

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

How wonderful are the changes, Jim, these twenty years ago. When you were a little boy, Jim, and I were a little girl...

Then people rode to meeting, Jim, in stage, instead of Jim, and wagon and horse...

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

A STUDY OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Put your coat according to your cloth is an old maxim, and it is one; and if people will only square their ideas according to their circumstances...

As I observed, he had been at school with me, and, on my return from the East, I called upon him to renew our old acquaintance...

My dear Reynolds, I am delighted to see you; you must come down to Belmont; Mrs. Willmet will receive you with pleasure...

The dinner was excellent and I paid it the encomiums which were its due. "Do not be afraid, my dear fellow—my cook is an artist extraordinary—regular Cordou Bleu..."

When the ladies retired, being alone, we entered into a friendly conversation. I expressed my admiration of his daughters, who certainly were very handsome and elegant girls.

"Very true; they are more than passable," replied he. "We have had many offers, but not such as come up to expectations. Berenice is cheap now—days, and Irish lords are nothing. I hope to settle them comfortably. We shall see. Try this elixir; you will find it excellent, not a headache in a hundred of it. How people can drink Port, I cannot imagine."

The next morning he proposed that we should rattle round the park; and we set off in a handsome open carriage with four grey, ridden by postillions at a rapid pace.

pleased with his prosperity, and acknowledging that he was well deserving of it, although his ideas had assumed such a scale of magnificence. I went to India when my leave expired, and was absent about four years.

On my return I inquired after my friend Willmet, and was told that his circumstances and expectations had been greatly altered. From many causes, such as change in the government, a demand for economy, and the wording of his contracts having been differently rendered from what Willmet had supposed their meaning to be, large sums had been struck out of his balance sheet, and instead of being a millionaire, he was now a gentleman with a handsome property.

I took the earliest opportunity of going to see him, and to my dear Reynolds, this is no kind of you to come without invitation. Your room is ready, and he will be glad, for it was slept in three nights ago. Come, Mrs. Willmet will be delighted to see you.

"I found the girls still unmarried, but they were yet young. The whole family appeared as contented and happy, and as friendly as before. We sat down to dinner at six o'clock; the footman and coachman attended. The dinner was good but not by the cook extraordinary. I praised everything.

"Yes," replied he, "this is a very good cook; the unities solidity of the English with the delicacy of the French fare, are altogether, I think it a decided improvement. Jane is quite a treasure."

After dinner he observed, "Of course you know I have sold Belmont Castle, and reduced my establishment. Government has not treated me fairly, but I am at the mercy of commissioners, and a body of men will do that, which as individuals, they would be ashamed of. The fact is, the odium is borne by no one in particular, and it is only the sense of shame which keeps us honest, I am afraid."

"However, here you see my friends, especially my school-fellows. Will you take Port or Claret? The Port is fine, so is the Claret. By-the-by, do you know—I'll let you into a family secret; Louisa is to be married to Col. Miller—an excellent match; it will make us all happy."

The next day we drove out in an open carriage as before, but in a chariot, and with a pair of horses. "These are handsome horses," observed I. "Yes," replied he, "I am fond of good horses; and as I only keep a pair, I have the best. There is a certain degree of pretension in four horses I do not much like; it appears as if you wished to overtop your neighbors."

I spent a very few pleasant days, and then quitted his hospitable roof. A severe cold, caught that winter, induced me to take the advice of the physician, and proceed to the South of France, where I remained two years. On my return I was informed that Willmet had speculated, and had been unlucky on the stock exchange; that he had left Richmond, and was now living at Clapham. The next day I met him near the Exchange. "Reynolds, I am happy to see you. Thompson told me that you had come back; if not engaged come down to see me; I will drive you down at four o'clock, if that will suit."

It suited me very well, and at four o'clock I met him according to the appointment, at a livery stable, over the iron bridge. His vehicle was ordered out; it was a phaeton; drawn by two long-tailed ponies—altogether a very neat concern. We set off at a rapid pace. "They step on well, don't they? We shall be done in plenty time to put on a pair of shoes by five o'clock, which is our dinner time. Late diners don't agree with me—they produce indigestion. Of course you know that Louisa has a little boy. I did not, but congratulated him. 'Yes, and has now gone out to India with her husband. Mary is also engaged to be married—a very good match—a Mr. Rivers, in the law. He has been called to the bar this year, and promises well. They may be a little pinched at first, but we must see what we can do for them."

I wish to keep a carriage for yourself alone; and one horse in a four-wheeled double chaise, appears like an imposition on the poor stable!

I went to Belmont, and remained about a year. On my return, I found that my friend Willmet had again shifted his quarters. He was at Brighton; and having nothing better to do, put myself in the Times, and arrived at the Bedford Hotel. It was not until after some inquiry that I could find out his address. At last I obtained it, it is a respectable but not fashionable part of the overgrown town. Willmet received me just as before. 'I have no spare bed to offer you, but you must breakfast and dine with us every day. Our house is small, but it is very comfortable, and Brighton is a very convenient place. You know Mary is married. A good place in the court was for sale, and my wife and I agreed to purchase it for Bavers. It has reduced us a bit but they are very comfortable. I have retired from business altogether; in fact as my daughters are both married, and we have enough to live upon what can we wish for more? Brighton is very gay, and always healthy, and, so for carriage and horse, they are of no use here—there are flies at every corner of the streets."

I accepted this invitation to dinner. A parrot maid waited, had everything, although very plain, was clean and comfortable. I have still a bottle of wine for a friend, Reynolds," said Willmet, after dinner; but for my part I prefer whiskey to-day; it agrees with me better. Here's to the health of my two girls—God bless them, and success to them in life."

