

THE HOLIDAY SEASON

It is the joy of the hearts and sentiments of the "sons of men" of all ages—yes, and of the daughters of women also. It is a little stirring to the thick skin of old age, but it warms up the frozen crust of selfishness and pride within.

The old year has had its share of joy and sorrow, and the new one comes lined with a silver cloud to many. The inside reflects light and happiness, and to some this will not wear through. To others the silver lining will be thin and frail gossamer, and ere the mid-day of the year the background of darkness will be only too plain and heavy to the heart.

And now we wish to all a "HAPPY NEW YEAR," and as the good-will of the season goes round

With your heart all full of wisdom, And your heart as full of love— With a cheerful, happy spirit, And a hope to look above— Bless the kind and wise All-Father Of the beautiful and good, Who hath kept your heart from sorrow, And hath furnished joy and food.

Determine that the New Year Shall be better than the old— That your griefs shall all be shorter And your joys will be longer told. And think how but a little word Will, if his kindly given, Fall on the heart, as on the flower Falls the gentle dew of heaven.

Or as upon a glassy stream The moonbeams lightly dance; Or maiden's beaming love-lit eyes The loving heart entrance. For a very little pebble Thrown in the stream of Time May turn it, and may turn a life To virtue or to crime.

NEW COUNTIES.

We publish in this number, extracts from the constitutions of various States, limiting legislative power in the creation of new counties. They are all of comparatively recent adoption in the constitutional history of the States, and prove the general existence of abuse against which it is necessary to guard.

Division questions spring up continually in our own State, to the disturbance of communities and of the regular action of political parties; and have, beyond all question, a most pernicious effect upon legislation.—In view of this, and of the fact that the State is already divided into over sixty counties, there ought to be some limitation upon the power of creating them.

A Needed Movement.

Two years ago, Rev. WARREN BURTON, of Boston, who is devoting himself to the cause of Domestic Education, proposed, through newspapers and circulars, to the people of his own State, that there should be meetings during the more leisure season, to discuss questions pertaining to Family Discipline, and to the relation of speakers, others made effective addresses who had never spoken in public before, and latent talent was unexpectedly brought out.

Now that the long evenings have again come, why shall not this most useful movement be carried, at once, widely beyond the State where it started? Anxious parents, earnest teachers, public-spirited men and women! think, confer, co-operate, persevere, and it is done.

A \$500 BIBLE.

In the booklets of T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, is now exhibited a magnificent Bible, which is perhaps the best finished in the world, for its price is \$500. Mr. Peterson is among the most enterprising of publishers.—He has lately published a complete and fine edition of Dickens' works, which are advertised in another column of our paper.

A Hoax.

The reported suicide of Miss ELIZA JANE FURNWELL, in Philadelphia, and the romantic letter pretended to have been found, turn out to be a hoax. Her friends went to the city from Catewissa last week, and were agreeably surprised to find her alive and well.

Our CARRIER (Yoric) has procured a New Year's Address discussing subjects reasonable, patriotic, metaphysical, historical, and miscellaneous, which he considers first rate and a little to spare. He will be around to our patrons and the people with it on next Tuesday for a harvest of quarters and sprinkling of small change.

The friends of education in Lyeoning county have determined to start a Normal School for the education of teachers. It is to be in connection with a Model School of the primary scholars in and around Manoy, where the School is to be located.

Mr. Fuller's Position on Nebraska.

From the proceedings of Congress on Wednesday last week, we clip the following paragraphs of interest:

Mr. Whitney submitted a resolution that the House proceed to elect a speaker by ballot. The motion was laid on the table—yeas 213, nays 7.

Mr. Caldwell congratulated the country upon this vote. It was a condemnation of the secret principle relied on by the Know-Nothing.

Mr. Fuller of Pennsylvania explained his position, opposing the further agitation of the slavery question. If he had been here last Congress, he would have opposed all territorial legislation, but he would not vote for the restoration of the Missouri line, and would admit Kansas with or without slavery. He would leave that to the people.

