

ITEMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Valley Spirit will be published every Wednesday at 25 per annum. From which a reduction will be made of 25 per annum for the first six months. No bill or account of past due bills will be charged after the expiration of one year from the date of publication. All bills, &c., are expected to be paid by September 1st.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

In insertion of 25 per annum of The Ideas for three times a week, and 50 per annum for advertisements. Postage and advertising rates will be charged at 25 per annum. If you are not willing to pay the postage, you may do so, and the bill will be charged at 25 per annum. The postage and advertising rates will be charged accordingly.

An additional charge is always made for extra copies. Advertising inserted before marriage and death, or any other particular, the first insertion, & 25 cents per copy. Subsequent insertions will be charged accordingly.

A bill or account will be charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING.

Associated with the establishment of the paper, we have a large number of job printing. Material of all kinds, &c., are prepared to carry out your business. Our rates are the lowest prices.

EDWARD H. MORSE.

M. D. FOSTER'S TARIFF RECORD.

His Devotion to the Interests of Pennsylvania.

We deem it a duty, we are alike to truth and justice, to place before the people of Pennsylvania, in a connected form, the tariff record of the late Henry D. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, whilst that gentleman held a seat in the Congress of the United States as a representative from the Commonwealth district. His record on this important subject needs but few words of comment at our hands, inasmuch as it speaks for itself in language no pain, unequivocal, and direct that "the who rules may read" and understand.

We venture the assertion, however, that no gentleman who ever occupied a seat in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, certainly no Democrat, can boast of such a record as that furnished by the extracts we have taken from the speech of Mr. Foster in 1846, and his subsequent course in the opposition to the efforts that we made to repeat the duty on iron, so covertly and stealthily by those who were willing to strike down the interests of Pennsylvania. Mr. Foster has been both consistent and persistent in his advocacy of the iron interests of his native State for a long series of years, showing that the documents he advanced on that subject were the result of conviction, and not mere ebullition of a bold party, got up for political effect. His bold, manly, clear and convincing argument against the proposition of Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, in 1846, to repeat the duty on railroad iron, is a masterpiece in itself, both in point of close reasoning and logical deduction, which it demonstrates the fact that he is deeply imbued with a just sense of the value of his great staple of his native State.

We confidently appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to support Mr. Foster for the office of Governor, without regard to party predilections or party prejudices, because he is the man to direct the destinies of this great Commonwealth at a time like the present. We ask the patient perseverance of all classes of community of Mr. Foster's course in Congress on the subject of the tariff policy, which he advocated, and then let them vote for him or against him, as their judgments may dictate.

It must also be borne in mind, that during the last session of Congress, when the tariff bill was under discussion, Gen. Foster, true to his former avowals of duty, was on the ground at Washington city, laboring with earnestness and zeal for the passage of a tariff bill for the promotion and protection of the cherished interests of his State. He spent week after week at the Federal Capitol, laboring to effect the passage of a tariff bill, thus testifying his devotion to the cause he so ably advocated when in Congress. Such devotion as he has at all times evinced in behalf of the interests of Pennsylvania must necessarily begin in the bosom of his fellow-citizens a corresponding devotion to him, and that devotion, we feel will be signalized at the polls on the second Tuesday of October next.

In the house of Representatives of the United States, on Wednesday December, 18, 1844, Mr. Henry D. Foster, of Pennsylvania, made the following remarks on the Bill to Repeal the duties on Railroad Iron.—*Vide Congressional Globe, Vol. 14, 2d Session, 28th Congress, pp. 44, 45.*

Mr. Foster, after advertizing to the unexpected and ready manner in which the bill had been brought forward, and remarking that Pennsylvania had accustomed to consider the tariff questions as one to be treated on general principles, proceeded to express his regret, that his colleague [Mr. J. Morris] had alluded to the recent war in Pennsylvania as he had done. As a member of this House from Pennsylvania, as a native of Pennsylvania, he felt proud of that great State, and he would not allow himself, here or elsewhere, as his colleagues had done, to charge the people of Pennsylvania with acting under false or fraudulent motives on the subject of the tariff. If the Whig party had carried the State Mr. F. esteemed that party as highly, than before the National Legislature, he would not have been found making such a charge. He knew the manner in which the question had been conducted; and when the government came to speak of it as it had been carried on in his [Mr. F.] country, and to declare that the people had acted under such influences, he had mistaken them altogether; they had acted under no design. The tariff question was the one which, in the judgment of Mr. F., had done a injury to the public mind. They had been told that their Whig friends there, and generally throughout the country, that by the election of Mr.

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Poll the Iron and Coal Interest of Pennsylvania were to be trodden down; but he had declared to them that the professors that the Whig party were the only friends to the protection of the iron interest of Pennsylvania were hollow and unmeaning; that at the last reading of Congress, in the United States, the first blow of the iron interest had sprung from a member of the Whig party from Maine; and although a distinguished Senator from Georgia had made a pilgrimage to Pennsylvania to tell the people of that State that protection to that great interest could only be looked for from the Whig party yet when they turned to the Journal of the Senate, they found the vote of the Senator recorded against the tariff of 1842, and his vote recorded in favor of the bill of the gentleman from Maine to reduce the duty on rail-road iron. Had he been mistaken when he told the people of this State that a fair, equitable, honorable adjustment of the tariff system they must now rely on the Whig party alone? What did we now? The first movement at the present session of Congress attacking the great interests of Pennsylvania, did it come from the deputation of the North, the South, the East or the West? No; but from a prominent Whig member of this House. Now when his colleague undertook to say that 120,000 of the people of Pennsylvania had been deluded, he told him that he did not know that people. If the gentleman confined his remarks to the people of his own district, it was very probable that he might have some personal reasons; therefore. But the people of Pennsylvania had had all the lights of the people of the whole Union, a four-horse wagon would not hold all the documents thrown into that one district by Whig writers and Whig orators.

But he was sorry, as he had observed, that his colleague had dragged before this assembly any question of this kind; and he knew, that neither the gentlemen nor any other man who might have attempted it at the last election, had been successful in misleading the people upon the question of the tariff or any other. The question of protection of the iron interest of Pennsylvania, was one deeply felt by Pennsylvania. It might not perhaps be known to this House, that in Pennsylvania, alone, there was one establishment which manufactured iron, &c., to the amount of between 40 and 50 tons per week. Mr. F. referred to two or other establishments which were manufacturing to a like extent.

They had been told by the gentlemen from South Carolina [Mr. Holmes] that Pennsylvania at one time introduced large quantities of imported railroad iron. For ten years prior to 1841, railroad iron had been admitted free of duty. Then no railroad iron had been manufactured in the Union; then no capital had been invested in this country in its manufacture. But let him tell the gentlemen from South Carolina, that Pennsylvania when she did import that railroad iron free of duty, paid twelve dollars more per ton than she could now manufacture it for. It had then had control of the whole market; domestic competition there was none. Then she had paid sixty dollars for railroad iron; and he pledged himself here as he has at all times evinced in behalf of the interests of Pennsylvania, most necessarily began in the bosom of his fellow-citizens a corresponding devotion to him, and that devotion, we feel will be signalized at the polls on the second Tuesday of October next.