"My dear Willmet," said I, "excuse the liberty of an old friend, but I am so accustomed to your philosophy, that I cannot help it. When I go to mind Belmont Castle, your late establishment, your luxuries, your French cook, and your stud of cattle, I wonder at your contented state of mind under such a change of circumstances."

"I almost wonder myself, my dear fellow," said he, "I never could have believed, at that time, that I could have lived happily under such a change of circumstances; but the fact is, although I have been a contractor, I have a good conscience; then my wife she is an excellent woman, and provided she sees me and her daughters happy, thinks nothing about herself; and further we have made a rule, as we have been going down hill, to find out any way we should be thankful and discontented. Depend upon it, Reynolds, it is not a loss of fortune which will effect your happiness; as long as you have peace and love at home."

I took my leave of Willmet and his wife with respect as well as regard, convinced that there was no pretended indifference to worldly advantages, that it was not that the grapes were sour, but he had learned the whole art of happiness, by being contented with what he had, and by valuing his coat according to his cloth!

BENEVOLENT OPERATIONS.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, N. York, on Monday, July 16, letters were read from Belgium, acknowledging the receipt of \$200, and from the Italian Society at Geneva, acknowledging the receipt of \$700, and reporting a wide field of operations, especially in Italy; grants of 20,000 pages were made for the mission at Hamburg, and 10,000 pages for Silesia. A letter from the Southern American Mission requested an appropriation of \$1,200; and cheering letters were read from the mission at Madras, the Lutheran Mission in the Palnada, and the General Baptist Mission in Orissa, India.

In the three months ending June last, grants of publications had been made, amounting to \$9,028, and the expenditure for postage had been over \$18,000. The last year the Society received, in donations and legacies, \$111,984. It expended \$79,618 for postage; granted in cash for foreign lands \$12,000, and in tracts and books, stationery, rice, \$45,808 91; making a total, for these three objects, of \$137,425, or \$25,000 more than the donations and legacies.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—The New Orleans Delta of the 19th says: By the arrival of the steamship Magnolia last evening, we learn that on the 11th instant, the day the left Key West, a fishing-steamboat brought into port twelve or fifteen men taken off of a Spanish schooner, and that they reported that their own vessel was burned at sea. But by other reports received at Key West, it was the general impression that there was a part of the crew of an American bark, supposed to be the Sallana New York, that had been engaged in the slave trade, and had just landed her cargo, consisting of 850 Africans, at or near Matanzas, Cuba, and immediately burned their vessel to the water's edge, and then effected their escape. It was also reported at Key West that the United States war steamer Crusader had received the information, and on the 9th or 10th had started in search of the bark.

Dr. Hayes, the companion of Dr. Kane in the Arctic expedition, took a farewell of a large number of friends in the Chamber of Commerce at New York on Saturday prior to his departure on his new expedition. There were two flags presented—one by the members of the Kane Masonic Lodge, emblematic of the voyage; the other was a boat emblem, which had been service in the Wilkes expedition, and subsequently in the Kane expedition.

EARLY RISING.

"And then the man who first invented sleep?" "And then the man who first invented sleep?" "And then the man who first invented sleep?"

"You—blow the man who first invented sleep. (I really don't read the literature.) But what the man with covered head and deep. What's the reason's name, or age, or station. We've loved, and we've read advising. That's the usual end—Early Rising:

"The time for honest folk to be a-bed." "Is in the morning, if I reason right." "To enjoy his pillow till the morning break." "And to enjoy his forty winking while, he is up to knavery, or else—he drinks!"

"The beautiful to leave the world awhile." "And for the last vision of the gentle night." "For the last from which our eyes are wiled." "Is sleep's sweet realm, till the morning break." "Where, at the worst, we only dream of rest!"

DELIGHTFUL LEGEND.—There is a charming tradition connected with the site on which the Temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied in common by two brothers, one of whom had a family; and the other had none. On this spot was some field of wheat having been gathered in separate shocks, the elder brother said unto his wife, 'My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day; I will arise, take my shocks and place with his, without his knowledge.' The younger brother, being apprised by the same benevolent motives, said, within himself, 'My elder brother has a family, I have none; I will contribute to their support; I will arise, take of my shocks and place with his, without his knowledge.'

TALE OF AN ELEPHANT.—Tell my grandchildren, said the late Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, writing home from India, that an elephant had had a disease in his eye. For three days he had been completely blind. His owner an engineer officer, asked my dear Dr. Webb if he could do anything to relieve the poor animal. The doctor said he would try nitrate of silver, which was a remedy commonly applied to similar diseases in the human eye. The huge animal was ordered to lie down, and at first, on the application of the remedy, raised a most extraordinary roar at the acute pain which it occasioned. The effect, however, was wonderful. The eye was, in a manner, restored, and the animal could partially see. The next day when he was brought, and heard the doctor's voice, he laid down of himself, placed his enormous head on one side, snuffed up his trunk, drew in his breath, just like a man about to endure an operation gave a sigh of relief when it was over, and then, by trunk and gestures, evidently wished to express his gratitude.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH LOCOMOTIVES.—A correspondent of the Montreal Herald suggests that at the exhibition to be given in honor of the prince of Wales, two Grand Trunk Railroad locomotives should be exhibited after each had run a few thousand miles—one to be locomotive of American, the other of English manufacture. The correspondent thinks that though the cost of American engines is, in the first place, less than that of the English, yet that, in the long run the latter, from their greater durability, will be found to be really the cheapest.

