be immediately attended to by their representatives at Washington.

MARRIAGE AND THE POTENTIAL SEX.—The principle here enunciated involves the conjugal relationship as essential to its full operation. Celibacy is a drag upon female vitality. Premature death is induced by it, and such diseases as cancer and consumption are promoted by it to an incredible degree. In the city of Philadelphia, in the eleven years extending from 1861 to 1872, there were 100 women dying of cancer to 43 men; and of persons under twenty years of age, but 77 males died of consumption to 100 females. This disease is the most destructive of any to human life, and it is especially so in the Eastern States, where is the greatest excess of female population. In convent life there are more unhealthy women than men. "Fecundation and pregnancy act as fortifiers in the woman," Bardach asserts; "and the mothers of numerous are in general the most healthy and live the longest, the sterile woman is more unhappy than the childless man."—Dr. J. V. C. Smith also declares that "life is extended by the effects of pregnancy; and consequently such periods are substantially added to the duration of the life." This may not be, and we think it is not the whole truth in the matter, but it is the truth as far as it goes. Men as well as women live longer in conjugal life; hence there is a profounder reason.

But if there are millions more females in the world, than males, especially among adults, and the disparity in numbers is steadily increasing, as has been asserted, the conclusion will be hard to escape that at a somewhat remote future period, the male sex will have entirely forsaken this planet, leaving only women. We might then expect the paradox to be realized, that they will agree to one proposition. The assertion of the Quaker woman's sermon would fore-shadow their action. "It greatly surpriseth me," said she, "that the young men will go after the young women, when, if they would have but remained quietly at home, the young women would come after them." In case that the men all leave this world, we suspect, that the women too would leave in quest of their mates.—Science of Health.

LOOK! LOOK! AND WONDER.—Price & Hoeflich call the attention of the trade to their immense stock of new goods. Bought at Panic Prices, and to be sold at special low figures, within the next sixty days. dec 25-3w

LOOK! LOOK! AND WONDER.—Price & Hoeflich call the attention of the trade to their immense stock of new goods. Bought at Panic Prices, and to be sold at special low figures, within the next sixty days. dec 18-4t

TAKE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that boys and all other persons engaged in noisy conduct, and disorderly congregating on the streets, disturbing the peace, good order and quiet of the Borough by disorderly and unlawfully assembling at, and participating in Callithumpian Bandings, or disturbing private property—and placing it in and around the Public Square, or discharging firearms, setting off squibs, fireworks, fire crackers, or any combustible matter within the limits of the Borough, will be dealt with according to law. I, therefore, Chief Burgess of the Borough of Waynesboro', by authority of the Town Council, do appoint John H. Herr, Wm. F. Horner, John H. Miller Deputy Constables to assist Constable Robinson in preserving and maintaining the peace, good order and quiet of the Borough during the coming Holiday season, and at such other times as occasion may require during the present winter. A. H. STRICKLER, Chief Burgess. December 16, 1873.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless. dec 4-4w

CALL AND SETTLE.—Persons indebted the undersigned by either note or book account are requested to call and make payment to H. M. Sibbet, Esq., in whose hands said notes and accounts have been placed for collection. nov 20-4f C. L. HOLMES, JR.

HATS.—Mrs. K. G. STOVER has received a supply of the latest styles of hats.—Thankful to the ladies for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same. oct 30-4f

CALL AT STOVER & WOLFF'S, N. E. Corner of the Diamond, if you want to buy cheap goods. They are making special inducements to purchasers, and discounting all cash bills, in order to reduce the stock on hand. Give them a call before trying elsewhere. nov 24-4f

Make Money fast and honorably \$12.50 per day, or \$75 per week by at once applying for a territorial right, which are given free to agents, to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use, it is only \$5. Sent free by express. Address for particulars Jerome B. Hudson & Co., Corner Greenwich & Cortlandt Sts., New York.

Fresh Seedless Raisins, Currants, Citron, and choice N. Orleans Molasses at Rem's. FRESH OYSTERS.—At REID'S Grocery on Friday evening.

TEA-DRINKERS, BEWARE.—It will not

do for the temperance people to quote the familiar lines of the Olney bard at the liquor-user just now. The "cups that cheer but not inebriate" are not those which the unsuspecting tea-drinker may now receive, and it behooves him to make strict inquiry lest such deleterious ingredients shall lurk within the "bubbling and loud hissing urn," that so far from cheering, will fill him with that deepest melancholy that proceeds from crampish disturbances, and his last state shall be far worse than inebriation. It was mentioned some time ago that ten million pounds of adulterated tea in bond in London had been condemned as unfit for consumption, and would probably be shipped to the American market, which, somehow, is the favored place of resort of vile compounds of many sorts. It is stated that large quantities of this adulterated tea have already been thrown upon the New York market. This is not all, however. The New York Times says: "There are still in London large quantities of tea in which analysis has detected such cheerful components as iron filing, &c. Authority is, we understand, sought for to destroy these, and we trust the attempt will be successful. We should inevitably have them out here otherwise, and though we can stand a slight tincture of indigo or Prussian blue, we should like, if possible, to draw the mark at iron filings."

This threatened wholesale introduction of adulterated tea is really a matter of great gravity. The general use of tea makes the condition of the article a matter of serious importance in respect to the public health. The use of such adulterated stuff as that mentioned would do an immense amount of harm, its consumption producing stomach disorders and kindred complaints, interfering with the digestion and impairing the vitality. There is no government function that should be exercised with more rigor and solicitude than the prevention of the adulterations of articles of food. The British Government is far in advance of us in this respect, and the securing of stringent regulations upon the condition of articles offered for consumption is a fit subject for legislation.—Baltimore American.

The news will be heard with regret throughout the country that General O. O. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau is alleged by the Secretary of War to be a defaulter to the amount of \$278,573,66.

A Milwaukee brewing company has imported 180,000 bushels of barley and 300 bales of hops from Italy.

The Florida orange crop promises to be unusually good this year.

The State of Wisconsin is out of debt.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR RENT, in a good neighborhood, Saw Mill and Grist Mill. One of the best water powers on the Antietam. No opposition within three miles. A good hand with small capital can make money. For particulars call at this office. dec 25-3w

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HATS.—Mrs. K. G. STOVER has received a supply of the latest styles of hats.—Thankful to the ladies for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same. oct 30-4f

CALL AT STOVER & WOLFF'S, N. E. Corner of the Diamond, if you want to buy cheap goods. They are making special inducements to purchasers, and discounting all cash bills, in order to reduce the stock on hand. Give them a call before trying elsewhere. nov 24-4f

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Fresh Seedless Raisins, Currants, Citron, and choice N. Orleans Molasses at Rem's. FRESH OYSTERS.—At REID'S Grocery on Friday evening.