Mr. Holmes interposed and asked if he understood the gentleman to say that the railroad could now be obtained in any quantity?

Mr. Foster replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Foster continued. The establishments in Pennsylvania and in Maryland were already prepared to make large contracts for the furnishing of railroad iron. But had not the gentlemen from South Carolina, who yesterday had deferred this bill with so much warmth told them that he was willing the tariff should be arranged to yield sufficient revenue for the government, and that all be asked, and many other gentlemen, who agreed with him, was to bring the tariff to a revenue standard? Was he to understand the gentleman from South Carolina now that he wished railroad iron to come in free of duty? Was that the revenue standard which the gentleman from South Carolina, and those who voted with him, were disposed to make? He was glad that the gentleman from South Carolina had thus early given them information as to the course he intended to pursue as to the question of the tariff. The gentleman went for a revenue standard of duties; would the gentleman tell him how much railroad iron it would be necessary to import under the provisions of his bill, to also revenue sufficient for government? To morrow the gentleman might tell his friend from New England that such revenue standard upon railroad iron and cotton goods amounted to the same as it did in the gentleman's coffee on ice; and he might make a similar deduction to gentlemen from New York, and other States engaged in the manufacture of silk, tape, wool, cotton, and sugar. Amongst the gentlemen professed to be in favor of a revenue duty, he [Mr. F.] should tell the people of his State, at 8 o'clock, that the gentleman,

by his action, was in favor of having foreign iron come in duty free.

All that Pennsylvania asked was a fair, honest settlement of this great question; she wanted it adjusted in some manner to give security to her citizens. She had always maintained the doctrine that the majority were to rule, and that their laws were to be submitted to. From 1838 to 1842—a period during which all her industrial pursuits had been stricken down by the operation of the compromise act—no arm had been raised there in defense of the authority of this government; but daily and hourly they saw the whole of these interests going to decay and destruction; and they waited until the approach made to the patriotic and good sense of the American people presided in the passage of the tariff of 1842, under which all her interests were beginning to revive and look up. The now occupied the same position that had occupied before the passage of the compromise act of 1838. The principle of the tariff of 1842, as far as related to the manufacture of iron, of any description, or of every description, was not too high.

He would state it as a reproach to the American character, that in his own State, foreign railroad iron has been laid down within six inches of the street beds of iron in the world. Such iron abounded in Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee, and New Jersey; and yet foreign railroad iron had hitherto been imported, and laid down at our railroads. He wanted to see the time arrive when, by the perfection of machinery, by the increased skill and by the increased capital of Pennsylvania, they would be able to successfully compete with foreigners without any protection at all. He knew that the time would come; but he would tell gentlemen from the South that it never would arrive unless adequate protection was given to our great interests in the beginning. To show the beneficial effects of protection, he would mention that in 1838, '39, and '40, when railroad iron was brought in free of duty, and when it was imported largely in all the States, it rose up 60 and 70 per cent; but now, since the tariff of 1840, it can be bought 12 per cent cheaper than it was in 1838, '39, '40. He was really sorry to see his friend from South Carolina [Mr. Holmes] fall into the snare of the South and of New England; but let him tell the New England gentlemen, that if they deserted Pennsylvania, and threw themselves into the arms of the gentlemen from South Carolina, they must not expect the aid of the former when their own interests are in danger. Pennsylvania voted for and with them in the protection of their cotton and woolen manufactures; and he would ask them who it was that passed the tariff of 1842, by which such ample protection was afforded to the important interests of New England? When let him ask the gentleman of New England—did Pennsylvania ever falter on the question of protecting domestic industry? Why then, when an attempt was made to strike down at once her most important and vital interest, should it be countenanced by those to whom Pennsylvania had always given her support? Why was it, when Pennsylvania was alone singled out from all the other States, and her interest set up as a mark to be shot at, that he found some of his friends from New England joining in the attack? If they were disposed to desert Pennsylvania now, let them not hereafter say, whatever the action of Pennsylvania may be in regard to a tariff, that she had deserted them. If the majority of that House thought the duty on railroad iron, or any kind of iron, was too high, why, let it be reduced in a general bill; but when they were asked to strike down this important interest, not for the sake of the farmer, or the mechanic, but for the sake of large corporations, then, he hoped they would pause and consider whether they would be consoling the interest of the country by adopting the measure. He was glad that thus early in the session a prominent member of the Whig party had brought forward a measure that would show the people how far they were willing to protect their interests, while they would exempt from taxation wealthy incorporated companies, and impose its burdens on the industry of the country. He wanted to know, and Pennsylvania wanted to know, if there was a disposition in the house to strike down her most important interest, while the interests of other portions of the Union were left untouched; and he wanted the vote on this bill to decide that question. As he observed before mentioned there was no disposition in any part of the House to make a measure such as this. Had the introduction of this measure given, or could they give, any reason why railroad iron should come in free of duty, in preference to cotton or woolen goods? Had they given any reason why it should come in preference to cotton bagging? He knew that he might have to vain for any good reason that could be given for the passage of this bill. It might be that this question would come up in a general bill while he was a member of the House, and then he should be ready to meet it on its merits; but if the bill came to be struck in this manner he desired

according to what the gentlemen from South Carolina [Mr. Holmes] avowed as their cherished policy, where would it end?

Today the attack was on railroad iron, and next week the assault might be on woolen or cotton goods. Then salt and the sugar of Louisiana and lead of Missouri would be attacked in detail. He was not in favor of going behind the bushes and attacking the tariff in detail. If it could not be sustained as a system, why let it go down; and if that policy which the country had cherished above all others would not be sustained in all its parts, he was for letting it all fall together.

On the second of July, 1846, during the discussion of the Tariff Bill, Mr. Foster offered the following important amendment—*Vide Congressional Globe, Vol. 13, 1st Session, 28th Congress, Page 1019.*

"And be it further enacted, That if at the end of the first year from the time this act goes into effect, there shall not be realized, under its provisions, an amount of revenue equal to that produced during the fiscal year ending the first of July, 1842, under the act entitled 'An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes,' then that act, from and after it goes into effect, be inoperative and void, and the duties on imports shall thereafter be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of said act, approved the 30th day of August, 1842; and the said act, approved 28th August, 1842, shall thereafter be revised and continued in force as follows and if finally as if this act had not passed; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to declare by proclamation."