On Tuesday last, as Michael Mallone and James Brown were driving home in a wagon by the gate worth, near Lawrence, they overtook an Irish woman, upon whom, after knocking her around, Brown committed a felonious assault. Mallone was afraid to interfere with Brown, and a countryman who had come up, was equally disposed to risk his private person in a skirmish with the brute Brown. Officers are in pursuit of Brown.—Boston Courier, July 29.

THE CHRISTIAN STANDARD HIGHER.—Higher be the Christian's aim, And to nobler things aspire; Let a new power be your name. Always be a humble Christian, Never be a Miltonic one. Imitate the bright example Of Johnson's only son. Let your love be pure and active, Oh! your soul be ever striving, Your department be accurate In to draw the world along.—Christian Advocate.

An important man, who "stands upon his dignity," is a man who tries to elevate himself by standing upon a pile of broken glass.

MY NOTES.

A scene of extraordinary interest lately took place in London,—that of a man who took pity and degraded view with side by side. At the first of the meeting of fallen women to which allusion is made in our religious intelligence, the Rev. Baptist Ned addressed them to come to a home which had been provided by a number of Christian gentlemen and ladies interested in their welfare. At the second meeting he addressed them again, and to the contrary of his remarks, as they sat going on the strange spectacle of such women in such society, he drew from his pocket a daguerrotype likeness, saying: "To-day I have received this likeness from a mother, begging me to search for her lost daughter."

In an instant, like an electric flash, the whole assembly was moved. Scenes of childhood, pictures of happy days, images of maternal fondness rushed into their memories, and the flood gates of tears were opened.—Tract Journal

ILLINOIS.—A correspondent writes from Carbondale, Ill. that "there is a great diversity in wheat fields in Southern Illinois now being harvested. The berry is excellent, the heads full of grain. There will be, however, a fall crop of excellent wheat 'corn looks well. The peach and apple trees are full of fruit."

NEW YORK.—The crop-land and promise an abundant yield, although in some sections corn has been much damaged by worms. The wheat is at work in some places, and also the "joint-worm." Hail has injured the grain somewhat, in portions of Niles, Scipio and Leyard. In some portions of the southern town, pecanies in abundance.

When is a plant like a hog? When it begins to root. And when is it like a soldier? When it begins to shoot. And when is it like a lawyer? When it begins to blow.

THE STUTTERER.—During the Revolutionary war, when drafts were made from the militia to recruit the continental army, a certain captain gave liberty to the men who were drafted from his company to state their objections. If they had any, against going into the service; accordingly one of them who had an impediment in his speech came forward and made his bow. "What is your objection?" said the Captain. "I can't get it," answered the man. "Can't get it?" said the captain, "you don't go there to talk but to fight."

The Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who has just arrived from Geneva, is said to be the most beautiful woman in the world. She is a case of costly jewels, set with diamonds of the most valuable description. Her Royal Highness was dressed in Hanover, Berlin and Paris and travelled by railway; and on reaching Berchingsham Palace the jewels case was discovered to be missing, and notwithstanding that several of the most experienced detectives were at once set to investigate the matter, they had failed to discover the missing jewels. The articles are valued at upwards of £100,000. The Duchess is said to exceed £200,000, are invaluable as family jewels, and presents from dear friends, and the Duchess is consequently in great trouble at their loss. A large reward is offered for the recovery of the jewels. The Duchess has been very angry in the inquiry, and the opinion is expressed that the case was stolen before the Duchess reached England.

FLATTERY IS FLATTERY.—This is told of the eccentric John Randolph. In one of his spells of repentance and sobriety, he was visited by the Duke of Devonshire, who was very much pleased with him. The minister began to praise his words, and his friend in sick. Then knowing how great a man he had been to the poor, and what eminent services he had rendered to his country, and how he is among the honored and great men of the world, "Stop, stop," said the impatient Randolph—"no more such stuff, else the Lord will damn us both."

Why does father call mother hen? asked a boy of his father and mother together. "Can't think," answered the mother. "It's because she waxes a large comb, but he has none."

How does your wife get along? "Oh, rather badly—she gives me head a year ago, and if she were to die she'd give me her milk and without thanks."

QUESTIONS.

The Stone Journal discusses learnedly on the bound question, of being asked: "A very fine thing indeed, is a male face which looks better in a daguerrotype than in nature. You think to have and there are—some persons who are so made, whose features are so cast, or so by nature, or so by the action of any breaking up of the harmonious countenance."

Where the beauty of the face consists entirely in the fine formation of the jaw-bone and chin, a man looks best only the most masculine. Better even only the most masculine. There is now and then a man whose severity or sharpness of eye is relieved by a good sized mouth—the natural color of the pores being healthy then the features are well covered, a covering of the lips, in such a case, is a mistake; a blinding of nature's apology, and a needless detriment to the expression. Better wear only the whiskers.

A small or receding chin, or a feeble jaw, may be rectified by a full beard, and a full beard with great advantage to the general physiognomy. So may the opposite defect of too coarse a jaw-bone or too long a chin. The straight an upper lip can be improved by the coarse of the beard. The beard can be an upper lip that is too long from the nose downwards, or one that is deluged by the loss of some of the upper teeth. Washington, in the prime of life, suffered from this latter ailment, and (personally speaking) his face, as represented in the portraits, is a good example of its only weakness if he had concealed the collapsing upper lip by a military mane (beard).

A face which is naturally too grave can be made to look more cheerful by increasing the amount of the mouth-features—the nose, the nostrils and imperious can be made thoughtful by the careful styling of the mustache, with strong lines, downwards. The wearing of the whole beard given, if the eyes are not affected by injury or disease, is a good thing, as it balances it. But where the eyes are small or sunken, and the forehead low, the general expression is better for the smooth chin, which, to the common eye, seems almost smiling.

