

THE STAR AND BANNER.

BY D. A. & C. H. BUEHLER.

"FEARLESS AND BEE"

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

NUMBER 8.

VOLUME XXV.

GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1854.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, Just from the Cities!

J. L. SCHICK has just arrived from the Cities with an immense stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he offers at greatly reduced prices. His stock embraces every article in the Staple and Fancy Goods line, embracing all the latest and most approved styles, which for beauty and attractiveness are rarely if ever surpassed. He can enumerate but a portion within the limits of an advertisement to wit:

Ladies' Dress Goods. French Merinos, Parametta and Coburg Cloths, Alpacaes, DeBage, plaid, figured and plain De Laines, Bombazines, Sack Flannels, Gingham, Calicoes, Shawls, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Gloves and Stockings, Combs, Laces and Edging, Bobinets, &c., &c.

For Gentlemen's Wear. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Cordis, a splendid lot of Vestings, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Merino, Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of patronage. His goods have been selected with care, and he flatters himself will please. His motto is—"Small profits and quick sales."

Oct. 7, 1853.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

ABRAHAM ARNOLD has just returned from the Cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with the Largest, Cheapest, & Best selected Stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, ever before offered to the citizens of Adams county—such as Blue, Black, and Brown French and German Cloths, Black & Fancy Cassimeres, Sateen, Tweeds, K. Jeans, Satin & other Vestings, Alpacaes, Merinos, Cashmeres, DeBage, M. De Laine, Prints, and a great variety of Goods for Ladies' wear, too numerous to mention. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of long and square Shawls, and Sack Flannels.

Call and see for yourself, as he is determined to under sell any Store in the Town or County.

Oct. 7, 1853—11

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

LADIES, THIS WAY

MISS McLELLAN has opened at the corner room in the FRANKLIN HOUSE, a neat and well selected assortment of FANCY GOODS, of every variety—comprising Bonnet Stays, Satins, and Velvets, Ribbons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French worked Collars, Caps, Bonnets and Swiss Edgings, in colors and muslins, &c., &c., and generally every description of Fancy Goods, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country is invited.

Nov. 18, 1853—11

A DIQUERRETYPE FOR 50 CENTS.

AN ENIGMA had at Weaver's Gallery in Chambersburg street. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, and will be put up at the Gallery in all the different styles of the day, at prices varying from 50 cents, to \$5.00. So now is the time for obtaining the cheapest likeness ever offered in the place. Persons will find it to their advantage to call soon while the opportunity is before them, and in order to secure a satisfactory likeness, subjects are requested to wear dark apparel. Gentlemen should wear black, with black vest and cravat, and ladies should avoid dresses of pink and blue. Plain and contrasting colors are very suitable for children.

I return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends for their past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same, hoping by strict attention to business to satisfy the tastes of all who may visit my gallery.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

April 20—1853.

NEW AND VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

PURDON'S Digest, New edit' on from 1700 to 1853, in one Volume, price \$5.00.
Robert's Digest, price \$1.50
Bryan's Justice, " 4.00
Graydon's Forms, " 3.50
The attention of Attorneys, Magistrates, and citizens is directed to the above valuable series of books; call and examine at KELLER KURTZ'S Book store, Jan. 20, 1854.

HO! THIS WAY!

IN this age of Signs and Wonders, the subscriber would remark that he neither brags nor boasts, but defies the County to produce a finer stock of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, than he is now opening; of every variety and description; of all qualities and prices, suitable for men, women and children.

Call, examine and judge for yourself.

W. W. PAXTON.
Gettysburg, Sept. 30, 1853—11

CLOTHS, Black Blue and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Overcoating, Kentucky Jeans, Cordis, a new style French cord, Satin, Silk, Velvet and Fancy Vestings, are offered very cheap at S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

Sign of the Red Front

FARMS FOR SALE, NEAR GETTYSBURG.

No. 1—160 Acres: good Stone House and Barn, with other out-buildings, plenty of good timber, meadow, and never-failing water.

No. 2—175 Acres: large Stone House, large new Barn, Shops, Sheds, Corn-cribs, water in nearly every field; plenty good fruit, sufficient timber and good meadow.

No. 3—125 Acres: first rate House and Barn, and out-buildings, excellent meadow, good running water, choice fruit, timber, &c.; near the turnpike.