AND AGAIN, ON PAGE 1051 OF THE SAME VOLUME, WE FIND THE FOLLOWING:

"Mr. Foster moved to strike out the following section:

"On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, fifteen dollars per ton. On bar or bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, eight dollars per ton. On iron in slate, loops, or other additions of wrought-iron, shall pay the same rates of duty herein imposed on all other manufacturers of wrought-iron not herein enumerated, if that shall amount to more than the duty on casting. On maces one dollar and twenty five cents per pound; spikes two dollars each; on axes, adzes, hatchets, plane irons, socket chisels, vices, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles, square hammers, rings, hooks, scythes, shovels, squares of iron or steel, plated or polished, steel saddle, cones and barrels furniture of all description, steel yards, and scale beams, and all firearms other than muskets and rifles, and all side arms, 30 per cent ad valorem. On square wire, used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, when cut in pieces not exceeding the length suitable therefor, 12 per cent ad valorem. On iron in bars, plates, and rods, spikes and rods, or nail plates, or sheet, or nail or spike rods, or nail plates, split, rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheet, except tapers' iron, and on hoop iron, and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered for bar iron, scroll iron, or easement rods, thirty dollars per ton. On iron in pigs, and on old and scrap iron, seven dollars per ton. On iron in bars, plates, or sheet, 15 per cent ad valorem. On all vessels and other articles cast from iron, and not otherwise provided for, and on all manufacturers of iron, or of steel, or of iron and steel, or of either or of both of these articles shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent ad valorem. On needles one dollar and twenty five cents per hundred and twelve pounds; and on all other cast in bars, two dollars per one hundred and twelve pounds; on additional pins and all other packages not exceeding five thousand to the piece of twelve pounds, thirty cents per pack; and is the same proportion for a greater or less quantity, on pound pins, fifteen cents per pound, on sewing, buttoning, darning, setting, and all other kind of needles, a dozen pins per cent ad valorem; on common tinsel, and japanned saddlery of all descriptions, 20 per cent ad valorem; on sheet and rolled brass a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem; on brass battery or brass kettle, ten cents per pound; on cast, shear, and German steel, in bar, one dollar and twenty five cents per hundred and twelve pounds; and on all other cast in bars, plates, and rods, or nail plates, or nail or spike rods, or nail plates, split, rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheet, except tapers' iron, and on hoop iron, and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered for bar iron, scroll iron, or easement rods, iron cables, or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, of whatever diameter, the value being of the form peculiar to such for each, two cents per pound; and on all other shapes of iron not otherwise specified, the links being either twisted or straight, and when straight of greater length than those used in chains for cables, 30 per cent ad valorem; on iron wire, or iron chain, or iron cables, or iron chains, or parts thereof, or plates, 30 per cent ad valorem; brass or copper wire, 25 per cent ad valorem; cap or bonnet wire, covered with silk, ten cents per pound; when covered with cotton or other material, seven cents per pound; on round or square iron, or hollow ware and castings, said iron or smoothing iron, basters' and tailors' pressing iron, and cast iron bolts or hinges, two cents per pound; on iron or steel wire not exceeding No. 14, four cents per pound, and over No. 14, and not exceeding No. 25, six and one-half cents per pound, over No. 25, eight cents per pound, silvered or plated or varnished 30 per cent ad valorem; on iron or copper wire, 25 per cent ad valorem; cap or bonnet wire, covered with silk, ten cents per pound; 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THE EBBY IDEL.

The advocates of immediate emancipation would be pained to provide for the colored race, such as original barbarity and the peculiar kind of civilization they have known in bondage have left them. If these liberated children should seek to exact their stern justice discipline for the holiday sun and peace they hope for at the North, who among our dutyophilic anti-slavery friends would give them the patient training the persistent culture requisite to develop their dormant self-sufficiency? The time of "What will he do?" would be re-enacted upon a painful scale. The following extracts are from a far-reaching work by a Massachusetts writer, entitled "The Ebony Idol." It is from the press of the Appletons, and narrates the history of an escaped fugitive, a representative of at least as large a class of our colored brethren as that typified by Uncle Tom. The inexorable law of civilization, work or starve, is one that Sanders, from the very tropical sensuousness of his being, is exceeding slow to learn. In this story a worthy claymore of moderate endowments gives a temporary asylum of Casser, and labors to explain what he expects of him in return:

"I wish to do for you all that I can do wisely, and as a Christian, but I cannot distract my family to serve you, or render the small means at my command. I would like you to work in the garden, eat my wood, and do such errands and chores as to assist my wife. It seems to me you cannot but be willing to do this."

Cass sat dogged and sullen without even pretending to listen. Mr. City spoke more wilyly: "I shall make inquiry for you that you may obtain employment in some reliable family, where you can be paid for your labor; as soon as such an opening is found I shall expect you will leave us willing."

"The nigger didn't com' Nef to work, so how get work com' at de Souf," cried Uncle indignantly.

"But you must work or starve; liberty is nothing unless you can be clothed and fed."

"Dis chile got clothed and fed at de Souf, and wasn't twisted it sudden," growled Caesar. "Law, wish you could eat one of Dianah's big cakes, dem a bairns as in Dixie!"

"I tell you, Caesar, that Providence has released you from slavery —"

"Providence hadn't nothin' to do about it; it was just dem cussed abolitionists, and dat is dat, Massa Cairy."

"Mr. Cairy groaned. It was evident he had indeed fallen upon fallow ground."

"Caesar, dis gitte is from God? He has done some some in releasing you from a cruel task-master."

"Neither heard any nigger, black or white, tell ye massas cruel task master."

"Oh, Law! only know, out I was ever-dusted I spact! Sambo be heard as how dat passus up Norl didn't work out when dey had mind; and dis chile didn't never had a mind, and as I was overpersuaded —" Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

MATRIMONIAL.

Choosing a wife is a perilous piece of business. Do you suppose there is nothing in it but evening visits, banquet and popping the question? My dear simple young man you ought not to be trusted out by yourself alone! Take care that you don't get the gilt Chicago article, that looks exceedingly pretty on the mantelpiece until gilt and ornament are all rubbed off, and then it is fit only for the dust pile!

A wife should be selected on the same principles a calico gown. Bright colors and gay patterns are not always the best economy. Get something that will wash and wear. Nothing like the sun and showers of matrimony to bleach out these externalities! Don't choose the treasure by gas-light or in a parlor sitting—Broad day-light is the best time—a kitchen is the most sensible place.

Bear in mind, sir, that the article once bargained for, you can't exchange it if it don't suit.

If you buy a watch and it don't run as you expected, you can send it to a jeweler to be repaired, in the case of a wife, once paired, you can't repair. She may run in the wrong direction—very well, sir; all that is left of you is to run after her, and an interesting chase you will probably find it! If you get a good wife, you will be the happiest fellow alive; if you get a bad one you may as well sell yourself for two and sixpence at once! Just as well to consider all these things beforehand, young man!

Mr. Curtis Degraded.

Since Mr. Curtis has abandoned the People's party, which maintained him in power, and gone over to the Republicans, he has been dropped by all the conservative members of that organization. The Tribune Star, a Bell and Everett organ, which Merletof supports Mr. Curtis, has taken his name down, and gives the following reason for its course:

"We say—Take down his name! When Col. Curtis was nominated for the important office of Governor, his nomination was not made by the Republican party, but the People's party of this State, which was composed of the united elements of the opposition to the Democrats. Notwithstanding this fact, Col. Curtis saw fit to attend the National Convention of the latter party, that was held at Chicago. He did not attend it as a mere looker-on, but he was an active participant in the proceedings.

