CARLISLE, PENN'A, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1970.

A DDISON HUTTON,

TEGAL NOTICES. NOTICE is heroby given that an application will be made to Governor John W. Geary, for the pardon of Philip: Baker, convicted of rlot at the August term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County. 17nov70-24\*

For Cottages, Farm Houses, Villas, Court Houses, Halls, Churches, School Houses. FRENCH ROOFS. 27jan701y W. A. ATWOOD. ISAAG W. RANCE. S. A. TWOOD, RANCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wholesale dealers in all kinds of PICKLED AND SALT FISH.

CARDS

ARCHITECT,

582 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PLANS, DESIGNS, PERSPECTIVE VIEWS.

BPECIFICATIONS, AND WORKING DRAWINGS

No. 210 North Wharves, Above Race street, PHILADELPHIA 1oe70

ENTISTRY! DR. J. B. ZINN,

No. 68 East Main street, (a few doors east of Gardner's Machine Shop. Carlisle, Penn'a,

Will put in teeth from \$10 to \$20 per set, said may require. All work-warranted. DR. GEORGE SEARIGHT, DEATHGHT,
From the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
at the residence of his mother, East Louther as
three doors below Bedford.

DR. J S. BENDER, Office in the room formerly occupied by Col. John
103609

DR. EDWARD SCHILLING, Formerly of Dickinson township, once an assist of Dr. Zitzer, begs leave to inform the citizens Carlisle and visinity, that he has permanently sated in this place. OFFICE NO. 26 EAST POMFRET STREET.

E. L. SHRYOCK,
JUSTICE OF THE PRACE.
Ones, No. 3 Irvine's Row. E. BELTZHOOVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW B. P. HOLE ROBERT D. WORK. A L. WHITEVAS JOHN A. SWARTZ. W. W. HERITAGE. HOLL WHITEMAN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

N. E. Cor. Third and Market streets. 1dec691v PHILADELPHIA. WM. B. PARKER. C. P. HUMRICH HUMRICH & PARKER, Office on Main street, in Marion Hall, Carlisic.

JAMES H. GRAHAM, JR., No. 14 South Hannver street, CARLISLE, PA.

Office adjoining Judge Oraham's. OHE CORNMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in budding attached to the Franklin Hotel, of posite the Court House.

OSBPH RITNER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SURVEYOR,
Bockmicsburg, Pa. Office on Rallroad street, tv
form north of the Bank.
Business promptly attended to. 10se

MILLER,
ATTORNHY AT LAW.
Scs. No. 18 South Hanover street, oppose M. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY A

H. SHAMBARGER,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Plainfield, Westponusboro' towns

PANGLER & WILSON,
CARPENTERS AND STAIR BUILDERS, Corner North and Pitt streets J. M. WHAKLEY. W. F. SADLEI

EAKLEY & SADLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office, 22 South Hanover street, next the TLLIAM KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in Yolvateer building, Carlisle.

W. J. SHEARER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WES. B. HIRONS,

TEORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Fifth street below Chestnut PHILADELPHIA.

J. E. Caldwell's Advertisement GOLD MEDAL WATCHES.

E. CALDWELL & CO.

JEWELERS,

902 CUBSTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA Have just received by Steamer another large suppl of the colobrated

COPENHAGEN WATCHES Especially manufactured for their sales by Ekogro These Vatches are distinguished as excelling in Quality, Style, and Accuracy, ing the most convenient arrangement for Winc and Setting, and furnished at a very modera . Also, our full line of

GENEVA, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN FINE GOLD WATCHES "Mellable Time-Recpors, in every variety of finitual price, direct from the Manufacturers, with necestand beststyles of

Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, &c., &c. Also, TIMBRS FOR THE TURF.

HOTELS. THE "BENTZ HOUSE,". (Formerly Corman House,)

NOS. 17 AND 19 EAST MAIN STREET CARLISLE, PA. The undersigned having purchased and entirely affect, and furnished anew throughout, with first class furniture, this well-known, and old establishes hotel, solicits the custom of the community an traveling public. He is well prepared to furnish first class accommodations to all who desire to make a hotel their HOME, or pleasant temporary about The custom from the surrounding country is respectfully solicited. Courtous and attentive servants are engaged at this popular hotel.

raily solicited. Courtous and attentive servants a congged at this popular hote.

OEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

N. B. A first class livery is connected with the libid, undor the management of Joseph. Brother. 20mp001y NATIONAL HOTEL.

CARLISLE PA. The undersigned having takes and entirely refitted and furnished this hotel, is prepared to furnished the hotel of desire to make good accommodations to all who desire to make their home. A share of the patronage of the arrounding "country travelling "public sollette. Rooms large and camfortable. Table always su

N. W. WOODS, Proprietor Carpetings and oil cloths. THOMAS DEPUY.

37 South Second street, above Chestnut PHILADELPHIA. Fig. Has just opened, with a large and well so be lected stock of Foreign and Domestic CarpetHas of choice styles and qualities. Also, Ol.
Olotha, Mattings, Druggets, Rugs, Mata, Stair,
H. Rods, Ao., &c., all of which he will sell yerr
O, Cheap for cash.

P.S.-J. STEWART DEPUY, is not at 253 gouth

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP The partnership herotofore existing between Samuel R. Claudy and A. Woods Walker, under the
mans of "Walker & Olandy," In the Tinware and
sent. The said Samuel R. Claudy assumes the payment of all the partnership debts, and is authorized
to collect all debts due the Jac firm, The books granow in the hands of M. C. Herman, esq., for dellection.

