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## PROPESSIONAL CARDS.

J. J. Herron, TTOBYEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. -Office on Baltimore street, nearly oppo ise Paknestock Brothers' Store. Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

D. McConaughy. A TTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Bushler's drug and book store, Cham-Sereburg street.) ATTOUSEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATRYTE AND PERSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in le-esting warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other westers States.

or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

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Wm. B. McClellan, TTORNEY AT LAW .-- Office in West Middie street, one door west of the new dle stree Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

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Wm. A. Duncan, TTORNEY AT LAW. -Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, [Uct. 3, 1859. 1]

## Edward B. Bushler,

TTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language .-Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysbarg, March 20.

J. Lawrence Hill, M.D. HAS his office one doer west of the Lutheran church in

Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Rereassons: Drs. Horuer, Bev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Bev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stæver. Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

# Merchants' Hotel, 4() NORTH FOURTH STRERT, PIIILADELPHIA. C. M'Kibbin & Bon, Proprietors. April 2, 1860. 17\*

### At Broadhead's,

At Broadnessus, I subscriptions.' Don't delay, but "come right which is "CHRISTIANITY THE the spot where he was last seen, it was found theme of which is "CHRISTIANITY THE that he had swam the river, crippled as he theme of othe second of the base of the base of the spot where he was last seen, it was found theme of which is "CHRISTIANITY THE that he had swam the river, crippled as he theme of the second of the base o

STITUTIONS. I. Under the institutions of the Mosaic head's. Call, inspect, and buy.



# A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Br H. J. STAHLE.

46d Year.

"TRUTE IS NIGHT AND WILL PREVAIL."

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1860.

### Che Muse. joyous thanksgiving ; pray to Him who has en our Nation's help and strength of sal-

severed, belligent States.

be speedily adjusted.

shall come !

ral approbation.

Capture of a Bear.

#### SUICIDE.

Timotheus Jeems Augustus Brown, Took cold into his head. And sneezed from mora till night, until He wished that he was dead "I'll take my worthless life," said he. And took his razor down ;

And then he changed his mind and thought Twould easier be to drown. He walked unto the water's edge,

Loud successing as he went; But staid to say his prayers, until His courage all was spent.

And then he thought of other plans To cut his thread of life ; And woudered which least painful was, The halter or the knife.

At length, in sheer despair, he strolled To where Sue Jenkins dwelt, And meening his apologies, Before her face he kneit.

He told her he was tired of life, And knew not what to do, If she would not consent to be His dearly loved-(a-:ches.)

She did consent, though modestly, And soon became his bride; Yet still he sweers that he will end His lit by Sue's side.

# Miscellancous.

# Thanksgiving Sermon of Rev. T. P. Bucher.

last. About 5 o'clock as engine No. 39 The union thanksgiving exercises in Gettysburg were had this year in St. James' train attached, was coming down the road Lutheran Church. Rev. T. P. BUCHER, of in the narrows about four miles above Pat-the Garman Reformed Church deliment, a big black bear crossed the track the German Reformed Church, delivered the discourse, founded on Isaiah, 33d chap. he was struck by the cow-catcher and sever-6th verse :--- "Wisdom and knowledge shall al wheels passed over him, amputating his Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's 6th verse :--- "Wisdom and knowledge shall, al stare, where those wishing to have any Dental be the stability of thy times, and strength of salvation: the fear of the Lord is his treasure." We give a synopsis of the ser-man. With an axe, and directed the fireman to take the train to Mifflin. He then sought for and

The language first applied to Hezekiah and his times. But the principle hailing from the Divine Administration was appropriate to all Christian Nations-to our own especially at this day. After enumerating the memories of our

Heavenly Father's goodness and mercy in went back the past year, as a ground of Thankfulness, next day.

what, as the Christian patriot looks forward, Friday morning ne in company, when in the man, both armed, and a dog, went in the man, both armed, and a dog, went in

Speculations. The following is from a Washington dis-

vation hitherto-that He may palsy the arm patch, and is "given for what it is worth?" Senator Latham gives it as his optimion that there would not be five hundred men in of the giant, who would dare, from whatsoever motives, to dash the crown of our glo-ry to the dust, and make us discordant, dis-California favorable to a Pracific Republic, and that Californis will go with the northern States. Several of the Missouri delegation We intercede for our religious and educational institutions in stated times-may we claim that their State will decline uniting not set spart a day for prayer to our God that the dangers which threaten our belorwith either section, and will establish an empire west of the Mississippi, to absorb ed country may be averted-and the diffi-culties hindering our national prosperity eventually all the territories.

