

Counting House Almanac for 1858.

Table with columns for months (JAN to DEC) and days, listing various dates and events.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We have commenced on our fourth page, the publication of an address, by J. Hinkle of Mechanicsburg, we regret that we cannot find room for it in one paper, but we shall be able to conclude it in three numbers, those who wish to preserve it can easily do so by filing the papers. Mr. Hinkle, is a gentleman of large experience as a teacher, and his essays possess peculiar interest.

On our first page will be found "A Legend of Elmore," an original poem, by a lady correspondent. It is a very beautiful production.

"Lemon-fingers," from Dickens' Household Words, is one of the best stories we have seen for some time.

The "Sun-Set Gun," bears the marks of an old correspondent, whom we gladly welcome back again, to our columns.

Clabbing with the Magazines.

The Herald for one year, and either of the following three dollar works for the same year, will be sent to the address of any subscriber for three dollars and a half, to be paid in advance, viz: The Carle's Herald and Harper's Magazine, Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly, or Frank Leslie's Illustrated Magazine, for one year, for \$3.50.

The Carle's Herald and Graham's Magazine, or Godey's Lady's Book, for one year, \$3.50.

The Carle's Herald and Peterson's Lady's Magazine, or the National Magazine, or the Ladies' Repository for one year, for \$3.50.

The Carle's Herald and the School Year Ledger (published at this office) for one year, for \$3.00.

DR. DUFFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Some three months ago, we announced that arrangements were making to publish the "Historical Address," delivered by the Rev. Dr. Durfee, at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, in July last. The Address has now been placed in our hands for that purpose, and we contemplate issuing it about the first of March next, provided a sufficient number of copies will be subscribed for. In advance, to warrant the expense. It will be printed in pamphlet form, on good paper, with new type, and will contain about 65 pages, including a valuable appendix, together with the proceedings of the Centennial Celebration, and will be furnished to subscribers at 25 cents per copy.

A reputation which Dr. Durfee enjoys as a vivid writer, his relation to the Church, for many years, as its pastor, the circumstances which called forth the Address, and its value as a historical sketch of the early settlement of the "Churches of the Valley," give peculiar interest to this publication, and as the edition will be limited to the number of copies subscribed for, those who wish to secure it, should send in their orders without delay.

WM. M. PORTER, "Herald Office," Carlisle, Pa. December 23, 1857.

N. B.—Orders may also be left at the stores of C. Ogilby, J. D. Halbert and S. Elliott, or at the Bookstores of J. London, A. M. Piper, and Shryock, Taylor & Smith.

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENING.

Under this caption the National Reporter, published in Pittsburgh, says, that from all quarters of the country we have the cheering assurance that business is rapidly resuming its wonted activity. The banks in all the large cities have resumed specie payments, and the country banks are following their example and soon all the banks in the country will be paying out specie once more. The renewal feeling which pervades the country has caused the manufacturers to open their establishments and every part we take up gives promise of a speedy return to our former prosperity. Even every part of the country is resuming the work of the manufacturing establishments, and of the renewed feeling of confidence which is rapidly taking the place of the late despondency which pervades the entire community. The renewal of confidence will set the whole machinery of trade and commerce once more at work, and the last stoppage will only be displayed in the future. The prospects are truly looking up, and the good day so long talked about is certainly now at hand.

THEN AND NOW.

The bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, under the Leocompton Constitution, is now before the Senate. Among the Senators voting "aye," when the bill is put upon its passage, we expect to see the names of R. M. T. Hunter and J. M. Mason, of Virginia; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; and D. L. Yulee, of Florida. Let it not be forgotten that all these gentlemen, in 1850, signed a solemn protest against the admission of California into the Union as a State because— "First, That it gave the sanction of law, to an act, which was in its nature, an unconstitutional and illegal usurpation of the authority of Congress; "Second, Without any legal census, or other evidence of their possessing the number of citizens necessary to entitle them to representation they may claim; "Third, Without any of those safeguards about the bill, which can only be provided by law, and which are necessary to ascertain the true sense of the people; "Fourth, As not having sufficient evidence of the (the Constitution) having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was signed."

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The resolutions passed at the late Democratic Convention, remind us of the Scotchman's definition of "Metaphysics." "Ye see," said he, "when the people discuss 'em, what the Speaker means, and the Speaker discuss 'em what the men mean, and that's metaphysics." If this is a true definition, there never was a better illustration than is offered by these resolutions. They are a fair sample of political jargon, a hotch potch of unmeaning phrases so jumbled together that the party can't tell what the Delegates meant, and the Delegates don't know what they meant themselves.