Samuel R. Claudy will continu

The partnership beretofore existing between Henry Nagle, B. F. Smeltz, and H. A. Hook, under the name of Magle, Smeltz & Co., is this day dissolved. All accounts will be settled with Nagle & Smeltz, who will continue the Conchmaking business at the old stand, opposite the Mansion House.

HENRY NAGLE,
B. F. SMELTZ,
HENRY HOOK.

Carlisle, Nov. 4, 1870.

Carlisle, Nov. 4, 1870. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Lotters testamentary on the estate of Jame Beattie, late of Southampton township, deceased have been granted by the Register of Cumberlant county to the subscribers, residing in said township All porsons indobted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated, to the undersigned for settle THOMAS G. BEATTIE,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. by the Register of Cumberland baserber, residing in said borough ted to said estate will please mak so having claims to present them ed, to the undersigned for settle JESSE B. HUMER, Executor. 27oct70 6t\*

AN ORDINANCE. Extending South Street East and West to the Borough Line. o it enacted and ordsined by the Town Co the Borough of Carlisle, and it is hereby and ordsined by the authority of the same:

and ordained by the attempt of the average and the Arthat South Street, in said borough, be extended and opened westwardly, at a width of sixty (60) feet. From College street to the b-rough limits; and sho eastwardly, at a width of sixty (60) feet from East street to the borough limits.

GEORGE E. SHEAFER,
Attest:

President of Town Council Attest: R. McCurtner, Jr., 200et70=0t NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature, for the incorporation of a Bank of Deposit and Discount, to be located Carlisle, Cumberland 'county, Pa, to be called the 'Parmers' Bank,' With a capital of Pifty Thusand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing to One Hundred Thomsand Dollars.

281une70-6m John S. Reese & Company.

DACIFIC GUANO COMPANY. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. JOHN S. REESE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

OFFICES: 122 South Delaware ave., Philadelphi

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

l uniform satisfaction than this guanc The trade in it has steadly increased until th

The large capital involved in its produtelo

of the company to put the best fertilizer into ket, that their usual facilities, alded by the Bes

cientific ability can produce This guano is sold at rotall by local agents of ompany throughout New Jersoy, Delaware, Pe JOHN S. RELSE & CO., General Agents for the Company

Reduction in Price of Coal. THEAP COAL! . 50 CENTS REDUCTION. ON CURRENT MARKET RATES. TO PANILIES:

10 LIMEBURNERS

Orders subject to any changes in the market a to of shipment. me of slipment.

Farmers and Limeburners, along the line of the umberland Valley Rallroad, furnished at corresondingly low rates.

Orders filled with dispatch,

GEORGE ZINN. Office—corner of Main and Pittstreets

REDUCTION in price of Coal by Co AV Lond —The subscriber will sell AR LOAD, at a reduction on the sethers who wholesals, viz.

1. Never to re-weigh the coal.

2. Never to re-weigh the coal.

2. Never to re-screen the coal.

3. Consumers who thus purchas verge, from 500 to 800 pounds in ontaining 4 to 4½ tons.

2. 200ct70 FOR SALE.

150 tons Coal Screenings, taken out of Coal sold in Fall trade, at \$1,00 per ton at yards of 200ct70 A. H. BLAIR. John Fareira-Fancy Furs. ADIES' FANCY FURS! JOHN FAREIRA;

718 AROH STREET. ddle of the Bleck, between Seventh and Eigh streets, south side, PUILADELPHIA. Innufacturer, and Dealer in all kinds

FANCY FURS, Mir Ladles' and Oldldren's Wear. Haying enlarged, re-middeled, had improved old and favorably known Fur Emperium, and ha mported a very large and splendid assortment o the different kinds of Furs, from first hand Suropo, and have had them made up by the r

TIG Aroli street, Philadolphia

A. L. SPONSLER'S COLUMN. A. L. SPONSLER,

HOTEL OR TAVERN STAND THE FARMERS' HOTEL. t contains 00 feet in front and 240 feet in the improvements are a Two Story HOTEL BUILDING, AND DWELLING

ttocled, fronting on Hanover street, a large Brit lotel Stable, and Shed attached, Weighing Scale low Stable, Hog Lens, and other convenient on the Stable Stable Head of the August in the ard, and stable Headwise, and an excellent well, ard, and statio likewise, and a decided and artificial the door.

This property is in good order, the interior having con recently papered and pulated, is an excellen uniness stand, and has a good run of custom.

For terms, &c., enquire of A. L. SPONSLER, A. L. SPONSLER, Real Estato Agent 17nov70

No. 38 Bouth Bedford street, containing two parlot hall, and kitchen on the first floor, and three class bers on the second story, with a finished attic bat and front, stairway balcony to back building, argrape arbor and byfrant in the yard.

THE subscriber has several other val-17nov70 TALUABLE PRIVATE RESI

ALUA BLE TALLA CONTROLL OF THE RESERVE OF THE STATE OF TH Two-Story Frame House,

verandsh in front, containing double parlors inamber, dining room, and kitchen on lower and six chambers and bath room on the second Gas and water have been introduced. There rige Steble and Carriago House at the foot of t. The lot is well studied with creatment and shrubbery, besides fruit of almost every pilo, and drapes of the most choice selection TIRGINIA LANDS in the Shenar

VARGINIA LANDS in the Shonard and highly improved farms in "the Valley" are of fored for sale. The tracts run from 90 to 320 acres The land is of the best quality of limestone, fully equal, if not superior, to the land in Cumberland Valley, and will be disposed of at astonishingly low figures. The extension of the Cumberland Valley and into Virginia, as now surveyed, will run immediately through the socion of country in which these lands are located, which, when completed, together with the advantage of the Shenandon river transportation will give them all the advantages of Northern and Eastern markets. A splendid opportunity for lucrative investments is here offered: nere offered.

