

LET ME SEE HIM AGAIN.

Let me see him once more,
For a moment or two,
Let him tell me himself
Of his purpose, dear, de-
Let him gaze in those eyes
While he lays out his plan
To compass me—and them—
He may go—if he can.

Let me see him once more,
Let me give him one smile,
Let me breathe but one word
Of endorsement—the while,
I ask but that moment—
My life on the man!
Does he think to forget me?
No—not—if he can!

TIME'S GONE.

Mourning, O rejoicing heart!
The hours are flying;
Each one some treasure takes,
Each one some broken hearts,
And leaves it dying;
The still, dark night draws near—
The sun will soon depart;
And leave the sighing;
Then comes rejoicing heart!
The hours are flying!

Rejoice, O grieving heart!
The hours fly fast—
With each some sorrow dies,
With each some shadow dies,
Until at last
The red dawn in the East
Bids weary Night depart;
And pain is past;
Rejoice then, grieving heart!
The hours fly fast!

TAKING THE NEWSPAPERS.

CHAPTER I.

Talk to me about your newspapers! I tell you, neighbor Parker, they are a confirmed humbug!" exclaimed Farmer Cheney.

"That's a great mistake of yours, neighbor. For my part, I would rather live on two meals a day than be without a good newspaper."

"Gosh! I wonder what the world's a comin' to. There's my gal's hive teased me to take Harper's Magazine till I hadn't any peace o' my life. But I put my foot right down: you can't bumble me with such trash;" and Farmer Cheney complacently wiped away the tobacco juice which was streaming down the corners of his mouth.

"You are in the wrong, neighbor Cheney."

"No, I ain't a'uther. Then Tom wasn't satisfied, and soothin' would do but I must take the American Union and the Practical Farmer. But it wasn't no use; I wouldn't have the trash in the house, say nothing o' wastin' money on it."

"You ever read the papers?"

"Me! no, not I; I've got better use for my time."

"But the long winter evenings?"

"Well, we allers have corn to shell."

"Not all winter!"

"No; but when I can't find no work to do, I'd suff' right rather set in the corner, and go to sleep."

"But your son Reuben takes the papers."

"Yes; but I never brought him up to do any such thing. He takes the Union and the Farmer both, and stews his brains over 'em half the time. That ain't the wost o' us, either."

"No evil effects have followed from it, I trust?"

"Yes, there has; there's my youngest boy, Tom, read soothin' or autre over to Reuben's other day shant a 'chance for young men,' and nothing'll do but he must go right into it; he's off to Boston next week. So much for havin' newspapers round."

"But perhaps he may improve the opportunity, and make money by it."

"Nuthin' such. He's got two hundred dollars, and when that's all gone, he'll be back again; see if he don't."

"Perhaps not."

"Well, my mind's made up about it; but between you and I and the side of that gate post, I wouldn't mind givin' Reuben the pries of the papers if he only wouldn't take 'em."

"Reuben has the reputation of being one of the best farmers in town."

"That's all true enough; but he didn't learn how to farm it from his newspaper, let me tell you. He was brought up in the good old way, when there wasn't no books round but the Bible and the almanac."

"You will grant that he does not follow all the old-fashioned methods?"

"Well, pretty much all; he's got some notion of his own, though."

"How was it about planting corn in rows, neighbor Cheney?"

"That's one o' Reuben's notions, to plant in rows."

"And he got seventy bushels to the acre, on know."

"Yes; but the aches did the business. The aches, the rows, and the culverts, or, between them."

"Well, there ain't no doubt but what he's the best way to raise corn. At any rate, all the neighbors follow it now."

"It is not the old-fashioned way."

"So it's Reuben's way."

"Where do you suppose Reuben got it?"

"I don't know; not from your dear newspaper, though."

"That he did."

"Gosh am I!"

"In a fact."

"Now, neighbor Parker, you don't seem to say that them fellows in Boston, that never see a cent gold in their life, tell them how to raise corn," said Farmer Cheney, a little warmly."

"There's nothin' like all over the country, and the neighbors here have the best of their ways."

"Don't believe that, though."

"It is true, though, that the neighbors all over the country, and the neighbors here have the best of their ways."

CHAPTER II.

"I understand you had a large quantity of corn for sale," said the stranger.
"Well, I've got considerable, but I don't care no great about sellin' it."
"I should like to buy."
"I can spare a couple o' hundred bushels for a fair price."
"What do you ask for it?"
"Well, I don't know; how is corn now-a-days?"
"Last sales in Boston were sixty-eight to seventy cents."
"Rather low; I mean to git seventy-one for mine," returned Farmer Cheney, who was disposed to be shrewd.
"What will you take for the lot?"
"Seventy-one."
"Say seventy, and we won't stand about trifles."
"Can't do it; seventy-one is my lowest price," replied Farmer Cheney, finding that he had got an available customer.
"Split the difference, and it's a trade, said the stranger, nervously.
"Couldn't do it."
"I'll take it then. Give me a receipt for this cash to bind the bargain."

Farmer Cheney, congratulating himself on the good trade he had made, wrote the receipt after considerable labor, and put the money in his pocket book.
"Know of any one else who has got any corn to sell?"
"My neighbor Parker, I rather guess, has got some."
"You won't say a word that I paid you seventy-one for you?" It might spoil a trade,"
"Not a word," replied Farmer Cheney. Towards night our two farmers happened to meet again.
"Sold your corn to-day, neighbor Parker?" inquired Farmer Cheney.
"Every spot of it," replied Parker.
"Did you? What did you get?"
"Eighty-one."
"How much?"
"Eighty-one."
"You didn't, though, did ye?" exclaimed the man who would not take the newspaper.
"Making money, father," replied the hopeful son.
"Have you made any Tom?"
"A little."
"A little! Guess you'd better stand at home, and work on the farm. You was doing well here."
"Done pretty well as it is."
"How much have you made, Tom?"
"Five thousand."
"Fit out! You are jokes, Tom."
"True as preaching."
"How did you do it?"
"Well, I went into that 'chase for young men' but that wan't much; so I looked into the newspapers for something better."
"Newspapers again," sneered Farmer Cheney.

