

## TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Valley Spirit will be published every Wednesday, dedicated to the interests of the Southern people, at \$1.75 per annum. Those who are members of the press, or who are engaged in the publication of periodicals, are invited to contribute to the paper, and to receive a copy of it, paid for after the publication of the paper. Contributors are entitled to a copy of the paper, and to receive a copy of it, paid for after the publication of the paper. Contributors are entitled to a copy of the paper, and to receive a copy of it, paid for after the publication of the paper.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

We charge \$1.25 per square of five lines for three columns, or less; and 25 cents per square for columns 4 and 5. Those who are members of the press, or who are engaged in the publication of periodicals, are invited to contribute to the paper, and to receive a copy of it, paid for after the publication of the paper.

Advertisements exceeding one square in length, and more than three squares, will be charged according to the number of lines contained in them. An additional charge is made for extra columns. All advertisements are to be paid for in advance, except those for the first insertion, and it is expected that all contributions of individuals will be paid for in advance.

## JOB PRINTING.

Associated with the establishment of the Valley Spirit are two printing offices, one for the printing of books, and another for the printing of newspapers. The former is located in the city of Chambersburg, and the latter in the city of Lancaster.

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THE REVOLUTION.

Important News from Washington.

REVIVAL OF HUMORS OF WAR.

An Attack on Fort Sumter Expected.

THE ULTIMATUM OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Alleged Plot to Seize the Capital.

The Latest Reports from Charleston.

THE REACTION AT THE NORTH.

Widening of the Strife Between the North and the South.

Important News from the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1861.

Senator Seward, in course of a conversation with the members of the Milwaukee and Chicago Guards, said: "Heretofore the cry has been raised to save the Union when the U.S. was not in danger. I tell you, my friends, the question of slavery is not now to be taken into account. We must save the Union. Then we all that is worth saving."

The Personal Liberty Bill is Rhode Island, and the late action of the Ohio Legislature on the same subject, are hailed by the friends of the Union as harbinger of peace.

Allaire wears a more hopeful aspect. A large number of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country are encouraged by the prospect of being able to contribute to restoration of good feeling between the two sections.

The friends of the Union are much encouraged by the prompt responses to the invitation of Commissioners from the several States to meet in Convention here on the 4th of February, and it is believed the action of the Convention will command the support of a large majority of both branches of Congress.

A dispatch was received this evening from Senator Mallory, dated Pensacola, addressed to Governor Bigler and the Senators, stating that seventeen hundred men were on the ground to resist the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and that if the Brooklyn attempted to relieve the fort a bloody battle would ensue. Governor Bigler communicated this despatch to the President.

No apprehension need be entertained of an attack on Fort Sumter so long as Colonel Hayes remains in this city, which will be for some ten days or two weeks yet.

Senators Benjamin and Slidell, since the secession of Louisiana, have taken no active part in the proceedings of the Senate. They will formally voice their sentiments as soon as they shall have received official information of the passage of the ordinance of secession.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, following the example of his State, seceded from the Senate to-day. The Louisiana Senators will go next.

The New State of Kansas will, probably, elect M. S. Parrot, the present delegate of the Territory, and F. B. Stanton, Secretary of the Territory under Governor Walker, as United States Senators. They will not be able to take their seats before the 4th of March.

Mr. Ashmore, member of Congress from South Carolina, has addressed a letter to Acting Postmaster General King, asking if he has the right to exercise the franking privilege, as he has some ten or twelve hundred documents upon which he does not feel willing to pay postage, and which documents would be useless unless he can frank them.

Postmaster King replied that according to the theory of the administration South Carolina was still in the Union, and hence he has a right to frank until the first Monday in December next. If, however, he regards South Carolina as out of the Union, it is a question with himself whether he can consistently exercise that privilege, the use of which would be an admission that he does not in his conscience consider that she is out of the Union, and that he is still a member of the United States.

The President's special message concerning the Virginia resolutions had the following effect:—The House, together with the Committee of the House, is in favor of secession, as presented with much reluctance, and is calculated to have a broad effect.

Important News from the South.

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## VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1861.

VOLUME 14.

NUMBER 33.

and that she promised to pay the federal government for the same; but that Col. and Hayes, in deference to the wishes of Southern Congressmen, withheld the payment.

Governor Pickens now tells Col. Hayes to make a final demand for the fort, and reprobates the position of the President when he says he has no power to give them up, but must leave it to Congress.

Governor Pickens further tells Col. Hayes to wait a reasonable time for an answer to his final demand, and then, if refused, to inform the President that Fort Sumter must be taken.

The Legislature fully endorses the action of Governor Pickens.

Harrison W. Riley, a prominent citizen of the mountain region of this State, proclaimed in another portion of Georgia that he was on his way home, and intended to raise a party and take possession of the United States Mint at Dahlonega, for the United States government, in case Georgia passed a secession ordinance. His declarations caused considerable excitement at Nidgeville.

There is a considerable Union sentiment in the mountains of Georgia, and an anti-secession meeting was held in Pickens county when they heard of the passage of the secession ordinance. The old stars and stripes were run up, and the demonstrations of resistance to secession were emphatic and unequivocal.

The impression, however, was, at Nidgeville, that the people of Georgia will generally assent to the ordinance of secession, and so operate in the formation of a Southern nation States republic.

## Repeal Statute.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28, 1861.

The Minute Men of this city will fire a salute of thirty-three guns to-morrow afternoon, in honor of the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill by Rhode Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1861.

Last evening ex-Senator Mallory telegraphed from Pensacola to a democratic Senator here, that the appearance of the war-steamer Brooklyn, or any United States war vessel, in the harbor of Pensacola, would be the signal for an attack upon Fort Pickens by the secessionists.

The troops on board the Brooklyn were destined to the works at the Tortugas, which are still in possession of the Federal authorities, but without adequate force to hold them.

Captain Barron was sent by land a week since on a similar errand, and has probably arrived there by this time. His despatches to Fort Pickens and the naval commanders in the Gulf were of a most pacific character.

The conduct of South Carolina, in not only refusing, but repudiating the mediation of Virginia, is regarded here among all parties with indignation and abhorrence. In fact there is but one feeling in regard to it, which is, that she has placed herself outside of all sympathy with her sister border States. If Virginia has one spark of manhood left she will spurn any further connection with her.

The republicans appear for the first time to have awakened to the impending danger. Active movements are now going on, looking to an adjustment on the basis of the Crittenden plan.

It is understood that New York, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island will be represented in the Convention on the 4th of February.

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The Legislature is in session to-day to decide the movement of the forces under Pickens, Colored.

United States District Attorney Gold has since framed an indictment, and to-day the Grand Jury have decided it is true bill.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Floyd will present himself and demand trial, or subject himself to the humiliating spectacle of being arrested in Virginia and brought here.