What is commonly called an "imperial," is a sort of hair upon the chin is apt to look like a mere blotch upon the face, or to give it an air of pettiness or coquetry. The wearing of the beard long and short, curled or pointed, are physiognomically advisable, according to the complexion of the face, and the shape of the jaw. Judgment will take the advice of an artist as well as of an intimate friend or two—and upon all other particulars as well—but having once decided upon the most becoming model, he should be fast to it, and not change its shape or prominent a portion of the physiognomy, and give an impression of vacillations and vacuity.

Middle-aged men are apt to be sensitive with the impatient turning gray of the beard. But they are often more so, and the hair, which turns curly, is not only peculiarly embellished by a sprinkling of gray, but exceedingly intellectualized and made sympathetically expressive. The greatest possible blunder to dye such a beard. There is one complexion, however, in which the graying is so hideous that total shaving, dying, or any other expedient is preferable to "leaving it to Nature." We mean the reddish blonde, of which the first bleaching gives the appearance of a dirty mat. It was meant to be described, perhaps, by the following lines:

"The upper part thereof was gray, The better orange mixed with gray." A white beard is so exceedingly distinguished that every man whose hair prematurely turns should be glad to wear it; while for an old man, whose hair is naturally gray, or staining an embellishment, that it is considered as such an advantage could be overthrown away. The old age should be always long-bearded, to be properly valued and venerable, is the feeling. We are sure, of every lover of nature, as well as of every admirer of the old, that the old man should be long-bearded, and the old woman should be long-haired. Youth should be long in time that the beard grows more gracefully, and adapts itself much better to the face, for being over-abundant; while, in all breeds, ancient and decay, the yellow hair is the most graceful beauty. The yellow tinted ancient faces, with the slight shadow of darker gold, are, though the handsomeness in Italy and the East, while in England and this country, the dark brown and black are much preferred.

Beards are sometimes of so coarse a texture that they require to grow a certain length before a judgment can be formed as to the best styling of them. In dressing the beard by the use of a scissor in a glass near a window, the wearer is apt to lose the perspective and conceal the defect upon the general eye—namely, the beard, which is not so long as the hair, and which strikes so very well, and making mistakes efforts in trying to improve it. The very general habit of dying the beard is often an exceeding blunder. The peculiar character of the hair, and the defects of the complexion, eyes, and the lack of the beard, and the consequent abruptness of edge, add to the facility of its loss. Much the greater portion of those who "dye," would look vastly better either with their gray beards, or with clean shaven faces.

Let us add, by the way, that the lift of the head above the shoulders, so necessary to a well-bred air, may sometimes be interfered with, by a beard worn too loosely and long. The effect of the beard itself is often spoiled by a staring white collar, or worn as to cut off its outline. Shirt, coat, and waistcoat, all leave head and beard to unobstructed view—particularly with persons that are of short stature. There are various incidental motives of coarse which, arbitrarily and quite independent of taste, affect the wearing of the beard. Clergymen, tatters, dressers, black directors and undertakers, may think it more or less for their interest to "have"—so to speak, let us say, the worst, very unscrupulous expensiveness, in which eye, which eye, which eye, which eye, for here and there a necessary ornamentation affecting the natural policy of the beard. We speak of one whose air and manner are not sufficiently subdued—own whose style requires choosing. Beard is an obvious intimation to one who has naturally the beard, and he would do well to precipitate the general impression by its modification.

Why does father call mother hen? asked a boy of his father and mother together. "Can't think," answered the mother. "It's because she waxes a large comb, but he has none."

VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA. Wednesday Evening, August 1, 1860. RIPPER & MENDEL, Publishers and Proprietors.

FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. Messrs. at Large: GEORGE M. KEAR, RICHARD VAUX, District Electors: 1. Frederick A. Sever, 14. Isaac Beckwith, 2. Wm. C. Patterson, 15. Geo. L. Johnson, 3. Joseph C. Cook, 16. A. A. Abt, 4. J. H. Brainer, 17. Joel B. Banner, 5. G. W. Jacoby, 18. J. M. Crawford, 6. Charles Kelly, 19. H. N. Lee, 7. O. P. James, 20. J. B. Howell, 8. David Schell, 21. N. B. Patterson, 9. J. L. Lightner, 22. Samuel Marshall, 10. S. S. Barker, 23. William Beck, 11. T. H. Walker, 24. B. D. Hamilton, 12. M. H. Winchester, 25. Gaylord Church, 13. Joseph Leubach.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland.

NOTICE.

To the Patrons of the Valley Spirit. We are necessitated to address you in relation to our pecuniary affairs and trust that this appeal to your generosity will be received with proper attention and in a friendly spirit. In the purchase of this establishment, as you are aware, we have burdened ourselves with a very large debt, and in conducting it we are subject weekly to a heavy expense. To meet this, in the first year of business, we find, impossible, unless our subscribers can be induced to make advance payments, or payment within the first half a year of their subscription. If they would do that, considerate, and obliging towards us, we would then be enabled to meet all our obligations. As an inducement for making advance payments we allow a reduction of Twenty five cents on all subscriptions paid within the first six months. That time expired on the 1st of July, and many took advantage of it and paid up thereby saving time to themselves and at the same time obliging us for which we feel grateful. We now propose to extend the time for allowing this reduction until the adjournment of the August Court, and we trust that all of our subscribers will promptly meet our reasonable demand within this time. The amount due us from each of them is very trifling but in the aggregate it would be of great service to us. The money can be remitted to us by mail, or sent by persons in attendance on court.

Modest Assumption.