A full and minute description of the location and sharacter of the various tracts may be had, by applying to

A. L. SPONSLER, 17mh70

Real Estate Agent, Carlisle. ORE BANK FOR SALE.—A rich de

ORE BANK FOR SALE.—A TICH Goposit of the best quality Hormatic Ore, yielding 50 per cent, comprising about 18 Acres, located
in Monreo township, about two miles from the Iron
Works of C. W. & D. V. Abi, on the south side of the
Yellow Breeches creek. There is a stream of water
running through the tract, sufficient for washing the
ore, and furnishing water-power besides.
—Persons desitous of viewing the bank may call
upon George W. Leidlich at "Leidlich's mill," formerly known as Bricker's mill; in-Monroe township,
Cumberland county, or uron

A. L. SPONSLER, Real Estato Agent, Carlislo TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

QOUTH MOUNTAIN IRON CO'S.. RAILROÀD. CHANGE OF HOURS. Office of General Superintendent, Carlisle, Pa., October 3, 1870.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: eaye Carlisle (C. V. R. R. Depot) 6.33 2.50
" Junction 6.40 3.00
" Mt. Holly 7.20 3.40
" Hunter's Run 8.505 Arrive 400
rrive at Pine Grove 8.46

F. C. ARMS, General Sup't CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Thursday, June 16, 1870, Passenge rains will run daily, as follows, (Sundays excepted

WESTWARD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves A. M., Mechanicsburg 8:35, Carlisle 9: 2-17, Shippensburg 16:20, Chaniborsburg 10:44, Green astto 11:16, arriving at Hagerstown 11:46, a. m. MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrichurg 1:38, r. n., M. hanicsburg 2:00, Carlisle 2:40, NewHile 3:15, Shipensburg 3:46, Chamborsburg 4:20, Greencastle 4:5 rriving at Hagerstown 5:20, p. m. EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrichurg 4:16, p. p. EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrichurg 4:16, p. p. 16 chamicsburg 4:47, Carliel 5:17, New Wille 5:50, Ship. nechanceourg 4:41, our biosts, trewing 6:45, r m acmburg 6:17, arriving at Chambersburg 6:45, r m A MIXED TRAIN leaves Chambersburg 8:00, a lreencastle 0:15, arriving at Hagerstown 10:00, a

EASTWARD! ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Ch 00 A M, Shippensburg 5:20, Newville 6 33, Mechanicsburg 7:62; arriving at MAIL TRAIN 1-aves Hagerstown 8:00 AM. Gree 35, Chambersburg 9:10, Shlppensburg 5 10:14, Carlislo 10:50, Mechanicsburg at Harrisburg 11:55, A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Hag reoncastle 12:28, Chambersburg 1:05, Shipponsbur :87, Nowville 2:10, Carlisle 2:50, Mechanicsburg 3:18 rriving at Harrisburg 3:50, p M. A MIXED TRAIN leaves Hagerstown 3:05 r M reencastle 4:12, arriving at Chambersburg 5:00 AM Making close connections at Harrisburg

AG- Making close connections at Harnburg wir adns to and from Philadelphia, Row York, Washing on, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and all points West. O. No LULL, Supt. Superintendent's Office, Chamb'g, April 30, 1870 Baltimore Advertisements. FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION. 1870.

Ribbons, Millinery, and Straw Goods, Importers and Jobbers of Bonnet, Trimming and Velvot Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvots, Blonds, Notts, Cranges, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Framments, Straw Bonnets and Ladles Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Shaker Hoods, &c. 287 and 239 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE MD.

offer the largest stock to be found in this country and unequalied in choice, variety and chappaese comprising the inter Parie'an neveltic. Con-Orders solidated, and prompt attention given. Zong 70-0m TMPORTANT NOTICE

TÓ CONSUMERS OF DRY GOODS All Retail Orders amounting to \$20 and over deliged in any part of the country. Free of Express Charges.

HAMILTON BASTER & BONS, of Ballimore, Md., coupre at a distance, have established Any or stock is at all times prompily send by near third in the send by near the send by the s

gave credit.

In sending for samples specify the kind of goods desired. We keep the best grades of every close of goods, from tid lowest to the most costly.

Orders unaccompanied by the cash will be sentil.

O. D. Prompt-paying wholeful buyors are invited to import the most control of the cash will also control to import the real of the cost of the cos oparimont. Address of the Vaccine of

Dividend Notice." RARMERS BANK at A count The Directors have this day Heclared a dividen of four per cent on the Capital, payable to the stock holders on demand; clear of these. Nov. 7, 1870.—1000076-24 10000 J. C. HORRER Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c, FOR PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS 12 18 B. MAYMHETIOR, 2

THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER. BY G. W. BUNGAY. Out on the street, with unked feet,"
I saw the drankard's little daughter

Her tattered shawl was thin and small; She little knew, for no one taught her. Her skin was fair her auburn hair Was down about her protty forehead; Her sad white face here serrow's trace, And want and woe that were not borro Heart-broken child, she seldem smiled;

Or if its light flashed on lier night, Then up came darker clouds of rerroy She softly said: " We have no bread, No wood to keep the fire a burning;
The child was ill, the wind so chill, Her thin, cold blood to ice was turning The men, well fed and warinly clay, The ladies, robed in richest fashion

Passed on the side were no one cried To them for pity or compassion. Lone fied that night, and then the light Set dome and spire and roof on fire,

And shope on one beyond tubining Where no doar parent ever sought her, In winding sheet of snow and sleet, Was found the drunkard's lifeless daughte

A THANKSGIVING STORY. BY S. ANNIE FROST. "You will dine with me on Thanks iving Day, will you not? It is but a

poor table I can offer you, nowadays

not what I once spread."