Briggs and others give out the idea that New York will declare her independence, Whatever may be the causes disturbing our peace, we take this to lie back of alland set up as a free city, and still control the southern trade.

the decline of national piety. Our rulers and people forget too much the "Fear of the Lord." ST Times are hard just now. Money is scarce-in fact can't be got. Every kind of This, in the language of Issiah to the

Jewish nation-this, in the evangel of the text to ourselves as a nation, raised up in place of the Old Israel-s chosen and peculiar people-this is our treasure. Fear the Lord, all ye people! Let Christorches and favor us with a demonstration tianity parify the fountains of our national life-raising us shove all party proscriptions -above all local jealousies-all sectional in view of the present good times! By all means let us have a demonstration. Public confidence is destroyed-the country is on habits-and make us one in heart-one in the verge of bankruptcy and civil war-now aim-one in a glorious future-and our thankagiving to-day will be but a type of the Thankagiving Ifalleinjah chorused by be most an excellent time for the would coal oil chaps to let us know how they like the election of Lincoln as far as they have our redeemed nation when the Millenium got ! -Juniata Register. The sermon was listened to with the

Astonishing Performance.—A man was say-ing in company that he had seen a juggler place a ladder in open ground upon one end, and mount it by passing through the strictest attention, and received with gene-

rounds, and stand upon the top erect.— Another, who was present, said he had no doubt of it, as he had seen a man who had One of the most singular captures of a bear that probably ever took place occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad, on Thursday done the same thing, but with this addition, that when he are ived at the top he " pulled the ladder up after him !"

Griffith Conner, engineer-with a freight A Powerful Preacher .- A certain reverend speaker in the country, preaching a very dull sermon to a congregation not used to immediately in front of the locomotive, when him, many of them slunk out of the church, one after another, before the sermon was ended. "Truly," suid a gentleman present, "this learned doctor has made a very moving left foro-leg at the shoulder, and cutting off a portion of his left hind leg. Mr. Couner jumped off the train, armed discourse.'

Want of Employment.-Already hundreds and thousands of our people are out of emfound Mr. Bruin in a ravine close to the acployment, and before Spring somes they will be parading our streets demanding la-bor or bread. We advise all who are out of cident, but when he went to dispatch him with the axe the bear backed up to a tree and showed fight with his dexter paw. Mr. Conner, under the impression that he could not travel, and as night had fully set in, work to apply to the Republican newspaper went back to Mifflin, intending to slay him

us. How do you Like it !-- Within 15 days wheat has come down 15 cents per bushel, Rys 10 cents, old corn 15 cents and new corn 10

The following is that portion of the | that the validity of the Amistad claim should President's Mousige omitted in our last, for want of space :

said awards."

money and commercial advantages.

CHINA.

JAPAN.

BRAZIL. With the wise, conservative, and liberal gov-

ernment of the empire of Brazil our relations

NEW GRANADA.

## Our Foreign Relations.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the nost friendly character. Since the commence. ment of my administration, the two dangerous questions, arising from the Clayton and Bulwer treaty and from the right of search claimed by the British government, have been amicably and honorably adjusted. The discordant constructions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty between the two govern-Hon. George

ments, which, at different periods of the discussion, bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this