The Juniors Register, edited by a fellow, calling himself Amos G. Bonnell, has stricken the names of RICHARD VAUX and J. R. CRAWFORD from the Electoral ticket, because of their refusal to concur in the proposed compromise of the State Committee. This is a modest assumption of power, to say the least. Amos must imagine that he is the Democratic party, and that when he opens his mouth, no one else has a right to speak.

Four of the Democratic papers in New Hampshire will support Breckinridge, to wit: The Portsmouth Gazette, the Dover Sentinel, the Concord Standard, and the Manchester Democrat. The "Portsmouth Gazette" was bought out and went over, through a change of editors more than a year ago. The "Dover Sentinel" is a new paper, first started in bad faith by a former proprietor of the Democratic organ. The "Concord Standard" was started during Gen. Pierce's administration, has done nothing but abuse the Democratic party ever since. The "Manchester Democrat" is a rabid and filthy Black Republican paper, and has been for years. The "Union Democrat" published at Manchester, supports Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson! Try again won't you!

Meeting of the Douglas Club.

The DOUGLAS CLUB will meet on next Saturday evening, August 4, at the "Washington House" of D. W. Beaver. Arise, Democrats! Our banner is unfurled!

Republican County Convention.

Before another issue of our paper appears, the Republican County Nominating Convention will have met and fabricated a ticket for the party to support—willing or not willing. The Convention will have no lack of material from which to make a choice, as every township in the county has its candidate and some of them two and three. The multiplicity of aspirants will not, however, embarrass the business of the Convention in the least as the leaders of the party, in this place, have already fixed up the ticket and the Convention will only be required to go through the mere formality of endorsing it. It is considered very essential that such pre-arrangements should be made, as it seems the Convention a deal of trouble in discovering the claims of the respective pushers for office, particularly when it would require a forty-horse power magnifying glass to make some of them visible. The Convention can thus go to work unembarrassed and place the favorites of the shapers on the ticket, and having discharged their whole duty towards the leaders can adjourn well stuffed with the assurance that the people will be dragged into doing the voting. This is a very convenient and comfortable method of making nominations, as well as quite necessary in a party that is managed for the benefit of a few at the expense of the many. The delegates to the Convention, and the voters in the ranks of the Republican party, will surely not kick against this previous arrangement in the business of nominating. They have submitted to it heretofore and they will as a matter of compulsion submit to it again. They would not dare to show their disrespect to their superiors by standing aloof from their despised selfish schemes. They know that it is a rule in their party that it be managed, in the first instance, for the benefit of a few self-constituted leaders and secondarily, or not at all, for the benefit of the masses as may suit the purposes of the aforesaid leaders. This is the position of the Republican party in this county at this particular juncture—that is, it stands so this week how it may stand next week, after the nominations, is quite a different matter.

So far as we are permitted to penetrate the mysteries of the secret conclave we have been enabled to discover that the programme for the Convention, on Tuesday next, stands something like the following:—Mercersburg is to be snubbed off as usual on all the important offices. She may, perhaps, be assigned a minor position on the tail-end of the ticket, but it is not definitely decided yet to allow her even that. She has been put aside so often that she has become used to it and will not take it so hard as one to whom the bastinado is applied for the first time. She must know too that she is suspected for strong Bell and Everett proclivities, and must be punished for her presumption in daring to incline in any direction, but that in which the leaders in town dictate. And then again they allege that she has been spoiled by being petted and patted as the "Gibberer of the green Spot" in the days of Whiggery, and as Chambersburg has determined to assume that distinction for herself in these modern Republican times she will not allow a rival near the throne. For these and other reasons of a private nature it is decided that Mercersburg must go under: Her delegates had better stay at home and save their feelings from the mortification of a flat defeat.

In relation to the prospects of Antrim we are only allowed to say that she stands well with the leaders, but, even she—Antrim—sweetest Antrim, the land of the free and the home of the brave, is to be proscribed unless she bestows more political patronage on the leaders. Under certain arrangements and promises of good behavior in future she may be rewarded with the Recorder's office, but this is by no means definitely settled. Chambersburg claims the three principal offices and is not disposed to be put off with anything less—Prethony, Register and Clerk. Her superior claims to the Lion's share of the spoils will not be tamely surrendered to any insignificant township that can be bought off with a minor office, or whose delegates will not acknowledge the leadership and weekly bow to its boots. It is true the bulk of the party in this place only claim to be con-

to the Register and would be satisfied with that, not so the leaders; they want the whole loaf, and if they can hoodwink the Convention by their juggling tricks they are bound to have it. Three cheers and a tiger for Chambersburg!

The modest pretensions of our goodly borough are well illustrated in the fact that no less than half a dozen aspirants for our county offices, in the Republican ranks, had from within its limits. The Republican politicians well understand what is due to the dignity of the Emporium of the county and spread themselves accordingly. The people of the townships are very well qualified to do the voting but not to fill the offices. This principle is becoming so well established in the Republican party that it is found necessary to succeed to remove to town, and study to the leader, in order to secure their favor, before announcing intention to be a candidate. It is intimated in certain quarters that some of the country delegates threaten to explode a bombshell about the ears of the leaders and strip the town of everything in the way of offices. This boast will do very well while they are at a distance, but when they come to town they will find their powder dampened and that that fuse won't ignite. They must school their minds to bear disappointment and prepare to put the best face on their discomfiture that the circumstances of the case will admit of. They are not "counted on" in this time and they had better come down with a good grace at once and move in Convention that the town get all the offices unanimously by acclamation.

The Skies are Brightening!