"I will come." So they parted at the street corner in old gentleman and one who, if not old, was past the period of middle age Old cronics they were, who for twentyive years had not seen each other's faces, nd who, meeting by what is called accident, made the engagement just re-corded. Barton Wolverton, nearly eighty cars of age, and Clement Rayberg, some wenty years younger, had been in the ame house of business for fourteen years, then their paths in life diverged. and this was their first hand-grasp for

quarter of a century. The Thanksgiving dinner had bee cleared from the table; and the two drew their chairs closer to the fire for the confidential after-dinner chat, in which so often heart speaks to heart and long buried secrets often are brought up for friendly discussion.

"Tell me, now, Barton, how the world nas served you," said the young man after a recital of a life experience that has no connection with my-story. "How the world has served mo? It s rather a sad story for a Thanksgiving Day. These anniversaries press hard upon sore hearts, old friend, and this one is painful beyond expression to me. Yet, God be thanked for all His mer-

ies!" he added reverently, "I have been rich, I am very poor, I am lonely, childless, widowed, and fast hurrying to the grave; but I can still kneel down on this day, truly thankful for what is still spared to me." "Will it pain you to tell me how it is that you are poor and lonely? When I

ast heard from you, your wealth was arge, and—Emma "When you and I parted, I was, as utsthere was still money left me. years ago, before Emma, my wife, died, when we were mourning for our last reasons, chosen in part to avoid-I mean carth prevents you and 30,000,000 more child, that we were invited to spend the

day with a friend some twenty miles from e city. Among the guests there was a widow lady, who bad been a schoolmate of Emma's, with one clfild, a little girl, about four years old. Her name was Mattie Haines, indeed, mother and child ore the same name. Before the day vas over, Emma had won from her old choolmate a story of poverty and disress that moved her to beg me to offer er a home, until such time as she could ind employment. We were very lonely n our great house, and were only too glad to hear the voice of the child ringing again through the rooms. Some light employment of sewing satisfied Mrs.

Haines' scruples about dependence, and she remained with us until she died, leavng little Mattie, then ten years old, to ir care. Two years later Emma died. I can never tell you, Clement, what y adopted child was to me, filling the place of all my own dear ones gone before. e was the darling of my heart, and repaid my love by the affection and tenderness of a daughter. I cannot tell you whether sho was beautiful to other eyes than mine ; but to me her face was levely beyond description, and her gentleness nd sweetness such as I can never de-

scribe. "I have said that Thanksgiving Day now the most painful of anniversaries to me, but it was then our great yearly festival. Not a day for company, but the day we spent together; the day we elebrated as the one upon which we first met, the day when most sincerely we gave thanks that we were thus thrown together, each in the future to ave the other from after loneliness. It vas again to become a day of association Mattie was eighteen years old when the day appointed for Thanksgiving fell also upon her birthday. This was a double, vent that called for some extra rejoicing, so my darling and I had a dinner party. I have now to tell you of a third person, a son of an old friend, who had risen from an unimportant position in my employ to that of confidential cleric harles Garret was ten years older than Mattic, but they were fast friends, and nuch together; so I was not surprised or indeed grieved, when our birthday estival and Thanksgiving party proved also the occasion for some whispered ows between my clork and my child with which they came to me to sanctip and bless."

"I did bless them, Clement, I trusted Charles Garret with the care of my doarest treasure; and just before the wedding lay I made him my partner in business iny, later, blamed me, because I soon privilege, and gradually left my business cares more and more in my partier's control. Could I have given Mattle to him, it I had not believed him hoperable and true to the heart's core? They ved with me, my children. It was not ong before I saw that Mattie was droop

He had speculated in the name of the firm until we were ruined. Then came scenes of despair and remorse that were heartrending to witness. We gave up everything-house, furniture, business-and

the cause of our failure." "Did you not publish that?" happy. I could bear my own share of the my darling ! where are you this Thanks-

giving Day?" There was a moment of silence in the winter twilight. The old friends grasped buy it for \$6 a cord; but as there was no hands in silence.

A stir near the door passed unheeded nothing. Every new factory gives a new for a moment, and then a black-eyed value to the timber, to the rock, and to figure came near to where Barton Wolver- every inch of the soil in the township in ton was seated. His bowed head was gathered gently into loving arms, and a MECHANICAL SKILL A NATIONAL NECESvoice, low and sweet, full of tonder love said, "Father, may I come home?" So much was she in his heart, so near

always in spirit, that he was not even startled. Only folding her close in his arms, he said : 4' Charles ?" "Dead, father, a few weeks since. He died peacefully and penitent. We can give thanks for him, my father. I can

find some employment—" "Hush ! hush ! dear one. We are not so poor as that. You are mine, again; ne home to me once more upon Thanksgiving Day."—Godcy's Lady's Book.

GREELEY ON PROTECTION. Horace Greeley recently delivered a uddress at the American Institute Fair in New York, in which he illustrated in his own peculiar and forcible style, the benefits of protection. From the address we make the following extracts, which we commend to the perusal of all persons in this county, irrespective of party. The question of protection is a vital one to the whole country, and is especially so to this portion of it.—Ed.]

Mr. Greeley said: There are many other invention around us which if you have found time to examine them, you will see contribute directly to make the common life of the common people more comfortable, more graceful, as it were to give it more poetry and sentiment, and all this at a minimum of cost. There is no other the direct means to produce that result. the economical creation and diffusion of heat are to be found as in ours no other country where the rooms of the common my table, and two brave sons shared our Winter made as comfortable as ours are love. They all died, one after another, at a moderate cost. But I will not go this subject, for I wish to say some vas one Thanksgiving Day, twenty-four words on a point which our friend who make some of this iron, or cloth, or hard-

> the political economy, which the American Institute has taught. PROTECTION OUR DOCTRINE.