Take the following, as a specimen: "Resolved, That the Democracy of Cumberland county, believing in the doctrine that the majority must rule, and whilst for themselves would ask the privilege of accepting or rejecting the constitution under which they expected to live, still would not set up their opinions as obligatory upon the citizens of any other State, conceding them the privilege of arranging their domestic institutions in any way most consistent with their own wishes or interests, and that they will cheerfully consent to make laws or constitutions, which they themselves in this capacity have the right to determine matters for themselves, and are alone responsible to their constituents."

Now if any Leocompton Democrat will arise to this resolution, we yield him the floor. And yet, the editor of the Expositor, congratulating the party, that the people have had an opportunity to speak through their delegates. "When the democracy make up their minds to 'spoke-k' again, we advise them to get a better mouth-piece, than the delegates to the late convention, for it would 'break a black snake in a dozen pieces' to follow the senseless resolutions we have just quoted.

Try the above resolution, with another, passed by the same convention as follows: "Resolved, That we have unqualified confidence in the purity of purpose, virtue and patriotism of James Buchanan, and confidently hope that the policy he has administered will be such as will shed renown upon Pennsylvania through her favorite son, and establish more firmly the institutions of this great republic."

Because, "believing in the doctrine that the majority must rule," they hope Mr. Buchanan will succeed in forcing a constitution on the people of Kansas, which two thirds of the citizens have repudiated at the ballot box; Both of these resolutions are embodied in the following, which we offer as an amendment: "Resolved: That the people have no rights which the government is bound to respect; therefore, the policy of the President in respect to the voters of the people of Kansas, and disregarding their votes and petitions, is right-legal and proper."

This is about the English of both resolutions. Let us take another plank from this platform of incoherencies: "Resolved, That we have full confidence in the wisdom and integrity of Gov. Wm. F. Packard, and his administration in his inaugural Address needs with our cordial approval."

Now what does Gov. Packard say in his inaugural Address? Here is one sentence. "To the people of Pennsylvania, the admission of a new State into the Union—in that confederacy, which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And it happily expresses their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and it desired by them should be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed."

The very opposite of Mr. Buchanan's policy. Was there ever such a bundle of contradictions? And yet a majority of this convention sent them out as a genuine expression of a sensible people. We say a majority, only for if we are rightly informed, several of the delegates were opposed to them, so called resolutions, and in favor of a substitute offered by Wm. H. Miller Esq. which, we believe, if adopted, would have really represented the honest opinions of the Democracy of Cumberland in language too that could have been understood. But as Mr. Miller's resolutions, re-affirmed the Cincinnati Platform, the majority could not swallow it, and they were voted down.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The State convention of the Black Democracy, assembled in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, the 4th of March, to nominate a ticket for State officers. Every county and district were represented, and at an early hour, the hall was crowded with delegates, Office Holders, wire pullers and spectators.

The convention was called to order by C. R. Buckalew Esq. chairman of the State Central Committee, and V. E. Prolet of Bradford, appointed temporary chairman, and Messrs. Rhodes and Dunning Secretaries, on calling the list of Delegates, it was found that there were a number of contested seats. Mr. Hopkins of Washington, moved that a committee consisting of one delegate from each Senatorial district, be selected to appoint officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

Mr. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment, that the permanent Chairman be elected vice versa, and that thirty-three Vice Presidents be elected from the senatorial districts, to be chosen by the delegates of the district. The question was taken on the amendment, and the Chair decided the ayes had it. The ayes and nays were loudly called for. The Chair refused to call them, when a scene of great confusion ensued. One member (anti-Leocompton) declared that he never would be gagged! Another charged the chairman with being the cause of the disorder. Finally the ayes and nays were called, which resulted in 58 yeas to 55 nays. This was regarded as a test vote, a committee of one from each Senatorial District was next appointed by the Chairman, to nominate permanent officers for the Convention, and with the merest accident, do doubt, nearly all the members of that committee were avowed Leocompton men.

The convention re-assembled, and disposed of the contested seats, by which means the Convention relieved itself of several anti-Leocompton men. The committee to select permanent officers made report. The Hon. John L. Dixon of Fayette, was selected as President, and a number of gentlemen named as Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The President delivered a long speech, on taking the chair, in which he took strong ground in favor of the President's Leocompton policy, discharging a re-bath of arguments in favor of the admission of Kansas; under the present constitution, that have been exploded over and over again. A committee of thirteen was appointed by the President, of which Messrs. Leocompton, to draft resolutions to be submitted to the Convention. Mr. Wright asked that the committee have leave to sit during the session of the Convention, and that no nominations be made until the committee on resolutions have reported and their report adopted.