Upon his return from Chicago, however, clearing the investigation that existed among the conservative portion of the People's party, that he should in so public a manner have been his batch with them and arrayed himself on the side of sectionalsim, he told the friends of Bell and Everett, that although he had been at Chicago, he intended to take no part in the Presidential contest, and that during the gubernatorial campaign, he would consider himself the candidate of the friends of Bell as well as the friends of Lincoln, and that he would take no position in favor of either of the Presidential nominees."

Having thus made his position clear, he was looking forward with high hope to an expedition to Louisville, the capital, where they expect to meet Calhoun, or other leaders of the liberal party. From Boston there is nothing new, and from the House, British Honduras, where the Friends of Bell and Everett are meeting, but this, that Mr. Curtis, having at first been led to believe that Bell had created no excitement whatever, nor was it likely that it would in any way engage the attention of the British authorities.

Our next news from the expedition will probably be by the subscriber, Fouley, which may now be expected here at any moment.—N. O. Postscript.

However that his promise was made in good faith, we hasten his name as a candidate for Governor. But how can he keep his pledges? We find him standing upon a platform which in many points is antagonistic to the platform of the people's party adopted at Harrisburg. We find him speaking at every Lincoln and Lincoln demonstration of any importance that is held in the State. We find that his interests are alineal; he identified with a party which is the bitterest enemy we have to contend with in this contest. We find him turning his back upon his former friends, and estranging himself with such men as Alexander McRae, whose every effort, for the last five years, has been devoted to "turning out" Americans. Lastly, we find him deserted by the Republican press, and the same thing has been privately asserted by Col. Curtis himself to our certain knowledge, that the only way to elect Lincoln is to elect him; that upon his election to the gubernatorial chair, "depends Lincoln's election to the Presidency."

With all these facts staring us in the face, we cannot, in duty to ourself and to the party we represent, misrepresent in any longer keeping up his name as a candidate. We regret this, but Col. Curtis can do no one but himself and his false friends—such as William B. Mann, Alexander McRae, &c.—any good service.

Lord North—(Continued from page 1)

ANECDOTE OF LORD NORTH.—His good humor and readiness were of advantage to him when the inventories of his opponents would have discredited a more serious minister. He often indulges in a real or seeming slumber, and in the midst of an invective, exclaims:

"I wish to God I was," rejoined Lord North.

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ANECDOTE OF LORD NORTH.—There is an anecdote circulated about Lord Brougham, that he was met leaving the house by a Brother Peer, who had two very beautiful girls on his arms. "Sorry to see you leaving," was the remark, "as these young ladies came expressly to hear you speak."

Lord Brougham, as a *great orator* of the old school, declared that they should not be disappointed, returned to the house, and, asking some question on foreign politics, was smiled off by Lord Melbourne, who was unprepared; whereupon was delivered one of Lord Brougham's most memorable philippics, that shook the very foundation of the Ministry.

COAL TRADE.—The Philadelphia Ledger reports of the coal trade of the past week and season:

"The weekly coal tonnage is again quite large, reaching to 218,996 tons, increasing the tonnage of the season to 4,705,874 tons, being a net excess of tonnage to the same time last year of 555,738 tons. Three of the sources show a falling off of 98,340 tons. The business keeps up wonderfully, and with no unusual occurrence to the end of the year, will exceed the aggregate of the season. As a natural consequence of a good demand, prices are well supported."

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VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 19, 1860.

Geo. W. BREWER,
Publisher and Proprietor.

OUR FIRST OBJECT.

"The main object of all good Democrats is, to defeat the election of the Republican candidate."

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
of Georgia.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Elected at Logg's.
George M. Kline, Richard Vane.

Deceased Electors.

1. Frederick A. Sesser, 16. Isaac Rothrock
2. Wm. C. Patterson, 17. Geo. A. Ahl
3. John H. Umphlett, 18. Joel B. Dainger
4. J. G. Brewster, 19. J. B. Crawford
5. G. W. Jacobi, 20. H. N. Lee
6. Charles Kelly, 21. J. H. Howell
7. T. U. James, 22. N. P. Patterson
8. David Neiball, 23. Samuel Marshall
9. J. L. Lighter, 24. William Bock
10. S. Barber, 25. B. D. Haslin
11. T. H. Walker, 26. Gaylord Church
12. S. Winchester, 27. Joseph Laubach

Resolution Adopted by the State Executive Committee, Aug. 6, 1860.

Resolved. That the Democratic Electoral ticket be headed with the name of Douglas or Breckinridge as an Elector at large, and in the event of the success of said ticket, the greater number shall be chosen for Douglas, the State shall cast its electoral votes for Douglas, but if for Breckinridge, then for Breckinridge and Lane. If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of votes are cast, and can elect any man running for President, claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the Electoral College shall be cast for that candidate; if it will not elect either of the Democrats for whom it is cast, or any of the Democrats who are voted for in the State, then the vote shall be cast for the candidate who has the majority of the votes of the State, and the Chairman of the Committee be requested to obtain from the Clerks their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and report the result of his action at a future meeting of the Committee.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HENRY D. FOSTER,
of Westmoreland.

FOR CONGRESS,
Hon. W. M. SCHELL, of Bedford

FOR ASSEMBLY,
D. K. WUNDERLICH, of Ch'bg.
Dr. A. C. V. McNEAL, of Fulton

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
HIRAM C. KEYSER, of Loudon.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE W. TOMS, of Quincy.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
B. Y. HAMSHER, of Lurgan.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
CORNELIUS LAUDERDAUGH,
of Mercersburg.

THE SPEECHES—WM. STENGREN, Esq.

The meeting was addressed by WM. STENGREN, Esq., Hon. G. W. BREWER and J. W. DOUGLAS, Esq. The addresses were eloquent, appropriate and impartial, and laid down in a lucid and forcible manner the wise and liberal policy upon which the Democracy must fight her battles in the present campaign. Mr. STENGREN is a gallant young Democrat and an eloquent, talented and powerful orator. We not only speak our opinion, in reference to his speech, but the feeling of every one who heard it, when we say that it was a masterly effort, and evinced a thorough knowledge, on the part of the speaker, of the political topics of the day, which were discussed in an intelligent and comprehensive manner affording much gratification to the meeting.

SPEECH BY HON. G. W. BREWER.

Mr. BREWER next addressed the meeting at considerable length and in a most happy and eloquent manner. He counseled moderation in the party and hoped that its members would exhibit a spirit of forbearance, and make proper concessions where they are required, to restore unity of action and fraternal feelings in our ranks. He exhorted the party to stand firmly by the regular Electoral Ticket formed by the Democratic Convention at Reading, on the basis of the compromise adopted at Cresson, as the only safe plan to save the glorious old Democracy of the Keystone State from wreck and ruin. He hoped ever to see the Democratic party maintain that position which was best calculated to foster those feelings of harmony and concord of action in the ranks of the party. The Second Tuesday of October will tell how well, and how wisely, the Democracy acted in holding this meeting and agreeing to "DWELL TOGETHER IN PEACE AND UNITY."

Respect for Gray-Hairs.