No. 4—180 Acres: good large Brick House, with out-buildings, plenty never-failing water at the house and in the fields; 60 Acres excellent timber, plenty good meadow, first rate Orchard, of all kinds of fruit, good tenant-house, &c.

No. 5—200 Acres: large brick House, with back-buildings, large stone Barn, with sheds and cribs, and all other out-buildings, such as dry-house, smoke-house, &c.; between 50 and 60 Acres in good meadow, plenty good timber, good fencing, Orchard of all kinds of choice fruit, several wells of water, &c.

No. 6—247 Acres: near Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Md., large Stone House, Barn, Smoke-house, Spring-house, sheds, pens, cribs, plenty of water and fruit, from 50 to 60 acres good timber—can be bought cheap.

No. 7—105 Acres: adjoining the above, good Stone House, Swiss Barn, out-buildings, good water, &c. [These two Farms are handsomely situated on the public road.]

No. 8—A Mill with 30 Acres of land, good buildings, shops, sheds, other out-buildings, &c.

Any person desirous of buying or selling property will please call upon P. E. VANDERLOOT, Agent, Gettysburg, Pa. Feb. 17—1854

Dr. F. E. VANDERLOOT, Surgeon Dentist, will be at home hereafter the last two weeks in every month.

BUILDING HARDWARE

AND TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.

The Largest Establishment of the kind in the United States.

WM. M. McLEURE & BROS., No. 287 Market Street, above Seventh, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT for all kinds of hardware, warranted quality. Patent Silvered Glass Knobs. Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns. Silver Plated Knobs, Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the Modern Goods in this Line. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock. Catalogues sent by Mail if desired.

Hot Air Registers and Ventilators at Factory Prices.

All orders put up under the immediate supervision of the firm.

CALL AS USUALLY.

March 3, 1853—6

HARDWARE & SADDLERY.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have received an additional supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Oil Paints, Glass, &c., which will sell cheaper than they can be had elsewhere, also every variety of Coach Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Oil Carpets, Drab Cloth, Sattings, Damask, &c. Builders and Painters are requested to examine their Stock before purchasing. As they are determined not to be undersold by any market.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

WHITE HALL ACADEMY.

THREE MILES WEST OF HARRISBURG.

The Seventh Session of this flourishing Institution will commence on Monday the 1st day of May next.

The advantages which it affords, it is believed, are of a superior character, and parents and guardians are respectfully solicited to inquire into its merits, before sending their sons or wards elsewhere.

It is favorably situated, the instructors are all competent, and experienced men; the course of instruction is extensive and thorough, and special attention is paid to the comfort and health of the students.

TERMS.

Barding, Washing, Lodging, and Tuition in English and Vocal Music, per session, of five months, \$65.00

Instruction in Ancient or Modern Languages, per session, 5.00

Instrumental Music, 10.00

For circulars and full particulars address D. DENLINGER, Harrisburg, Pa.

March 3, 1854.—2m

Tell it Around.

THAT MARCUS SAMSON has just opened a splendid assortment of Paints of every variety and style which he will sell at prices that will defy competition here or elsewhere. Remember I buy for cash, and under the most favorable circumstances, which enables me to do just what I promise. No haggling, call and judge for yourself.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, that property formerly the residence of Mr. H. HAUPT situated on the road leading from Gettysburg to Millersstown, 1 1/2 miles from the former place and known as "Oak Ridge." For terms, &c. call on DAVID WILLS.

Gettysburg, March 3, 1854.—1

ADJOURNED SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and so me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 4th of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Henry Chambers, in Mountpleasant township, the following property, to wit:

No. 1—A Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., containing 79 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Wolf, Siploman Rudisill and others, on which is erected a one and a half story

LOG HOUSE.

Log Barn, with sheds attached, log stable and other out-buildings;—there is a spring of water convenient to the house, and an ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises. About 12 Acres are in Timber. Also,

No. 2—A Lot of Ground, situate in the same township, containing 3 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Wolf, Adam Long, and others, partly cleared and part in Timber. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of HENRY CHAMBERS.

For terms per cent of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith the property will again be put up for sale.