Mr. Todd of Pa., said, if he had known this, he would have suffered his right hand to wither before voting for Mr. Fuller. This Mr. Todd is the Chairman of the Know-Nothing State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, and his name appeared as such to the circular of the fusionists who nominated Mr. Nicholson last fall.

But it will be news to some of the noisy Know-Nothing of this district to find Mr. Fuller now occupying the same position upon the Nebraska question with Col. Wright. It is a surrender of Mr. Fuller to the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" which does more honor to the integrity and political character of his late Democratic antagonist, than an election to Congress could have gained him.

Men may be defeated by the clamor or passion of the moment, but principles live forever. Mr. Fuller last fall secretly bid for both abolition and national votes; while his competitor openly and manfully avowed his principles with an evident consciousness of rectitude that defied a reply, and commanded the respect of both political friends and foes. Mr. Fuller now to his disgrace tells his Free Soil and anti-Nebraska brawlers in this district that he was not in earnest when he bid for their votes.

A Few Seasonable Jokes.

In this season of Holiday merriment a few good jests from Washington city will be relished, even among politics and news. One we give fresh from the mouth.

While the voting for Speaker was going on the other day, a member who had been musing or dreaming in his seat for some time, had to be "nudged" by his colleague to rouse and vote. After doing so, he said to his neighbor:

"You see, I was just thinking that I saw General Jackson strolling around among these fellows and calling out 'no Banks, by the Eternal!'"

We copy two which are seasonable. Hon. George S. Houston, of Alabama, is a jolly wag, as good natured as he is honest and sensible. The other day after several votes for Speaker had been taken, without effect, Houston crossed the Representative Hall to the seat of the member from the Ullica district, when the following dialogue ensued:

Mr. Houston—Mattison, don't you know how to make a Speaker?

Mr. Mattison—No, do you?

Mr. Houston—Well, I can tell you.

Mr. Mattison—For Heaven's sake do, then Houston.

Mr. Houston—Why, let the Banks suspend! [An explosion occurred just here.]

When your laugh is out over that specimen of pure wit, here's another "good one." Our host of Guy's National Hotel is thought by some to bear a striking personal resemblance to General Cass—how striking you may judge when I am done. A stranger who supposed he knew mine host very well, put up at the National the other night. Since this house has become the crack hotel at the Capital it is quite full all the time, and the new comer was necessarily for the first night, sent to the upper floor to sleep. Coming down stairs in the morning, a little cross, he met General Cass [who has a fine suit of robes here] in the hall, stepped up to him, and in language more forcible and rapid than elegant said: "Mr. Guy, I'll be—! I'll stand! I'll put me at the top of the house! I must have a room somewhere lower down."

General Cass—interposing, and nervously,—Sir, you are mistaken in the person you address. I am General Cass, of Michigan.

Stranger—confusedly,—Beg your pardon, General Cass—thought it was my old friend Guy. Beg a thousand pardons, Sir. All a mistake, I assure you, Sir.

The General passed out of the building, but soon returned, and as luck would have it, the stranger met him at full face again, but in another position. This time he was sure he had his host. The Senator from Michigan he knew had just gone out. So the stranger stepped boldly up, slipped the General heartily and familiarly on the shoulder, exclaiming: "By heavens, Guy, I've got a tickle to relate. I met old Cass up stairs, just now, thought it was you, and began cursing him about my room."

Gen. Cass,—with emphasis—Well! young man, you've met old Cass again!

Stranger eloped, and hasn't been heard of since.

We have received from Mr. A. H. Jocelyn, the popular Map Publisher of N. Y., another of his large illustrations of the Eastern War. It is a map of North Sebastopol, and the configuration of South. It presents a good illustration of the attack and fearful struggle within the Redan—the capture of the Malakoff, and other scenes connected with the war. It is 26 by 32 inches in size, and colored. Price 25 cents.