This Association is made up of men of all opinions, as it is of mon of all pursuits and vocations. We have no creeds. We have never at any timo proposed to establish any formula of belief as a basis of this Institute. And yet it has always nappened—men say things happen, nean to say it has always been the case -that this Institute has had for its officers, and the men who spoke its sentiments, Americans who strongly believed in the policy of protecting home industry Call it chance, call it accident, we have ocen American mechanics, American artisans, American inventors or im provers in art, and bécause we were such we have sympathized-nay, we thave who at all times and in all parts of the beneficent to protect our home industry, and to seek by protection to develop and deversify that industry, to build up new into existence new factories, new furnaces, new forges, and every variety of ndustrial achievement, and institution and device which contributes to this great work. Yes, we have as a body so felt, so spoke, so acted.

DOES PROTECTION PROTECT? the question which an adversary proposes to ask and discuss. That is to say -does fire burn? Does cold freeze Will a duck swim? These are questions which speculators and theorists may ask, but which practical men never felt to be questions at all. I ask you to look in that part of the room where are the latest products of American skill in the fabrication of silk goods. Well, for 50 years this country has been trying to make recust in the interest of protection, those goods have been made, and T point to em, as equal in substance, in excellence of fabric to any goods made anywhere or the face of the earth. They are possibly not exactly equal in gloss, in shimmer in some meritorious qualities to the fines products of French art; but, Sily no ins tion outherface of this earth over mad such progress in nine years as this coun try has made since we returned to the licy: of protection in the year 1861 Look at the goods, now largely sold, and nsk vourselves whéther you wish we wer nelt where we were nine years ago: 40 a THE ADVANTAGES OF AMERICAN TRON! Odo gentleman asks me: (What e use of all this? Suppose we want willion tons of iron of various qualitie and in different stages of perfection, an suppose we can buy that iron of Euror

for a given sum of money, ... Why should

we be willing to pay more money to hav

that iron made in this country?" For two

casons : First. Because the more mone

looks. Four years later the crash came. of timber and paid \$10 an acre to have it done. But the next year we had a protective tariff, and an iron foundry was established in his neighborhood, and the founders began to make iron, and they came to the same farmer, and bought started anew in life. But the bitterest of him the timber on 200 acres, and paid trial was still to come. Charles was him \$30 an acre for it. So this farmer offered a position in the West by a gen- under protection, received \$30 for the same timber that under the opposite

policy he was obliged to pay \$10 to get rid of! Does any man fail to see that "He was Mattic's husband, old friend. the additional value given to that timber He went to his new home, and his wife was not merely for the farmer, but was accompanied him. If they were only for this whole country, so much added to our wealth by the protection policy, and poverty and loneliness; but a domon has so for millions more of acres? That established, maintained, by American sky, but can yet not discover the signs entered their new home, the demon that is value was created by building up a most powerful to create misery-intem- demand for timber in the neighborhood perance. What Mattie suffers I can only where it grew. You could not have promoting those interests it is subservguess-or-glean-from-hearsay. All hor let- drawn-it-50-miles without-destroying ters are cheefful and loving, and from her that value. It was only by bringing, world. That legislation is giving us a Man am?" so as to read, "Say that the own hard earnings she sends often trifles, a market to it that its value could be standpoint wherefrom the laboring men Son of Man is?" to her old father, sometimes a delicacy of created. When I found that I had on looks abroad upon the world and exherown cooking of preserving, sometimes my land a large amount of the shrub hibits conditions of living which his ter 18: "For the Son of Man is come to a little piece of needlowork. My darling! known as laurel—sometimes called rhododendron-I began to inquire, since I wished to get rid of it, whether I could that we shall continue so to fortify, so to sell it for anything; and I found there maintain American industry and Amerifoom, now fast gathering the glooms of a was a factory to miles away that would can art, that they shall go on from

> which it is started. SITY. The first reason, then, is that by make ing the iron, we give value to articles,

pefore worthless, and increase the value of articles before worth littles Everything bulky, produced by the farmer, is increased in value by having a factory near. But, in the second place, when we make the iron instead of buying it, we gain not merely the iron, but the capacity of producing it, and it is of great value

to know how to do things. Our Southern friends found that out when they were nvolved in war and could not get even salt. Washington insisted that the ex perionce of the Revolutionary war had taught us that we must not depend on foreign nations for certain articles neces sary to our well being and defense; and James Madison said, after the close of our second war with Great Britain, that we had to consider not merely whether articles were cheaper to-day abroad than at home, but whether they would be cheaper in case we were at war and our ports closed. We might save a penny in, time of peace and thereby doom ourselves

o pay au extra dollar in time of war. THE SENSELESS CRY OF "MONOPOLY!" The answer to all these arguments in wor of calling into existence new industries is "Monopoly! monopoly! monopoly!" Here are 500 iron factories. L want to make twice as many, and I take country where so many involutions for Is that monopoly? I desire to call into is a great undertaking, beset with difexistence factories of steel, of brass, of Houlties and of doubtful utility. An excloth, of everything we need. I wish to ou say, wealthy; a wife I loved sat at people, the places they inhabit, are in one, and my friend who opposes me says version is called for, and at the same one, and my friend who opposes me says the same of th have ten factories where there is now "Monopoly!"