The go-sops and scoundrel-mongers who go about our streets boasting that they furnish the Times with the false and malicious slanders dished up in that "high-toned family paper" had better first think—reflect—look back on certain transactions in their lives, that in their day would have furnished delicious material for a page of the Times, but which we do not now through respect for their gray-hairs, intend to raise up. We will leave that for the Times to do—that is their vocation.

SMOKINGHAMS HARMONIOUS.

The proceedings of the meeting were conducted in an orderly and business-like manner, and with entire unanimity. The whole series of resolutions, which are strong and spirited, were

adopted without a dissenting voice. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed among all in attendance, and every countenance appeared to be the index of a heart glowing with hope and joy that all our differences were about to be amicably adjusted, and that we could move on in one solid phalanx to victory.

INFLUENCE ON THE PARTY.

It was gratifying to observe the fraternal feeling and gentlemanly decorum that pervaded the meeting. Not a harsh or unkind word was uttered, or resolution offered, calculated to give offence to any member, of either wing of the party, and at the close of the meeting not the slightest dissatisfaction was expressed by any one in attendance at any portion of its proceedings. All seemed to be actuated by a spirit of conciliation and compromise—ready and willing to yield up their prejudices, and another, for the time being, their disagreements on the Presidency, and give their undivided exertion and support to our State, District and County tickets. There will be a unanimous acquiescence in the spirit of this meeting in the Democratic party over the entire county, and its harmonizing and invigorating influence will not be confined alone to our own county but pervade every part of the State.

UNION OF BOTH WINGS.

The thanks of the Democracy of the county are due to the Breckinridge wing of the party for the good faith, and prompt manner, in which they seconded the efforts of the Douglas union-men to unite and harmonize the party. They have certainly earned credit by refusing to allow either their personal feelings, or political preferences, to interfere with the general good of the whole party.

PROMOTERS OF DISCORD.

The few "straight-outs" who stood aloof from the meeting and endeavored to cry it down by their coarse and vulgar abuse have effected nothing more than to exhibit their own true characters as promoters of discord and disturbers of the peace of the party. Their position is now well understood by the party and they can do it no further injury. All the contortions of ingenuity cannot hide their narrow contracted views and the spirit of faction and intrigue by which they are instigated to distract and defeat the party. The party have been well warned of their treachery, and their clamor and calumny concerning Democratic men and Democratic measures may as well cease, for it will only recoil, hereafter, with withering effect, on the head of those who are vile enough to utter it.

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CONCLUSION.

The good effects resulting from this Meeting will be sensibly felt over the whole county. All who were in attendance left for their homes determined to put forth their best efforts to restore harmony and concert of action in the ranks of the party. The Second Tuesday of October will tell how well, and how wisely, the Democracy acted in holding this meeting and agreeing to "DWELL TOGETHER IN PEACE AND UNITY."

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The go-sops and scoundrel-mongers who go about our streets boasting that they furnish the Times with the false and malicious slanders dished up in that "high-toned family paper" had better first think—reflect—look back on certain transactions in their lives, that in their day would have furnished delicious material for a page of the Times, but which we do not now through respect for their gray-hairs, intend to raise up. We will leave that for the Times to do—that is their vocation.

Democrats of Franklin County.

Has it occurred to you that we are within three weeks of the time when the issue joined between us and our political opponents will be decided before the high court of the people, from which there is no appeal? If you will cast your glance forward to the second Tuesday of October, you will perceive that it is just three weeks distant; and if you will reflect for a moment upon the importance of achieving a Democratic victory on that day, we are sure you will arrange your business in a way that will enable you to be present at the polls.

DANGER OF DEBT.

There is no use denying that the Democratic party of the country is in great danger of a defeat. Nor is there any use to attempt to disguise the fact. The clashing ambitions and the bad passions of some to whom we have unwisely assigned the position of "leaders," have divided our powerful organization and rendered our triumph in the national struggle doubtful or worse than doubtful. But this is no reason why every man who calls himself a Democrat should not turn out and vote. "All is not lost that is in danger;" and had as our Presidential prospects must be admitted to look at the present moment, some happy turn of fortune may yet save the country the awful affliction of a Republican triumph.

IMPORTANCE OF OUR TICKET.

But laying aside the Presidential question—and the further it can be put out of sight just now the better—it is much to induce all good Democrats to attend the election on the second Tuesday of October. The ticket to be voted for on that day is a very full one. The offices to be filled are important—Governor, Congress, the Legislature, and three of the principal County offices. Thus National, State and County affairs combine to give interest and importance to the October election.

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE—HENRY D. FOSTER.

For the office of Governor we have on the one side HENRY D. FOSTER and on the other ANDREW G. CURTIN. Whoever knows both of these men and is candid enough to admit the truth, must confess that any comparison which might be instituted between them would make to the advantage of FOSTER. He has a reputation for honesty which no amount of calumny could taint with the least suspicion. His solid talents are acknowledged by all. He has learned to know the wants and wishes of the people by long and intimate association with them, as a private citizen and as a public man.

And although he has never held a public station, he has served long enough in the councils of the State and of the Nation, to have become perfectly familiar with the transaction of public affairs.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

With CURTIN the case is different. Whatever reputation he has is disreputable. Before he became Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. POLLOCK, he was known only as a country lawyer who always made it a point to abuse the witnesses on the other side. After he became Secretary, he obtained a wider and a worse reputation. His corrupt underground operations completely broke down the administration of POLLOCK and rendered it a stench in the nostrils of his own party. Never before did a Secretary of the Commonwealth so grossly abuse the trust reposed in him.

From the bad beginning to the bitter end of that administration, one continual stream of scoundrel corruption gushed out of the Capitol at Harrisburg, and ANDREW G. CURTIN was the head of the stream. So notorious was his profligacy, and such was the public disgust it excited at the time, that at the close of his administration poor POLLOCK had not the honor of being noticed in any way by the State Convention of his own party. The most that the Republicans Convention which met in Harrisburg in 1857 could do for the administration of which the present Republican candidate for Governor was the leading spirit, was to throw over it, in charity and shame, the mantle of silence! They said nothing about it because they could say nothing good of it! That is the reputation Mr. CURTIN made for himself, when he was Secretary of the Commonwealth, and from the public can judge what he would do if Providence, as a punishment for our sins,

should set him up over us as Governor. CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS—HON. W. P. SCHELL.

Passing on to the Congressional nominations, we remark with pleasure that the candidates on both sides are gentlemen of fine character and of good abilities. But we think Mr. SCHELL has decidedly the advantage of Mr. McPHARRON in some important particulars. Mr. SCHELL has lived constantly in the District all his life, whilst Mr. McPHARRON has lived out of it much of his time. Mr. SCHELL has been the leading spirit in several important enterprises which have been of vast benefit to the people of a portion of the district, whilst Mr. McPHARRON has done nothing that we ever heard of to promote the welfare of any part of our people. The prevailing hard times helped to elect Mr. McPHARRON over Mr. RUELL two years ago, many persons being made to believe that a change in our representation in Congress would bring us relief. But what have we gained? The experience of all our business men is that we have harder times now than we had when RUELL was in Congress. Those, therefore, who hold that a member of Congress can make times good or bad, must concede that we have lost by the election of Mr. McPHARRON; and to be consistent, they must now vote to turn him out and put in Mr. SCHELL.