JOHN SCOTT, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa. March 10, 1854.—1d

A STEWARD WANTED at Pennsylvania College.

THE present Steward of Pennsylvania College being about to leave, applications will be received by the undersigned from persons desiring the situation. Information in regard thereto can be had of either of the undersigned.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April, or sooner if desired.

MRS. STEELE, S. FAHNESTOCK, H. S. HUBER, Committee of Board of Trustees, Gettysburg, March 3, 1854.—1f

BANK STOCK AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 28th day of March instant, 133 Shares of Stock in the Bank of Gettysburg.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

WM. D. HIMES, ALEX. S. HIMES, Esqs. of George Himes, &c. &c. March 3, 1854.—1d

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of DANIEL WHITE, (decd.), dec'd. of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ISAAC J. WRIGHT, Adm'r. March 10, 1854.—6

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of ROBERT MAJOR, late of Strasban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present their claims authenticated for settlement.

JOHN H. MAJOR, Ex'r. March 10, 1854.—6

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JACOB SOWERS, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Menallen township, notice is hereby given to such as are indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ISAAC J. WRIGHT, Adm'r. March 10, 1854.—6

SPOUTING! SPOUTING!

GEORGE and Henry Wampler will Make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their Houses, Barns, &c. spouted, would do well to give them a call.

G. & H. WAMPLER. April 10—1853.

HOT CORN! HOT CORN!!

Superior to Uncle Tom's Cabin—Second Edition ready for printing. 25,000 COPIES PRINTED.

HOT CORN, or Life Scenes in New York.

Illustrated, including the Story of Little Kate, Matilda, the Beggar's Daughter, Wild Maggie, &c. Price \$1.25. Call and look at it, or send to head-quarters at KURTZ'S Bookstore.

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

A DEPOSITORY of the publications of the "AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY" has been established at the Bookstore of S. H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, where all the Books and Tracts of the Society can be had at the publishers' original prices.

A FRIEND.

BY MISS JULIA FLEASANT.

Convinced to see the friend he comes, When I am sad and lone And under the evening sky best, The smile of his eyes.

Who coldly shows the gliding throng At pleasure's very levee, But comes to glid a lonely hour, And gives his heart to me.

He leaves me count my years o'er, And when the task is done, He faintly gives me all I do, A sigh for every one.

He cannot over a smile show, When mine is touch'd with gloom, But like the violet, such cheer The sunlight with perfume.

Convinced me to that generous heart, Which like the pine is high, Upholds the same an every blow To every change of sky.

When friendship does not lie away, When winter's tempest low, But like the water's ivy grows, Looks greater than the snow.

He flies out with the shining flock, That seek the southern sky, But lingers where the woodcock hid, And laid him down to die.

Oh, such a friend!—he is, a truth, What's his lot may be, A rainbow on the storm of life, An anchor on its sea.

Things that are going.

Manhood will come, old age will come, and the dying bed will come, and the very last look you shall cast upon your acquaintances will come, and the agony of the parting breath will come, and the time you are stretched a lifeless corpse before the eyes of weeping relatives will come, and the coffin that is to enclose you will come, and that hour when the company will assemble to carry you to the churchyard will come, and that moment when you are put in the grave will come, and the throwing in of the loose earth into the narrow house where you are laid, and the spreading of the green sod over it—all will come on every living creature who bears me; and in a few short years the minister who now speaks, and the people who listen, will be carried to their long homes, and make room for another generation. Now, all this, you know, must and will happen—your common sense and common experience serve to convince you of it. Perhaps you may have been little thought of in the days of careless and thoughtless and thoughtless unconcern which you have spent hitherto; but call on you to think of it now, to try to seriously to heart, and no longer to trifle and delay, when the high matters of death and judgment and eternity are thus set so evidently before you.

LITTLE THINGS.—The slightest, the most trifling affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of mischief, as the delicate tendrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest air that flows in summer. An unkind word from one beloved, often draws the blood from many a heart which would defy the battle axe of hatred or the keenest edge of vindictive satire. Nay, the shade, the gloom of the face, familiar and dear, awakes grief and pain. These are the little thorns which, though men of rougher form make their way through them without feeling much, extremely incommode persons of a more refined turn, in their journey through life, and make their travelling irksome and unpleasant.