Sometimes he says the prices are too last addressed you has, doubtless for wise ware, and lower the prices? Nobody on from doing this very thing. Why won't you do it? I beg you to do it. I offer you every facility and inducement. Please go forward, then, and make it. If there is a dollar clear profit per ton you can certainly afford to do it. Go onthen, my free-trade friends. Pitch in There is no monopoly that you are not ; sharer in. Every American, and every

man from the other side of the water partakes alike in this monopoly. No foreigner needs any naturalization even. He may go to work to-morrow if he PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN WORKMEN. This coat I wear, you see it is not cry good one, was made in New York by a journeyman tailor, who got \$12 for making it, after it had been all cut and fitted and made ready for his needle. shared, the convictions of that great class They tell me that just such coats are that during the conturios after the death made in Europe for \$4. Admitted, ad- of Christ, there arose different sects, country have believed it was wise and mitted! "Then," says a friend, "your with varieties of opinion and doctrines interest is to get your coat made in Europe.2 No it is not; it is not my interest. For to be able to buy conts at all. arts, to stimulate invention, and call I must have purchasers for my newspa- tation to make the original text conform pers, and those I cannot find in Europe, but I can find in America, if the workman is well paid and well fed. It is my interest that the American workman should be paid American wages, and live liko an American freeman. But my neighbor says, "No, better buy the European coat." I tell you which have appeared since that of King

there is no class among us to-day so well protected by the tariff as the poor seamsstress in the gairet. Take off this tariff throws other working out of employ

worth.

the young wife, who had never known good." And at the same time he went cheap as may be, and very low duties in-any but—the most loving of words and—on and hired-100 acres of his land cleared deed—lower than—we should require—fordeed-lower-than-we-should-require-for-Canadians come here by tens and hundreds and thousands? Why, but because they know by experience that they can buy coats cheaper here with American vages than they can get them there with Canadian wages? They prefer the conditions of mechanical industry here to

those existing abroad. I have only chosen to say what seemed o me necessary to show that while this Institute has no creed, and every Free-Trader is welcome to join it at any time, I doubt not that it will continue to stand, it will be foul weather to-day, for the as it has stood, firmly on the side of American industry, diversified, fortified, legislation looking to American interests, and believing that by upholding and ing-the cause of labor-throughout the brother in Europe and his brother, in Canada regard with envy, And I trust triumph to triumph from this time until the end of material things. factory near me, it was worth less than

THE FRUITS OF PROTECTION. I do not anticipate the time when we can properly throw down all the barriers of protection. I say that crockery and china are not made here largely because we have never offered proper encouragement. Those arts have not demanded and received such protection as they deserved. I saw the other day a British artisan of the highest class who has come over to make plate glass. Why did he do that? Because we have of the best quality all the materials necessary for making it, and still more, because we have a duty on plate glass of 60 per cent. hope he will be encouraged to go on, and I have no doubt that the manufacarticle very considerably and very speed- nor the Son, but the Father." ily. Wherever American industry has gained a strong foothold, and is well protected, there it sends out its products o the ends of the earth. At least it begins to do so. It is young yet. Some branches have attained maturity; others' are attaining it; more will attain it. So let us go on, creating new industries and developing new arts, always under the ægis of American legislation, until this country shall be in art and industry what it is in government and societythe foremost country of the world.

THE PROPOSED NEW BIBLE. It is well known that a body of English clergymen have inaugurated a scheme for a complete revision of the text, both of the Old and the New Testaments and have invited to its performance learned men of all Protestant denominations. It planation will enable the reader to uncerstand why this revision of King James' Our remarks will have refer to the New Testament. The basis of our Protestant English

version (King James'), was the Greek text

of Erasmus and Stephens, which was completed about the middle of the sixteenth century, say, 1550. That Greek text of Erasmus and Stephens was made from manuscripts, none of which bore an parlier date than the tenth century after l Christ. Since the first promulgation of King James' version, Greek manuscripts have been discovered of far greater antiquity than those used by Erasmus and Stephens; as well as others in Latin. Syriae, Coptic, and Gothic, into which anguages the sacred text was translated between the second and fourth centuries We quote the learned Constanting Pischendor). Thousands of readings also of the sacred, text have been discovered which escaped the notice of the editors of the King James' version. Another difficulty attended the manuscripts used by Erasmus and Stephens, which was, and, as all copies cof the Scriptures had to be made by hand, each sect got up it own version under the strongest tempto its interpretation of it, and, therefore to interpolate, crase, and alter to suit it peculiar creed. All these facts being well-known now, it has appeared to som gearned men that the cause of Christianits would be vastly benefited by a version c