True bills have also been found against Bailey on four counts—two of which are for obstructing papers from the Interior Department, and one for larceny.

The same number of bills have been found against Russell, as accessory.

The following is the correspondence between the Collector of the port of New Orleans and Secretary of the Treasury Dix:

Collector Hatch writes January 14:

I have the honor to inform you that the United States barracks, bel w the city have been taken possession of in the name of the State of Louisiana, as will appear by the enclosed communication from C. M. Bradford, a Captain in the Louisiana Infantry. I shall take steps to remove the invalids, if necessary, at an early date, and with due reference to economy.

Secretary Dix replied by telegraph on the 27th:

Apply to the Governor of Louisiana to release Captain Bradford's order, and re-muster with the Governor against the inhumanity of turning the sick out of the hospital. If he refuse to interfere, have them removed under the care of the resident surgeon, and do all in your power to provide for their comfort.

The following is Secretary Dix's letter to the Collector of New Orleans, dated 28th:

Sir—I did not receive, until the 28th inst., yours of the 14th, informing me that the United States barracks below the city of New Orleans, which have for several months been occupied as a marine hospital, have been taken possession of in the name of the State of Louisiana. I found enclosed a copy of the letter by Captain Bradford, of the First Louisiana Infantry, advising you that he had taken possession of the barracks; that they would be required for the Louisiana troops, now being en-listed, and requesting you to immediately remove those patients who are convalescent, and as soon as, in the opinion of the resident surgeon, it may be practicable and humane, those also who are now confined to their beds.

He also states that the barracks contain 116 invalid and convalescent patients. On this transaction, as an outrage to the public authority, I have no comment to make, but I cannot believe that a proceeding so discordant with the character of the people of the United States, and so revolting to the civilization of the age has had the sanction of the Governor of Louisiana. I send a telegraphic despatch to you yesterday desiring you to remonstrate with him against the inhumanity of Captain Bradford's order, and to ask him to revoke it. But if he should decline to interfere, I instructed you to regard to the removal and treatment of the sick, and in that I trust you will carry out my direction; not merely with "economy," but with a careful regard to their helpless condition. The barracks, it seems, were taken possession of on the 11th instant. Captain Bradford's letter is dated the 18th, and yours the 14th, though I had no information of the subject until the 26th. I infer from the newspaper paragraph you enclosed, which telegraph advises in regard to the subject matter, show to be of a later date than your letter, that the letter was not dispatched until the 21st or 22d instant.

I hope I am mistaken, and that the cause of that delay is to be found in some unexplained interruption of the mail. I should otherwise have great reason to be disatisfied with the conduct of Captain Bradford's order, and to ask him to revoke it. But if he should decline to interfere, I instructed you to regard to the removal and treatment of the sick, and in that I trust you will carry out my direction; not merely with "economy," but with a careful regard to their helpless condition.

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Letters are received from Fort Sumter as late as the 26th inst., stating that all the officers and men are well. While they would like some fresh meat for a change, they are a nail in feeling against suspending to the terms of the authorities of Charleston to supply them either by courtesy or to let them have daily rations, which they can cut off at any moment.

When the authorities will allow Major Anderson to contract for a quantity of supplies according to the usual practices, untrammeled by threats or any improper influence, he will do so, and not before. Unless he can do this, the men prefer to confine themselves to the fare they now have, and of which they have ample supply.

Floating batteries, the superstructures of which are composed of cotton bales, are in course of erection, by which in part the Southerners expect to attack Fort Sumter.

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deputies to the Southern Convention to insist upon such measures as will forever prevent the reopening of the African slave trade.

The British Government and the Southern Confederacy, TORONTO, C. W., Jan. 20, 1861.

The Leader of to-day again asserts and avows the correctness of its former announcement in regard to affairs at Charleston. This document will contain the ultimatum of South Carolina, which is understood to be the unconditional surrender of that fort to the authorities of South Carolina.

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From the Home Journal.)  
THE FAIR ANGEL.

A dreary winter day  
Drew darkly to its close,  
And weary men were hastening home  
To comfort and repose.

Amidst the mingled throng  
That trod the busy street,  
Was one who toward his dwelling turned  
With slow, unwilling feet.

For what was home to him?  
He had not wife, nor child—  
No gentle hand to bind his board,  
Or at his threshold call.

His youth was in the past;  
His hopes died long ago,  
And on the altar of his heart  
The flame of joy burned low.

Those pure and holy fires,  
By sweetest fames fed,  
Had blazed in his soul so long  
Their light was now dead.

True, he had store of wealth:  
It's life had passed him full—  
In conscious sorrow, keen pursuit  
Of Mammon's glittering spoil.

And, over to that aim  
Hill plodding, day by day.  
He slighted all the slender flowers  
That blossomed in his way.

All! what avail it now?  
He sighs in moody pain—  
"This hoarded gold can never buy  
One of youth's dreams again."

As thus he, musing, walked,  
A pleading little child  
Burst from his path, with bare cold feet,  
And, shivering, sadly smiled.

From such appeals  
It was his wont to turn  
With harsh denial on his lips,  
And scoldingly stony.

But musing now and strange  
Amid his heart strings clung;  
And something bidden the bitter words  
That trembled on his tongue.

What was it at his side?  
What was it in his soul?  
What mystic presence held him there,  
Charmed by such soft control?

Ab! say not angels fair  
Have ceased to visit earth!  
Unless they walk beside us still,  
In sorrow or in mirth.

And lo! a gentle one,  
From its celestial home,  
Had come to that cold, worldly man,  
On holier mission come.

Bright thoughts, and new glad hopes,  
Brought by that angel guest,  
Rekindled soon the spark divine  
Long slumbering in his breast.

With tender, guiding hand,  
With words of loving care,  
He led the orphan to his home  
So steadily, so fair.

There, clothed and fed, and cheered  
By the soft firelight glimmers,  
Behold the man again go forth—  
Led by that unseen form.

To darkest, dreariest haunts—  
Home of saddest plight,  
He carried comfort, warmth and joy,  
That will winter night.

Fell many a suffering soul,  
Long festered by despair,  
Knew well when he had come and gone,  
An angel had been there!

Still on, from street to street,  
From house to house he went;  
And where he found but want and woe,  
He left divine content.

As ships, that in wild storms  
Yield treasures to the wave,  
So lighter safer seemed his heart  
For all the gold he gave.

No weariness he knew—  
No chilling sense of pain,  
As back at midnight hour he turned,  
To seek his home again.

Gone were the mood thoughts—  
The lonely griefs of yore,  
For Clarity, the angel guest,  
Dwelt with him forever.

#### HERE AND THERE.

Nelly, my neighbor—Nelly, my pet!  
What are you thinking of Nelly?  
Isn't fair to ask, my lass?  
Wouldn't it do to tell?

Out in Australia working away,  
Wonders never will see;  
Over the Kootenay cliff's wide crest,  
Might but the seabird seeking her nest.

Nought but the wave in a bright sunset  
Is out in the west for me.

Willie, the handsome never do well,  
What is the matter with Willie?  
Isn't it fair to ask, my lad?

Wouldn't it do to tell?

You I the idiot dog of your day,  
And dandy longer, in this array—  
Faville jacket and hose gray!

To what does this changed life lead?

Nelly is waking before the dawn,  
And a name that is not her own  
Is ever in prayer and first in her heart,  
And Willie, the boy she loves.

And Willie, his long day's labor done—  
Sits on the side of the hill,  
And his thoughts go down with the setting sun,  
And the price of his stripes to nearly two,

On that evening calm and still.

Looking at Nelly, and thinking of Willie,  
What is the governing spell?

Isn't it fair to ask, my friend?

Wouldn't it do to tell?

Willie was a writer—heps for the best,  
Nelly was poor—well see?

The bird has come back to her rocky nest,  
'Tis only soon—but the wave is at rest,

Who knows what she may come out of the West?

Willie—true Hell? See there?

The red, white and blue—the red  
cheeks, white teeth, and blue eyes of a  
lovely girl—are as good a flag as a young  
soldier in the depths of life need fight for.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)  
THE PEOPLE'S CRY.

"He will be very gracious unto thee if the voice of thy cry: when He shall hear it, He will answer thee."—Isaiah, 58:10.

Whispered and sorrow overpowered the land.  
And earthly hope and human sorrow fail,  
Look up to Heaven, and seek His guiding hand.  
Whose might and wisdom ever must prevail.

We've fallen, also, upon an evil time,

When cruel discord and dissension reign;

When men rise of our fathers' deeds submit,

No more their children in love's bounties.

We look abroad on fields that lately smiled,  
But lately hopeless—rich regions of soil,  
And shoulder less destructive passions wild,  
Should smite with brother's hand, the people's soul.

With every natural blessing to us given,  
Like Ruth, we curse our country dear,  
Because, instead of our great King in Heaven,  
We glorify ourselves, forgetting fear.

Now trouble hath come on us, and in vain

We look for some strong hand and wise to

guide us.

The "Ship of State," and from dishonor's stain,

To keep the Stars and Stripes, our father's pride.

We see fear, weakness, doubt, and oh, howred  
That truth compels us, how unwillingly!

The darker shade of treachery to add,

To other causes for despondency.

Helpless and hopeless are we, if we rest

In human aid; but, as we cannot yet

Renounce that hope, the surest and the best

Of the going on, on which our hearts are set.

With hope that penitence and faith impart,

On the appointed day, let us dread near,

And from the national, united heart,

Stud up the cry our Father wants to hear

In self-abasement let us on Him call.

Craft using all the follies, sins and crimes

That shroud our country in their dismal pall,

Darkening our lives with sad and troublous

times.

That we are great and free, our boast has been;

But let us lay our armstrong aside;

We are not great while glorying in our sin;

We are not free while espousing to our pride.

God waits to be gracious: oh, I dream

That I can pierce with fancy's fearless eye,

The fiery courts of Heaven, where angels seem

To wait in wonder not to hear our cry.

And with deep reverence, we may think of Him:

"The angel's King, reproving on delay;

"My people, is your faith indeed so dim,

"Ye seek not your best Friend, in sorrow's day!"

O brethren, let us hasten to His throne,

Pardon and help and guidance to explore;

We know He will be gracious to His own,

And give a blessing from His mercy's store.

He will be gracious; but we must draw nigh,

Not with an inarticulate, weak plaint,

But with a loud, full-toned and mighty cry;

Like men who feel they ought to pray, not faint.

This is the confidence we have towards God,

"That if we ask according to His will

He heareth us, and points out the road,

Where we may walk in peace and honor still.

If He sees fit, in answer to our prayer,

To open up a safe and honest way,

By which we may escape our threathenings, care,

Let us forevermore glorify home pay.

But He may see we need more discipline;

He may withhold relief; and yet He redeems,

And He will answer: love and strengthen Divine,

And perfect Wisdom cause full our needs.

Whatever be God's answer, we'll believe,

That he hath heard our supplicating voice;

We'll trust His will and power to relieve;

While the Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice!

#### HOW I FIRST MET MY WIFE.

There was always a mystery hanging about a certain way that Morgan had, and in which he was always joined honestly by his wife—my own cousin—May Stevens that had been—a way that troubled my curiosity much, until one eventful evening that I was satisfied by hearing the reason why.

It was simply this: that every time a word was spoken that led to the period when Charley Morgan first met my cousin May, they would both laugh heartily, but would always refuse to talk at what they laughed. This was certainly very provoking, and I had little hesitation in telling them so—not once, but many times—at which they laughed more heartily than ever.

I determined to have a solution of the matter, if for no other reason than that it worried me. I am but a woman, and having pleaded to the possession of curiosities, I see no reason why sometimes it should not be indulged. With this resolution, I sat forth one evening, when we three, Morgan, May and myself, were drawn up before the fire and fairly settled for a talk. There was no one mincing matter, was my first idea, and with this thought I dashed boldly in with—

"Mr. Morgan—I usually call him Charley, but I was desirous of showing that I was really so earnest—"Mr. Morgan, why do you always laugh and look at May when the subject of your first meeting with her is spoken of?"

This I was sure was a simple question; and yet instead of answering it in a simple way, they went back both of them, on the old plan, and laughed as though the words I had just spoken were the very best joke in the world. I could do nothing, of course, but looked grave and solemn, which a few moments brought them both to looking the same way, and then May spoke to me seriously and said:

"Cousin Jane, you take our laughing much more seriously than I thought you would. It is only a little memory between Charley and me that brings the laugh; but perhaps it is a droll remembrance, but perhaps it is telling that there would be nothing to tell.

The racking of brain that day to create a grand scheme of vengeance—something beyond all thinking, that should, at the first glance strike the boldness with silent admiration—was indeed terrible. The le-

ague of wicked "Paradise Lost" was nothing to it. It was early in the day when I arrived at my city room, and for six hours I dressed and re-dressed, combed and reclothed and selected; and at the end of that time I had laid out those portions of my wearable goods in which I had decided to make my first appearance before May Stevens. It pealed still several hours to sunset. Having got safely through the great object of my visit, I thought it would be a bad idea for me to take the last train and return the same night to Hyatt's instead of remaining over till morning—

No sooner said than done. I packed my habiliments and away I went. Whipping and pulling over an uninteresting road is provoking as sleep. So I found it when the shades of evening fell; for to the best

of my resolution, I was the very model of a dream, in which May Stevens, dressed in book muslin and pale blue attire, appeared on a purple cloud, and admiringly inquired who my tailor was? Just as I was about to inform her, there came a crash, and for a moment I was not certain whether it was the cloud that had exploded, or myself had torn some portion of my apparel that was overstuffed. It required but a moment to awaken me to the fact that both presumptions were wrong. It was over train—20—that had run off the track, smashing things generally; and splitting the contents of several baggage cars from my desk, and went down with me. Horace Hyatt, to his father's, old Marlboro, the garden of that undivided State, New Jersey. I should never have forgotten that visit, even though I had not then met with an adventurer that had its influence on the whole future of my life. I should remember it for the real, true hospitality, the solid, comfortable of the farm, and the quiet way in which within a couple of days after my arrival, I was put in possession of it, and made to feel that it all belonged to me just what I pleased with. There were plenty of fish, and we fished; plenty woodcock, and we shot. All this shall I speak of with a proudborn? I did not mean Horace's twin sisters, Carrie and Nettie as having participated in all these sports. They rode, to be sure, and charmingly they did it; they fished, and I must confess they were much luckier than the guest. But they did not shoot, though shall not exalt over their lack of accomplishment—they were charming enough without it. I am sure I shall excuse no jealousy by declaring that while I shall mention here, Carrie and Nettie Hyatt were the most charming girls I had ever seen; and I was just bursting with love for them, when, in the heat of the moment, I should have been led astray with my calculations, were all disturbed by an accident—for I suppose I must call it—though really seeming like a special Providence. On the eve of the next quarter after midnight, I went up the lane that led to the house. They were early folks at the farm—early to bed and early up. I walked round the house, trying each entrance, but ash and every door was fastened. It was a most curious circumstance; my bed-room window looked out upon the roof of the piazza; I would not disturb the house by knocking; a bit of climbing would do the business, and should the window be fastened, I would tap and awaken Horace, who was my room mate and bed-fellow. The thing was execrated as soon as thought of, and my hand on the window, which yielded and I stood in my own room. By the moonlight which streamed in, I saw the bed occupied, and by the heavy breathing I knew that Horace was in a heavy sleep. I would not, therefore, awaken him, but save the story of my mishap for the following day. With this resolution I slipped quietly into bed, and in three minutes was oblivious. What ought I to have dreamed that night? But I shall not anticipate. I lay facing the windows as the sun peeped up above the distant hills and scattered the gray mist of the morning. My bed-fellow was breathing heavily, but it was broad daylight and I heard him snoring. I sprang to a sitting position. There are such surprises as are without a terror, which actually deprive us of our speech, until the brain has time to act and reason. Such surprises do not generate horrors and faints. They are expressed by open mouth and silent wonder. This was the case with myself and bed-fellow, and we awoke upright and stared. Right by my side, with her face within two feet of my own, sat a young woman, not more than seventeen, with great dark hazel eyes, and such great masses of brown curly hair, tucked away under the neatest little night-cap that ever was. She had gathered the bed-clothes, and a spasmoid jerk up about her throat, and with the most rigid, astonished look, as though doubting whether she was sleeping or waking, gazed steadily in my eyes. Memory serves a man but little in such cases, but if my memory serves me right, it was I who first spoke. I blurted out:

"How came you here?"

The figure stared still in speechless astonishment, but in a moment, as though awakened from its stupor, spoke:

"Are you Charles Morgan?"

"Yes," I stammered out.

"Well, then Mr. Morgan," said the figure, by this time calm, and with quite as much dignity as though in the drawing room, "I am May Stevens, and was put in this room after an unoccupied arrival. Homes had gone over to a neighbor a few miles off, before I got here, and was not to return till to-day. That is how I was put in this room."

"So here I was sitting voiceless to this May Stevens, that mythical being for whom I had intended to get up such a comparative notion." A tone of indifference and a shrug of the shoulders.

"I had sheathed myself on the piaffe of a saddle memory of a business negotiated, and faithfully promised Nettie and Carrie that the next day she should meet me down at Hyatt's again, to stay at the porch that May Stevens, the wonderful, was about to pass with me."

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## VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1861.

Geo. H. Wilson,  
Editor and Proprietor.

## STAT CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, at a meeting held in the city of Harrisburg, on the 30th ult., unanimously resolved to elect the views of the Democracy of the "old Keystone" in reference to the present terrible crisis of our National affairs.

The failure of the Republican party to meet, in a proper spirit of concession and compromise, the overtures made for the adjustment of our National difficulties, renders it necessary that the united Democracy of this Commonwealth should take prompt, decided, and energetic action in the premises.

We are in the midst of a revolution brought about by the teachings of an anti-constitutional party, a party sectional in its aims and sectional in its principles. Six of our sister sovereign States have already withdrawn from the Federal Union, and others threaten speedily to follow.

The Democratic party, ever faithful to the Constitution and the law, earnestly deplores this deplorable condition of our common and beloved country. The past now impending is the natural result of a departure from the true constitutional doctrines steadily maintained by the Democratic organization for the past sixty years, and can only be removed by the re-establishment of those ancient and time-honored principles.

It is not necessary to recall the glories of the past—it is only necessary to be reminded of the dangers of the present. Whatever the future may have in store for the American people—whether peace shall continue within our borders, or our land be rent with fraternal strife—it now becomes the solemn and imperative duty of the Democratic party, the only true conservator of the Union, the Constitution, and "the equality of the States," to give a full expression of opinion upon the dangers which threaten Constitutional liberty, and menace the rights of all the States of this confederacy. Therefore, in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Democratic State Executive Committee, the Democracy of Pennsylvania are earnestly invited to send three delegates for each Senator, and three delegates for each Representative, to be chosen in such manner and at such time as may be deemed proper, to meet in general State Convention at Harrisburg, at three o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, the 21st day of February, A. D., 1861, to take into consideration the present distracted and divided state of the country, "to restrain threatened sectional violence, and to aid in re-contracting the federative system on a basis of perpetuity."

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM H. WILSON, Chairman.  
Harrisburg, February 1, 1861.

## Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Party of Franklin County are earnestly requested to meet in County Convention, in the Borough of Chambersburg, on Friday the 15th day of February, 1861, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates, to meet in general State Convention, at Harrisburg, on Thursday the 21st day of February 1861.

Let the Democracy come in the majesty of their principles and in the pride of their strength and give full and free expression to the views of our county upon the fearful troubles of the times and the dangers which threaten to overthrow our government and to destroy our liberties. Let them renew their pledges to stand by the compromises of the Constitution, and to maintain the equality of the States; as the only means of preserving the Union and perpetuating our free institutions.

GEO. W. BREWER,  
J. McD. SHARPE,  
Chairmen of Dem. County Conv.

## The Duke of Wellington on Civil War.

When the Iron Duke, whose element was battle, introduced the Oathless Emancipation Bill in the House of Peers, he thus justified the concessions he was willing to make, in order to prevent fratricidal strife:

"My Lords, I am one of those who have probably passed more of my life in war than most men, and, principally, I say, in civil war; and I must say this, that if I could avoid, in any way whatever, even one month of civil war in the country to which I am attached, I would consider my life in great risk."

## Democratic County Convention.

It will be seen by a call published in another column of the *Valley Spirit* that the Democracy of Franklin County are requested to meet in County Convention, in this place, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of selecting Delegates to meet at Harrisburg, on the 21st inst., in general State Convention. The object of the State Convention is to elicit the views of the Democracy of the "Old Keystone" in reference to the present terrible crisis of our National affairs, and to "take into consideration the distracted and divided state of the country, to restrain threatened sectional violence, and to aid in reconstructing the federative system on a basis of perpetuity."

We trust the Democracy of Franklin County will give this movement their serious consideration and hearty co-operation. Let the very best men in the party from the various districts be selected as delegates—men who can meet together, as the members of a great political organization having no party purpose to advance—having no other end in view than the salvation of our glorious Union. Our country is in imminent peril and every Democrat should feel animated by a spirit of patriotism and fraternal regard to contribute his mite to restore peace to the country and preserve the Union. We hope to see each district in the county represented by liberal and conservative men who have the good of their country, as well as the good of their party at heart, and who will impart to the proceedings of the convention that harmony and unanimity that should ever prevail among Democrats.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* presents the following views in regard to the Democratic Convention of New York which are so well expressed and so entirely applicable to Pennsylvania that we cannot refrain from adopting its words:—

It must declare it the duty of Pennsylvania, and the Northern States, to observe, in spirit and in fact, the obligations imposed by the Constitution—pledge the efforts of every good citizen to atone for the wrongs already inflicted through the agency of the anti-slavery agitation—ask the Southern States to stay their movements, so far as practicable, until the North can be aroused to vigorous action in defence of constitutional rights—and finally, if separation is inevitable, demand that it shall be peaceful; that the blood of our citizens shall not be shed in unnatural fratricidal war. Let the Convention, rising above political schemes, declare, in emphatic terms, these and similar doctrines, and its influence will be potent, either in restoring the integrity of the Union, or in rendering the separation peaceful.

## Value of the South to the Union.

The value of American exports last year was \$316,820,610. Of this amount articles grown and manufactured in the North alone amounted to \$5,071,431; articles common to both North and South, such as grain, sugar &c., amounted to \$94,826,299; while articles grown in the South, and totally unknown as Northern products, amounted to \$214,822,880! Of the articles which are set down as common to both sections, it is conceded that at least one-third came from the South; and assuming this to be correct, we find that last year the North exported products to the value of \$37,346,864, while the South exported products to the value of \$278,873,746. In other words, after supplying the home market, the North was only able to sell products worth \$37,346,864, while the South after supplying the home market was able to sell products worth \$278,873,746—or nearly eight times as much as the North! These are simple facts, easily understood by all except those whose minds are in their dote, and fully dispose of the fallacious idea that the South is as poverty-stricken as the gutter up of blunders for the *Times* would wish to make it appear, and that she ought, on account of her poverty, to be driven out of the Union. Let us have a new edition of the "Budget of Blunders" and it may save the hard *Times* and build up an Abolition party in Franklin County! Who can tell what great results may not come out of a small beginning?

The State of Arkansas shows a remarkable increase in the number of her inhabitants during the last ten years. Her population, in 1850, was 500,000; and in 1860, it is 700,000. Her population, in 1850, was 500,000; and in 1860, it is 700,000. The proportionate increase has been about 40 per cent.

My Lord, I am one of those who have probably passed more of my life in war than most men, and, principally, I say, in civil war; and I must say this, that if I could avoid, in any way whatever, even one month of civil war in the country to which I am attached, I would consider my life in great risk."

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## The Secession Movement.

With January comes the first set in the American Revolution of 1860-61. With it we witness the secession of the entire belt of cotton States, seven in number, South Carolina leading off Dec. 20, followed by Mississippi Jan. 9, Florida Jan. 11, Alabama Jan. 11th, Georgia Jan. 19, Louisiana Jan. 20, and Texas (probably) Jan. 20.

Now the southern border States will begin to act. During the month of February elections and conventions will be held in nearly every one of them. Like South Carolina in the cotton States, Virginia leads off in the border movement, and will probably influence the course of her sister States of that section. The following is a calendar of the movements in the southern States for the month of February:

SOUTHERN CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY:  
Feb. 4 Congress of Cotton States at Montgomery, Ala.  
" 4 Conference proposed by Virginia, at Washington.  
" 4 Virginia, election for Convention.  
" 9 Tennessee, election for Convention.  
" 13 Virginia, Convention meets.  
" 18 Arkansas, election for Convention.  
" 18 Missouri, election for Convention.  
" 25 Tennessee, Convention meets.  
" 28 North Carolina, election for Convention.  
" 28 Missouri, Convention meets.

The Arkansas Convention, (if called by the people) will meet March 4th, and the North Carolina Convention on the succeeding Monday, March 11th.

No action has yet been taken in the States of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware.

In the elections in Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina, the people will vote for delegates, and at the same time designate whether or not it is their will that a Convention shall be held. If the majority say "yes," the Conventions will assemble at the time appointed.

In Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and North Carolina, the action of their respective Conventions will be submitted to the approval or disapproval of the people.

## Only Two Parties.

There will soon be but two parties in the country. There will be a Union party, sustaining the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and there will be a Dissident party favoring the overthrow of the Government. To this result events are rapidly hastening.—*Future Reporter.*

The *Times* newspaper of this place said the same thing, and favored the same move a few weeks ago, but to which of the "two parties" it intends to attach itself it has not openly declared. We don't see that it has much of a choice between them—sustaining the sectional administration of Lincoln and overthrowing the Government means about one and the same thing.

## Force.

The Republican means for preserving the Union is force. They would hold the sword over the heads of the people of fifteen States, and thus announce, in most expressive and significant language, the inauguration of the "irrepressible conflict." It is strange that these Republicans do not see that this is no time to talk about force.—If there were a mob in a State, that had usurped power, force would be in order; but the people of six States have already spoken, and even if secession be revolution, how should wise men, humane men, deal with such a resolution?

## Select Good Delegates.

The Delegates to the State Convention will be selected from the County Conventions, it is therefore, important that good men be sent to the County Meeting. A United Democracy would have saved the country from the trouble that now threaten to engulf it; let us retrieve the past and unite now with one heart, one voice, one resolve, to save the country from the horrors of civil war and the Union from dissolution.

Col. Colv's pistol and rifle factory at Hartard commenced the 25-hour system last week, and will hereafter give employment to a dozen or more. Orders from the South are multiplying.

The steamship *Matawan*, from Matawan, the 2d, arrived at New York Monday morning in five days and six hours. She reports business dull and very little doing in foreign exchange. Transactions in sugar very trifling. Exchange on New York 7 to 9 per cent premium.

The *American Oracle* says that a band of men united at Gov. Leibster's and offered to take forcible possession of Fortress Monroe, but the proposition did not meet the approval of Gov. Leibster.

Money Wanted.—We would respectfully ask all persons knowing themselves, related to us for subscription, advertising or otherwise to make a special effort at this time to put into effect.

## The Valley Spirit.

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# VALLEY SPIRIT - FEBRUARY 6, '61.

## VALLEY SPIRIT.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1861.

### LOCAL NEWS.

Chamberburg and Allegheny Rail-Road.

#### RAILROAD MEETING.

A Meeting of citizens of Franklin county, convened in the Court House, in the Borough of Chamberburg, on Tuesday evening, January 29th, 1861, for the purpose of considering the project of constructing a Railroad from Chamberburg to connect at some eligible point with the fairied portion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, making a direct and continuous Railroad from Chamberburg to Pittsburg.

Resolution of Wm. Hebert, Esq., Hon. John Orr, of Southampton township, was chosen President of the Meeting; and James Davison, Esq., of Antietam township, as Second Hallay, Esq., of Fayette township, Vice President; Salviy Brinkley, Esq.; and Dr. W. H. Boyle, of Chamberburg, were appointed Secretaries.

Wm. Brinkley, Esq., addressed the meeting on the importance of a Railroad connection with the Great West and the advantages it would open up to Franklin county as well as to those of Fulton, Bedford and Somerset. Mr. Hebert's statement imparted much valuable information to the meeting; and when it is important our citizens, generally should know. He stated that on the 6th of April, 1852, an act was passed by our Legislators incorporating the "Chamberburg and Allegheny Railroad Company," the act fixing a time for commencing the work. The time expired, the work was not commenced and the Charter was about being forfeited, when our Representatives at Harrisburg, had the time extended, and a supplement to the act passed, granting additional privileges, among which is the right to extend the rail-

"to Gettysburg, or any other point in Adams county, Pa., and to connect with any road now made, or to be made, in the counties of Franklin or Adams." Mr. Brinkley said that it was necessary for our citizens, if they wished to avail themselves of the advantage that this excellent Charter bestowed, at any time hereafter, to pay the amount of the Enrollment Tax before the 2d day of April next. The amount of the Tax is one hundred dollars which if not paid by the time stated the Charter will be forfeited.

Mr. Brinkley further remarked that it was only necessary to build a road from this place to the Burnt Cabin; by continuing south or as near to this ridge as possible to the mountain base, which can be followed until Lenoir, where it will be necessary to cross West Conococheague creek at a considerable height above the water; then keeping along between the creek and Cove mountain until the tunnel is reached, which is near Fairmount. There will be little difficulty from the western end of tunnel to Burnt Cabin, as the descending grade of this road will be running against the ascending grade of the hill, and the town and Sykes' ridge. From Chamberburg to the Union county, north of St. Thomas, there will be heavy graduation caused by the broken surface of the slate hills and the lower ground along Buck Creek. By taking this dividing ridge and the mountain base, the grade can be made nearly level between Chambersburg and Lenoir, and from Lenoir to the eastern end of the tunnel it will be less than that which has been decided to be equivalent to one mile of railroad—26 feet. There may be obstacles in the way of finding a route to conform to these views. This much, however, is known—that the date of former examinations established their general correctness, a saving of eight miles will be effected by taking this route, and new gradients, &c., obtained as will agree with the use of the Cumberland Valley railroad and that line leading westward from Burnt Cabin.

There is one other route that is worthy of your careful attention—it is that of tunneling Mountaineer near Coopers' gap. The difficult line lies here on each side of the mountain at the distance apart of about four miles. The distance between the same points of these lines via Burnt Cabin is about twelve miles. This shows at a glance, that if a connection of the lines can be made at this point even with a long tunnel, then this will be the most favorable route. With this near at hand and that which has been accomplished at Sulking Hill mountain, your route to Bedford will be but little longer than the Turnpike.

In conclusion, let me repeat that the question of a railroad to the West has settled down on the merits of the different routes, and that yours, though having many good features, is misrepresented as unfavorable, and that much of your opposition will depend upon you promptly getting this done, and information and presenting your claims to the public, who with yourselves are interested in its completion of the great enterprise—the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

**Kidderminster.**—We have received the February number of the Kidderminster New-York Monthly Magazine, and do not hesitate to say that it is one of the most instructive numbers we have ever received. Every topic upon which it treats is full of living interest, providing for a variety of tastes. This month's Magazine has been greatly improved and is increasing in favor with every intelligent reader. Terms: One copy, \$2.00; two copies, \$3.00; three copies, \$5.00; postage thirty six cents per year, payable at the office where received. Address: J. B. Gilmore, 6 Beckman street, New York.

**Water Works.**—Read the note for a Town Meeting on the subject of Water Works, to be found in our advertising column. Let all our citizens attend for they are all interested in the matter, and if they do not think worth while to attend, the meeting will be held at 7 P.M. business for them for over hundred hold their pens or not on the subject.

**Growing Old.**—Our usual supply of Mifflin and local papers, has been suspended, and in this number of our paper, by a press of advertisements, amounting to no less than \$1000, giving us no time to set anything else up.

**Notice.**—Relative to the sale of John Shumway's old residence, located on the corner of Main and Market streets, in the city of Chambersburg, he has given his consent to sell his house in the city.

The house is a very desirable one and is now fitted up with all the conveniences of a modern residence.

It will be put up by W. H. Boyle, Esq., on Monday the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M.

takes a nearly direct course towards Bedford and being located on higher ground it has a perpendicular ascent and a great saving in the length of this difficult part of the route. So far as I am aware, this will be published shortly. It is necessary to give a more full description of the improvements that have been effected in this alteration from the old line. It is settled for the present to say that the advantages of shortening the grade and fronting from surerances will be obtained in this new line, as anticipated to the Chambersburg route to Harrisburg, as to any other similar route.

One of the principal reasons why the survey from Chamberburg to Burnt Cabin will not answer for present railroad purposes is its great length—it is more than ten miles longer than the wagon road. Another reason is that its grades are objectionable as a means of the descent and elevation it contains. At the junction of the two roads, the line has an elevation of 1,000 feet above the level or datum-line of Chamberburg or townships. Between that and Buck Creek it makes a deposit of one hundred and forty-six feet, having a depression there of one hundred and eighty-five feet below Chamberburg. From Buck Creek to Coopers' gap it ascends to the amount of one hundred and seventy-five feet, making the apex of Coopers' gap one hundred and fifty feet above Chamberburg. Between Coopers' gap and Burnt Cabin the line descends one hundred and eighty-six feet, giving the altitude of Burnt Cabin at two hundred and sixty-four feet above the datum line of Chamberburg. From the elevation and depressions of the points just mentioned, it will be seen that there but a system of high and low elevations must be adopted to this line. The gradient of fifty feet per mile is too great when there are so many points requiring the maximum; but the worst feature of all is found in this one mile of descent of about nearly maximum grade descending from Coopers' gap to Burnt Cabin; this with the descent from the junction with the Franklin Railroad to Buck Creek is a loss for which there is no advantage to compensate. The surveyor forms a serious objection to its adoption, which at first seems to be a consequence of the excess of its length—to make it long it must be crooked; the cause of this many abrupt curves, are the preceding ridges and deep ravines that must be carried over and through in climbing the numerous sides towards Coopers' gap.

**Habits of Courts.**—The following Rule of Court was adopted at the January session and will be strictly enforced hereafter in our Court. No student will be examined for admission to the Bar unless he has read Law for three years, one year at least, of the time in the office of a practicing Attorney.

**Two Important Lectures.**—Dr. Haynes, will deliver a lecture in Franklin Hall, on Friday Evening next:—Subject Physical Education—Phrenology and Physiognomy. Second Lecture on Monday evening—Subject—The Art of Making and Keeping Money. These lectures are of a highly instructive character and our students—male as well as female—should not miss the opportunity of being benefited by hearing them.

**Crittenden?**—There is now no name so common in men's mouths as "Crittenden." The "Crittenden Compromise," the "Crittenden Resolutions," "Senator Crittenden," "Mr. Crittenden," "John J. Crittenden," "Crittenden," "Crittenden" all the Union over. Crittenden has become an immensely greater name since the occurring of the emergency which brought the distinguished Kentuckian prominently forward. But while all the world is talking of Crittenden, politically, they are seriously discussing the merits of the elegant Stoves, Tinware, &c., for sale by Eiter & Hamilton, of the Granite Front Store Establishment, see door north of Eysters'.

**An Exchange.**—has the following, as an excellent system of garmenting for ladies: Make up your beds early in the morning; save buttons on your husband's shirts; do not waste any groceries; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper on your face; carefully root out all angry feelings; persuade your husbands, brothers and sons to buy their Hats and Caps of J. L. Deeth, and expect a good crop of happiness.

**Lovers of good cigars.**—should call on J. D. Jacobs who has the genuine article on hand.—We are somewhat addited to the "wood" ourselves, and can speak with some degree of knowledge upon this subject. From the best Havana down to the best "Tobay" can be found at this establishment; if Virginia and Kentucky succeed, the price of tobacco will go up; and as it is the part of wisdom to provide for troubles before the trouble comes, smokers and chewers ought to lay in a supply now.

**Simples.**—We real of "simples" daily. We sell "simples" daily. In fact, business in this country is done by "simples"—but of "simples" in the way of Furniture, consisting of Sofas, Bureaus, Chairs, &c., &c., we commend our friends to H. Seiter, whose "simple" Furniture rooms are always open for the inspection of the public, on the corner of the alley, West Queen street.

**Admitted.**—At the recent term of Court Mr. George O. Schiltzner, after undergoing a very creditable examination in open Court, was admitted to practice as an attorney in the several Courts of Franklin County.

**MARRIED.**—On Tuesday, Jan. 29th, at 10 A.M., in Chambersburg, by Rev. M. Sodde, Mr. John A. Dickey, to Miss Elizabeth Moshman, both of Hamilton township.

On the 10th, ult., by the Rev. Dr. Schiltzner, Mr. Henry Lohr, to Miss Catharine Sartor, both of this county.

By the same, Mr. Elizur Martin, to Miss Margaret Koenig, both of Franklin county.

**BORN.**—On the 13th ult., after a long and severe illness, Anna, daughter of George and Mrs. Smith Keeler, aged 7 months and 16 days.

She was born, about the 1st of the month, at 11 P.M., in the hospital, and died at 12 M.P.M., giving us no time to set anything else up.

**Notice.**—Relative to the sale of John Shumway's old residence, located on the corner of Main and Market streets, in the city of Chambersburg, he has given his consent to sell his house in the city.

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**The Place to get your Money.**—This is the locality that everybody and his wife and daughters are in search of but few are so lucky as to find it. If they will promise us not to tell their neighbors we will give them a hint that will enable them to find the right spot—the ideal place to get your money here! Now listen attentively:—A new establishment has been opened in the rear adjoining the Franklin Hotel where gold and diamonds, and "precious jewels" of every description, are almost given away! This Jewelry is one of your best sort it is the real Simpson's—Calico before they appoint assignees for they don't wait long at the prices they are now setting at.

**Letterkenny Ahead.**—We sometime ago noticed a lot of salt cattle raised by Samuel Gillmore, Esq., of Letterkenny township, which were brought to this place and shipped east on the Railroad. We noticed yesterday, on our streets another lot of cattle from this township that we thought would take a premium at any Agricultural Fair or Cattle Show in the country. There were six head of cattle weighing in the aggregate 10,655 pounds, averaging 1,775 pounds a head. These cattle were raised by Mr. Philip Karpur, of Stroudsburg and were sold to Wm. Maragar of Harrisburg.

**The Eclectic Magazine.**—This excellent Magazine for February, is at hand, and is full of the choicest literature, selected with great care, from the best Foreign Quarterly and Magazines. Subscribing for the Eclectic, is the same as taking all the Foreign Quarterly, of which it gives the crown. The contents of this number are of a most instructive character, and is embellished with two fine steel-plate engravings: "Portrait of Robert Stevenson," and "Eighteenth Brumaire." Terms: \$3.00, Address W. H. Bidwell, 5 Beckman street, New York.

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### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**RENTALS AND EXHIBITIONS**  
OF OUR VARIOUS PLACES OF BUSINESS  
AND OFFICES FOR RENT, AND  
FOR SALE, IN THE CITY OF CHAMBERSBURG.

TO ALL THE FRIENDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE,

THAT WE HAVE RECEIVED AN ORDER

TO MOVE THE CHAMBERSBURG DEPARTMENT STORE,

ON THE 1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1861, FROM THE FREDERICK

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# VALLEY SPIRIT—FEBRUARY 6, '61.

## MARKETS.

**CHAMBERSBURG MARKETS.**  
CHAMBERSBURG, Feb. 4, 1861.

Flour—Bush	40
Flour—Peppe	40
Pork—Hams	40
Wheat—Bar	40
Bacon—Bar	40
Oats	40
Cloves—Bar	40
Pepper—Bar	40
Plum—Bar	40
Butter	40
Lard	40
Tallow—Bar	40
Bacon—Bar	40
Bacon—Sides	40
Bacon—Ham	40
Short—Beefs	40
Flax—Seeds	40
Unpared—Peaches	40
Dried—Apples	40
Walnuts—Bar	40
Unpared—Peaches	40

## BALTIMORE MARKETS.

**CORRECTED WEEKLY.**

From the Baltimore American.

Fed. 4, 1861.

Flour—Howard Street Paper	40
Flour—Bush	40
Pork—Hams	40
Pork—Bar	40
Rye	40
Grain—Wheat—Bar	40
Wheat—Bush	40
Flour—Bush	40
Flour—Peppe	40
Flour—Bar	40
Cattle—Bar	40
Hogs—Bar	40
Sheep—Bar	40

Meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

The Democratic State Executive Committee met in the Supreme Court Room yesterday afternoon.

Gen. William H. Welsh, Chairman, called the Committee to order.

A select committee of seven was appointed to report a preamble and resolutions.

After a brief recess the Committee made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

**WAHNS.** The dismemberment of the Union, by the withdrawal of the slaveholding States, now in rapid progress, has been occasioned by a departure from the Democratic construction of the Constitution of the United States, which holds "the equality of the States of the Confederacy," in respect to persons and property, to be a fundamental principle of such Constitution, and by a contemplated abandonment of the conservative Democratic policy which has, for many years past, so carefully guarded "the rights of the States," and devoted the resources and capabilities of the people by Democratic legislation; thus guiding the whole country to an eminence of prosperity and renown.

**And whereas,** A speedy recognition of the patriotic counsels and consummating policy of the Democratic party in the Administration of the Federal Government, by the people of Pennsylvania and of the other non-slaveholding States, is the only and sure means of effecting a permanent re-constitution or a dissolving Confederacy:

**And whereas:** The organization of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, hitherto the Keystone of the Federal Arch, now harmonious, potent, and animated by a love of country, and of the true principles of the Constitution, is entirely competent, if called into immediate action, to restrain threatened sectional violence and to materially aid in reconstructing the federal system on a basis of purity, therefore:

**Resolved,** That a Democratic State Convention, to consist of three delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, three hundred and sixty-five in all, be held in the city of Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 21st day of February next, at 8 o'clock, afternoon.

**Resolved,** That the several districts are hereby earnestly invited to take, in the manner most convenient and agreeable to them, prompt and efficient measures to insure a full, fair and able representation.

**Resolved,** That the Chairman of the Committee, will, immediately, a copy of this resolution to the County and City Commissioners, each absent member of this Committee, and such other Democrats as may be so conveniently and promptly reached; and that to aid in and facilitate this matter, each member of this Committee furnish the Chairman with the names and addresses of Democrats in his district.

The Committee thus adjourned.

Hon. W. L. Yancey was one of the candidates for election to the general Convention to assemble at Montgomery, Ala., on February 4, but only four votes were cast for him as a delegate, while Mr. W. P. Chilton received 51 votes. As candidate for delegate from the State at large he received but 25 votes, while Messrs. Walker and E. H. Smith had 80 and 50 respectively.

Lady Crampton, formerly Victoria Balfour, the opera singer, was lately presented to the Empress of Austria, and received with the most flattering marks of grace and favor. This reception is despatched, fashionable circles, a direct rebuke to certain aristocratic ladies, who were greatly shocked at the introduction of a plebian into the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Timothy Osgood, a well-known shipwright of Boston long connected with the famous McKays, died very suddenly on Monday morning, in the Boston Court-house, of disease of the heart. Mr. Osgood was one of the jaymakers of the Superior Court, and at 9 o'clock was going up the stairs leading to the Court-room, when he fainted and fell on the first landing.

Mister Pratt preached in Boston on Sunday, on the doctrines and practices of the Mormon Church. The prophet said there was to be a downfall of nations, beginning with the rebellion of South Carolina, and has been revealed to Joe Smith twenty-eight years ago, but the Saints would be gathered together and saved. There are about 100 Mormons in and around Boston.

Mr. McKeith, the new counsel at Memphis, it is said, will make up the deficit of the committee on account of the short term of service before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, and the present condition of the country. Beverly Taylor will therefore remain in the office until discharged by the President elect.

A robber has been captured in Memphis, on Thursday last, who confessed that he was connected with a gang of burglars, and had committed many robberies in the country, and that he had robed old and unoccupied houses, some of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of Memphis, who resided parts of their body.

He should be tried, it is said, will be allowed to the State Committee from Charles City county, Va.

## NOTICE.—Whence Loers of Ag-

**Punitive Slave Law of Virginia.**  
We are requested to call attention to the fact that, by an act of the Legislature of Virginia, passed March 17th, 1860, (which is still in force,) every person who may arrest a runaway slave, and deliver such slave to the owner, or his agent, or to some jailor of the Commonwealth at his jail, shall be entitled to demand and receive of the owner the following liberal reward, viz: If taken within the limits of any border County of Virginia, ten per cent upon his fees; if within the Counties of Albemarle, Washington or Frederick in the State of Maryland, fifteen per cent; in all other slaveholding States, twenty per cent, the amount to be paid to the arrestor to entitle him to claim the sum of fifty dollars from the State.

Jan. 20, '61.

**Coughs.**—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthma Affectus. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brooks' Extract of Honey." It is the best of the Colds, Coughs, & Fevers. The taste is so slight, as by this preparation a more serious attack may be effectively banished. Public Speakers and Singers will find them especially useful for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

**LOSE OF THE BANK UNCLE SAM.**—A despatch has been received here by Messrs. H. Cobia & Co., owners of the bank Uncle Sam, informing us that she was run down at sea by an unknown vessel on the 3d of January; no details are given. The Uncle Sam sailed from this port for Bordeaux on the 20th of December last, and had on board the following cargo: 3400 bushel and 32 bushels rice, and 423 bushels upland cotton. The cargo is insured in Bordeaux. There is \$12,000 insurance on the vessel in New Orleans, and \$2,000 in the South Carolina Insurance Company of this city. The freight is insured for \$1,000 in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company of this place.—Mercury 28.

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**STATE OF JACOB FANSLER.**

**DEC'D.—** Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Fansler, deceased, have been granted to the executors of his will, John Fansler, and others.

All persons having business intended to transact with the estate are requested to make known the same to the executors, or to the undersigned, Jacob Fansler, Attorney.

Jan. 15, '61.

**STATE OF HEVY ALLEN.**

**DEC'D.—** Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Henry Allen, late of Chambersburg, deceased, have been granted to the executors of his will, John Allen, and others.

All persons having business intended to transact with the estate are requested to make known the same to the executors, or to the undersigned, Jacob Fansler, Attorney.

Jan. 15, '61.

**STATE OF WILLIAM J. DOYLE.**

**DEC'D.—** Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of William J. Doyle, deceased, have been granted to the executors of his will, John Doyle, and others.

All persons having business intended to transact with the estate are requested to make known the same to the executors, or to the undersigned, Jacob Fansler, Attorney.

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