STATE CONVENTION ITEMS.

Mr. Cassidy asked the reason why this course was pursued? Mr. Wright answered that for the purpose of making a Platform for the candidates.

Mr. Cassidy was astonished to hear that such was the reason, and desired to know what kind of a Platform they intended to make.

Mr. Wright answered, a similar one to the Cincinnati Platform. Mr. Cassidy replied that he had expected such an answer, but the Platform recited at Cincinnati had been violated. He and his friends were for the ticket, no matter what kind of a Platform, was made, or who the candidates were; but he desired to have them nominated in the regular way, and they would all go in together, and stand or fall side by side.

Mr. Hines of Somerset, said, "We stand here as Democrats, and I was informed, that the committee to be appointed by you (meaning the President) should be made up of one branch of the party—[Exclamation by a delegate:] 'You must rely on the president.' If the committee had to be discussed, God help the Democrats, whenever the gag is to be placed on them. I shall vote against the resolutions, for I know as well what they are going to be as the committee had already made their report."

Mr. Stokes of Westmoreland said, "I know the resolutions that will be reported by the Committee; and if they are insisted upon they will end their own throats. He was born a Freeman, and would not die a slave. I will never be right in my Democracy, if the doctrine is to be carried out, that the people have no right to make their own laws."

Judge Hepburn remarked that the platform should be known before the candidates were nominated. They came fresh from the people, and they wanted the candidates to know what they expected them to do.

Mr. Stokes moved to add five additional members to the committee, which was lost.

EVENING SESSION.

No business of importance was transacted and the Convention adjourned until Friday.

The convention met on Friday Morning, and the Committee reported a series of resolutions, fully endorsing the course of President Buchanan, and the other of the Leocompton Constitution and concluding with a sort of left handed compliment to Gov. Packard.

Mr. Stokes, offered an amendment, a series of resolutions, from which we extract the following: "Resolved, Congress should admit no State into the Union, except with a Constitution revised and adapted in all its parts by a majority of all the citizens, to be governed by such Constitution, which majority should be real, not fictitious; fair, not fraudulent; direct, not indirect; and anything short of this is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare; infidelity in act and impudence in consequence."

To abandon the people of a Territory to political intrigues, unfairness, or lawless violence, and to deprive them of their rights of government, would be a violation of the honor, and an abandonment of the maxims of the Democratic party, and must finally result in a rupture of the Union, and a consequent loss of the moral freedom, greatness and glory of the country.

The policy of forcing Kansas into the Union upon the Cincinnati platform, rejected at the ballot box by a large majority of the people for whose government it was framed, is ruinous; that it involves an act of Congressional intervention and commercial usurpation, accompanied by a gross violation of the principles of self-government, and the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, now in power, are consequently responsible for the moral treason of the men sent to Congress from this State who shall approve of, or vote for, dragging Kansas into the Union upon the Cincinnati platform.

Mr. Coffey expressed himself opposed to many of the resolutions reported by the committee, and advocated the adoption of those presented by the gentlemen from Westmoreland. He was frequently interrupted, and it was clearly evident that the majority did not desire to hear him.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Stokes advocated the passage of his resolutions, with great force and eloquence, making a very impressive speech, which was frequently applauded; after a protracted discussion, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 109 to 21. The question then came up on the original resolutions and the vote stood 111 to 1, the anti-Leocompton men refusing to vote.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge, and the following nominations were made: Wm. A. Howell, Geo. Shryock, G. B. Hamilton, Bevelson Brown, Thos. S. Bell, James Burn side.

COACH AND COUNTY MATTERS.

Metropolitan Register for the Week Ending March 8, 1858.

Table with columns for days (Tuesday to Monday) and weather conditions (Thermometer, Rain, Remarks).

Bills have been printed at this office for the following: MICHAEL GARDNER, of Monroe township, will sell on Monday, the 15th day of March, valuable Horses, Cows, Hogs, and Sheep, young cattle, Poultry, and a variety of agricultural necessary for farm work.

David Nickel, of Papewagon, will sell on Wednesday the 10th day of this month, four head of Horses, three wagons, and a variety of farming articles.

Archibald McAllister, of Dickinson township, will sell on Tuesday the 23d of March, a variety of household and kitchen furniture.

SPRING SALES.

EVERETT'S LECTURE; Hon. Edward Everett, will deliver his celebrated lecture on the character of Washington, at Harrisburg, on Friday Evening. The C. V. Railroad Co. will run an extra train on the occasion, leaving Carlisle at 3 o'clock P. M. and returning a week evening, leaving Harrisburg at 10 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents.