the Scriptures made under the ligh James was given to the world. The most important of these dis coveries are three manuscripts in Greek, and we should be flooded with European | the Vatioan, the Alexandrian and the clothing, with the contents of all the Sinaitic. The first is in the Vatican slopshops of Europe, cheap perhaps, but library at Rome ; was discovered during where would be the American tailor? the fifteenth century, and is supposed to Either he must make coats at Eitropean have been made about the middle of the prices, or cease to make coats altogether. | fourth century. The second was sent as Suppose he ceases to make coats. At a present, in 1628, to King Charles I, of silk goods, and had been forced to rest once he becomes a competitor with you England, by the Patnarch of Constanticontent with skein silk and twist, but or me in our vocations, for the manimust nople. This manuscript is now in the since the year 1861, when our tariff was live in some way. Of course, he is an in-British Museum, and is attributed to the ferfor workman at his new pursuit, and middle of the fifth century. The third no must work for an inferior price. His is the latest, and was discovered by labor gluts the market, lowers the wages, Tischenderf in 1844 or 1859, in: he monastery on Mount Sinai, and is now at St mont, and so the circle widens, widens, Petersburg. This manuscript is assigned widens till the whole community is dis- to the middle of the fourth century. Dr ressed. Do you believe the corner grounding says that the first place for cer and the man in this tenement won't antiquity, and extent, among the three feel that? If the tailor works for Euro- chief manuscripts, belong to the Sinaitic odn'wages will he get his living cheaper? corlox, the second place, belongs to the Wo are sending provisions to Edicipe. Vitigan and the third coche Alexandrian ind certainly he taundrest them chooser. It is on these throughnauscripts mainly, before by reducing his wages. Still they if not altogether, that the new version say, "O, he'll get his living somelion, must be based. And yet, in a great by hisok or crook; he'll manife to live on his \$4." Well, I hope those who are differ from one interled; and, again, all going to convince the workingmin of three agree in rejecting from the present that will have a good time doing it. version much that has hitherto been re-They can do anything after they hire garded as inspired, and which have been accomplished that the bound themes for some of our most cloquent themes for some of our most cloquent pulpit discourses. To reconcile these differences will be one main difficulty. differences will be one main difficulty. But consider again. Here are mon to differences will be one main difficulty.

Where they all three concerns, the text of the day coming from England, from the did of present version will be concerned, from land, from Commany, from Canada, from the differences will be one main difficulty.

Industry the world, to get American with the light of some of these difficulty.

All parts of the world, to get American with the light of some of these difficulty.

words bless them that curfa you, do revenue purposes alone. Why, then, do the verse corrected will read, "But I say stead of "Son of God." unto you, love your enemies, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you;" a reading much more n consonance with our ideas of the infirmities of human nature.

The same two MSS, omit from the made whole of whatever disease he had." Lord's prayer the conclusion, "For thine is the kingdom," &c. Chap. 16, v. 2 and 3, the S. and V MSS. omit the following: "When it is in me hath everlasting life." evening ye say it will be fair weather, for the sky is red. And in the morning,

of the times." In verse 13, of the same chanter S and V., omit "I" from the question Whom do men say that I, the Son of

sky is red and lowering. Oh, ye hypo-

crites, ye can discover the face of the

The S. and V. omit verse 11, of chapsave that which was lost." This is a great loss, which all will be loth to part "Why askest thou me concerning what lieve, and He worshiped Him."

good? He who is good is one." In chap. 20, v. 16, S. and V. omit the words, "For many be called, but few hoson." In verses 22 and 23, S. and V. omit, wand be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with."

In chap. 23, v. 8, S. and V. omit from 'for one is your Master, even Christ. The words "even Christ." S. and V. verse, which reads: "Woo, unto you ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers, therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation."

In chapter 24 the Sinaitic omits verso 35, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away," while the V. and A. retain it. In verse 36. S. and V. adds, "Nor the Son," so that it ture of plate glass in this country will reads, "But of that day and hour knowe cheaper, and increase the use of that | oth no man, no, not the angles of heaven, In 24. v. 13, all three, S., V. and A. omit the words, "Wherein the Son of

Man cometh." In 27, v. 35. all three, S. V. and A. omit the words, "That it might be fulfilled, which was spoken by the prophet, they parted my garments among them and upon my vesture did they cast lots.' In verse 49, S. and V. add these words, But another took a spear and pierced his side, and there came out water and

blood.

ST. MARK'S GOSPEL. This Gospel loses some very important passages. In chap. 1, v. 1, 8 omits the yords "the Son of God," so as to make read, "The beginning of the Gospe of Jesus Christ." Verse 34, which reads, 'And suffered not the devils to speak occause they knew him," S. and V. reads Because they know that he was Christ.' Chap. 9, vs. 44 and 46, which read where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched," the S. and V. omit altogether. And they omit from v. 45 the words, "into the fire that never shall | Christ is the Son of God." These three time to appreciate the magnitude of the be quenched." Verse 24 of chap. 10 has undertaking, as well as its difficulties. taken from it by the V. the words "take Philip neither asked a question nor reip thy cross.

> Chap. 11, S. and V. omits verse 26, But if youlo not forgive, neither will your Father which is in Heaven forgive your trespasses." We are sorry to part for thee to kick against the pricks," nor with that verse which has been the text in the sixth verse of the question by for so many excellent discourses Chapter 15, all three, S., V. and A. omit verse 28. "And the Scripture was

fulfilled, which saith ; and he was numbered with the transgressors." But the most important omission from But the most important outlined the last this Gospel is the latter, half of the last embracing all to verse 20, inclusive Neither the S. nor the V. contain those erses. It is in the 16th verse of these rejected lines that the phrase occurs, and

cours there the only place in the Gos pels. "He that believeth not shall be damned.'

ST. LUKE'S GOSPEL. bones.' The S. and V. omit from v. 28, of hapter 1, the Angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary, "Blessed art thou among omen." Chapter 2, v. 14 "Glory be to God in ne highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.". These three oldes

MSS. S. V and A. read : "Glory to Go n the highest, and on earth peace among en of good pleasure.". Chap. 4, verse 8, S. and V., omit from he verse, "Get thee behind me, Satan;" and in verse 18, the words, "to heal the rokonhearted." Chap. 9, verses 54, 55, and 56 of ou ersion - are -- altered - materially -by -- the ree MSS They now fead: "And hen his disciples, James and John, saw this, they said Lord, will thou that we

and consume them even as Elias did ! But he turned and rebuked them, and said: Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of, for the Son of Man has not come o destroy men's, lives, but to save them And they went to another village." The parts in Ralio are omitted in the S.  $\mathbf{V}_{\cdot}$  and  $\mathbf{\Lambda}_{\cdot}$ Chap. 11, verse 2, S. and V., omit om the Lord's Prayer the words, "which art in Heaven;" and in the same verse the V. omits the words, "My will be done as in Heaven so, in earth." and both the S. and V. omit "but deliver us

ommand fire to come down from Heave

from evil:" Chap. 21, v. 19, the roudering should be "The your patience" acquire-ye your ouls," instead of "possess ye." These old witnesses strike from t 32d chapter a theme that always fur nished the pulpit with its most touching appeals. All their manuscripts omit verse 43 and 44. "And there appeared an angel unto him from Heaven, strengthen ing him And, being in agony, he

prayed more carnestly; and his swea was as it wore great drops of blood falling down to the ground."

And in chap, 23, v. 84, is not found in other the B. or V: codes, our Lord's prayer on the cross : " Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them; for they know not white they do." It is hard to sur relider this, so full of mercy.

er joun's dosrri.

38, S. reads: "And I saw and have regood to them that hate you," so that cord that this is the chosen of God" in

Chap. 5, the S. and V., omit verse 4; "For an angel went down at a certain ason into the pool, and troubled the water: whosever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in was Chap. 6, verse 47, the 8. and V., make an important omission. They omit the words "In me" from "He that believeth

Chap. 8. The first eleven verses of this hapter, relating the story of the woman taken in adultery, are altogether omitted by both the Sinaitic and Vatican manuscripts. Every true Christian will rejoice at the rejection of so improbable a story. The S. and V. omit from verse 59 the words, "Going through the midst of them and so passed by," so as to make it read, "Then took they up stones to cast at him ; but Jesus hid himself and went out of the temple," which is a more onsistent reading.

Chap. 9, verse 35 S. and V., read, "Son of man" for "Son of God." The Sinaitic omits the 38th verse from this with. In chap. 19, v 17, S. and V. read, 9th chapter : "And he said, Lord! I be-

Chap. 16, verse 16, S and V., omit the words, "Because I go to the Enther." Chap. 17, w. 26, which now reads, "And hath made of one blood all nations of men, " &c. freads in the three old man. uscripts, the S. V., and A., "And hath nade of one all the nations of men," &c., the word blood being omitted. The internolation of the word "blood" by the also omit from same chapter, the 14th editors of the King James' version was unauthorized. Had they used the word cribes and Pharisees; hypocrites, for image or genus, as the Latin vulgate reads, they would have conformed to the truth far closer than they did.

FIRST CORINTHYANS. Chap. 6. v, 20, which reads, "For ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's" has the part in italics omitted from the S., V., and A manuscripts.

. Chap. 15, v. 51, which reads, "Behold,

I show you a mystery; we shall not all

sleep, but we shall all be changed," is

altered by the S. and A. to read, "Wo shall all sleep but we shall not all be changed." Chap. 16, v. 22. The S., V. and A. omit the words "Jesus Christ" from "If any man love the Lord Jesus Christ, let

him be anathema Maran-athema.' ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. Chap. 2, v. 47. Three old witnesses

., V., and A. concur in saving, "And

the Lord added to the Church daily such as were saved," instead of "such as should be saved." Chap. 4, v. 25 Instead of the present reading, "Who by the mouth of thy servant David hast said," the S., V., and A. read, "Who by the mouth of

our Father, the servant David, by the Holy Ghest, hast said." Chap. 8, 8., V., and A., omit verse 87 : "And Philip said, if thou believest with all thine heart thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus old manuscripts concur in saying that

ccived such an answer. Chap. 9, v. 5. Neither of these old manuscripts know anything of the voice from Heaven saying to Saul, "it is hard Saul, "Lord what wilt you have me to

EPHÉSIANS.

Chap. 3, v. 8. The S., V and A. omit the words, "by Jesus Christ," from 'God who created all things by Jesus Christ." Verse 14, which reads, "For their cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ," has omitted from it by the S., V. and A. the words, "of our Lord Jesus Christ." Verse 30 in S., V. and A. reads, "For we are members of His body. " omitting the words "of His flesh and of His

COLOBBIANS. In chapter 3, verse 15, the word 'Christ'' is substituted for the word 'God" by the S., V. and A., so as to read, "And let the peace of Christ rule 'your hearts.''

PIRST JOHN. Chapter 5, verses 7 8, which read. For there are three that bear record n Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Whost ; and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness on earth. the spirit, and the water and the blood; and these three agree in one," have omitted therefrom by the S., V. and A.,

the words in italies. The Printterians will lose by the new reading.

JUDE. Verse 25; which now reads, "To the only wise God, our Savior, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever," is changed by the S. V., and A., to read, "To the only God, our Savor, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, glory, majesty, dominion, and power be fore all the world, both now and over.!

Chap. B/iv. 16. the Similie reads, "because thou art thus lukewarm, and art neither hot nor cold, refrain thy mouth. instead of, "I will spow thee out of my

the search REVENATION . Deprey of S

Chap. 23, v. 111, the A manuscript omits the words," I've that is filthy, let him be filthy still." The foregoing are some of the vari-

tions these three old witnesses will ask the new editors to make from the present reading. The difficulty of the translators s rendered not the less embarrissing by the various new readings, and how they tro going to agree is not easily seen. Where all the old witnesses concur, there will, of course, be unity; but where they do not agree, how shall they be recon Mr. task to the Campbells of the a Shell

"The meanest man in the world, is a. grape grower, who lives on Catawba .Island. His crop was so large this year that he was obligad to employ a number of town girls to assist in gathering his harvest, and who, her discovered, so fond of grapps that they would octhe Chebrial and sweet as every she does not cost the word to some of the word to favor the condition of the property of the p