The legislature will commence its session on next Tuesday which will be New Year's Day. Mr. BUCKLEWILL will leave for Harrisburg to-day.

Ten poor men can sleep tranquilly upon a mat; but two kings are not able to lie at peace in a quarter of the world.

DIVISION OF COUNTIES.

The Constitution of New York, amended 1846, provides in Art. 3, Sec. 5, that "every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of the Assembly, and no new county shall be hereafter erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member."

The Constitution of Virginia, amended 1851, provides Art. 4, Sec. 5, clause 33, that "No new county shall be formed with an area less than six hundred square miles; nor shall the county or counties from which it is formed be reduced below that area; nor shall any county having a white population less than five thousand be deprived of more than one-fifth of such population; nor shall a county having a larger white population be reduced below four thousand."

The Constitution of Tennessee, 1834, provides Art. 10, Sec. 4, "New counties may be established by the legislature, to consist of not less than three hundred and fifty square miles, and which shall contain a population of four hundred and fifty qualified voters. No line of such county shall approach the court house of any old county from which it may be taken nearer than twelve miles. No part of a county shall be taken to form a new county or a part thereof, without the consent of a majority of the qualified voters in such part taken off. And in all cases where an old county may be reduced for the purpose of forming a new one, the seat of Justice in said old county shall not be removed without the concurrence of both branches of the legislature, nor shall said old county be reduced to less than six hundred and twenty-five square miles."

The Constitution of Ohio, 1851, declares Art. 2, Sec. 30, "No new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles of territory, nor shall any county be reduced below that amount; and all laws creating new counties, changing county lines, or moving county seats, shall, before taking effect, be submitted to the electors of the several counties to be affected thereby, at the next general election after the passage thereof, and be adopted by a majority of all the electors voting at such election, in each of said counties; but any county now or hereafter containing one hundred thousand inhabitants may be divided whenever a majority of the voters residing in each of the proposed divisions shall approve of the law passed for that purpose; but no town or city within the same shall be divided, nor shall either of the divisions contain less than twenty thousand inhabitants."

The Constitution of Indiana, 1851, declares Art. 15, Sec. 7, "No county shall be reduced to an area less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county under that area be further reduced."

The Constitution of Louisiana, 1852 provides Title 1, Art. 8, "No new parish shall be created with a territory less than six hundred and twenty-five square miles, nor with a population less than the full number entitling it to a representative, nor when the creation of such new parish would leave any other parish without the said extent of territory and amount of population."

The Constitution of Mississippi, provides Art. 7, Sec. 17, "No new county shall be established by the legislature, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them from which it may be taken, to less contents than five hundred and seventy-six square miles; nor shall any new county be laid off less contents."

The Constitution of Illinois, 1847, declares Art. 7, Sec. 1, "No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided."

Sec. 2, "No county shall be divided or have any post stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question shall vote for the same."

Sec. 3, "All territory which has been or may be stricken off by legislative enactment, from any organized county or counties for the purpose of forming a new county, and which shall remain unorganized after the period provided for such organization, shall be and remain a part of the county or counties from which it was originally taken, for all purposes of county and State government, until otherwise provided by law."

Sec. 4, "There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of a majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added."

Sec. 5, "No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point."

The Constitution of Alabama, adopted 1849, provides Art. 6, Sec. 16, "No new county shall be established by the general assembly which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to a less content than nine hundred square miles; nor shall any county be laid off less contents."

The Constitution of Missouri provides Art. 3, Sec. 41, "No county now established by law, shall ever be reduced by the establishment of new counties, or otherwise, to less than twenty miles square; nor shall any county hereafter be established which shall contain less than five hundred square miles."