THIS HAND NEVER STRUCK ME.—A little boy died. His body was laid out in a dark room, retired room, waiting to be laid in the low, cold grave. His afflicted mother and bereaved little sisters went to look at the face of the precious sleeper. His face was beautiful, open in death. As they stood gazing upon the form of one so cherished and beloved, the little girl asked to take his hand. The mother did not think it best, but her child repeated the request, and seemed very anxious to do so; she took the cold, bloodless hand of her sleeping boy and placed it in the hand of his weeping sister. The dear child looked at it a moment, caressed it fondly, and then looked up to her mother, and said, "Mother, this little hand never struck me!"

TRUE AND BEAUTIFUL.—George Hillard, of Boston, says—

"I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect of men, who do not succeed in life, and those words were said to me by a man who has been successful upon earth; and it is surely true that celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill-success sometimes arises from a super-abundance of qualities in themselves good—from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I do not go so far as to say with a living poet, that 'the world knows nothing of the greatest men,' but there are firms of greatness or at least of excellence, which die away, and make no sign; these are martyrs, and make the palm, but not the stake; heroes without the lance, and conquerors without the triumph."

THE MONGOLIANS IN ASIA, the whites in Europe, and the aborigines in America; and it is remarkable, also, that these races occupy the same territories as the fauna previously described. In Asia has been described the terrestrial Japanese fauna, the insular Japanese fauna, the Chinese fauna, and the fauna of the Caspian regions, intermediate to that of Europe and Asia. Inhabiting precisely the same countries, are the Japanese, Chinese and Turks.

The Indians of North America are a distinct race, (on this point Prof. Agassiz disagrees with Dr. Pickering,) differing from the races of the Old World, as the inferior animals of North America differ in species from those of the Old World. It is only within a few years that the animals of North America have been considered not to be identical with those of Europe. The aboriginal Indian race is identical, from the Arctic regions to Terra del Fuogo, the only difference being one of tribes, not of races. These tribes are divided into an infinite number of small tribes, a fact perfectly in accordance with the distribution of the inferior animals upon this continent.

We have seen that a great mountain chain, extending from the Canadas to Patagonia, connects North and South America, and produces a certain uniformity in their faunas; that their faunas are subdivided into those of the Pamper, the Andes, the States, the Southern States, the Middle States, the Canadas, the table lands west of the States, and those of Oregon and California. In the same manner the aborigines are subdivided into a large number of small tribes, which are circumscribed within narrow limits. They form no great nations, as do the Chinese, Tartars and Japanese of the east.

The Caucasian race is widely distributed and divided into many nations. Those inhabiting the eastern part of Africa, the northern part of Arabia, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, &c., all constitute different nations, with different languages. The Tontonic branch, including the German, Dutch, English, Danish, &c.; the Sclavonic branch, including the Russians, Poles, &c., each have a nationality and language peculiar to themselves. But they all have a feature in common, viz: a noble expression of the face, above that of all other races, a mirror of the inmost movements of the soul, and it is this branch, also, which is capable of the highest moral culture and the highest degree of civilization.

"Africa has one characteristic race—the negro. But the interior of the great desert, Nubia and Abyssinia, have races different from the negro. The Hottentots live at the south, and the western shores have their peculiar tribes. It was possible, even during his recent visit to the Southern States, to recognize among the negroes those belonging to these several African tribes.

In the East Indies are three distinct species: the Malay, Telingian, and Negritio, (like the negro, only dwarfish). The Australian is a tribe peculiar to that country. The features are those of the negro, but the hair is straight—and flowing. The inhabitants of Madagascar are a peculiar tribe, but our information is concerning them is scanty. They are not negroes, but resemble more the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands.

With these facts before us we can assert that there is a law of distribution of the human race, as well as of the inferior races, and that these laws are in accordance with each other.

A Rhode Island clergyman lately illustrated the necessity of corporal punishment for the correction of juveniles' depravity, with the remark, that 'the child, when once started in a course of evil conduct, is like a locomotive on the wrong track—it takes the switch to get it off.' When the reverend gentleman delivered himself of this piece of waggery, with all becoming gravity, a general smile lit up the countenance of many an attentive hearer.

"Pa," said a little fellow the other day, "wasn't Job an editor?"