Government. In my last annual message I informed Congress that the Britsh government business is languishing. Heaven help the poor this Winter. Especially those who vo-ted for Lincoln, thinking that his election in pursuance of the understanding between the would bring "good times." We would like two governments. It is nevertheless confident-to see the coal oil men turn out with their is a secondicated "This confident expectation ly expected that this good work will are long be accomplished." This confident expectation has since been fulfilled. Her Britannic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 28th November, 1859, and with Nicaragua on the 18th August, 1860, reliaquishing the Mosquito ISEN August, 1860, relinquising the mostalito protectorate. Besides, by the former, the Bay Islands are recognised as a part of the republic of Honduras. It may be observed that the s'ipulations of these treaties conform in every important particular to the amendments adopted by the Benate of the United States to the treaty concluded at London on the 17th October, 1856, between the two governments. It will be recol-lected that this treaty was rejected by the British government because of its objection to the just and important amendment of the Senate to the article relating to Rustan and the other

remained open, they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rende-red manifest by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible search of American merchant vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba, in the spring of 1858. The American people

bailed with general actiaim the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search offices. These journals told us that the eleo-tion of Lincoln was going to give peace to the country, and surely they ought now to be held accountable for the disasters upon ly prevented by an appeal to the justice of Great Britain and to the law of nations as expounded by her own most eminent jurists.

The only question of any importance which

The claims of our oltisons upon the of Nicaragus have, not yet been providel for treaty, hitsongh diligent efforts for this film for have been made by our stinister (solding that republic. These are still continued, with a fair prospect of success.

NELIOS. Our relations with Mexico remain is a most Our relations with Mexico remain is a most unestimated or condition. In my last two an-nual messages I discussed extensively the sub-ject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat at length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffared a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have sever patiently borne from any other nation. For these our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently demsaded redress and indem-nification, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus wrote our minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government, and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail.'

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

NO. 11.

Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a new constitution for Mexico. the election of a president and Congress under its provisions, that the validity of the Amistad claim Buould president and Congress under its provisions, be thus recognised, notwithstanding its pay-ment had been recommended to Congress by two of my predecessors as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purpose had pas-so, the Senate of the United States. They were content that it should be submitted to the board for examination and decision, like the other claims. Both governments were bound content insult to the governments were bound content insult to be the form the capital by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the republic was assigned to General Miramon. Under the constitution which had thus been content say the amounts awarded to the

respectively to pay the amounts awarded to the adopted, Senor Juares, as chief justice of the several claimants "at such times and places as Supreme Court, became the lawful President may be fixed by and according to the tenor of of the Republic; and it was for the mantenance of the constitution and his authority derived I transmitted this convention to the Senate from it that the civil war commenced, and still

for their constitutional action on the 3d May, continues to be prosecuted. 1860, and on the 37th of the succeeding June | Throughout the year 1858 the constitutional they determined that they would "not advise party grew stronger and stronger. In the previ-and consent' to its ratification. In the previ-ous history of Mexico a successful military

and consent's to its ratification. These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing posi-tiow. It is more than probable tast the final adjustment of these claims will devolve upon Amajority of the citizens persistently sufficient Amajority of the citizens persistently sufficient the signal for submission throughout the republic. Not so on the present occasion. adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor. I reiterste the recommendation contained in my Annual Message of December, 1858, and re-peated in that of December 1859, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair pur-chass. I firmly believe that such an acquisi-tion would contribute essentially to the well-being and prosperity of both countries in all future time, as well as prove the certain means of immediately abolihing the African slave-trade throughout the world. I would not re-next this recommendation upon the presentoc-diage country of the citizens persistently sustained the constitutional government. When this was recognized in April, 1859, by the Government the Constitutional government. When this was recognized in April, 1859, by the Government the constitutional government of the united States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people, including Vera Cruz and all the other important see ports of the republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico began to re-trade throughout the world. I would not re-next this recommendation upon the present ocpeat this recommendation upon the present oc-casion, if I believed that the transfer of Cubs the few American citizens who still had the casion, if I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, upon conditions highly favorable to Spain, could justly tarnish the na-tional honor of the protid and ancient Spanish Monarchy. Surely no person everattributed to the first Napoleon a disregard of the national honor of France, for transferring Louisians to the United States for a fair equivalent both in transferring Louisians to the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in the United States for a fair equivalent both in fortunate countrymen were at the moment en-gaged in the boly cause of affording relief to the AUSTRIA, 40. With the Emperor of Austria, and the remain-ing continental powers of Europe, including that of the Sultan, our relations continue to be between them.