But would the election of Mr. SCHELL confer any substantial benefit upon the people of this District? We believe it would and we will state the ground of our belief. Mr. SCHELL is one of the most public-spirited citizens of Pennsylvania. It was almost wholly through his instrumentality that a Railroad was constructed from the town of Huntingdon to the Broad Top Coal fields in Bedford county a few years ago, and it is through his exertions that that Railroad is now being extended to the town of Bedford. That road has enriched a large scope of country that was almost sunk in hopeless poverty before the road was made. Now, the great want of this Congressional District is a Railroad from Gettysburg through Franklin and Fulton counties to a point of intersection with the Broad Top and Bedford Road. Our people all see the need of this road, and they will hail as their greatest benefactor the man through whose efforts it shall be built.

We may be asked what bearing Mr. SCHELL's election to Congress would have upon the building of a Railroad in this Congressional District. We will not answer that his election would insure us the Railroad. We can give no such guarantee as that, and we do not want to make votes for him by means of false representations. But the great benefit he has conferred on the districts he has represented in both branches of the Legislature, show the seal and energy with which he devotes himself to the interests of those who have the good fortune to be his constituents. His effective labors so far have been confined to those counties of this Congressional district which he has represented in the Legislature. By nominating him for Congress we have obtained a claim to his best efforts for the promotion of any enterprise calculated to advance the prosperity of Franklin and the counties of the district that adjoin her; and by electing him we will do much to clothe him with power to be useful to us. Out of our own means we can never make the public improvements we need. We must have help from abroad. As a private citizen Mr. SCHELL could and would assist us with his purse and his influence. But it must be obvious to every intelligent mind that if we were to send him forth with the endorsement of the district, his capability of being useful to us would be increased tenfold. He would then be recognized as one who had the confidence of our people and was authorized to speak for them, and he would have an influence that no mere private citizen could command. If ever we had a chance to do ourselves a service in voting for him, we must have help from abroad. As a private citizen Mr. SCHELL could and would assist us with his purse and his influence. But it must be obvious to every intelligent mind that if we were to send him forth with the endorsement of the district, his capability of being useful to us would be increased tenfold. 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He would then be recognized as one who had the confidence of our people and was authorized to speak for them, and he would have an influence that no mere private citizen could command. If ever we had a chance to do ourselves a service in voting for him, we must have help from abroad. As a private citizen Mr. SCHELL could and would assist us with his purse and his influence. But it must be obvious to every intelligent mind that if we were to send

More Braggadocio.

There is an unfortunate class of people in this world who prance the silly weakness of forever boasting of their boasted superiority over the "rest of mankind." They brashly this party commodity with them and retail it at all possible opportunities. They are forever obtruding their self-importance on the public without the ability to see how ridiculous and how disgusting they appear to all others—kind nature has spared them the affliction of "tossing themselves as others see them." The Times newspaper, of this place, seems to belong to this unfortunate class of things. The first week of its existence it made a beautiful display of its learning by quoting Latin and citing Shakespeare; and the next we are treated with an exhibition of its aristocracy in letting the party know that it is "more honorable" than other Democrats. In its last issue we have the silliest boast of all—an ostentatious parade of wealth. It has thus in three numbers succeeded in giving the public a free admission to its exhibition of Learning! Aristocracy! and Wealth!—Pretty well piled on. If it possessed so much brains as it does make it would not insult the party by telling them that it has the "superiority" to "any other that exists it or not." It does not care a straw about public pronouncement—not it, it is wealthy—it has the "superiority" to "any other" and do all the mischief it has in mind to without caring for the approval or support of the party. It must, indeed, already feel that the party will not sustain it or it would not make the doleful boast that it was "continuous" or in "unison" alone "without possibility of failure." Well, Old John Brown boasted that he had the "superiority" too, and thought that he could do a great deal of mischief "without possibility of failure," but he ended a very brief career on the gallows; and if the Times has not already hung itself on a gallows as high as that of Old John Brown's in public opinion, then there is no use for Public Opinion any more. That so!

The Right Spirit.

It affords as much gratification to place before the conservative Democracy of Franklin County the following list of names, as an evidence of the determination of the signers to stand firmly by the only one that can insure success to the party in the present campaign. These names were not received in time to print with the call for a Union Meeting but the signers still desire them published to show to their fellow Democrats throughout the county that their hearts are in the right place. Since this list has been received at our office some dozens of names, from other districts, have been added to it who desire them published for the same reason. We have not a doubt that the name of every Democrat in Franklin County, with the exception of perhaps half a dozen in Chambersburg, could be obtained to a similar list if solicited. It is to be hoped that the Times may not be influenced, by the scandal-mongers who control that paper, to abuse those men who have signed this list and denounce them as "traitors" It don't look nice.

We, the undersigned citizens of the Concord Election District, do pledge ourselves to stand to the resolutions adopted by the State Executive Committee, at Ossineke, on the 9th of August, 1860.

Thomas M. McKinnon
William Johnson
William H. Little
James H. McKinnon
John Roll
James Wilson
James Crawford
Hans Pfeiffer
David F. Pfeiffer
Joseph Gobert
John Gobert
Thomas Taylor
Harmon Hockingsberry
Law Hockingsberry
Wm Doyle
Silasen Fortney
Johnston Whitney
S. A. Jenkins
John L. Hayes
J. J. Campbell
Domenec Doyle
John Hobson
Wm Hobson
Wm Marce
Christina Hobson
Matthew Custer
George W. Dickey
John Campbell
Daniel Diceman
Samuel Howell
John W. Custer
Moses Howell
Samuel Hobson
Wm Hobson
Moses Howell
Simon Howell
Edward Hayes
Matthew Phillips
Josephine Abbotts

New Subscribers.

We are indeed, this week, in an esteemed friend for a list of seven years' subscribers to our paper. This is an evidence of what one man may do among his immediate neighbors in this way, and we trust it may stimulate others to "do likewise." Who will you hear from next? If but one name can be obtained in each neighborhood need be. Tell!

RMPS Committee.

We received, on Monday last, the following list of names, and the annexed card, which we presume are intended for publication through our offices. We have no doubt that the gentlemen whose names have been placed on this list will publicly withdraw them, and not permit their names to be used in this unauthorized manner to further distract and disorganize the party.

County Committee.

J. M. Sharp, Esq., Chambersburg.
G. W. Brewer, Esq., do
C. M. Donnan, Esq., do
W. Kennedy, Esq., do
A. J. Brand, do
Dr. H. S. Sonnen, do
D. W. Deal, do
T. X. Orr, do
Gen. John Rose, Greenfield.
Dr. J. M. Morrissey, Waynesboro.
John C. Scott, Q. M.; do
P. C. Judson, Bedford Township.
M. Reed, do
G. Johnson, Esq., Southampton.
John Orr, do
John Gilbert, Lurgan Township.
H. Ulmers, Esq., Letterkenny
Daniel O'Brien, do
Samuel Holliday, Fannett.
William Nease, Metal Township.
James McElvee, Peters Township.
G. W. Steiger, do
W. D. McKinstry, Esq., Montgomery
Col. J. M. Murphy, do
Jacob Allen, Hamilton Township.
Thomas Wood, do
Jonathan Brewster, Warren.