"That is just what I got, and I think I could have got eighty-two if I had stuck a little longer."
"You don't, though?"
"The same man bought yours, I believe."
"Yes," replied Farmer Cheney, edging off.
"What did you get—eighty-two?"
"Well, I guess I didn't git quite that." "O, eighty-one. Well, after all, that is a good price, and ten cents on a bushel more than I had any idea of getting."

"I did not get eighty-one," replied Parker, rather crossly.

He did not like to desire his neighbor; he had studied the Bible and the almanac enough to know better than that; but it came 'dreadful hard' to own up the truth.

"How much did you get?"

"Why not?"
"I've got to look to if the feller gave you eighty-one."

"What did you get, though, neighbor—seventy-five?"

"Seventy-one."
"Well, you have been taken in, then; I guess you haven't heard the news!"

"No—what?"
"Crops failed in the west."

"How you talk!"

"And the prospect of a war in Europe; so that our breadstuffs will be extensively exported, which run up the price of flour and grain."

"What war?"
"Between Russia and Turkey."

"Turkey! Well, I hope them cuised Turk will get licked!" exclaimed Farmer Cheney, whose ideas were somewhat antiquated.

"You differ from the world in general. The sympathies of all civilised nations go with Turkey in this quarrel."

"You don't say so! When I was a boy, the schoolmaster used to teach us to hate the Turks. They are a barbarous race."

"I think, neighbor Cheney, you will soon find that you had better take a paper."

"Confess no such thing; I wouldn't have told you about things."

"Perhaps I should; but Reuben generally tells me about these things."

"It was only in the paper that came to-day; I read it since I saw you this morning. But I should no more think of selling any thing of any consequence without seeing how the Boston markets were, than I should think of cutting my own throat."

"Kind of dog's life to be tied to a newspaper," sneered Farmer Cheney.

"Just if you had takes a newspaper, neighbor, and read it, you would have made twenty dollars by it in this one trade; twenty dollars, neighbor—enough to pay for the paper ten years."

"Git out! These things look well enough as you bookers figger 'em up; but you see, when you come to the sartorial, they ain't nowhere."

"It looks to me like a plain case."

"Now, goss I could make twenty dollars by takin' the paper; it would do me a darn sight more credit than that."

"Gosh?"

"Why, the newspaper puts the very best in the publications. Now, they never do to the best named paper round but the gals put to 'em 'on' in the paper."

"And then the boys!—gosh! they ain't never seen like that since. They didn't put a piece in the *Advertiser* like that."

"I don't know; not from your dear newspaper, though."

"That he did."

"Gosh am I!"

"Now, neighbor Parker, you don't seem to say that them fellows in Boston, that never see a cent gold in their life, tell them how to raise corn," said Farmer Cheney, a little warmly."

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the newspaper like these things. There is something pleasant in originating with others the reading-piece of our dead."

"It looks to me more like 'recitation.'

"Sacrifice! O, no for frugality."

"Well, I think so; and then we're goin' to have new school houses, new town houses and the mode must all be 'McDonaldized.'

"McAdaminized."

"Well, no matter what it is; it all comes of these cursed newspapers. My taxes are twenty dollars a year more than they used to be."

"And you sell the produce of your farm for five hundred dollars more."

"Well, that is true; but there's no kind of need o' makin' the taxes any more, all for newspapers."

"But you must think how much better, and wiser your family would be with a newspaper to read."

"By mighty! I should think they would!"

Only look at Deacon Treg's folks. Them galls eat him a frost every year in books and new gowns. The newspaper won't do; they must have books, and waste half their time reading on 'em."

"But it is a very worthy and intelligent family, and the dicson's income, owing to his more enlightened method of conducting business, is at least ten times as great as it used to be, and he can well afford to spend all he can in educating his children."

"No use o' talkin' about it; give me the good old way; and when I'm dead, I ain't at all particular about havin' buttercups and whitened growin' on my grave," and Farmer Cheney went off, "wondering what the world was coming to."

CHAPTER III.

About a year after their conversation, Tom Cheney came home to visit his father. The ambitious youth, who had acquired half his education by reading newspapers, had not written his father concerning his business prospects.

"I had a brother-in-law," said Miss Perkins, "who was one of the rarest maddens, weddets, hottest abolitionists you ever saw. I liked the peaky critter well enough, and should have been glad to see him cum to spend the day, fetish's sister to see me and my wife, if he hadn't bowed his tongue to ram on so, 'about niggers and slavery, and the equality of the races, and the duty of overthrowing the Constitution of the United States, and a lot of other things, some of which made me mad, and the best part of 'em right sick. I puzzled my brains a good deal to think how I could make him shut up his noisy head 'bout abolitionism."

"Well, one time, when brother-in-law came over to stay, an idea struck me, hired a nigger to help me at haytime.

He was the biggest, strongest, greatest nigger you ever seed. Black! he was blacker than a stack o' oats, and just as shiny as a new beaver hat. I spoke to him."

"Jack," says I, "when you hear the breakfast bell ring, don't say a word, but come right into the parlor, and sit down, down among the folks and eat your breakfast."

The nigger's eye stuck out of his head about a feet.

"You're joking, mason," said he.

"John," says I, "I'm under as a deacon."

"But, says he, 'I shan't have time to wash myself and change my shirt.'

"So much the better, sez I."

"Well, breakfast came, and so did Jack, and be got down long side my brother-in-law. He said, but he didn't say a word.

There wasn't no mistake about it. Shet your eyes and you'd know it—for he was loud, I tell you. There was a faint-true chance to talk abolitionism, but brother-in-law never opened his head. "Jack," says I, "you be on hand at dinner time; and when I'm done working, I'll clear out."

Jake ate his supper that night in the kitchen, but from that day to this I never heard my brother-in-law open his head about abolitionism. When the Fugitive Slave bill was passed, I thought he'd set out, but he didn't, for he knew that Jake was still working on the farm."

How to stop Duelling.

In an article upon duelling, the Chicago Tribune informs us how the law became a dead letter in Illinois, by revising the history of the first and only duel fought in that State. In the year 1820, Alpheo Stewart and William Bennett fought with rifles in St. Clair county, and Stewart fell mortally wounded on the first fire. Bennett made his escape into Arkansas, where he remained two years.

His whereabouts was discovered, he was arrested, brought back, indicted, tried, convicted of murder, and executed. Governor Bond was besieged days and weeks by the barbarian disciples of the code, clamoring for the wretch's pardon.

But he stood his ground, and was executed.

He was buried in a common grave, and the public prosecutor, Mr. Abbot, was appointed to speak at the funeral.

He spoke a few words, and then, as the crowd gathered around the coffin, he said:

"I have been a murderer, and I have deserved to die."

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THE DIAMOND WEDDING.

For weeks past, the New York papers have been discussing the prospective of the marriage of Queen Victoria's son, the Royal Cuban, to the daughter of Lord Hartington. The most publicity has gone to the royal treasures. His estate, however, & were and diamonds, were regularly exhibited and inventoried, at prices exact in the newspapers, as presents from the young old King to his young bride.

The wedding was a regular theatrical display in a fashionable church, and was witnessed by a crowded audience. A Mr. E. C. Stedman, of New York, celebrated the wedding in the following humorous poem, which reached the eye of Lord Hartington, who disengaged the author to the "bold hero." Mr. Stedman promptly accepted the challenge, but Mr. Hartington, taking a "sober second thought," withdrew the challenge to seek a more peaceful remedy in a court of law. The poem is a clever hit, and we give it entire.

From the N.Y. Daily Tribune of October 15.

THE DIAMOND WEDDING.

O Lord! Lord! Lord! what times were those,
Long are the ages of beauty and bays;
And Brussels lace and silk hose,
When in the green Arcadian close;
You married Paros under the rose.
With only the grass for bedding!

Hark to heart, an hand to hand,

Yours right for a Diamond Wedding.

As here we stand, in classic Ovid,
Horn Watched for her beloved,
Impassioned youth, Lander,
She was the fairest of the fair,
And wove her round with her golden hair,
Wherever he an old and here,
With nothing to eat, and nothing to wear,
And rather than you gather;

You were Love, ad better than money;

The silver chest, the sweater the bony;

And king was never, of the world over;

Wherever Cupid might wander.

So thousands of years have come and gone,
And still the moon is shining bright;

Still Hyacinth's torch is lighted;

And athena, in this land of the West,

Most couples in love have thought it best

To follow the ancient way of the rest;

And quickly get united.

But now, True Love, you're growing old—
Brought and sold, with silver and gold,
Like a horse, or a horse and a carriage!

Midnight walks,

The glances of the eye and sweetheart sigh,

And shadow haunts with no by;

I do not wish to disgrace you;

But every kiss,

Has a price for its bliss;

In the middle aisle of marriage;

And the contract of a soul.

Till the high contracting parties meet

Before the altar of Mammmon;

And the bride must be led to a silver bower,

Where the pearls and roses fall in a shower.

That would frighten Jupiter Ammon!

I need not tell

How it befit.

[Since Jenkins has told the story
Over and over and over again,
In style I cannot hope to attain,
And covered herself with glory!]

How it befall, one Summer's day,

The King of the Cubans strolled this way—

King January's his name who they say—

And fell in love with the princess May.

The resplendent robes of Manhattan;

Now he begins to smile and sue,

And loves all lovers who come to see,

Or as Max Maretz and Juliette do,

When they sit full bloomed in the ladies' view,

And flourish the wondrous haton,

He wasn't one of your Polish nobles,

Whose presence their country somehow trouble,

And so our cities receive them;

No one of your make before Spanish grandees,

Who play our daughters with lies and caresses,

Until the poor girls believe them.

No, he was no such character—

Fall of gasconade and bravado,

Count of Hoboken Flash-in-the-pau—

But a regular rich Dick Esteban.

Santa Cruz de Miserere

Seas Grandissimo Orléans!

He owned the rental of half Harps,

And all Mantanzas; and Santa Anna,

Rich he was, could hardly hold,

A castle to light the mind of gold.

The Cuban was bold, and full of diggers;

And broad plantations, that, in round figures,

Were stocked with at least four thousand diggers.

He was stockt with at least four thousand diggers.

He wasn't one of your Polish nobles,

Whose presence their country somehow trouble,

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Who play our daughters with lies and caresses,

Until the poor girls believe them.

The Princess May commanded.

Ring! ring! the bells, and bring—

All the people to see the things—

Let the grooms and brides, and jaded peers

Swing round the green Ovidian tree,

To witness what the Sabbath day—

And sometime stamping prude—

At a grand wedding and jaded peers

Put on their gaudy gowns,

And the poor girl of the Sabbath day—

Ring! ring! the bells, and bring—

With better news—

Good for a good and a good wife—

For a good and a good wife—

And, with love, commanding the same,

The Princess May commanded.

Ring! ring! the bells, and bring—

All the people to see the things—

Let the grooms and brides, and jaded peers

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Good for a good and a good wife—

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And, with love, commanding the same,

The Princess May commanded.

We companions stood by the street bands
And caught a glimpse of the carriages;
We saw the bride,
In bedecked pride,
With a jeweled matron to guard her side—
Her laureate medallions in her train,
She left the rear of the caravan;
She left behind her, her mother,
Drest in gorgeous robes African,
That told, as plain as words could speak,
She was more antique than the other.)

Leased on the rear of Dan Danaher,

Santa Claus in Massachusetts,

Grandissimo Orléans;

Grandissimo Fortunato;

VALLEY SPIRIT—NOVEMBER 16, '59.

VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 16, 1859.

J. H. COOPER, Editor.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
Of Pennsylvania.

Fred. Douglass and Harper's Ferry.

This distinguished darkey, who is implicated in the Harper's Ferry murder, and who, like his illustrious friend Mr. BURNINGHAM, thought it prudent to do his share of the fighting "on the Canada side," has written a letter in which he states that the taking of Harper's Ferry was never encouraged by him. The letter is as bold and impudent as one of HENRY GARRETT's. Indeed no one can read it without coming to the conclusion that FRED. is as impudent a liar as a bold political insect as HOBSON, and as great a scoundrel too. If the letter had been published without date or signature, it would at once have been attributed to GARRETT by all who are acquainted with his style of writing.

FRED. denies that he encouraged the Harper's Ferry adventure. We do not believe him. We believe that his visit to this place in August had reference to the projected fury. We believe that he came here expressly to confer with the "Kansan heroes" who made our town their base of operations against Harper's Ferry. He admits that he had a knowledge of "this desperate but sublimely disinterested effort to emancipate the slaves of Maryland and Virginia," but says "the time has not yet come, and may never come," for a full statement of what he knows. That time will never come; for under no circumstances will FRED. ever be allowed by his white Black Republics coadjutors to disclose all he knows.

But whether FRED. opens his mouth or not, enough of truth will be got at to convict many leading "freedom shirkers" of complicity in the treason and murder committed by Brown. It has already been established beyond question that Seward was connived at, that GIDDINGS contributed money, that GARRET SWING did the same, and did it more liberally, and that one of Brown's cut-throats was a Kansas correspondent of GARRETT. And what means the alacrity with which certain Abolitionists of Boston, friends and neighbors of SUKKAZ, have some to the rescue of Brown and his associates? Lawyers have been sent from Boston to defend these miscreants, and money raised in Boston has secured for them the services of Mr. CHILTON, an eminent lawyer of Washington city. No one who will study all the facts that have even at this early day come to light, can possibly raise the suspicion that the same leading "freedom shirkers" who have given aid and comfort to Brown and LANK in Kansas for the last three or four years, were at the bottom of the Harper's Ferry outrage.

LANK and Brown! Champions of freedom in Kansas! Pots of BRAUCHA and GARRETT! Idols of Black Republicanism! The one killed a man who had been his friend, for attempting to draw water from a well which the Courts of Kansas afterward decided was the property of the murdered man. The other came like a thief in the night upon the slumbering community at Harper's Ferry and murdered a number of innocent people. Won't the people of the United States elect a Black Republican President next year, to show their admiration of the deeds of daring performed by these "Kansas heroes?" Won't Pennsylvania prosecute against the Democratic party in the contest of 1860, to rebuke it for its unfeeling in the horrors of LANK and Brown? Won't Franklin County give a Black Republican majority of five hundred, to prove her approbation of the Black Republican armed invasion of a neighboring slave State? The Republican leaders here and elsewhere in the North will doubtless continue their war upon the South, but we have a hope, slender though it be, that the masses will rebel against doctrines and practices that end in armed invasion and brutal murder.

"LITTLE BOY" Bag Out Again. Judge BLACK has given Senator DOUGLAS another whirling out on the Territorial question. The little Senator had better give up the contest. He can't run high enough to hit the Judge. His coat tail is too near the ground, and every time the Judge brings his scythe around to reduce the Senator's stature and let his big coat tail further down.

Judge BLACK's "Rejoinder" was published over the 12th in the *Constitution* some days ago. We transcribe it in our column. We need not advise our friends

Maryland Election.

The election which took place in Maryland on the 2nd inst., resulted in favor of the Democrats so far as the Legislature is concerned, there being a Democratic majority of about twenty six joint ballot in that body. The Congressional delegation will stand as it did before—thirteen Democrats and three Black Republicans.

In the city of Baltimore the most atrocious outrages were perpetrated by the rowdy supporters of WENDELL DAVIS and MONROE HANNAH. The respectable citizens were driven from the polls—some of them murdered and others maimed and disfigured—and an Opposition majority of from twelve to thirteen thousand was run up, where but a few weeks ago the Reformers were beaten by a few hundred only.

The voice of the State has been drowned by the violent proceedings in Baltimore. Two Democratic candidates for State office, who would undoubtedly have received a majority of all the votes if there had been a fair contest in the city, will be declared to have been defeated by the Opposition Governor, and commissioners will be issued to their illegally elected competitors. Will the people of Maryland permit those fraudulently elected Opposition candidates to assume and exercise the functions of the offices to which they will be commissioned in defiance of all right? If the white freemen of the State of Maryland submit again, as they have submitted heretofore, to be ruled by the rowdies of Baltimore, they will have but one step to take to complete their degradation, and that is to exchange places with their own colored servants. We may be wrong in saying that this would complete their degradation, for it may well be questioned whether it would be as deep a degradation to be ruled over by a negro with a skin as black as tar, as by a Baltimore rowdy with a heart as black as hell.

The experience of the last four or five years has shown that the municipal authorities of Baltimore encourage these outrages and protect the scoundrels who perpetrate them. It has also shown that the respectable people of Baltimore either cannot or will not correct the evil. What then is to be done? It is for the people of the State to determine. If they have the spirit of freedom, they will never allow the State officers fraudulently elected by the Baltimore rowdies to fill their places.

And as for the city of Baltimore, sentence of outlawry should be pronounced against her by the voice of the whole country. Nothing should be bought from her and nothing sold to her till she cleans herself of the leprosy that now makes her the most loathsome object that blights the face of the earth. Not a ship should enter her harbor nor a wagon drive into her streets—not a merchant should anoint her atmosphere nor a traveler partake of a meal within her limits—not a bullock should be driven to her markets nor a hal of goods be hauled from her business houses, till she shall have wiped up the blood of the good men who have been murdered for claiming their rights, with the hair of the severed heads of the gang of villains she has harbored so long.

We rejoice to perceive that the Baltimore Americans, formerly a Whig journal of great influence, and for the last four or five years an advocate of the doctrines of the "American party," is speaking out in many terms against the villainies perpetrated in the name of "Americanism" in Baltimore. It rejoices in the Democratic victory in the State and looks to the Legislature for such action as will purify the ballot box of the city. Action by the Legislature may do very well as far as it goes, but we fear it will not go far enough. There are at the very least five hundred scoundrels in Baltimore who ought to be hanged without benefit of clergy. These should be disposed of at once by a Vigilance Committee.

(From the Baltimore American.) The Results in the State.

The victory achieved in this city, through fraud and violence, by the American party has failed to enter in the history of the State. There have occurred but a few local efforts that are in no way comparable for the oppression involved in the gathering of the slaves at the South. In the State at large they are utterly defeated, and will not doubt have to pay the penalty of their misdeeds. Their opponents have a substantial working majority in both branches of the legislature—a majority on joint ballot which settles the question of the United States senatorship, and will meet certainly, we presume, determine the resolution of both the senator and delegates for whom a majority of votes were returned at the election in this city on Wednesday last. So quick a following of retribution upon the crime which caused it has a lesson that even politicians should heed.

With our political convictions as national as life and unchanged as ever, we find ourselves, with thousands of our fellow-officers and subordinates present, regarding with a deep and earnest interest this SWINGING DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH. It opens the only avenue of escape from the yearly repetition of the same scene in the South. The only outlet left to the Southern slaves for the institutions held dear by the South is to flee to their homes. They will tell us it is a mighty lie which will prevail. Blood will be the dividend of the slaveholders' movement, and we are determined to make the negroes, the slaves, the sons and daughters of their fathers: to do this they must, and should have a new country.

Dense Wicks.—Recent advice from the mass of Africa state that the reception of African slaves sent out in the Nigera were doing well. Many of them are placed in comfortable situations, and all of them are acquiring the habits and customs of civilization. The Africans, from New Orleans, had 14,000 in Africa forty-two colored persons sent back by the skill of the Negro McDonald. The Negroes, of New Orleans, had also brought up Negroes, skilled carpenters.

Philadelphia Democracy.

On Monday of last week the Democrats of Philadelphia elected Delegates to represent them in Convention. In the forenoon of Tuesday morning, FORNEY, the Tom Pepper of the editorial fraternity, announced that the friends of the administration had been largely defeated; and he concluded with this announcement a eulogy to the opponents of the administration, to take care that they did not get cheated out of the fruits of their victory. It was plain to us when we read this in the *Press*, and it must have been plain to all acquainted with FORNEY's Tom Pepper tactics, that the friends of the administration had achieved a decisive victory. To keep up appearances, FORNEY had to claim that his faction was victorious. But he knew the truth would come out, and to prevent it from convicting him of downright lying, he cautioned his friends on Tuesday to take care that they did not get cheated, and on Wednesday he brought forth his contemplated accusation of foul play against the supporters of the administration! This has been his plan of operation ever since he raised the standard of rebellion against the Democratic party. He tells a lie one day and backs it up with a lie the next, and goes on sailing around a girtle of lies from one year's end to another. We doubt whether he has or ever had his equal as a liar on the face of the earth.

The truth about this Philadelphia Democratic Delegate Election is that the friends of the administration, who adhere strictly to the organization of the party, obtained a crushing triumph over the disorganizers, carrying all but two or three districts out of twenty-one. The Philadelphia delegation in the Democratic State Convention will therefore be nearly unanimous in support of the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN. Of the completion of the State Convention we have no doubt. The Delegates may be greatly divided in their preference for Governor; they may also be divided as to a candidate for the Presidency—though for the honor of the State it is to be hoped they will unite in recommending their fellow citizen Judge BLACK;—but, it is certain that not half a score of them will be sympathizers of FORNEY or abettors of his disorganizing schemes.

An Unjust Charge.

The *Transcript* charges Attorney General BLACK with vigorously pursuing Northern offenders against the fugitive slave law, and conniving at the escape of Southern violators of the law forbidding the African slave trade. To our certain knowledge this is altogether unjust to the Attorney General. That distinguished gentleman and faithful officer has exerted all his power to punish violators of the law at the South as well as at the North. If the *Transcript* thinks it can convict Judge BLACK of dereliction of duty in the matter of the importation of Africans, let it get Mr. McPHERSON to offer a resolution in Congress calling for the correspondence between the Attorney General and the Marshals and District Attorneys of the Southern States into which Africans were said to have been brought in violation of law. If that correspondence does not prove that the Attorney General labored zealously to secure the arrest and conviction of all parties suspected of a violation of the slave trade laws, we are very much mistaken as to the nature of it.

Nearly all the editorials in this number of the *Spirit* were prepared for last week's issue, but owing to some defect in the mail arrangements between Washington city and Chambersburg, they were not received in time. It is generally known that the editor is in Washington.

The Population of CHINA.

An official census taken in China twice during the present century, at an interval of forty years, gives the following results: The first, taken in 1812, by order of the Emperor KIA KING, gave the number of inhabitants at 399,279,567; and the second, in 1852, under the reign and by order of the present Emperor HIAO FOUNG, 585,000,300. If these accounts be correct, and there is nothing to lead to the supposition that they are not, the Chinese population has, in forty years, increased 176,029,708.

The SEMINOLE DISASTERS.—The

Seminole who emigrated from the everglades of Florida, with Bowlegs, express much dissatisfaction with their new country. They declare they have been deceived and demand the purchase of a new tract for them from the Creek. The ancestor of Bowlegs, Seminole Mico, declared the Seminoles who emigrated at an early day to the Western Reservation were no longer Seminoles, having changed their customs and laws, and his land could not and would not associate with them, but were determined to maintain the usage of their fathers: to do this they must, and should have a new country.

Dense Wicks.—Recent advice from the mass of Africa state that the reception of African slaves sent out in the Nigera were doing well. Many of them are placed in comfortable situations, and all of them are acquiring the habits and customs of civilization.

The Africans, from New Orleans, had 14,000 in Africa forty-two colored persons sent back by the skill of the Negro McDonald. The Negroes, of New Orleans, had also brought up Negroes, skilled carpenters.

TRIAL OF THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTIONISTS.

DOCK FOYD, GUILTY OF MURDER AND ASSASSINATION.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL OF COOK.

STEVENS HANDED OVER TO THE U. S. MARSHAL.

Chambersburg, Nov. 10.—The Court remained in session until 9 o'clock when the jury in the case of Cook rendered a verdict of guilty on the charge of murder and lesser felony.

Before the jury returned to consider upon the verdict, Mr. Vorhees delivered a most powerful appeal in favor of the prisoner, which drew tears from the eyes of the most embittered of his auditors.

The morning a motion for a new trial for Cook, made by his counsel, was argued and finally overruled by the Judge.

Mr. Harding, the District Attorney, refused to sign a writ of habeas corpus, demanding that he should be tried by the Virginia State Court. The Court however, handed the prisoner over to the United States Marshal, paying no attention to the objections of Mr. Harding.

It is rumored that Green, Coggie, Copland and Cook will all be executed on the same day with Brown.

Chambersburg, Va., Nov. 10.—Evening.—The Court to-day sentenced Cook, Green, Coggie, and Copland to be executed on Friday, the 16th of December. It is reported that Governor Wise will respite Brown and execute the whole of the condemned prisoners on the same day. The Court has adjourned for the term.

The Results in New Jersey.

Trenton, Nov. 9.—The returns from the various sections of the State, indicate the election of Chas S. Olden, Republican, Governor, by about 2000 majority. The Senate will be dominated by the complexion of the House is doubtful.

Swartz, Nov. 9.—The vote of the State election yesterday, shows the following reported results in all the counties heard from. They indicate the election of Olden, Opposition candidate for Governor.

Olden, Opp. 600 Wright, Dem.

Passaic 400

Warren 600

Hudson 600

Bergen 800

Burlington 1349

Mercer 649

Ocean 649

Middlesex 516

Roxbury 484

Monmouth 276

Atlantic 800

Morris 100

Union 100

Sussex 183

Bergen 219

Cadmus 3

SALEM COUNTY.—Olden (Opposition) for Governor has about 100 majority. Newell, the Democratic candidate for Clerk is elected. In the First Legislative District, Lippincott (Opposition) is elected by a small majority, and Habermeyer (Democrat) is elected in the Second District.

Carroll, Nov. 9.—The majority for Olden (Opp.) for Governor is 84 for Reeves for the Assembly has 110 majority, and Edmunds (Dem.) for Sheriff, 116 majority.

THE STATE.

Trenton, Nov. 9.—Chas. S. Olden, Opposition, is without doubt elected Governor by 1,600 majority.

The Legislature will stand, politically, as follows—

Dem. Rep. Am. Sen. House

12 8 1 1

29 28 3

There are still doubts as to the House, the vote in some of the districts being very close.

The New York State Election.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Thurber Weed, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, the Democratic candidate for Clerk is elected. In the First Legislative District, Lippincott (Opposition) is elected by a small majority, and Habermeyer (Democrat) is elected in the Second District.

Carroll, Nov. 9.—The majority for Olden (Opp.) for Governor is 84 for Reeves for the Assembly has 110 majority, and Edmunds (Dem.) for Sheriff, 116 majority.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—The returns from the Wisconsin election are very incomplete.

The Milwaukee Sentinel to-day says the returns received confirm the opinion that the entire Republican State ticket has been elected by a overwhelming majority, and that the Republicans retain their ascendancy in the State Legislature.

INDIAN DEPROPRIATIONS ON THE PLATINA.

St. Louis, Nov. 10.—Lieut. Mowry, delegate to Congress from Arizona, came as passenger on the Overland California Mail. He reports that the Indians continue their depredations on the Mail Company's stations, and that a force of 200 troops had gone to chastise the Apaches.

TROOPS FOR BROWNSVILLE.

New Orleans, Nov. 10.—A detachment of Government troops left Baton Rouge to-day, in pursuance of orders received by telegraph from Washington. They will proceed to Brownsville to-morrow on the steamer Arizona.

INSANITY OF GERRIT SMITH.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Gerrit Smith shows continued marks of insanity. No one is allowed to sit near him, but it is understood that he refers in his ravings to the Harper's Ferry massacre.

Mr. Cook may be perfectly right in designating me as a coward. I have not one word to say in vindication of my character for courage.

I have always been more distinguished for running than fighting—and tried by the Harper's Ferry insurrection, I am most miserably deficient in courage—even more so than Cook, when he deserted his brave old Captain and led to the mountains. To this extent, Mr. Cook is entirely right, and will meet no contradiction from me or from anybody else. But wholly, ignorantly and most unmercifully wrong is Mr. Cook when he asserts that I promised to be his witness in the trial of the Harper's Ferry insurrection. Of what other imbecilities and other indiscretions may have been committed, I have not made a private record, but wild as this is, the taking of Harper's Ferry was never encouraged by my word or my vote, my wisdom or my cowardice, has not only kept me from having any promise to go there, but has equally kept me from making any promise to go there. I desire to be quite emphatic here—for of all guilty men he is the guiltiest who lets his fellow men to an undertaking of this sort, under promise of assistance, which he afterwards fails to render. I therefore declare that there is no man living, and no man dead, who, if living, could truthfully say that I ever promised him or anybody else, either conditionally or otherwise, that I would be present at the Harper's Ferry insurrection. Of what other imbecilities and other indiscretions may have been committed, I have not made a private record, but wild as this is, the taking of Harper's Ferry was never encouraged by my word or my vote, my wisdom or my cowardice, has not only kept me from having any promise to go there, but has equally kept me from making any promise to go there. I desire to be quite emphatic here—for of all guilty men he is the guiltiest who lets his fellow men to an undertaking of this sort, under promise of assistance, which he afterwards fails to render. I therefore declare that there is no man living, and no man dead, who, if living, could truthfully say that I ever promised him or anybody else, either conditionally or otherwise, that I would be present at the Harper's Ferry insurrection. Of what other imbecilities and other indiscretions may have been committed, I have not made a private record, but wild as this is, the taking of Harper's Ferry was never encouraged by my word or my vote, my wisdom or my cowardice, has not only kept me from having any promise to go there, but has equally kept me from making any promise to go there.

The time for a full statement of what I know, and of all I know, of this desperate but unmercifully disinterested effort to annihilate the slaves of Maryland and Virginia from their ancestral homes has not yet come, and may never come.

Some reflections may be made on my leaving on a tour to England just at this time. I have only to say that my going to that country has been rather delayed than hastened by the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. All that I had intended to leave here in the first week in November.

ANXIOUS FOR EUROPEAN LAMP.—The Petersburg Advertiser is informed that the English government, under Mr. Lord, who signed the peace's眷属 in New York, sent to Europe to attend the marriage of Queen Victoria.

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DRUGS, &c.

Fresh and Pure Soda constantly
on hand, also strong and
diluted, also strong at
RENTON.

If you wish your family recipes M.
L. H. will furnish you with them at
RENTON.

If you wish the best Kerosene in the
country, M.L.H. will supply you with
RENTON.

The cheapest Kerosene Lamps in
the country, M.L.H. will supply you with
RENTON.

NEW MEMLIN.—Mrs. Wadsworth's Small Syrup,
Wadsworth's Household Salve, M.L.H. will supply you with
RENTON.

Pernicious, a large lot, very fine,
M.L.H. will supply you with
RENTON.

Fresh black Pepper, warranted
good, M.L.H. will supply you with
RENTON.

A LMANIA.—German and English
M.L.H. will supply you with
RENTON.

A large lot of sponges, all qual-
ity, M.L.H. will supply you with
RENTON.

The best Chewing Tobacco to be
had, M.L.H. will supply you with
RENTON.

Gum Drops, Jujube Paste, Marsh,
M.L.H. will supply you with
RENTON.

If you want good drugs and medi-
cines, all kinds, M.L.H. will supply you with
RENTON.

Soaps, of all kinds at
SPANGERS.

Cattle and Horse Powder at
SPANGERS.

Turpentine Mixture—will cure at
SPANGERS.

Podders, Fancy articles, Por-
SPANGERS.

Hair Restorative—Get a bottle at
SPANGERS.

Grey Hair colored beautifully
by young FANGERS Hair Restorative.

Courtes and Colas cured at
SPANGERS.

STRINGS.—Gum, Glass AND MET-
ALIC Strings for sale at
SPANGERS.

Prescriptions carefully com-
pounded at SPANGERS.

Fresh Ground Pepper at
SPANGERS.

Thermometers of all sizes, at
SPANGERS.

BRAIDED FELT FEAMLE BEAMUL at
NIXON.

Box Mustard of superior quality,
NIXON.

Flour Ground Spices, at
NIXON.

Superior Indigo for coloring, at
NIXON.

Best Soda for Baking, at
NIXON.

Chlorine Washing Soap, at
NIXON.

A 11 kinds of Roots and Herbs
NIXON.

Spices for tattooing at
NIXON.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

WE ARE NOT RECEIVING
LARGE ADDITIONS
TO OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

STONE WARE AND GLASS,
FOR HOTELS AND FAMILIES,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

New Styles and Shapes
of PLAIN and ELEGANT
DINNER, DESSERT, TEA AND
TOILET SETS.

CHEAP and BEAUTIFUL,
Parisian Marble Figures, Mantle
ORNAMENTS, TOILET AND
COLOGNE BOTTLES.

AT REASONABLE PRICES,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL VARIETY OF
FANCY ARTICLES,
suitable for presents during the approaching
holidays.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
Importors,
207 Chestnut St., above 7th,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. 1412.

ESTER'S LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINE.

PRICE \$50 AND UPWARDS.

The great day when attended the introduction of
ESTER'S SEWING MACHINES.

is sufficient evidence of their popularity over all others

FOR BOTH

THICK AND THIN WORK,
Being more durable than other Machines and less liable to
get out of order.

They are better made both sides alike.

NOT WARRANTED ON YEAR '59.

SALES ROOM—145 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

1412.

J. W. SCOTT,
Late of the Firm of Wadsworth & Scott,
MATERIALS FOR FURNISHING STORES,
AND

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 16 CHURCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

(NAME APPROPRIATE GARMENT HOUSE.)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new store, and is prepared to do a short time.

1412.

S. T. RIBBLELL'S
CONFETTOERY AND BAKERY,
(late of J. C. Riddlell),

has been opened in the Market Street Building, opposite the

entrance to the Market House, Philadelphia.

It is open every day from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.

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VALLEY SPIRIT—NOVEMBER 16, '59.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. JOHN'S, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The steamer Hungarian, from Liverpool, will return to the United States on November 15, having been away only eight days from Liverpool. Her date was six days later than required by the City of Baltimore or New York.

The ship Charles Malone, from Liverpool, bound to Mobile, was totally wrecked during the gale that has proved so fatal along the Gulf coast. All her crew perished.

The Emperor Napoleon has written to King Victor Emanuel, urging him to accept the Ultimatum agreement, so as to carry out the treaty of peace with Austria.

The steamer Hungarian went into that port forty-two persons who had been saved from the wreck of a vessel from Liverpool, through the exertions of the captain and crew of the steamer, at the risk of their own lives. They were taken to Liverpool and delivered the passengers. The Hungarians proceeded on their voyage. She is bound to Portland, in some doubt with the usual winter arrangement of the Canadian line.

The Hungarians passed the steamer Indian from Quebec bound to Liverpool, on the 2d.

The Hungarians arrived out on the 25th ult., and the City of Manchester and Canada on the 26th ult.

Another heavy gale had occurred on the Hudson coast, but no disasters by it to American vessels had been reported at Liverpool where the Hungarians sailed.

The Liverpool papers continue to furnish information regarding the wreck of the "Royal Charter," but no new facts had been disclosed.

The prospects of recovering the half million dollars of gold, were less encouraging, although extensive preparations for the purpose were being made.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia had received a letter from the Emperor of France, urging his assent to the terms of treaty with Austria. Among other things, Napoleon makes the following demands:

That the Duke of Modena shall be recalled to his State.

That the Duchy of Parma shall be united to Piedmont.

That Tuscany shall be augmented in territory and joined to the Grand Duke.

And that the projected confederation of the States of Italy shall (with moderate reforms) be secured.

Garrison had arrived at Tunis to hold an interview with King Victor Emanuel. His reception along the route had been most enthusiastic. He, everywhere, received expressions of the faith of the people in his cause, and their reliance in him to exert all his influence with the King in their favor.

FRANCE.

We report that France intended to aid Spain in the war against Morocco in a similar way to the support given to Piedmont during the late war, and it was expected that offensive operations would be commenced about the 1st of next.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

To Zurich Conference had re-assembled to take final action on the treaties agreed upon between France and Austria respecting Italy.

Court Karlsruhe represents Austria in the Conference, in place of the Count Colloredo, deceased.

All the treaties would be signed within a few days.

It was asserted that the Congress of the Powers would take place with the adhesion of Great Britain.

The Duke de Padua had been removed from the French Ministry of the Interior, and Burau had been appointed his successor.

—*From the New York Evening Post, Nov. 11.*

Map of French-Louis's Hammock.

The balloon yesterday reached the highest altitude it has yet attained, the top being about eighty feet from the ground. The inflation has been, as far as successful, that Professor Lowe had aimed daily to have continued the inflation with greater rapidity, and had hoped that the balloon would have expanded to the height of a hundred and fifty feet.

Last evening was calm and foggy, but during the night the weather changed and a strong wind set in. At about nine o'clock a sudden gust swept over the Crystal Palace Grounds and in a instant they became the scene of confused wook and rain. The huge globe of the balloon was lifted up with a jerk, dragging the heavy bag and bags which served as weights to keep it from falling, and causing them to dance about like papier-mâché.

A few rods below the head of the balloon stands a small tent containing rope and other articles in costume use. Against the sharp ridge pole of this tent the balloon was driven with great violence, breaking a hole in the middle, through which the gas rushed in dense volumes. In a few minutes the sixty eight thousand feet of gas in the balloon had escaped, and the lately expanded globe presented the appearance of a collapsed vase of baby rag, involving the proprietor in a dead loss of nearly three thousand dollars.

But the wind not only damaged the balloon, but with the same fell swoop swept down the large circus tent near the entrance. In this large tent were placed the life-boats, the electric engine, cleaning machine, and other objects intended to serve as the proposed transatlantic trip. None of these were damaged, although the canvas and tent poles were suddenly prostrated by them. No one was in the tent at the time, no person was injured, and the only damage caused by the mishap was the loss of property.

Prof. Lowe was on the grounds this morning as usual. Though the accident is of course an unfortunate disaster, he decries it will not at all interfere with his aerial projects nor delay his attempted transatlantic trip. The rest in the balloon has already been repaired, and the rocks of inflated will be recommended this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

To-morrow, also, at 8 o'clock, if the wind be not too strong, Mr. Lowe will make a preliminary ascension in the balloon Pioneer, as previously announced. In the meantime the preparations for the transatlantic trip will be vigorously carried on, and as far as from giving up the scheme the learned Professor has just purchased an expensive suit of India rubber life-preserving gear, constructed on a new plan, so that in case of being tipped overboard into the ocean, he will float about till further notice.

A BANK RUIN.—The bank at East Chelmsford, Essex, was blown open by burglars during the night of the 11th instant, and robbed of about \$7,000 in coin, gold, and currency.

TO PARIS.—We quote London:—The steamer Royal Sovereign, from Liverpool, bound for Paris, was captured by pirates off the coast of Africa, and is now in the hands of the pirates.

The boat was captured, and the crew, consisting of twelve men, were compelled to remain on board, and were compelled to supply the pirates with victuals.

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JOHN KIRBY'S SKYLIGHT AMBROTYPE AND DAUBER'S ROOMS.

Corner of the Diamond, Cambria, Pa.

BISHOP'S

Ambrotype and Daguerreotype Rooms have been removed to the second story opposite Bishop's Store, Cambria, Pa.

They will enter when they can get it, and will be open to the public.

—*Small and elegant rooms, those who wish to have their portraits taken by either daguerreotype or ambrotype, may do so at Bishop's Room, over the Diamond, Cambria, Pa.*

PRINCEPHAL'S HOTEL, NO. 15, Market Street, Philadelphia, contains several rooms, all elegantly furnished, and are well suited for social occasions. Hotel rooms, over the Diamond, Cambria, Pa.

—*Princephal's Hotel, No. 15, Market Street, Philadelphia, contains several rooms, all elegantly furnished, and are well suited for social occasions.*

Mr. Miller's Mammoth Steve and Timmerland, located on Main street, may be seen in the window of his store, and is a very fine example of a mammoth piece. We would call your attention to the Mammoth Steve, many of them being of great size, and already suited for their company.

—*Mammoth Steve and Timmerland, located on Main street, Philadelphia, contains several rooms, all elegantly furnished, and are well suited for social occasions.*

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MOTHERS, why will you smother such snoring babies, when a nice round is within your power? It is an artifice whereby the baby is made to sleep more easily and comfortably. We would call your attention to the Mammoth Steve, many of them being of great size, and already suited for their company.

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