between them. The time had arrived, in my opinion, when this Government was bound to exert its power The friendly and pescetul policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the empire of Chins has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tientsin of country under the sway of Miramon could not the 18th of Juas, 1858, has been faithfully ob-served by the Chinese authorities. The conven-tion of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary ment. Under these circumstances, I deemed it to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfac-tion of the claims of our citisens on China, re-annual message, the employment of a sufficient ferred to in my last Annual Message, has been milliary force to penetrate into the interior, already carried into effect, so far as this was where the government of Miramon was to be Tracticable found, with, or, if need be, without the consent Under this convention the sum of 500,000 of the Juarez government, though it was not tachs, equal to about \$700,000, was stipulated to <sup>4</sup> doubted that this consent could be obtained.... be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American ; Never have I had a clearer conviction on any be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American ; Never had a clearer conviction on any citizens, ont of the one-fifteen of the receipts for tomage import, and export duties on American ; subject than of the justice as well as wisdom of such a policy. No other alternative was fift, can vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghae, and Fuchau; and it was "agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all citi-faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, zens at the various ports to this data." Deben-tures for this amount-to wis: 300,000 taels ment. Besides, it is almost certain that the still remains open is the disputed title between | for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghae, and 100,000 | simple authority to employ this force would of the two governments to the island of San Juan, Fachau-were delivered according to the terms itself have accomplished all our objects without in the vicinity of Washington Territory. As of the convention by the respective Chinese col-striking a single blow. The constitutional been ready and willing, to the extent of its abilame. Bince that time the claims of our citizens have ity, to do us justice. In addition-and I deem this a most impor-The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, in a private character, to the people of this country, has proved to be a most auspicious event. In the consequences, it cannot thit is increase the kindred and kindly feeling which I trust may ever actuate the government and people of both countries in their political and social inter-course with each other. mants have already received a large proportion should this become necessary, any attempt by of the sums awarded to them out of the fund these governments to deprive our neighboring provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will ere long be entirely paid.----After the awards shall have been satisfied, doning the traditional and established policy ly character. A decision has recently been made by a French judicial tribunal, with the approbation of the Imperial Government, which cannot fail to foster the sentiments of mutual regard that have so long existed between tha two countries. Under the French law no per-son can serve in the armies of France usles to gonising the natural right of expatriation, it instructions, has remained perfectly adjutal in instructions, has remained perfectly adjutal in atternative was to accompliah, in some degrees. the war betweeen Great Britain and France if possible, the same objects by treaty stipula follows as a necessary consequence that a the war between Great Britain and France if possible, the same objects by treaty supula-Frenchman, by the fact of having become a citie and the Chinese empire; although, in conjund-tons with the constitutional government. sen of the United States, has changed his allegi-ance and has lost his native character. He ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, sour late able and excellent minister to Menico, cannot, therefore, be compelled to serve in the French armies in case he should return to his between the parties. It is but an act of simple the Senate for ratification. As these have not partice, both to our present minister and his yet received the final action of that body; it French armies in case he should return to the justice, both to our present minister and his yet received the final action of their action of the country. These principles were annound justice, both to our present minister and his yet received the final action of their action of the country would be improper for me to present a detailed fully equal to the delicate, trying, and responsible to express the opinion in advance sible positions in which they have on different permitted to express the opinion in advance that they are calculated to promote the agricultural, manufanturing and commercial interests The ratifications of the treaty with Japan concluded at Yedo on the the 29th July, 1858, with an adjoining republic as to whose fortuges were exchanged at Washington on the 22d May and fate we can never foel indifferent; while last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the | at the same time they provide for the payment succeeding day. There is good reason to expect of a considerable amount towards the satisfac-that, under its protection and influence, our tion of the claims of our injured fellow-citisens. trade and intercourse with that distant and in-A Little Girl Boiled to Death in Whiskey .teresting people will rapidly increase. The ratifications of the treaty were exchan-The ratifications of the treaty were exchan-ged with ususual solemnity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most hot whiskey, at Stern's distillery, Richmond, distinguished subjects as envoys extraordinary Va., Tuesday afternoon, and was literally boiled alive. She lingered in great torture and ministers plenipotentiary, who were receivthrough the night, and died Wednesday of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native m\_\_\_\_\_