Every day brings additional strength to the regular Democratic nominees, DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. From the North and the South, from the East and the West, we receive the most cheering evidences of the enthusiasm among the people in favor of our standard bearers. Not since the days of our own JACKSON, when the politicians and disunionists attempted to crush the old hero, have the sovereign people been so aroused. Notwithstanding influential organs gather a scrap here, and a scrap there, to prove the strength of their ticket, nevertheless the "light goes bravely on" in every direction; the voice of the people, the honest masses, is heard above the din and noise of rampant politicians in favor of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. In the South, in spite of Yancey and other disunion leaders, the popular sentiment is in the right direction, and "good tidings" are borne from every State to cheer the National Democracy to battle for the Constitution, the Union, and Douglas. The "war, second thought" is coming to our rescue, and in a few weeks the Seceders—the faction that would divide the Union,—will find themselves "deserted, rebuked and disheartened."

In the North the enthusiasm for DOUGLAS is blazing on every hill-top and in every valley, sweeping Republicanism and Secessionists before the raging current of Douglassism like leaves before the autumn blast. In New York, Pennsylvania—the Keystone of the Federal Arch—in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the whole Northwest, the enthusiasm for Judge DOUGLAS is unprecedented. He will sweep the North like an avalanche, and is sure to triumph over all opposition. This we sincerely believe will be the result of this campaign. National Democrats of Pennsylvania, be of good cheer; the skies are brightening! Let us battle manfully for the good cause in which we are engaged, and victory—a most gloriously victory will crown our efforts. Onward then, to victory!

The Difference.

When Senator Sumner was brooked, some two years ago, the whole Republican army shouted indignantly. Their ox was gored then. A week or two ago G. W. Bowman, a Democrat, formerly editor of the Washington Constitution, was served precisely the same way. The same army is shouting again. This time joyfully, however. They call it a "rap over the pate."

"Old Curtis proclaims himself for Lincoln on Hamlin, and above board."—Harrisburg Telegraph. Of course, the BELL and EVERETT men will proclaim themselves for Col. Curtis, "open and above board," inasmuch as one good turn deserves another. Mark that, Mr. Telegraph.

The German Democracy.

The Opposition press is again at its old tricks. Anything which may mislead and deceive the people is resorted to, if it only helps their cause. This fact has become so notorious, that we have often decried it beneath our dignity to notice these repeated falsehoods; and we would not have said anything at this time were it not that a particular class of our fellow-citizens are misrepresented.

If we are to believe what the Republican papers have been flourishing through their columns of late, concerning the political complexion of the German papers published in this country, there are scarcely to be found a half dozen of German papers supporting the Democratic nominees. Now, such is not the fact. We have before us a list prepared by the Philadelphia Democrat, of German Democratic papers published, from which it is seen, that there are no less than sixty-four. And this list is not even complete, as the learned editor of that paper admits. (We know of some that are not on this list.) Of this number there are 4 in New York; 26 in Pennsylvania; 5 in Ohio; 2 in Wisconsin; 3 in Illinois; 3 in Texas; 2 in Louisiana; 2 in Virginia; 2 in Indiana; besides one in each of the following States: Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky, Connecticut, South Carolina, Tennessee, Iowa and California. 14 of those in Pennsylvania support Judge Douglas; 10 have not declared themselves as yet; 2 support Breckinridge. All the other papers support the regular nominees—DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

We have thus given a list (though it is far from being complete) of the German press and their political complexion. Amongst them are some of the most influential journals; the New York Staatszeitung, for instance, has a circulation of no less than 30,000, and is acknowledged to be the leading German paper in the country. The Philadelphia Democrat has a daily circulation of no less than 10,000, and wields a powerful influence. We might continue enumerating facts, but the above will suffice.

Bogus Letter.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of last week published a bogus letter, purporting to have been written by Gen. FOSTER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The letter is intended to be funny; but lacking that point, the fabrication will fall "flat, stale and unprofitable" upon the public mind. The Telegraph is just the paper which will stoop to do the dirty work of basifying a man's position.

Gen. Smith has written a manifesto on the Presidency. None of the candidates suit him—not even Lincoln.—Tribune

Shaw! He is the craziest of them all! LINCOLN suits Beecher, Burleigh, Wilson, Sumner, Hickman and other crazy Abolitionists—why don't he suit Gerrit? Does he want to run Fred Douglas? Gerrit Smith is going to vote for Lincoln, his written manifesto to the contrary notwithstanding. Mark our word.

A Dangerous Fellow.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, is a dangerous man. He made a speech the other day in Buffalo, which a Republican paper says "was enough to set the prairies on fire." We hope the honorable gentleman will not visit this section. Everything is becoming dry and we have no water works; if we had we might "cool him off."

Stirring Up.

The editor of the Lebanon Courier is the lucky possessor of one of old John Brown's Harper's Ferry pikes—those nasty looking pokers. He probably intends to use it in stirring up his delinquent subscribers—a purpose of which, judging from his description of it, it is much better calculated than that much dreaded article, a "sharp stick."

The Pacific Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, July 25.—The ceremony of breaking ground on this one of the great Pacific Railroads, the first link in our National highway, took place to-day. The occasion was celebrated by military bands, barbecues, feasts, and speeches from the most prominent Railroad men of the West, including Henry Wagon, Col. Douglas, Col. Gilpin, Mr. Taylor, President of the Road, Governor Roberts, of Kansas Territory, and other gentlemen. It is estimated that 10,000 people were on the ground and witnessed in the excitement. If you wish to avoid drowning—keep head above water.

Douglas Convention at Harrisburg.