THE BOROUGH ELECTION.

In our paper, we reminded our readers, that the time for electing borough officers, for the ensuing year was now at hand, and urged the importance of securing good men to serve the borough, in the several offices to be filled. We had no idea of appealing to the political prejudices or prejudices of men, in making this selection. We consider any office in the corporation a thankless job, with much more trouble than profit; hence, it makes but little difference whether a man is a Democrat, Republican, American, or a combination of all three, provided he is willing to serve the borough faithfully for the time being, and is competent to do so. It has always been our opinion, that the best way to secure the right kind of men for borough officers, is to keep our municipal elections, outside of party politics. But, the editor of the Volunteer, thinks differently. He wishes to test every question, however remote from the main issue, by a political standard, and recommends the formation of a thorough party ticket, for the borough. He forgets, however, an very important matter. They have not a democratic party ticket, but they have the power to elect it. In the West Valley, where the editor's political friends are in a weak minority, we elect FIVE Councilmen, and in the East Ward, where they have a majority, we elect FOUR, thus giving us a majority in Council, sufficient to organize for all practical purposes, if the spoils of office are to be the reward of the victors.

No neighbor, if you are determined to make the coming election a party contest, "crack your whip," and you will find a "crowd" ready to meet you.

COURT MARTIAL.

By direction of the President of the United States, orders have been issued from the War Department convening a General Court Martial at the Carlisle Barracks for the trial of Col. E. V. Sumner, 1st Regiment N. Y. Cavalry.

The court meets to day, and is composed of the following members: Brevet Major Gen. Thomas S. Jessup, Quartermaster Gen. John E. Wool, Brevet Major Gen. Persif F. Smith, Brevet Brigadier Gen. Sylvester Churchill, Inspector General, Col. Joseph K. Mansfield, Inspector Gen. Col. Francis P. Smith, 1st Infantry, Brevet Col. Joseph P. Taylor, Subsistence Department, Colonel Henry R. Craig, Ordnance Department, Lieutenant Colonel George B. Crittenden, Major John F. Lee, Judge Advocate.

UNION FIRE COMPANY.

This company held its regular quarterly meeting on last Saturday evening, a large number were in attendance and several new members elected. The most important part of the proceedings was the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of erecting an engine house sufficiently large to accommodate the fire apparatus and have a hall for the meetings of the Company.

A WARNING.

A newsboy at Harrisburg last week, in attempting to jump off a train of cars, while in motion, was thrown under the wheels and instantly killed. We fear we shall be called on to record a similar accident here, some of these days, from the number of boys we see jumping on and off the cars, as they pass through town.

DICKINSON ACADEMY.

The third session of Dickinson Academy under the care of R. L. Baker, A. M. will close on the 19th inst, with an examination in the evening. Special pains will be taken by the principal to make the exercises both, interesting to all. The patrons of the school and the friends of education are earnestly solicited to attend.

A DAILY PRAYER MEETING.

A prayer meeting is held every morning between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, at Marlton Hall, all persons—citizens and strangers—without distinction of sect or profession are invited to be present for the whole or part of the time, as may be convenient.

LOOK OUR BOYS.

We saw some triangular shaped pieces of this paper stuck up around the public square, on Saturday morning last. Wonder if you saw them?

NEW GOONS.

A. D. A. Noble has returned from Philadelphia, with a new stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, particulars hereafter.

DEATH OF HENRY A. WASHINGTON.

Washington Esq. 28—Henry A. Washington, late Professor of History in the William and Mary College of Virginia, and editor of the "Jeffersonian Papers," was accidentally killed this afternoon, by the discharge of an air-gun, at his residence near this city.

STATEMENT OF THE HARRISBURG BANK.

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES, listing various financial items and their values.

The above statement of the Harrisburg Bank, presents very satisfactory evidence of the ability with which its affairs have been managed, and tends us to infer that the Statements of County Banks generally, will present a much better figure, than has been anticipated.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—The Municipal election yesterday, passed off quietly, and the largest vote ever known was polled. The entire Republican ticket, was elected by an average majority of 1000.

A fire at No. 628 Broadway, New-York, on Saturday, caused the death of three men, named John Riley, Hugh O'Brien, and Michael Madden, who slept in the attic of the building, where the fire began. When the fire was first discovered, it was made to get these people out, but it was found impossible, in consequence of the rapid spread of the flames. A servant girl in another room of the attic, escaped to the roof, and was taken down by a policeman.

SCIENCE OF DELEGATION.—A joint committee appointed by the Texas Legislature to enquire of the Kansas message of the Governor of that State, has reported a bill to appoint seven delegates to a convention of the southern States, provided that such convention be called by a majority of the slave States. The bill appropriates ten thousand dollars for expenses.