islands in the Bay of Honduras. It must be a source of sincere-satisfaction to all classes of our fellow-citizens, and especially

to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim, on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit and search American merchant vessels ou of a frienly character. the high seas in time of peace, has been aban-doned. This was by far the most dangerous question to the peace of the two countries which has existed since the war of 1812. Whilst it

constantly on hand an assortment of Dried and Pickled Fish, &c., vis : Mackerel,

## Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c. [Oct. 6, '60. 3m. Cancer Institute.

A FTER many years of successful practice, DR. KELLING still desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, or KING'S BVIL, SORES, &c., if curable, without cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat all others with success .---Patients will be visited, if desired, a reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will plane stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanicsurg, where they will be directed to his resi- freemen founded on our shores the ENPIRE dence.' For all particulars write--state dis- or LIBERTY. Luther had eliminated them eases plainly. Euclose a postage stamp to from the Bible, and under God sent them prepay answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, forth with that flood of light and glory Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa. Oct. 15. 1860. 6m

### Second Arrival

FINITS FALL .- Larger Stock than Ever !-JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, sovereign States. Three millions of peo-which they offer cheaper than ever, having ple have become thirty millions in less bught at the most favorable rates. They ask than a century; and our flocks of cattle which they ouer entroper than every ask, than a century; and our flocks of cattle bunght at the most favorable rates. They ask, than a century; and our flocks of cattle the public to call in and see their large assort- have increased a thousand fold. In every ment, convinced that every taste can be grati-fied. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VEST-INGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Cham-bersburg street, a few doors below Buebler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860]

#### Lime Factory

TN GETTYSBURG !- ATTENTION, FARY-ERS !- The andersigned would most re- the religion of Jesus Christ must guide our spectfully inform the public in general, and the way. farming community in particular, that they have and point to a perpetuation, to remote genprected two spacious LINE KILNS, at the corner | erations, of our civil and religious liberty, of Stratton street and the Railroad, and are and our free and enlighthened Christian in now burning, and will continue to burn, large stitutions. Out-root religion-separate from Auantities of the BEST LIME, which they will dispose of at the lowest living rates. Farmers our glorious confederation exists in name and others are invited to give them a call. By supplying a good article, which they expect always to do, they cannot fail to give satisfac-tion. McCURDY & CRASS.

## Aug. 10, 1860. tf

## Marble Yard Removed.

IT HE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short dis-tance below St. James' Church, would aunounce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish said. all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuzments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit | uttered, that the philanthropy of the North the times. Persons desiring anything in his line would never say, "let the Union slide !"-will find it a decided advantage to examine his "let the South secede!" for the reason that stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS. Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Ladies,

**A**.

yard. Call soon. Oct. 25. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cas-A simerer, Casinstr, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods shoup. Oall and see 1

CARPHTS, Durgget, Oil Carpete, haadsom and chosp at FARMESTOCKS'.

TE hasty at Tarte Start and Tarta and Tarta

Nov. 26, 1860. J. Palmer & Co., MABERT STREET WHARF, PHILAD'A., Dealers in Fish, Cheese and Provisions, quent history of this ancient Hebrew Com-

monwealth. II. The New Testament dispensation as Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Herrings, Codfish, serted the principles of the Old with vital-Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, isod force and distinctness. Up to the dawn of the Reformation, and subsequently, we want examples clearly illustrating the influence of the Christian element upon the na-tion, per se, until the birth of the American Nationality, which is, a priori, Christian—the antitype of Old Israel. The principles which brought the Puritans

to New England, the Reformed to New Netherland (now New York), the Friends to Pennsylvania, the Catholics to Maryland, and the Episcopalians to Virginia, were those principles which entered into the fab ric of our institutions, when those Christian which arosued many slumbering people to a consciousness of their civil and religious

rights. III. Our past history, as a nation, confirms the application of the principle.