Mercury and Sun Posters. Pursuant to notice, the friends of Judge Douglas met in Mass Convention, on the 25th ult., at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

There were about three hundred persons present among whom were Richard Vaux, Wm. V. McCreath, Joshua T. Owen, George W. Jones, Charles Brown, Polyard Dixie, Samuel Carson, James Kelch, Isaac Leach, John T. Dal, Hendrick B. Wright, Hon. J. Simpson African, Jesse R. Crawford, John R. W. Pease, Byron, George Nelson Smith, Mr. Mavor, editor of the Sunday American, John Malard, editor of the Westmoreland Republican, O. Coram, editor of the Carlisle Democrat, Ira C. Marshall, Israel Painter, Judge Champney, of Lancaster, A. Boyd Cummings, A. L. Keenan, D. H. Burdell, Stacey Wadsworth, Hon. James Nill, of Franklin county, and John Rom. The best feeling was manifested.

On motion of Wm. A. Lamberton, Esq., George Nelson Smith, of Chambers county, was appointed to temporary Chairman. Messrs. Lamberton and Peyton were delegated to conduct him to the chair.

Mr. Lamberton, of Dauphin, moved that Hon. J. Simpson African, of Hantsburg, and Joshua P. Owen, of Philadelphia, act as temporary Secretaries of this Convention.

The Committee on Organization reported the following Pennsylvania offices they were organized with much applause.

President—HENRY D. FOSTER, of Lancaster county.

In the list of Vice Presidents, we find Hon. John Rora, of Franklin county, and of the Secretaries, John G. Orr.

The Convention was addressed by the following gentlemen: G. N. Smith, Esq., R. J. Hallman, Esq., Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia, Hon. H. B. Wright, Gen. Ward, Gen. Davis, Hon. Miller, H. L. Foster, Esq., C. L. Lamberton and others.

The speeches were of a powerful and convincing character, and drew forth bursts of applause from the Convention.

Amongst the members present from Franklin county, we observed the names of the Hon. James Nill, Hon. John Rora, Samuel Gilmore, Esq., John R. Orr, Esq., John G. Orr, Esq., John L. Roberts, Isaac B. Doyle and A. Jackson Brand.

The following resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

WHEREAS, The Democrats from all parts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in mass convention assembled, in favor of the regular organization of the Democratic party, its nominations, usages and principles, do hereby solemnly declare and resolve,

First, That we ratify and confirm the resolutions and nomination of the late State Democratic Convention held at Reading.

Second, That we ratify and confirm the resolutions and nominations adopted and made by the only regular organized Democratic National Convention, held at Congress and Baltimore.

Third, That we hereby proclaim our sincere, faithful, energetic, and uncompromising support of the nominees of our State Convention, the Hon. Henry D. Foster, for Governor, and of the National Democratic Convention, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, for Vice President of the United States.

Fourth, That we hereby solemnly protest against the proceedings of the Democratic State Committee held at Philadelphia on the second of July, 1860. First, because said action of that Committee was unwarranted by the terms and authority of its appointment. Second, That it was in opposition to the instructions and resolutions of the Reading Convention, from which it alone derived the official authority. Third, That it thereby proposes to release the electors from the only duty enjoined on them: to vote for the regular candidates nominated by the regularly constituted National Convention of the Democracy of the United States, and undertakes to authorize and justify said electors to vote for candidates other than those so regularly nominated. Fourth, That said action of the State Committee is contrary to the usages of the party, tends to break up its organization, recognizes direct opposition to its nominees, and would prevent the masses of the party from voting for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON for President and Vice President of the United States; and whereas, therefore, in the present condition of the Democratic party thus induced by the disorganizing action of the State Committee, it becomes necessary for the Democratic party to take such decided and unamiable ground as will put to rest all doubts as to its feelings, wishes, opinions and duty in the present crisis. Thereby be it hereby resolved and declared that the proposed plan of the Democratic State Committee for action and compromise is anti-Democratic, will not be sanctioned by a full meeting of the Committee, and will be rejected by the Democratic masses, and in order, therefore, to test the truth of our conclusions, we demand that at the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, to be held on Crosson on the 9th of August, it shall remain in session the 2nd of July, and proceed to interrogate the COMMITTEE, if they are prepared to obey the instructions of

the Reading Convention, and vote for the regularly constituted Democratic candidates of the party, DOUGLAS and JOHNSON; and on refusal of any, then to null a Convention of the Democratic party to complete the National ticket, and to place it to the unconditional support of regular organization and the regularly nominated candidates.

Resolved further, that the integrity of the principle and organization of the Democratic party, and the success of its candidates as its aim and hope; and that to insure these objects is of vital importance, as well now as for the future, and should the Democratic State Committee refuse to obey

In our next we shall give the Address to the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

Ingenuous and successful students in Philadelphia.

On Saturday last one of the most ingenious and successful students in our city, for some time past, was practised upon several gentlemen in this city. On Friday last, a student, speaking in English, called at the residence of John C. Jenkins, 300 North street, near Penn. and desired three shillings, and having procured a note for three shillings from him. The carriage and driver were furnished, and after some hours use of it, the party returned, and the stranger paid the price demanded. In the afternoon, if the same day, the stranger returned, here he asked for a carriage and driver, and after some time he returned, and he returned paid the bill. On Saturday the same man again made his appearance and began to talk to the same horse and carriage and driver that he had on Friday. The first place the stranger was driven to was a carriage house, and he was put out with a carriage and driver, which was exhibited, no doubt, to impress the driver with proper respect for his possession.

From the evening until the strange was driven to a stable, where he was established, in Eighth street, above Chestnut, where a set of harness, worth fifty-three dollars, was purchased, and directions given to send them to Seventh and Arch streets, at four o'clock. On Monday a carriage was procured, and a carriage and driver were furnished, and after some time he returned, and he returned paid the bill. On Saturday the same man again made his appearance and began to talk to the same horse and carriage and driver that he had on Friday. The first place the stranger was driven to was a carriage house, and he was put out with a carriage and driver, which was exhibited, no doubt, to impress the driver with proper respect for his possession.