The Constitution of Michigan, 1850, provides Art. 10, Sec. 2, "No organized county shall ever be reduced by the organization of new counties to less than sixteen townships, as surveyed by the United States, unless in pursuance of law, a majority of electors residing in such county to be affected thereby shall so decide."

The Constitution of Arkansas, 1836, provides Art. 4, Sec. 29, that "No county now established by law shall ever be reduced, by the establishment of any new county or counties, to less than nine hundred square miles, nor

to a less population than its ratio of representation in the house of representatives; nor shall any county hereafter established which shall contain less than nine hundred square miles, (except Washington county, which may be reduced to six hundred square miles), or a less population than would entitle such county to a member in the house of representatives.

The Constitution of Texas, adopted 1845, Art. 7, Sec. 34, "The legislature shall at the first session thereof and may at any subsequent session, establish new counties for the convenience of the inhabitants of such new county or counties. Provided, that no new county shall be established, which shall reduce the county or counties or either of them; from which it shall be taken, to a less area than nine hundred square miles, (except the county of Bowie), unless by consent of two-thirds of the legislature; nor shall any county be laid off of less contents."

The Constitution of Wisconsin, 1848, Art. 13, Sec. 7, "No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same."

The American mode of manufacturing small fire arms has been adopted in England, from plans obtained here by British officers. The machinery, such as is used at Harper's Ferry, has been built here, and persons connected with the manufacturing establishments in the country have been employed to superintend it. The machinery has cost over \$100,000. The new government armory of England, into which this machinery and its new operations are to be introduced, is located at Enfield Lock, nine miles north of London. It is intended, ultimately, to employ eight hundred operatives, and run out five hundred muskets daily. Twenty-five thousand rifles for the British government are now being manufactured at Windsor, Vermont, and Hartford, Conn.

A Convention of lost Baggage Agents has been held in New York, nearly all the principal railroads of the country being represented. These agents are persons employed by railroad companies to trace up lost or stolen baggage. These conventions are to compare memoranda, each agent bringing a list of all unclaimed baggage and freight in the hands of his employers, and also a list of claims and applications for lost baggage, together with descriptions of the property.—These conventions have been found of great value, seldom failing to result in finding forty or fifty pieces of valuable property. They also save the railroad companies from many fraudulent claims by parties pretending to have lost valuable baggage.

The Trouble Over.—According to the latest accounts from Kansas, the late bloodless war is over; the "border ruffians" and the "Yankee squatters" have fraternized, and agreed to mind their own business in future, and allow the government to execute the laws. This is a very sensible conclusion.—Good sense is characteristic of the mass of our countrymen, though the spirit of independence is so high, that their first impulse is to resist any appearance of wrong by force of arms.

The opening of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, says the Sunbury American, between Sunbury and Northumberland, did not take place on the 18th, as was stated in some of the papers it would be. The time fixed for the opening of the road was the 24th inst.—at which time, if nothing occurs, the road will be completed. The road will be opened on the 26th inst. Ex-Governor Bigler, the President, and others from the city will be present on the occasion.

A Military State Convention is to be held at Harrisburg on the third Monday of January, to advocate some amendment of our militia laws. The Harrisburg State Paper says of it:

"The object in view is the improvement of the volunteer system, to accomplish which it is proposed to obtain the enactment of a law providing that companies hereafter organized shall consist of at least sixty, rank and file; fixing the militia fine at two dollars; the payment of all militia expenses from the fund thus raised in each county; providing penalties for evading assessment of militia tax; a certificate of membership in a volunteer company to entitle the holder to a credit of two dollars on his State tax."

The PENNSYLVANIA.—This old Democratic paper will be published on a double sheet after the first of January. The increase of advertising is assigned as the reason for this change; and we sincerely congratulate the proprietor on such a substantial indication of prosperity. His unremitting exertions in behalf of liberal principles and in opposition to narrow-minded proscriptive, have not failed to attract the admiration, the sympathy and support of all true Democrats.