To G. H. Mason:

Sir:—The above is the County Committee, appointed by me as President of the County Convention recently held in this place.

Yours Respectfully,

JAMES H. MASON.

Sept. 17, 1860.

The "Forney Clique."

The spirit speaks of the publishers of this paper, and many other good Democrats as the "Forney Clique." We may be compelled, of course, to believe that he had the "Forney Clique" in Chambersburg. If compelled to make the revelation it may not prove creditable to some individuals. "The Clique" was not arranged in a very reputable occupation—*Douglas-Lincoln*.

Let us have the "revelation" by all means. If you have anything to say discreditable to Democrats or their party cast it with it. You were brought into existence to make trouble in the Democratic party and why not fulfill the scope of your mission. Let us have all the "facts in your possession" not "creditable" to members of the Democratic party. Come on with more of your socials.

A Lie Told.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 12.—The Democratic conference of this District has nominated Hon. W. F. Schell, of Bedford County for Congress. The conference of Mifflin took no part in the nomination and disapproves of its action.

The above purporting to be a Telegraph dispatch, from this place, has found its way into some of the papers. Such a message, we are assured by the operator here, was never sent over the wires from this town. It is a sheer fabrication and a cowardly attempt to injure our Congressional candidate. There is not a particle of disimpassion existing against the nomination of Mr. Schell in this district, and Mifflin county does not happen to be in the district.

For the Valley Spirit.

Republican-Abolition Rule.

Mr. Editor:—The success of the interests involved in the coming contest is perhaps more desirable to every Democrat than any that has yet been achieved or lost. This every member of the Democratic party at once admits. We all know that Republicanism is rampant for victory and mischief as ever it was. We all know that it professes to be certain of both, for the one is sure to follow the other. Never in the history of the Republic was there a time that the Opposition were as well prepared to accomplish the ruin of the nation as the present. And never before was the country so ill fitted to resist the dreadful shock. O, that conservative, Union-loving men of all parties would give ear to the voice of reason, so that the "entangling alliances" of fanaticism whatever might be frustrated. Without concentrated action on the part of the true friends of the Union all effort to save our beloved land from a bloody civil strife will be vain. We may pretend to believe a storm so terrible can never arise. We may pretend to believe anything but sustained peace and harmony among our people it is possible. Casual security is the medium of that man's blindness who sees no danger ahead. In the midst of life we may be in death, but serious illness always brings its apprehension. How is the country prepared to suffer the ravages of an Abolition fever for the term of four years? Can any man that sees the eyes to the fact that it is very rapidly running into such a fever? A Republican victory is an Abolition victory. And who does not dread the result of such a victory? It would damage the business of the country. It would unseat all kinds of trade. It would not constrictives by the care, and at last States and the nation itself. That there are those in the Republican ranks who have no idea that such trials will come from republican-abolition rule ought not to be doubted. But such have no voice in the party except to vote. And even if they had a whistler voice they may speak for they before it disappears. The expectation of none is that our party will be united and become stronger than ever, under the name of a conservative abolition establishment. And the thought of such an experiment would be like viewing

powder to fire. Let no man despise himself. We must not permit everything to go by default. It is up to our power to save at least part of the state. Determined effort in accordance with the dictates of good sense would dry up many an adversary.

M. O. R.

Providence Union Meeting.

Friends to a sign agreed by several hundred Democratic voters of Franklin County, the meeting convened in the Court House, on Saturday last, was one of the largest and most spontaneous meetings of the kind ever held in the country. The names of harmony and good feeling prevailed. All of the districts with but two exceptions were represented—many of them with twenty to twenty-five delegates. It was gratifying to witness the number of old and reliable veteran Democrats who had come up to this occasion to renew their fidelity to the party—to express their approbation of the measures of harmony and compromise everywhere recommended by all true democrats, and to impress political speakers who have been laboring in the cause. He briefly reviewed the rise and progress of the Democratic party, showed the immediate connection between its history and the history of our country. He then took hold of the opposition and sketched the dangerous principles they advanced, the anti-Democratic sentiments they every where proclaimed and showed conclusively that no greater calamity could engulf our country than the election of Lincoln. He then made an earnest appeal for the Union and hoped that Democrats who had hitherto banded together, would not now fall in fraternal enmity but that they bear their animosity towards each other and rally together around the old standard of Democracy, and save our happy country from dissolution and political disgrace.

H. G. W. Brewer, Esq., was next called upon. He appeared and made out of his happiness of.

President—COL. JAMES B. ORR.

For President—Phineas Keeble, Antietam; George Johnston, Southampton; Frederick Zillinger, Letterkenny; Hartman Dutcher, Peters; Cornelius Leanderburgh, Montgomery; Joseph E. Lurton, Lurgan; J. Douglas, Chambersburg; Josiah Cooper, Washington; W. A. Reid, Weiss Run; John Baderweiler, St. Thomas; M. C. Cleary, Quaker City; John Asbury, Green; Peter L. Hause, Altoona; Martin Schubert, Union; Isaac Cooper, Fannett; John Shaffer, Metal; Jacob McFerren, Gettysburg.

Secretary—John B. Orr, Chambersburg; Geo. W. Stinger, Peters; J. W. Devereux, Peters; Dr. E. H. Hammel, Antietam; W. M. McKeary, Mersersburg; S. Gilmore, Letterkenny; H. H. Blair, Shadrack; Dr. W. H. Bay, Chambersburg; Wm. Chase, Southampton; H. Bally, Hamilton; A. L. Irvin, Antietam; W. Gill, Letterkenny; Joseph McFerren, Gettysburg.

The President on taking the chair stated the objects which had called them together in a usual and appropriate address, which was well received.

The meeting being ready for business the following Preamble and resolutions were offered by Hon. Geo. W. Brewer.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States, the Great Charter of human freedom, was founded by the wisdom and patriotism of the fathers of the Republic upon the broad and fraternal basis of concord, compromise and conciliation; and WHEREAS, The free institutions of our Country and the cherished liberties of our people, can alone surely be maintained and perpetuated by standing fairly as friends by the compromises of the Constitution and the Union of these States; and

WHEREAS, The true and time honored principles of the great national Democrat party, have ever been the most faithful guardians of that Constitution, have consistently strengthened in the hearts of the people the cords which bind the States together in the beauty and brotherhood of that glorious Union, and have scattered all over the land the blessings of peace and prosperity, and the emblems of power, of progress and of empire; and

WHEREAS, The Union and organization of that great national conservative party, are also equal to the defense of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union; and whereas the Democratic party must ever remain the mighty rock, which shall stay the swelling tide of rebellion and disunion, or its broken and discordant fragments will soon be the remnantless witness of a violated Constitution—a dismembered and bleeding country; Therefore

1st. Resolved, That we, members of the Democratic party of Franklin county, would, but at the same time more earnestly, renew our political brotherhood of Pennsylvania, in the forgiveness of past differences and in the pure hope of future union to harmony, conciliation, and union for the sake of the Union.