On Sunday Mr. Jenkins, which the stranger was using, wanted some little repairs, and the man with the new carriage was taken by the stranger to a stable in Buckley street, near Sixth and Spruce, the key of which he had, and directed it to put the new one in there and take it out on Monday morning. The order was complied with, and all parties seemed satisfied. On Sunday Mr. Jenkins began to get uneasy, in consequence of the non-return of his horse and carriage, and early on Monday morning he sent the driver to check upon the carriage, but he did not come back. The driver was not worth a red cent. The same thing happened with the harness man—The harness which the carriage had been placed in was also visited, but it contained nothing. The parties concluded that there had been some grand mischief, and that the carriage and harness would be taken care of. No case has yet been obtained of the scoundrel, though a liberal reward has been offered for the arrest of him. The investigation made by the parties exhibited the fact that he had rooms in Arch street, and in the same place, at the corner of Arch and the La Pierre House—Lodge.

Devastating Tornado—Loss of Life and Property.

For the following particulars of a most fearful tornado, that occurred in violence by those which have swept over the Western States, we are indebted to a passenger upon Saturday evening's train on the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, who passed the scene of disaster shortly after it occurred, and saw for himself the terrible destruction that had prevailed.

At noon of Saturday last, a tornado passed over the settlement at Brassville, about 45 miles from this city, on the C. & M. R. R. and in Trumbull county, which tore up trees, blew down houses, killed two women and injured several persons.

They had been cloudy and cold. Towards noon heavy black clouds gathered in the northwest and threatened rain. About noon a part of these clouds apparently separated from the rest, and settled down upon or near the earth, about half a mile north of Brassville, and there they lay, and from that spot it swept as far as two miles, in a track of about a quarter of a mile in width, sweeping all before it with a most deadly boom of destruction. The first serious damage done was to the dwelling of Mr. Mason, about a mile from the station. This house was blown down and Mrs. Mason so badly injured that she cannot live, and indeed is probably not living now.—Her limbs were shockingly broken and her body mangled.

The tornado rushed into the settlement about the depot. Here were the station house, a strongly built frame house, two groceries, one adjoining the depot, and the other across the track and near by, and a dwelling house where Jeremiah Galvin, an employe of the road, lived with his family. The station house was blown down, and either a rail or a large limb broke forcibly along by the head, struck Mrs. Galvin on the right side of the head, crushing out one of her eyes and instantly killing her.

On, then, sped the gale, and tore down a barn and carried a two story brick building, known as a quarry, for a quarter of a mile. There it lay, and then it struck the dwelling house of Mr. Antrim, where three children, aged 18, 14, and 7, were all injured severely, but not killed, and the house partly blown down. The gale then struck the house of another dweller, and that direction it has been heard of by our informant.

The scene is described as a horrible one, as indeed it must have been. The air was darkened by quantities of mud, particles of houses and other things, and the roaring of the wind was so loud as to bring terror to the hearts of the bravest. So fearful and destructive a storm has probably never before visited our State before.—Cleveland Saturday Globe.

WATCHES & JEWELRY CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. J. B. HUTTON & BROTHERS.

AGRICULTURAL DAVID WOUTER NEW MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. ONE MONTH - ST. JOHN WOOD, OF THE CHIEF.

RAILROAD COMPANIES. 1860. THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SADDLERY & C. W. MCGILL AND RENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS. W. B. BOYD'S LAWYER, AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS.

REMOVAL. AUGUSTINSON, WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

METZ'S PLOW MANUFACTORY, Corner of Washington & Second Sts., CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

1860. REMOVAL. DIEMEL & GORDON, SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE BOSTON POST FOR 1860. This is the largest daily paper published in New England.

WATCHEs, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE. ALL THE LATEST PATTERNS.

WHEELER'S PATENT SELF-REGULATING OIL PAINT CLEANER AND DILUTER.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CABINET FURNITURE. FARNSWORTH & DAVIS.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

VALLEY PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, MAIN STREET, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

THE VALLEY SPIRIT JOB OFFICE. PRINTING IN COLORS, BROKEN, AND ALL FANCY SIZES.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

HARDWARE. BUILDING HARDWARE - PERSONS who need building hardware.

REAPER AND MOWER, WITH WOOD IMPROVEMENT.

VALLEY SPIRIT JOB OFFICE. PRINTING IN COLORS, BROKEN, AND ALL FANCY SIZES.

VALLEY SPIRIT JOB OFFICE. PRINTING IN COLORS, BROKEN, AND ALL FANCY SIZES.

VALLEY SPIRIT JOB OFFICE. PRINTING IN COLORS, BROKEN, AND ALL FANCY SIZES.

REED'S NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL DEPOT.

LESTER'S LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE. PRICE \$25 AND UPWARDS.

THICK AND THIN WORK. LESTER'S SEWING MACHINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA AND READING.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA AND READING.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA AND READING.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. THE SUBSTITUTION OF FANCY GOODS.

WEEKLY. NEW YORK LEADER, NEW YORK WEEKLY, NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

RAILROAD COMPANIES. FOR THE NORTH, WEST AND NORTH-WEST.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA AND READING.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA AND READING.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA AND READING.

SUPPER MEATS. THE SUBSTITUTION OF FANCY GOODS.

WEEKLY. NEW YORK LEADER, NEW YORK WEEKLY, NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

RAILROAD COMPANIES. FOR THE NORTH, WEST AND NORTH-WEST.

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