"Why, Sammy?"

"Because the Bible says he had so much trouble, and was a man of sorrow all the days of his life."

A student of the fair sex undertakes to prove that Satan was a woman, named Lucy Fir.

AGASSIZ ON THE RACES OF MAN.

We give the following from the Boston Traveller's report of Agassiz's lectures, delivered at Lowell, Mass.:

We next come to the geographical distribution of the races of man; and here we must leave out of consideration all question as to the unity of the races.—Professor Agassiz is conscious that his views, on some points, are not generally received, and he fully respects the motives which make the views of others almost sacred to them. He hopes that his views will be received in the same spirit as he represents them, viz: in the effort to arrive at truth.

We will first study the limits of the range of each race on the different continents, and must consequently eliminate every element depending upon migration, as the present American races. We are to consider the primitive location of the races, that is, the distribution of man as recognized by the earliest traditions.—The question is, where the races were originally placed, rather than what are the modern changes in their distribution.

The first race to be considered is one peculiar to the Arctic regions, a race differing much from any inhabiting the temperate zone, and still more from those of the tropics. This race comprises the Esquimaux of this continent, the Laplanders of Europe, and the Samoyeds of Asia. They are all characterized by a broad face, short in its vertical diameter, a low forehead, and great length of body, when compared with the shortness of the legs.—For more minute descriptions the works of Pickering and Prichard must be consulted. The distribution of these races correspond very nearly to the zoological regions of the north.

The Mongolians in Asia, the whites in Europe, and the aborigines in America; and it is remarkable, also, that these races occupy the same territories as the fauna previously described. In Asia has been described the terrestrial Japanese fauna, the insular Japanese fauna, the Chinese fauna, and the fauna of the Caspian regions, intermediate to that of Europe and Asia. Inhabiting precisely the same countries, are the Japanese, Chinese and Turks.

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A student of the fair sex undertakes to prove that Satan was a woman, named Lucy Fir.

A PURITAN SUNDAY.—As every matter connected with the social life and customs of the first settlers of New England is of much interest to their descendants, we propose, in a few short articles, to give as correct a description of "Sunday in New England" two hundred years ago, as we can collate from our former annals. The Puritan Sabbath commenced on Saturday afternoon. No labor was performed on the evening, which preceded the Lord's Day. Early on Sunday morning, the blowing of a horn, in some villages, announced that the hour of worship was at hand; in other places, a flag was hung out of the rude building occupied by the church. In Cambridge, a drum was beaten in military style. In Salem a bell indicated the opening of the settlement. The religious services usually commenced at nine o'clock in the morning, and occupied from six to eight hours, divided by an intermission of one hour for dinner. The people collected quite punctually, as the law compelled their attendance, and there was a heavy fine for any one that rode too fast to meeting. The sexton called upon the minister and escorted him to church, in the same fashion that the Sheriff now conducts the Judge into our State courts. The minister was clothed with mysterious awe and great sanctity by the people, and an intense was this sentiment, that even the minister's family were regarded as demigods. The Puritan Meeting House was an old structure. The first ones erected by the colonists were of logs, and had a canon on the top. Those standing two centuries ago were built of brick, with clay plastered over the courses, and covered with clay-boards, now called clap boards. The roof was thatched as buildings are now seen in Canada East. Near the church edifice stood those ancient institutions—the stocks—the whipping post—and a large wooden cage to confine offenders against the law. Upon the outside of the church and listened to the walls, were the heads of all the wolves killed during the season. In front of the church in many towns, an armed sentry stood, dressed in the habiliments of war. There were no pews in the church. The congregation had benches assigned them upon the rude benches, at the annual town meeting, according to their age and social position.—"Seating the meeting house," as it was called, was a delicate and difficult business, as pride, envy and jealousy were active passions in those days. A person was fined, if he occupied a seat assigned to another. The siders occupied seats by each the pulpit. The boys were ordered to sit upon the gallery seats, and as "boys always will be boys," three constables were employed to keep them in order.—Prominent before the assembly some wretched male or female offender, sat with a scarlet letter "A" or "D," on the breast, to denote some crime against the sabbath.

"The Sabbath day shall begin at sunset on Saturday."

"No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath or fasting day."

"No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his own garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting."