

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Valley Spirit will be published every Wednesday...

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be charged \$1.00 per square for the first week...

1 Square (10 lines) 10 Cents, 2 Squares 18 Cents...

JOB PRINTING.

Connected with the establishment the proprietors have...

VALLEY SPIRIT.

Chambersburg, Dec. 7, 1850.

Mr. Editor:—The Whig party was dissolved because many of its members were not well enough approved by the American people...

VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 13.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1850.

NUMBER 24.

WASH. IRVING.

Account of his last days and his death. (From the New York Times, Nov. 2nd.) It is pretty generally known to the friends and admirers of Mr. Irving, throughout the country, that his health has been in a failing condition for a year past.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

A recent publication of the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies makes some curious statements relating to the pilgrimage to Mecca during the present year. The ceremony at Mecca terminated on the 11th of last month, in the presence of about 55,000 pilgrims, of whom 17,850 had come by sea, and 37,150 by land.

AMERICAN TOBACCO IN FRANCE.

The Washington Constitution samples from recent French statistical reports a comparative exhibit of the amount of taxes levied by the French government on one of our leading staples (tobacco) during the first nine months of the years 1850, 1851, and 1852.

DECLINE OF FEMALE CONVERSATION.

An English writer declares the fact—that the women of our day do not converse—and then attributes it to the multiplicity of studies and the evening confinement to books and school companions.

THE POOR-GOVERNED SLAVE.

Extract of a letter from a Washingtonian residing in Mobile, Alabama, to a gentleman in New York, dated...

HOLLOW SQUARE, GREEN CO. ALA. September 26, 1850.

I want to give you some little account of a plantation life by an eye witness, as least of one of those particular scenes which you have often heard far more graphically described than I am able to do, but to my knowledge have never been seen, viz: a negro wedding. One of Mrs. S.—a home servant, named Rhoda, married a man of one of the neighboring plantations, named Jasper. The affair came off on last Saturday night; the invitations were sent out for 8 o'clock, but long ere that time a great number of darkies had arrived.

The yard and grove were brilliantly lighted by fires of light-wood, which shed a rich glare over black women and aill black men. The women, as a general thing, were dressed in white muslin or white maulin, and looked very nice; indeed, some of them looked really elegant, as freely dressed as any lady would be, according to the mode of the dusky breed.

The ceremony was performed by a colored clergyman; he had his book in his hand, but had it closed all the time—knowing the service by heart, and he joined the gentleman and lady in holy wedlock in the style. There were four bridesmaids and four groomsmen, also two candle holders, according to negro fashion, to light the bride from her cabin to the place of marriage—they treaded the procession.

Soon after the ceremony was over, the guests marched into supper, and before giving you an account of the terrible slaughter which then took place of every thing which was good, let me tell you of the supper room, which took as a whole day to fix up; as I had seen a good many, and knew exactly what would look best, I asked Mrs. S. to let them have a new room, instead of a tent which they contemplated erecting. She told me certainly, and that I might have everything that I wanted to adorn it with.

I then remarked that it appeared to me a glaring inconsistency in him and others in Ohio, to love our Southern slaves so much as to desire their freedom and emancipation, and yet hate them so much as to be unwilling to allow them a home in their own State; especially so, since, by the existing law in the slave State, the negro cannot be liberated and remain where he is.

During the morning of Monday he walked out to his garden a short distance from the house, and gave some instructions to his gardener. He also gave instruction to the carpenters who were employed in making some alterations in his library. He did not ride out during the day, as was his custom, but as he made no complaint of feeling more indisposed than usual, the occasion was not thought of by his family as arising from any alarming condition.

One of his slaves, Miss Sarah Irving, had preceded him to his room, and when he entered she was engaged in arranging his books so that they would be convenient to access at his front of the chamber during the night. While engaged in this duty, she was startled by a sudden knock on the door, and she started up to see who it was. She found it was her master, Mr. Irving, who had just returned from his walk in the garden, and he had a message from the doctor, who had just called on him.

INTERESTING CASE.

A case of considerable interest, in which the Adams Express company were the defendants, was tried in the court of Chambersburg county last week. An action was brought against the company for the non-performance of their contract as common carriers, and originated as follows: In the summer of 1850, commissioners were duly appointed to receive plans and specifications for the new almshouse in the city of New Orleans, La., and advertised therefor, offering a premium of five hundred dollars for the plan that should prove the most acceptable, and he adopted. Upon this proposal, Dr. Egbert, of Mount Holly Springs, in that country, prepared plans, drawings and specifications for the above building, and in the month of October left the box containing them with Mr. London, the Express agent in Carlisle, to be forwarded to New Orleans, pre-paying the charge thereon, amounting to three dollars and fifty cents. The box was not delivered to the commissioners in time to compete for the premium, and, on inquiry, it turned out that the package had been daily received by the agent of the Express company in New Orleans, and was forwarded to the commissioners upon payment of the Express charges, which they were not authorized to advance—the Express charges, by the negligence of the company's agent at Carlisle, not having been marked paid on the way bill, which the agent at New Orleans received. Owing to the negligence of the agent at Carlisle, and the plaintiff claimed damages thereon, the amount being \$500.00, which the defendant refused to pay. The case was tried before Judge G. W. B. Smith, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of \$500.00, with costs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3—Non. Nearly all the South American members of the House are now in conference. The probability is that they will not vote for the parity resolution relative to the election of a Speaker, but favored their own candidates upon the suffrage of other members of the House. The Democrats will also probably agree not to vote for the parity resolution, the design of many being to unite these two parties against American candidates.

IMPORTANT SURVEY.

The General Land Office is in receipt of the survey of the base line or boundary between Kansas and Nebraska from the established corner on stone to township 1 north, range 16 and 17 west of the 6th principal meridian, to the intersection with the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah at the mouth of the Rocky Mountain. The land between the 4th and 6th principal meridians was originally of a poor quality, and the line was established by the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in 1846. The survey was made by the United States Geographical Board, and the results will be published in a report to the Secretary of the Interior.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3—Non. The House of Representatives will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE STILLS OF GOLD. BY THE AUTHOR OF "A HIGH LIFE TRAGEDY." Mrs. Macneil sat in her little room...

The Merchant's clerk bowed in such wild ecstasy. When she entered their shop, that they strained their eyes...

BOOKS, & CO. THE THACHERS.—Just received a large quantity of... NATIONAL WORKS SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION...

SADDLERY, & C. 1850. NEW FIRM. DIEML & HOPSON, SADDLERY AND RESSOR. ESTABLISHMENT...

COMMISSION HOUSES. WUNDERLICH, HEAD & MANAGER. NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS...

HATS & CAPS. HATS AND FEELS.—John O'Brien, 123 N. 2nd St. PHILADELPHIA. NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! Remember that Over & Brother...

VALLEY SPIRIT.
 CHAMBERSBURG, PA.
 Wednesday Evening, Dec. 7, 1859.
 J. M. COOPER, Editor.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
 Of Pennsylvania.

Admission for Old Browns.
 The Republican journals in this State, and many of them elsewhere, pretend not to approve of old Brown's armed invasion of Virginia for the purpose of murdering slaveholders and liberating their slaves. The Transcript of the 23d ult. had the modesty to say that "the worst enemies the South ever had in this country—not even excepting the handful of abolitionists scattered over the land—are those self-styled Democratic patriots and office-hunting patriots who are endeavoring to create an impression that the recent rebellion at Harper's Ferry is a result of Republican doctrine on the question of slavery, and that the scheme was aided and abetted by republican leaders." The proof is too strong to admit of contradiction, that Republican leaders contributed to Brown's Harper's Ferry enterprise, as they had before contributed to keep him at his bloody work in Kansas. And since his arrest and conviction, not only has the bloody murderer been soothed by individual expressions of sympathy and regard, but in New England public meetings, presided over by very prominent Republicans, have endorsed the murderer's conduct and taken measures to provide for his family, as a special mark of their admiration for the man. At one of these meetings, held in the city of Boston and presided over by the author of the resolution adopted by the late Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, the shocking declaration was made by one of the speakers, that the hanging of Brown "would make the gallows as glorious as the cross." Thus it will be seen that in the very heart of New England, the stronghold of Republicanism, a Republican speaker, addressing a Republican meeting, put John Brown the murderer on a level with Jesus Christ the Saviour of mankind.

But we need not go to Boston for evidence of Republican sympathy for the old scoundrel who has just expiated his unparalleled crimes on the gallows. The Transcript of the date we have already named is brim-full of admiration for Brown. It has borrowed an editorial from the New York Independent, entitled "John Brown's Speech from the Scaffold," and printed it in the shape of original matter under an editorial head on its first page. This article is full of insults to Virginia, full of malice to the South, and full of admiration for the condemned murderer. The Transcript has no fear that "John Brown will do any concession or retraction," or "do anything but vindicate the principle upon which he has acted, and condemn to the last the system of slavery which he aimed to overthrow." We presume he has died just as the Transcript hoped he would die, and just as the impatient thief did. Criminals who reach Brown's degree of guilt seldom confess their crimes on the scaffold. It will not surprise us to hear that Brown swung off with the lie on his lips that he told at his trial, that whilst he meant to free slaves, he did not mean to murder their masters—a falsehood refuted by the murderous preparations he had made.

Such is the Transcript's admiration for Brown, that it endorses his "Speech from the Scaffold" without waiting to see what he says. Cordially approving what he has done is the way of robbery and murder, it is willing to take his dying speech upon trust—to endorse it before its delivery. It says—"The speech he will utter from the scaffold will become historical—taking rank with those dying words of patriots, heroes and martyrs, which have become the watchwords of after-generations in the great conflicts and triumphs of freedom and truth." And for fear the "cowardice" of the people of Virginia might lead them not to "suffer Brown to speak at all before the last scene is tied," the Transcript advises him "to deposit his last testimony in writing with some trustworthy friend who will see that it reaches the public eye." It would hardly be so extremely anxious to secure his dying speech as a "watchword for after-generations," if it did not approve of the robbery, murder and treason he has committed.

It is possible the whole Republican party of Franklin county will resign in their organ a paper which thus openly avows its approval of the invasion of a neighboring State and the murder of its peaceable citizens? Are the Republicans of Franklin county in favor of extending an invitation to some party of assassins to come to Chambersburg and murder the peaceable citizens of this county? If so, we will be glad to see the names of those who will be the first to do so.

Meeting of Congress.
 The first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress commenced at Washington on Monday last. The attendance bid fair to be very full. Much interest was felt in the organization of the House. The Democratic caucus on Saturday night nominated Hon. Thomas S. Beane, of Virginia, for Speaker. The Republicans have generally resolved upon making Mr. Sherman Speaker, and will banner the Clerks, printing, and other patronage, with that view. There are full a dozen prominent candidates for the Clerkship, and a caucus in pursuit of the printing. The South American Opposition members have determined upon no caucus election. The House was called to order at noon. The members and their members' names were called. Up to the time of our going to press we have only received the following list of members:

The State of Oregon.
 The Philadelphia Inquirer presents some interesting facts in relation to the climate, soil and productions of the new State of Oregon, and the prices of produce, stock and land. The climate is stated to be mild and tolerably equable, the cold not being excessive in winter, nor the heat in summer, while the latter is gently tempered with sea-breezes. Oregon is singularly free from tornadoes and violent gales. On the whole, the new State may be described as remarkably salubrious. The water is pure, flowing in crystal streams, dashing in cataracts from lofty mountains. The area of Oregon proper is one hundred and eighty-five thousand square miles, and the present population is estimated at sixty thousand. There are several good roads, and the mails are conveyed regularly, while a few schools have already been opened, and there are nine newspapers—one at each of the principal cities. In a word, Oregon will support a population equal to the entire number of the inhabitants in the United States. But agriculture is the sheet-anchor of Oregonian riches, or as certain philosophers of the new school now affect to call it—"terraculture." The amount of produce depends entirely upon the cultivation that is on a given tract of land. With deep ploughing, and proper irrigation, we believe that what will average from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre, corn twenty to twenty-five, oats from fifty to seventy, potatoes from three to seven hundred bushels to the acre! One farmer has raised common white turnips that weighed twenty-five pounds each, and a Mr. Spaulding, of Walla-Walla, (I know—what a name!) tried to lift a squash, but could not, for it weighed two-hundred pounds. Live stock thrives famously.—Horses are worth from one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars—that is, good working horses. Indian ponies can be bought for from fifteen to twenty-five dollars. Cows are worth thirty dollars generally—work oxen from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and forty dollars, and a yoke—sheep from five to eight dollars, and a few hundred dollars a swarm. Bees do well—some swarms throw off three swarms each, last summer. Game and fish of all kinds are abundant. Wild fruits, such as berries and wild grapes are plentiful—also hazel-uts in the forests. All the garden fruits of the Middle States flourish in Oregon. Land can be bought at from two dollars to fifty dollars an acre, all owing to location, quality, and amount of improvement. From five to ten dollars is probably a fair average. There is yet a great amount of vacant land in Middle Oregon, on the east side of the Cascade Mountains, which is subject to pre-emption. There are inexhaustible quantities of limestone and other rocks, lumber, and coal enough to last for centuries—though there are broad regions of prairie. We nothing doubt that gold will be found ere long in and near the mountains that form a continuation of the California range. Why should not the auriferous treasures be there? The geological strata of the two States are identical in character. With regard to the time it requires for emigrants to reach the settled portions of Oregon by an overland route, the editor of the Oregon Argus furnishes the following information:—"We were six months, exactly, in driving an ox team from St. Joseph, Missouri, to the Willamette valley—just about the time it generally takes a Pike county Misourian to make the trip. An energetic, go-ahead man, who wishes to make the trip pleasantly and have his team in good working order when he gets here, will leave the Missouri river by the 20th of April, and reach the Willamette valley by the 15th of July, and perhaps sooner. Cattle and sheep can make the trip in that time. People who travel in this way lose little or no stock, and have little or no sickness on the route, while the lazy, lagging Pikeites generally suffer terribly, and come through the mountains in the rain, looking gaunt, haggard, and terribly worn." From all that we have been able to gather, in the way of general information in relation to Oregon, we are justified in predicting that in the course of a few years it will become one of the most desirable States for farmers, in the Union.—And as the produce of the ground furnishes the elements of manufacture, there can be little doubt that many branches of manual and machine industry will thrive especially in American Oregon.

The Richmond Enquirer.
 We have no fault to find with the general course of remark indulged in by the Richmond Enquirer in relation to the Harper's Ferry murders, but we do not like its reference to Pennsylvania in its issue of the 25th instant. After stating what has been done (and very properly done, in our opinion,) by Gov. Wisk for the security of the citizens of Virginia, the Enquirer asks—"What have the Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio done to protect a sister State from the lawlessness of their own people?" We would like the Enquirer to tell us what act of lawlessness the people of Pennsylvania have been guilty of. There was no citizen of our State in the band of assassins that murdered peaceable citizens at Harper's Ferry. It is true that some of the gang tarried in our town awhile, but they were strangers whose character and business were unknown to our citizens, and we are in no way responsible for their acts. If their designs had been known here, the United States marines would never have had to take the National Armory from them at Harper's Ferry. Chambersburg would have taken care of them without the aid of the General Government.

As for the letters received by Gov. Wisk from various places in Pennsylvania, warning him of the formation of large parties for the purpose of rescuing Brown and his fellow-murderers, they are not worth the Governor's attention for a moment. Their writers are either knaves or fools. They are attempting to impose upon Gov. Wisk, or else they themselves have been imposed upon. There is not one man in all this whole Commonwealth whom any offer of reward could induce to join a party to rescue Brown—not that there are not enough of Black Republicans who would like to see Brown liberated, but because there is not one who would risk his own neck in a foolhardy attempt to save old Omawatomie's.

Let Virginia proceed to string up Brown and all of his party who are now under sentence of death. They ought to be strung up, and if they are not received till citizens of Pennsylvania do it, the day of their rescue will be too distant to do them much good in this world. It would be perfectly safe to guarantee to Virginia ten thousand Pennsylvania defenders to one Pennsylvania assailant on the day on which she will execute just vengeance on the murderers of her citizens.

The Execution of Brown.
 The first election for State officers, in Kansas, took place Monday, the 6th inst., and there is much confidence felt of the early admission of Kansas into the Union under the Wyandotte Constitution.

Rights of the South.
 In Boston and New York, movements are on foot for a proper expression of the true sentiment of the people with reference to the recent mad doings of Northern fanaticism.

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 MILITARY DISPLAY.
 AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE HUSBAND AND WIFE.
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 DISPOSAL OF THE BODY.
 CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 2.—The reporter of the Associated Press telegraphed, yesterday, to Gov. Wisk, for permission to attend the execution. The reply was that the Governor declined to accede to the request. No facilities will be afforded to reporters.

From Charlestown.
 The excitement is abating. A portion of the military have been ordered home, and some members of the members of other regiments have obtained one day furlough. The body of Brown, accompanied by Mrs. Brown, was sent down.

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Yesterday was passed quietly, with the exception of a great military bustle on the reception of Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Brown was escorted over from Harper's Ferry at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, and the military forces were brought out to make a demonstration. She was received with full military honors, but her companions were not allowed to accompany her from Harper's Ferry.

After remaining four hours with her husband, she was escorted to the jail at Charlestown, where she remained until the afternoon of the 4th inst., when she was taken to the place of execution. Her husband was not allowed to be near enough to the place of execution to hear any remarks that may be made by Brown.

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During the course of the conversation, the reporter asked him if he had heard that Sheriff Campbell had been issued and had been sent to the asylum at Fall River. He replied that he had read it in the papers, and was sorry to hear it, but immediately changed the subject.

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VALLEY SPIRIT

Chambersburg, Dec. 7, 1859.

LOCAL NEWS.

Religious.—The Rev. Dr. Edwin Dorey will preach in the Lutheran Church...

Notice to Subscribers.—Those of our subscribers who have not yet paid...

Rise in coal prices.—As an evidence of the prosperity of our iron route...

Attention, Land Buyers.—We would call the attention of those desiring...

Parley for the Porter, on the coast of Virginia...

The Unknown Path; or, the History of Mary Ann Forester...

Building Lots.—Building lots in the neighborhood of this place are in great demand...

of Sale.—Two School wharfs in the Iron City Commercial College...

Anniversary Celebration.—Cambrian Lodge of Odd Fellows...

To Our Correspondents.—Those of our readers who are writing us and have not yet had...

To the Public.—The Directors of the Poor have positively and strictly prohibited...

Going Ahead.—Within the past year about thirty bad debts have been entered in this borough and suburbs.

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A Good Habit.—It is a habit among some of the young gentlemen who attend...

On a Strike.—The laboring hands employed on the Franklin Railroad have been on strike...

MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG MARKETS. Flour—Daring the week ending to-day the market for Flour has exhibited no change...

BALTIMORE MARKETS. Flour—During the week ending to-day the market for Flour has exhibited no change...

WHEAT.—The market for wheat has been quiet and steady during the week ending to-day.

GRAIN.—The market for grain has been quiet and steady during the week ending to-day.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HOTELS.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL - To the... ST. CHARLES HOTEL, TAYLOR...

ALLEGHENY HOUSE... ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL...

FRANKLIN HOTEL - Greenocastle... A ELEGANT NEW HOTEL...

CHAMBERSBURG HOTEL - Corner... FRANKLIN HOTEL...

LADD, WEBSTER & CO., 205 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE...

SEWING MACHINES... What Constitutes a good Sewing Machine?

MAIL LINE TO MT. UNION - The... CHAIR AND CABINET MANUFACTURING...

DRUGS & CO. Jackson's Peppermint Syrup... Thompson's Eye Water...

FRANKLIN HOTEL - Greenocastle... A ELEGANT NEW HOTEL...

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LADD, WEBSTER & CO., 205 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE...

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROVEN A BAKERS' CELEBRATED... FAMILY SEWING MACHINES...

FRANKLIN HOTEL - Greenocastle... A ELEGANT NEW HOTEL...

CHAMBERSBURG HOTEL - Corner... FRANKLIN HOTEL...

LADD, WEBSTER & CO., 205 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE...

SEWING MACHINES... What Constitutes a good Sewing Machine?

MAIL LINE TO MT. UNION - The... CHAIR AND CABINET MANUFACTURING...

DRUGS & CO. Jackson's Peppermint Syrup... Thompson's Eye Water...

FRANKLIN HOTEL - Greenocastle... A ELEGANT NEW HOTEL...

CHAMBERSBURG HOTEL - Corner... FRANKLIN HOTEL...

LADD, WEBSTER & CO., 205 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE...

MEDICAL.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORANT... SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS...

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EDUCATIONAL.

CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY... WESTMINSTER FEMALE INSTITUTE...

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AGRICULTURAL.

HOW IS THE TIME TO BUY... PLOWS, CORN SWELLERS...

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The following article in reference to old John Brown, his character, antecedents and connection to Harper's Ferry, we take from a Virginia paper.

It is from the pen of a gentleman of this State, who is not only distinguished by his legal talent and abilities, but remarkable for his noble and disinterested character.

JOHN BROWN OF MASSACHUSETTS. Some very mistaken views of the character of this man prevail in the public mind, leading to weaken the cause of public justice and obscure the prospects of good, unqualified crime.

People talk with admiration of his courage, his noble soul, and his noble heart, but almost forgotten, and he is lauded, by their fancy, with the name of a hero and martyr.

By nature he appeared to have been of ordinary capacity intellectually, with perhaps a good share of enterprise, and strong animal instincts, but very deficient in all elevating talents.

His early open border, with the person and attempt to arm the slaves of Virginia for the slaughter of the white inhabitants, was a hopeless and absurd in its conception, and would have been so in the result.

But looking to his past history, we find the resolution of the difficulty. About nine years ago he was engaged in the business of a farmer and grazer of the western part of New York.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The mail by the steamship Transportation, which arrived here yesterday, brought a letter from an entirely reliable source, saying that the Cabinet of the Liberal Government are acted in their views, and there is every reason to believe that they will agree to the pending treaty with the United States.

There is no truth in the newspaper reports that Jaures intend asking for an immediate American armament intervention. A rumor was however, spread in New York, that the Government was about to make overtures to our own, but its truth is very doubtful.

Foreign News by Express. The foreign dispatch, per Europe, received here by the latest steamer, included nothing of the 20th ult., by telegraph to Queensland, at which point the troops landed on her voyage.

Spain, Oct. 2.—The Spanish Government has repudiated the treaty with the United States, by refusing to open the ports of Seville and Tamesa, as stipulated in the treaty.

It is stated that the Government would tender his resignation of the regency to the Sardinian Government. The British war steamer has succeeded in bringing off three hundred and fifty Christians from the small port of Morocco.

The London Times, upon the San Juan difficulty, enlarges upon the general conviction that war between America and England is impossible, and that the United States will not resort to arms.

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South Carolina Legislature.—Proposed for a Southern Confederacy. Columbia, Dec. 1.—In the House of Delegates on Wednesday, the following resolutions were offered:

Resolved, That the State of South Carolina is ready to enter into a treaty with the other slaveholding States, or such of them as desire separate action, into the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward this resolution to the Executive of the Southern States, and to call on them to do so.

General News by Express.—The General's letter, which was published yesterday, has been sent to the printer—and is a great, the other a small. The latter being sent to the General on a very late steamer.

Among the premium stock exhibited at the Chicago Fair were three boxes from a Berlin firm, and a quantity of the same from a Berlin firm, and a quantity of the same from a Berlin firm.

JOHN BROWN'S SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE AND DAGUERRIAN ROOMS. Cor. of the Diamond, Cambridge, Pa.

AMBROTYPE AND DAGUERRIAN ROOMS. Cor. of the Diamond, Cambridge, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA PIANO WARE. The Crystal Palace Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Dr. J. C. Clark's Great English Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, and all the other ailments of the system.

NOTICES, &c. BUREAU ROBE LOUIS-DURIEU. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed receiver of the estate of the late J. C. Clark.

BOOTS & SHOES. JACOB MICKLEY, Cor. of the Diamond, Cambridge, Pa.

REMOVED TO TOWN.—Geo. Lehner, Cor. of the Diamond, Cambridge, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA LAND. PRIVATE SALE.—A large tract of land, situated in the county of York, Pennsylvania, containing about 1000 acres.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE. The subscriber, living in Chambersburg, Pa., has for sale several valuable farms, situated in the counties of York, Adams, and Lancaster.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of York, Pennsylvania, the undersigned, Sheriff of said County, has for sale the following property.

MUSICAL. (MUSIC) AND BOYS' MUSIC. The undersigned has for sale a large quantity of musical instruments, including pianos, organs, and violins.

PHILADELPHIA PIANO WARE. The undersigned has for sale a large quantity of pianos, manufactured in Philadelphia, and of the highest quality.

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VIRGINIA REAL ESTATE. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. The undersigned has for sale several valuable tracts of land, situated in the counties of York, Adams, and Lancaster.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. Suits, coats, and trousers, made to order, and ready for wear.

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