VOLUNTEERS.—The Legislature of Kentucky has offered a regiment of volunteers for service in Utah. Nearly every State in the West is prepared for a similar policy. There is indeed no occasion for additional regular troops.

A CHANGE FOR THE U.S. EMPLOYEES.—A recent letter from Kansas states the important news that servant girls are the "nearest article in that territory especially in Leavenworth city, where they can readily get fifteen dollars per month.

A large woman, named Jenny, was hung at Alexandria last week, according to law for the murder of her husband, Mrs. Hall, in December last. She alleged drunkenness as the cause of the deed.

The steamboat Henry A. Jones was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, on the Ohio river, forty miles above Cincinnati.—Loss \$10,000, Insurance \$10,000.

It is stated that all the Supreme Court Judges of Illinois were born in Oneida county New York.

We notice that Mrs. Bliss, widow of the late Col. Bliss, U. S. Army, and daughter of Gen. Taylor, the ex-President, was married on the 11th ult., to Philip P. Danridge, Esq., of Virginia. The marriage took place at New Orleans.

Gov. WALKER'S POSITION.—Washington Feb. 27. A gentleman occupying a prominent position among the free State Democrats of Kansas, and who is now in this city on a mission connected with the political affairs of that territory, states positively that Gov. Walker has not received a single point from his recent position on Kansas affairs.

We should judge not, from the following extract of a letter written by him to the Democratic anti-Leocompton Convention recently held in Indiana. The letter is worthy of attention, but we have space only for the conclusion of it.

"Where are we, and in what direction are we drifting? Are we upon the banks of the Babylon or the Danube, or upon soil consecrated to popular sovereignty by the blood of the Revolution? Is it Executive power, or are we citizens that constitutes the liberties of our country? Are we freemen 'who know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain,' or are we vassals, serfs, or slaves, whose slaves that will wringe or charge at the stamp of a master? Is it the people and the States, as represented in the Senate and House of Representatives, who are to receive their voices as indicated by their unbiased judgment; or are they required to receive Executive edicts, under protest for refusal of assent, and under protest?"

"We have fallen upon evil times; the liberties of the country are in danger. Let the people of every town, county, and State rise in their majesty to the rescue. Let the timid or corrupt fall as they may; let the democracy of a future, as we in manly assembly, proclaim, in tones that shall reverberate throughout our Republic, that the spirit of the Revolution is not extinct in their veins, but that from the lakes of the North to the lovely valleys of the Wabash and Ohio, you, the Democracy of Indiana, will stand up one undivided column by the side of the people of popular sovereignty, sustained by them at the polls in 1856, and emboldened in the submission of the constitution for ratification or rejection by the anti-Leocompton men of every people of Kansas and of every Territory."

This extract don't look as if Governor Walker had backed out of his opposition to the policy of the President, as has been intimated by some of the President's supporters.

Deaths.

JACOB F. HOFFER, aged 27 years. His remains were placed in the grave by a large concourse of friends and the entire Department, of which the deceased had been an active member.

In Philadelphia, at the residence of Mrs. James K. McKee, on the 4th inst, died, at the age of 65 years, Mrs. NANCY MCKEE, nee GIBLIN, widow.

On the 7th inst, at the residence of Mr. HENRY LINN, in the city of New York, died, at the age of 44 years, Mr. HENRY LINN, nee MERRICK, of New York.

On the 4th inst, at the residence of Mrs. MARGARET DUNLAP, in the city of New York, died, at the age of 70 years, Mrs. MARGARET DUNLAP, nee HARRIS, of New York.

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Our Book Table.

New Music from LES & WALKER, 722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.—"La Reina Topaze, valse de l'Abelle," by F. Demargol, very brilliant and effective, suited to amateur performers, 11 pages.

"Beautiful Sea Waltz," arranged for the piano by Alexander de Bubus, sprightly and pleasing in its character, not difficult, "Joseph Galopp," by Alexander de Bubus, brilliant and not very difficult.

"Discors of a Rose," from "Joyous Sounds," a collection of favorite melodies carefully arranged and fingered for young performers. "Sleep quiet Mother," the celebrated Pison Song from "Il Trovatore," arranged for the piano by William J. Lemon, with the beautiful and popular air, the English and Italian words, re-bell given.

"Happy moments now returning," air from "Il Trovatore," with English and Italian words, arranged for the piano by W. J. Lemon. "Song of the captive Bellini," by Pietro Caccini. "The air and words of this song are exquisitely touching, with a fine Piano accompaniment."

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