Once thirteen Colonies-now thirty-three respect-in the wonderful expansion of our border-in foreign and inland trade-in the works of science and monuments of art i people-our prosperity and progress are unprecedented in modern history. And ('hristianity so far has been the source and means of our National exaltation.

IV. Our future will depend upon our adherence to the principles which ushered us into a national existence. The precepts of These will save us from shipwreck our glorious confederation exists in name only, perhaps also in song. It has been asked, Are our liberties to re

main? Will the future behold us still clevated and ascending, on the way of real, enduring progress?

These are solemn questions -especially so in these times. Why ! what times are these Perilious times.

There has a root of bitterness sprung up among us, which causes trouble. One has said, "our national barque will never be wrecked on the pebble of negro slavery;" thinking perhaps when that sentiment was "let the South seconde !" for the reason that so far from freeing the slave it would only leave him more hopeless in a Southern Confederacy; and, that the patriotism of the South would not permit her to forsake the Union hallowed by so many consecrations

Tryon sall at Fahnestocks, you will find the of her aires and her loves. Bandsomest DRESS GOMDS in town, De-laines, Cashmares, Figured Merinces, Coburg, French Merinces, all Wool, as low as 15 cents a Distinguisher and second are common exclamations. Shall mon, Christian men, regard the present crisis with such little concern ! Talk about our glorious Union, dear to u by ten thousand memories, as though it were the foot-ball of our sports? A Union, which Providence has sustained to work out the great problem of the redemption of

Earth's nations? A Union, the best the world has seen, or heaven beheld? God world has seen, or heaven behead? God mrbid. Let, rather, efforts be made to stay the brown that would read the sisterhood of the sisterhood o

lowed his track, and finally overtook him, lowed his track, and finally overtook him, owing to the political troubles caused by the when he immediately showed fight against election of Lincoln. Those farmers who the dog. He was shot, and taken to Mifflin, and after being dressed weighed 280 pounds. -Juniata Register.

They fol-

## Impure Water.

Set a picher of water in a room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired and perspired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly fitby. The colder the water is, the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary tem-

was, and made for the mountain.

peratures a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas, and several pints of ammania. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of that of ice. Mence water kept in the room awhile, is always unfit for use .---For the same reason the water in a pump stock should all be pumped out in the morning before any is used. Impure water is more injurious to health than impure air.

Aboays Ahead .-- An exchange paper mys: "Pennsylvania made the first turnpike road in the United States, laid the first railroad, established the first water-works, ran the first locomotive, established the first law school, the first public muscum, the first hall of music and the first library in the world opened freely to all." Let ber now

be the first to blot from her Statute Book every set that can be construed as nullifying any portion of our glorions Constitution. A genius out West, conceiving that a

little little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed -in invention and education—in all the elements of a vigorous and enlightened free smoking pile; but not possessing a hand people—our prosperity and progress are un-sufficiently quick to cut this off at a desirable moment, was blown into a million pieces. The coroner for the occasion reasoned out this verdict : "It can't be called suicide. because he didn't mean to kill himself; it wasn't 'visitation of God,' because he wasn't

struck by lightning : he didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything left to breathe with ; it's plain he didn't know what he was about : so I shall bring in- Died

for want of common sense." An old clergyman, one Sunday, at the close of the sermon, gave notice to the congregation that in the course of a week, he extincted to go on a mission to the heathen At this, one of the descons, in great agitation, exclaimed: "Why, my dear sir, you have

never told us one word of this before .-What shall we do?" "Oh, brother, said the parson, "I don't expect to go out of town. Some wag took a drunken fellow placed him in a coffin, with the lid so that

he could raise it, placed it in a graveyard, and waited to see the effect. After a short time the fumes of the liquor left him, and his position being rather confined, he sat upright, and after looking around exclaimed, "Wal, I am the first that's riz! or else l am confoundedly belated."

"Somebody says the prettiest trim-ming for a woman's bonnet is a good-hu-mored face." This sentence should be inscribed with letters of gold in every house hold. Seldom is so much truth comprised in as few words. The ughest trimmings in

the world look well in a bonnet upon good humored face." Ladies. mark and remember this.