FALLING IN LOVE.—No more falling in love after this. We are all to be pitched into it, willing or unwilling. Prof. Rondout has betrayed the secret. He teaches you how to make anybody love you that you wish. He furnishes in his curious book, "The Bias of Marriage," the entire key to the mystery. If you want a lady, she must become yours. If you need a husband, pick out one you can love. Read Rondout and the matter is settled. The book is advertised in our paper to-day.

A. K. McClure has resigned the office of Superintendent of the State Printing.—There are a large number of applicants besieging the Governor for the appointment.—The vacancy has not yet been supplied.

The Grand Jury of Lyeoning County, at the last court, recommended the erection of a new Prison, on the plan of that at York, at the estimated expense of \$13,000.

The coal business of the Schuylkill Navigation this season, reaches 1,104,164 tons against 907,354 last year, an increase of nearly 200,000 tons.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

New York, Dec. 25, 1885.

Mr. Editor:

There is nothing much stirring here at present. Even the prolonged failure of Congress to elect a speaker, has of length ceased to be exciting; and the news of the attack of the Hon. W. Smith of Virginia upon the editor of the Washington Star did not create the slightest feeling of interest in a city like this, where much more sanguinary affairs are of daily occurrence.

Insurance Companies are carving in, here, every day or two. The latest explosion of that class of swindles is that of the Henry Clay Fire Insurance Company. This President and other officers are to be tried for perjury, and of course will be acquitted; for justice in New York is quite as much an article of barter as flour. It would be better to compare it with otto of roses; for it is an expensive luxury, and can only be enjoyed by the rich. Yes, justice in the city of New York is either uncertain, polluted, or so expensive as to be entirely beyond the reach of the poor and the influential. I am no growler. I like New York as a residence better than any other city I have lived in; but I would not hesitate to stake my life against a dollar, that there is not a city in Christendom, whose public functionaries, as a body, are so barefacedly venal and corrupt, and so incredibly ignorant and vulgar, as are those of the city of New York. A few short-sighted people imagine that our Bench would be more pure if judges were appointed, as of old, instead of being elected, as they now are; but a moment's reflection in the right direction will not fail to convince any man of the fallacy of such reasoning. The city was mis-governed when many of the officers now elective were filled by appointment; and it is because it was so mis-governed, and because matters grew worse and worse so fearfully fast, by an abuse of the appointing power, that the people were induced to elect their judges, and see how that would work. Of one thing they felt quite confident—they could not make a change for the worse.

I will concede that there may have been elected, here and there, a more vulgar blackguard than would have been appointed; but, after all, an educated and refined scoundrel is the worst and most dangerous of scoundrels. I am not a politician, in the usual acceptation of that word. I was never at a primary meeting, or a caucus, in my life—if I had been living in a quiet village, it might have been otherwise—but I watch pretty closely the application and practical working of principles; and the result of my observation and reflection, in one direction is, that the sooner every office is made elective, the better, and that the incompetency of public officers does not result from the unfitness of the people to choose them, but from the fact that, virtually, the people do not choose them.—This infernal primary-election system—these atrocious Philadelphia and Baltimore Conventions—this placing, by designing, selfish, wire-working politicians, of only two men before three hundred or three millions of voters, according to the office to be filled, and telling these hundreds or millions, as the case may be, that they must choose one of the two, either a Whig or Heaven save the mark! a Democrat—all this kind of humbug saddles upon the community, as judicial, legislative, and executive officers, knaves and fools, to whom the enemies of popular government point, as the result of the elective franchise.

When a large house fails, or its premises are destroyed by fire, we often hear that several hundred people are thrown out of employment. I never fully realized the fact that the happiness of a very large number of people could depend so absolutely upon the success of one man, until one day last week, when certain duties that I had to perform made me somewhat familiar with the business of one of our "merchant princes," David Devlin. Mr. Devlin is the head and founder of the house of D. Devlin & Co., the first clothing house in the world, and which gives direct employment to over three thousand men and women; and many of these having families, it is estimated that not less than ten thousand persons depend upon his success for their daily bread. Here, then, is one firm doing a business equal to that of a small city, or a flourishing manufacturing village. Their best descriptions of ready-made work are cut in a style quite as fashionable, and the workmanship on them is quite as good, as if made to order for a private individual. A few years ago no New York gentleman ever thought of buying a good garment ready-made, for the reason that there were none such; but Mr. Devlin, seeing this want in the market, immediately hired the best cutters and workmen that London, Paris and New York could furnish, and added to his stock a class of ready-made goods, such as he had never seen before. The consequence is that he has succeeded. Men of taste now buy ready-made clothing; and Mr. Devlin's sales, last year, are said to have amounted to over \$3,000,000!

A friend posted up in financial matters and financial news, pointed out to me, the other day, at the dining-table of the principal hotel of this city, the Metropolitan, twenty-two men from different parts of the Union, each of whom is known in Wall-street to be worth more than half a million of dollars! I could not really discover anything remarkable about those old fogies—a dozen of whom may be seen on any day at the Metropolitan, as my Wall-street friend informs me—except a certain air of quiet confidence which my own visage wears about once in five years, when a boy comes into my office with a pair of new boots or pantaloons, and a bill, with orders to "collect it or bring back the goods," and happen to have the needful in my pocket. It is really a pleasant sensation that one experiences on being able to pay a bill in that off-handed way. I can't exactly describe the sensation, as I have only experienced it three times since I have been "connected with the Press," and the last time was several years ago. Try it, once, and see how it goes.

The Committee appointed by the last State Legislature to investigate and report upon the administration of criminal law in this city, is still pursuing its labors. Nothing will come of it, however. Reform in the administration

of the law is not so much needed as reform of the law itself—of the entire criminal code. It has often struck me as a little singular that the most palpable examples of heavenly love, and of worldly as well as divine wisdom, set us by the Father in his creation, and by the Son in his recorded sayings, are entirely lost sight of by the framers of laws. There is a sentence in the Lord's Prayer that shows the clear-sightedness and worldly-wisdom of its framer, quite as much as the lovingness and loveableness in his nature. "Lead us not into temptation," said the Great Teacher. Humanity wants and will have, sooner or later, political and social systems with "Lead us not into temptation" for their motto, and based upon the idea that the learning, and time and labor, now devoted to the contriving of new modes of punishing men, must be employed in making it to their interest to be good and orderly. But I must stop philosophizing, which I do like, and plunge into every-day particularities, which I don't like, but must take a hand in, or poor devil that I am—starve.

PHILA. MARKETS.

Flour and Meal.—The flour market is dull, \$3.23 being the offering for shipping brands without finding buyers. Sales of family flour at \$3.50 a 98 barrel. The inquiry from retailers and bakers is freely met at \$9 to \$10 for extra and fancy brands. Rye flour has declined and is dull at \$5.37, and Pennsylvania Meal at \$4.

Grain.—There is a short supply of wheat, and the market is inactive. Last sales of small lots of Southern and Penna. red, \$1.85 a 1.90, and 1.95 a 2 for white in store.—Rye is still dull; sales at \$1.30 per bushel. Corn is firmer. Sales of old yellow at 78c a 90, and new yellow at from 75 to 78.—Oats are dull at 41 a 42c per bushel; for Delaware, and 42c for Pennsylvania.

Whiskey is steady—sales of bbls. at 39 cents, and 38c for hds.

DEATH AND VANITY. The St. Louis Herald says some of the fashionable ladies of that place, owing to an excess of vanity, in order to give tone and permanency to their complexion, or, as they say, "to improve their complexion," are in the habit of taking arsenic in small doses. Within the past week two ladies of that city, members of wealthy families, and ladies of fashion, have died very suddenly. Their nearest friends and relatives say that they were "arsenic eaten," but in order to guard against scandal, the real cause of their death has not been made public. However, these same persons do not hesitate to say privately, that an overdose of arsenic was the real cause of their death. Vanity must indeed be an almost uncontrollable passion with persons who, to gratify it, will hazard their very existence.

The Grand Jury of Schuylkill county have recommended that the Commissioners be authorized to appropriate the sum of two hundred dollars out of the funds of the County, to purchase a Law Library for the use of the Court and Bar, said library to be located under protection from dust within the Court House, on condition that the bar will appropriate a like sum.

How The Sub-Treasury Works.—The Boston Post says:—It is said that Mr. Guthrie has effected all the transport of specie necessary for the operations of the Government during the past year, not only without expense to his department, but under arrangements which have yielded a profit of \$10,000! What an outcry was made against the sub-treasury on account of the immense expense the "hoarding of specie would cost!"

We continue to receive startling and exciting news from Kansas. Most of it, however, is greatly exaggerated. There is much excitement there, and various outrages have been committed, but apprehend nothing like civil war in the full sense of the phrase.

The N. Y. Tribune says, GEORGE LAW spent \$10,000 to carry New York State for the Know Nothings at the late election. The Argus says, if he has so much spare cash, he had better come to Easton and settle the washer-woman's bill he forgot to pay, when he left here a few years ago.

BRITISH RECRUITING IN GERMANY.—The British Consul (Corius), who was convicted of violating the neutrality laws of Prussia, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, had his sentence doubled by the superior court; and his secretary, Kray, who had previously escaped, has now been caught and sentenced.

A certain newspaper in Cleveland, O., having advertised that they would send a copy of their paper gratis for one year to a person who would send them a club of ten, received the ten-spot of clubs from a young country lad.

DO NOT PRESENT HIS CREDENTIALS.—Parker H. French has left Washington for New York without essaying to hold official communication with the State Department. He probably discovered it was so use presenting himself in his diplomatic character.

JAMES BUCK, the young man in Lafayette, Ohio, who laid a two hundred dollar wager that he could huck and crib one hundred bushels of corn in ten hours won the bet. He hucked one hundred and eighteen bushels in nine hours and twenty-four minutes.

MISSISSIPPI will have only one Senator in Congress during the present session, the Legislature having adjourned without electing a second one.

It is announced that Robert Schuyler, the financier of New Haven Railroad memory, died on the 15th of November at Nice, in Italy, of a broken spirit.

A couple were married in Greenbush, N. Y., last week whose united ages were one hundred and sixty-two years. Whether they got the consent of their parents is not known.

Money is defined to be a composition for taking stains out of character.

B. P. FORTNER, Auctioneer, WILL SELL.

On the 1st day of January, at the residence of Peter Blank, in Union, Schuylkill county, a large lot of farming stock, &c.

On the 2d day of January in Roaringcreek Columbia county, the farm of Peter Bodine.

On the 3d of January, at the late residence of Joseph Geiger, in Montour township, Col. county, all the stock, hay, grain, &c.

On the 5th day of January, a lot of land in Franklin township, Columbia county, late the estate of Joseph C. Cleaver, dec'd.

Persons who desire the services of B. P. FORTNER as Auctioneer will do well to engage him before advertising the date of their sale.

Holloway's Pills, the most celebrated remedy in the Union for the cure of diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—Edmund Algray, of Cooperstown, New York, was, for the period of nineteen years a complete miser to himself and a burden to his friends, he suffered so severely and continuously from liver complaint, and a disordered stomach, that he was constantly for weeks (together) confined to his bed, the doctors did him no good, and he therefore left off consulting them. Nine weeks ago he commenced using Holloway's Pills, and his wife called last week at the store of Professor Holloway, to acknowledge most gratefully that her husband is quite cured. Professor H. hopes that the thousand others in the Union who have been benefited will now come forward.

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