2d. Resolved, That we recognize in the wise and comprehensive policy of the Cincinnati platform a clear and faithful embodiment of the cardinal doctrine of the party of Jefferson and Jackson—the Constitution and the Country.

3d. Resolved, That we give our warm and hearty approbation to the harmonious and patriotic proceedings of the Reading Convention, and will heartily and cordially support the resolution that their plan in execution, upon the basis of the Cincinnati Constitution, or upon any other fair and equal base.

4th. Resolved, That we fully and unanimously endorse the principles and compromises submitted to the popular will, by the State Executive Committee at Ossineke, on the 9th of August, 1860, by which the party may again be united, and if difference may be had, the tried and tested Democrat of Pennsylvania, may once more, in the majority of individual persons and nephew strength, go like a giant forth to glorious battle, and pour the heavy artillery of his ancient and experienced prowess into the ranks of the enemy country, and march on to victory and to power, under the flag of the Constitution and the Union.

5th. Resolved, That we would bear our willing and undivided testimony to the wisdom, statesmanship and patriotism and enlightened policy which have so much distinguished the national administration, and express our full and abiding confidence in the virtue and purity and administration of the talents, the worth, and the commanding genius of James Buchanan.

6th. Resolved, That we would rebuke our political brethren upon the unfortunate nomination of Henry C. Foster, for the office of Governor—of the odious and base crew of the Copperheads—of the worst men of the country—of a party which, from its origin, has been a combination of the side and vicious advocates of a free and equal protection to the negro and colored race.

7th. Resolved, That we would recommend

with the feelings of a virtuous pride, to the tested and intelligent suffrage of our fellow citizens, our experienced and accomplished candidate for Congress, Hon. William F. Schell, of Bedford.

An able and faithful representative in the Legislature of his State, he will be an eloquent and distinguished exponent of the eternal truths of Democratic faith in the Hall of Congress.

8th. Resolved, That we are glad to signify upon this occasion our high appreciation of the able, upright and fearless devotion of our friends in the Order of the Sons of Veterans, and that we will enter heartily and promptly into the work for our whole County Ticket from day to bat-

ter.

9th. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting authorized to appoint a Union committee to consist of thirty-one members for the purpose of promoting the objects of this meeting and the success of the party.

10th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic paper of this County.

Loved and earnest calls were then made for Wm. B. Inger, King of Limerick, who appeared and made up of the most elegant and impressive political speakers who have been heard during the session. He briefly reviewed the rise and progress of the Democratic party, showed the immediate connection between its history and the history of our country. He then took hold of the opposition and sketched the dangerous principles they advanced, the anti-Democratic sentiments they every where proclaimed and showed conclusively that no greater calamity could engulf our country than the election of Lincoln. He then made an earnest appeal for the Union and hoped that Democrats who had hitherto banded together, would not now fall in fraternal enmity but that they bear their animosity towards each other and rally together around the old standard of Democracy, and save our happy country from dissolution and political disgrace.

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H. G. W. Brewer, Esq., was next called upon.

He appeared and made out of his happiness of.

12th. Resolved, That the Convention adjourned until half past 6 o'clock, this evening.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, when Hon. Wm. F. Schell, of Bedford, and H. G. W. Brewer, Esq., Maj. John Watson, Maj. J. W. Orr, Maj. John Hayes, and Col. J. B. Orr, Padron, H. G. W. Brewer, Esq., and C. H. Barton, Jonathan, James H. Mason, and John Watson, were placed in nomination as candidates to be voted for by the Convention.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to vote, and Hon. Wm. F. Schell was declared duly nominated as the Democratic Candidate, of the 17th Congressional District for Congress.

On motion of H. G. W. Brewer, Esq., the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion the President appointed the following named gentlemen a Committee to inform Hon. Wm. F. Schell of his nomination, viz: Col. Jas. B. Orr, Maj. John Watson and Wm. H. White, Esq.

On motion adjourned.

C. H. Barton, Secretary.

W. H. White, President.

13th. Resolved, That the Convention adjourned.

14th. Resolved, That the Convention adjourned.

15th. Resolved, That the Convention adjourned.

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79th. Resolved, That the Convention adjourned.

80th. Resolved, That the Convention adjourned.

Republicans Appoint to Irritation.
In a speech, a few nights since, from the steps of Franklin's Hotel, to a Republican meeting in this place, Senator H. C. Smith, made a speech and uttered words to our men which were calculated to irritate them.

"Irritated," said he, "the people with the Democracy are false to their own Green Isle of the Ocean—false to the Masters of Birth—false to the love of liberty—false to its poetry, and false to that love of liberty which beats in the breast of Irelandmen everywhere."

We call the attention of Irelandmen to the urgent and burning language in which they have been brought to turn their backs upon the party which long ago stood between them and proscription, and then, we add, as a fit and proper exclamation thereto, the fact that, on last Saturday night the Republicans, Turn-Light procession, when paraded the streets of Greencastle, and was addressed by the same gentleman, whose remarks we have quoted above, step step to the music of the "Boysen."

Irelandmen should remember that even they were appalled to do desert their country, when met with an open, shameless insult—and that the fault of their fathers has been denoted by a party that professes the most enlarged liberality. They would be "false to their own Green Isle of the Ocean—false to the Masters of Birth—false to its poetry, and false to that love of liberty which beats in the breasts of Irelandmen everywhere." If they failed to feel the heat and stinging sting, which has thus been thrust into their very fleshes—Greencastle does.

A SIGNAL INSTANCE OF LINCOLN'S HONESTY.
The New York Courier and Mirror, states the Republicans ready by a signal instance of Mr. Lincoln's honesty. In a word or two, it seems that Mr. Lincoln, who was a Postmaster in a little town in Illinois, while Mr. Bowles was Postmaster-General, resigned his small office, and had about two hundred dollars of Government funds. Doing this money he ought to have promptly paid it up when he resigned, but he did not.

When Mr. Kendall became Postmaster-General, he drew on Mr. Lincoln for the amount standing against him on the books of the Department. Wonderful to tell, Mr. Lincoln honored the draft and paid the money. He paid two hundred dollars which he ought to have paid before, and the argument is that for paying this money he ought to be made President. It would seem that the Courier and Mirror expected nothing less than he should have done it. The surprise at finding that he did not is a significant indication of its want of confidence in the man, with whom it associated. Had he done it, in the eyes of the Courier and Mirror, it would have been the most natural thing in the world—he saying it, even after the days of so long a time, is magnified into a proofs of Black Republican honesty. Honest Ass!

M A R K E T S.

CHAMBERSBURG MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 18, 1860.

Corrected Weekly.

FLOUR—Wheat \$1.00

DO. Corn \$1.00

DO. Oats \$1.00

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DO. Oats \$1.00

DO. Rye \$1.00

DO. Wheat \$1.00

DO. Corn \$1.00

DO. Oats \$1.00

DO. Rye \$1.00

DO. Wheat \$1.00

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DO. Oats \$1.00

DO. Rye \$1.00

DO. Wheat \$1.00

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