Me know a pretty young lady who has a bashful lover named Joy. She is im-patient to have him "pop the question," and thinks of availing hereoif of the female privilege of losp year. In that case she would "losp for joy."

voted for the sectional Republican party can now see how their votes are working.

Death of John A. Light .--- We learn that Mr. Light, the aronaut, who was here last sum-

mer, in making an accension was killed last week in Pennsylvania. The rumor we have is that his belloon came in contact with some object, by which he was thrown out and his neck broken.—Martineburg (Va.) Rep.

MA wretched editor, who hasn't any wife to take care of him went the other night to a ladies' fair. He says he saw there 'an article' which, he 'fain would own, but it was not for sale.'-declares that since that night, he is 'wrapturously wretched.' As the article was bound in hoops, the reader son can serve in the armies of France usless is left to infer that it was either a girl or he be a French citizen. The law of France rea keg of whiske. They are both calculated to make a wretch 'wrapturous.'

A Bible was recently sold at suction in France, which had been presented by a nobleman to a deceased actress. The pur-chaser turned over the leaves, and found scattered here and there bank bills smouth ing to about \$3000, which the actress had never discovered. Her heirs have commenced a suit to recover the money.

### It would appear from numerous obser rations that soldiers are hit during battle so-

cording to the color of their dress, in the fol lowing order:-Bed is the most fatal color; the least fatal Austrian Gray. The proportions are red 12, rifle green 7, brown 6, Aus-

Variations of Folly .- A genius once undertook to name and classify the different sorts of fools in this world. First, the ordinary fool; second, the fool who is one and don/ know it; third, the fool who is not satisfied with being a fool in reality, but undertaken in addition, to play the fool.

Mar A lady once complained to her docto that she could scarcely breathe. "Don't try, my good soul," candidly replied the physician, "nobody wants you to do it."

Going Down .- The price of grain nother evidence of the good times prom sed by the Republicans which were sure to ollow the election of the rail-splitter.

A man recently put his dog to bed, and kicked himself down stairs; he did not discover the mistake until he tried to chase a cow and could not bark.

If the present times be a specimen f the "good times," promised us by the Republicans, in the event of the election of Lincoln. heaven save us from the bad, say we 

Don't you think I'll get justice done me ?" said a culprit to his counsel. "I don't think you will," replied the other, "for I see two men on the jury who are opposed to hanging."

Don't be in too great a hurry, girls, o fall in love with the young men. It often happens that your hearts are no seoner their's than their's are no longer your's.

There is a man who walks so slow that they say he wears a pair of spurs to keep his shadow from treading on his heals.

It is now accertained that no less han ninety-two lives were lost on the lakes during the late gale of November 24th.

It is said the printing paper used in the London Times office annually costs \$735,000.

The gay world, so called, is generally the least happy.

Antersching fin holidaye 1.5 in the vicinity or washington remitory. As of the convention by the respective onlinese core istriking is single blow. The constitutional this question is still under negotiation, it is not lectors of the customs of these ports to the government would then ere this have been es-deemed advisable at the present moment to make agent selected by our minister to receive the tablished at the city of Mexico, and would have same. any other allusion to the subject

practicable

FRANCE.

With France, our ancient and powerful ally, our relations continued to be of the most friendly character. A decision has recently been cognising the natural right of expatriation, it follows as a necessary consequence that a Frenchman, by the fact of having become a citi-

French judiciary. In these, two natives of France have been discharged from the French occasions been placed.

army because they had become American citi-zens. To employ the language of our present minister to France, who has rendered good scr-vice on this occasion, "I do not think our French naturalized fellow-citisens will hereafter experience much annovance on this subject." venture to predict that the time is not far distant when the other continental powers will adopt the same wise and just policy which has done so much honor to the enlightened government of the Emperor. In any event, our Government is bound to protect the rights of our nata-raired citizens everywhere to the same extent as though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We can recognise no distinction ed and treated with marked distinction and between our native and naturalized citizens. kindness both by the Government and people

BUSSIA. Between the great empire of Russis and the land entirely satisfied with their visit, and in United States the mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed still continues to spired by the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us ardently hope, in the language prevail, and, if possible, to increase. Indeed. of the treaty itself, that " there shall hencefor our relations with that Empire are all that we ward be perpetual peace and friendship between could desire. the United States of America and his Majesty

BPAIN.

the Tycoon of Japan and his successors.' Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated though less dangerous character than they have been for many years. Our citizens have long held, and continued to hold, continue to be of the most amicable character. numerous claims against the Spanish government. These had been ably urged for a series of years by our successive diplomatives at a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the 5th day of March, 1860, concluded a convention for this purpose with

the balance was to be paid to the claimants with other claims of our citizens which had either by Spain or the United States. These been long urged in vain, are referred for adjustterms I have every reason to know are highly ment to a board of commissioners. I submit a mainfactory to the holders of the Cuban claims. copy of the convention to Congress, and recom-Indeed, they have made a formal offer authoriing the State Department to settle these effect.

laims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claim from the sums which they are esti-tled to receive from Spain. This offer, of course,

States agained Bpain, or of subjects of the ly prevailed. A convention was signed at the Queen of Spain against the United States, inclu-ding the "Again against the United States, inclu-ding the "Again against the United States inclu-the misister resident of the United States in

Terrible Affray .-- Three Men Killed .- On the

24th ult., a desperate affray occurrd, in what is called "The Strip," in Newton coun-ty, Mo., in which three men, Rev. J. J. Baxter. a Mr. Morris and a Mr. Rogers, were killed. The affray grew out of a dispute about a land claim.

167-A country editor says the only punishment equal to the deserts of a man who strikes a woman, would be to place him on the back of a hard trotting horse, and make him collect newspaper accounts for the rest of his life.

Watermelon Sprup. A farmer in Ross coun ty, Ohio, made last sesson from one acre of watermelons. eighteen barrels, of syrup, which realized \$460, at 80 cents a gallon.

A Regular Mormon .-- Dr. Hunter, who has served a term in the New Jersey State Prispi for having thirteen wives, has been arrested in Brooklyn for marrying the fourteenth !

them in a dry celler with a family of shildren.

Plough deep while sluggard's sleep And you will have corn to sell and keep.

Who was it that first introduced salt provisions into the nary! Nosh; for he took Ham into the Ark.

MA person being asked how old he was answered he was in health ; and how, sich he was, observed, he was not in debt.

Montgomery, one of Old Brown's men is creating quite a disturbance in Kause. Hang him.

How to became a real estate agent - merry a rich wife ; .... 

the discontratied man finds no show The survey of the economic through the

# mend the legislation necessary to carry it into CONTA RICA AND NICABAGO Persevering efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of Americas citizens

Cannot be accepted. All other claims of citizens of the United against the government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have final-

Queen of Spain expains the United States, inclu-ding the "Amitted claim," were by this conven-tion anthermal as a board of commissioners in the usual light. Mether the validity of the Amistad claim 'sor of any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claims, we recommission of the Cuban claims, we recommission. In-claims, we recommission. In-claims, we recommission of the function. In-claims, we recommission of the function.

The exchange of the ratifications of the con-Madrid, but without obtaining redress. The rention with the republic of New Granada, Spanish government finally agreed to institute signed at Washington on the 10th September, 1857, has been long delayed from accidenta causes, for which neither party is consurable. These ratifications were duly exchanged in this our present minister at Madrid. Under this city on the 5th of November last. Thus has convention, what have been denominated "the a controversy been amicably terminated which

Caban claims," amounting to \$128,635 and 54 had become so serious at the period of my in-cents, in which more than one hundred of our sugaration, as to require me, on the 17th April, fellow-citizens are interested, were recognized, 1852, to direct our minister to demand his passand the Spanish government agreed to pay \$100,-000 of this smount "within three months fol-lowing the archange of ratifications." The New Granads has specially acknowledged itself payment of the remaining \$28,635 54 was to to be responsible to our citizens "for damager awalt the decision of the commissioners for or which were caused by the riot at Panama on against "the Amistad claim;" but in any event the 15th April, 1856." These claims, together