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Advertisements for real estate, legal notices, and other services.

Advertisements for various goods and services.

RIPPER & MENDEL.

LINCOLN'S DENIAL OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT.

The Journal defends the anti-constitutional ground of Mr Lincoln. It says yesterday:

What Mr Lincoln says is unjustified by the facts and is a gross perversion of the Constitution.

Mr Madison, it is true, says that the word was left out because some of the States had scruples against admitting the term 'persons' into the instrument.

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VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 13.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1860.

NUMBER 51.

ington demand restitution of slave property? Did not John Adams? Did not Thomas Jefferson? Did not the Treaty of Ghent profess an indemnity for this species of property over a million of dollars? Did not President Adams, in his Message of 1825, press the still unsettled account for indemnity for slaves carried away?

This idea that the Constitution does not recognize this species of property is of modern growth and Abolition is the core. Can the Journal point to a single public man, whose opinion is with a two-and-a-half century, who held such an idea five years ago? If Judge McLean had had from it to such absurdity. In a judicial opinion on the rights of slave owners, Judge McLean said he could not perceive how any one could doubt as to the remedy provided in the Constitution to restore the master to his property.

Lincoln's Political Record. HOW HE WANTED TO THANK GEN. TAYLOR.

Since Abraham Lincoln has been nominated for the Presidency his friends are trying hard to make him out the greatest man in America. But unfortunately his history will not sustain such a character.

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ter, unsurpassed in the military annals of the world, but 'in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun.' That is the kind of thanks that Lincoln desired to give Gen. Taylor and the officers, and soldiers of the regular army, and of the volunteers under his command. In another place in Lincoln's speech on the war, he thus spoke of the President: 'The blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, was crying from the ground against him. Thus it will be seen that Lincoln regarded the blood that our soldiers shed in Mexico, as crying from the ground against them. Like the blood of the murdered Abel were our officers and soldiers in Mexico murdered? Lincoln answers, in effect, that they were! For this speech see Congressional Globe, 1848, page 153.

But the most noted, as well as the most ridiculous act of Lincoln's Congressional career, was the introduction into the House, on the 22d of December, 1847, of his 'spot resolutions.' This was after the war had been going on for about twenty months. Among other resolutions and resolves, the following are the pith of the 'spot' manifesto:

And whereas, the House is desirous to obtain a full knowledge of the facts which go to establish the spot on which the blood of our citizens was shed, and was not at that time our own soil; therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution of the President of the United States is respectfully requested to inform the House—

1st. Whether the spot on which the blood of our citizens was shed, as in his message declared, was or was not within the Territory of Spain, at least after the treaty of 1819, until the Mexican revolution.

2d. Whether that spot is not within the territory which was wrested from Spain by the revolutionary government of Mexico.

3d. Whether that spot is or is not within a settlement of people, which settlement has existed since and long before the Texas revolution, and until its submission before the approval of the United States army.

Thus Abraham Lincoln, instead of trying to produce measures to bring the war to an honorable termination, was wrangling about the 'particular spot' upon which the first blood was shed. But 'Old Abe' never found the 'spot.' And there is another 'spot' that he will never rest upon, viz: the 'particular spot' on which the White House stands.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE. Scattering Dismissals, Showing that John Covode, and his Associates, refuse to investigate Charges of Republican Corruption.

On Friday last a scene occurred in the United States House of Representatives which will arrest the attention of the whole nation. The majority of the Covode Committee have been caught in an ugly trap; and their conduct in refusing to allow the Hon. Warren Winslow, to summon witnesses to prove corruption on the part of the Republican leaders, will excite feelings of contempt and indignation wherever the record is made public.

They talk about official corruption! When Defrees, their own candidate for Printer, solemnly testified before the Committee, that he had pledged the Republican Caucus to give one half of the proceeds of the office for electorship purposes, and 'upon this hint' he was nominated and voted for by the 'immaculate Republicans! We now ask our readers to examine the following proceeding in Congress—they need no comment; they speak for themselves— and show that Mr. John Covode refuses to dance to his own music!

On Friday last, June 1st, Mr. Warren Winslow, (Dem.) of North Carolina, rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read certain extracts from the journal of the Covode investigating committee, of which he is a member, by which it appeared that he desires to subpoena certain citizens of Luzerne county, Penna.

To this Mr. Covode interposed that he had in his possession the names of a hundred persons as witnesses, but, as in every instance, they had no direct connection with the Government, he declined to summon them.

It appeared further from the rec that Mr. Winslow applied for these witnesses in April, but they had never been summoned. He had been informed on authority said to be reliable, and not by anonymous letters, that large sums of money had been used to secure the election of Mr. Soranot to the House.

Mr. Covode to this replied that he would vote to subpoena Mr. Winslow's witnesses, if that gentleman could trace back the use of the money to the Government, and as Mr. Soranot was here, he would summon him.

Mr. Winslow's request was refused by the Committee, Mr. Winslow and Mr. Robinson of Illinois voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Covode and Train in the negative; as was also Mr. Winslow's request that this matter should be referred to the House.

Mr Winslow then moved to subpoena witnesses from Greensburg and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, understanding that they could prove corruption in Westmoreland county; to which Mr Covode objected, on the ground that those gentlemen had no connection with the Government.

This request was also refused. The record further states that when Mr. Frederick Ruggle was called to the stand, Mr. Winslow asked whether there was any uncorrupt man, and when he had been summoned, and the Clerk of the Committee replied that it was not noted in the minutes.

Mr Winslow then asked that a copy of so much of the journal, as relates to summoning witnesses, be furnished him, which was agreed to.

The above is a summary of the record. Mr. Houston, (Ala.) asked, as Mr. Winslow desired to have witnesses summoned to prove corruption and fraud in the Westmoreland district, who represents it.

Mr Winslow replied, 'I believe the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Covode.' [Laughter.]

Let the record go forth, that the Republican Committee has refused to investigate the charges directly made against their own confederates, and particularly against their Chairman, John Covode!

Henry D. Foster. Probably in the history of gubernatorial nominations in Pennsylvania, no nominee of the Democratic party was ever so generally and universally approved as Henry D. Foster. The shout that made the working ring on the announcement of his nomination by the Reading convention, was a true criterion of the state of the pulse of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

His name had been vindicated, and party tricksters had been frustrated in their designs. No candidate could have been selected from the list of good men presented to the Reading Convention, that could better unite all the discordant elements existing then in the Democratic party, in no more apparent that ever.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are a unit in the support of Henry D. Foster. His well-known principles relative to the protection of American industry, and his strong and urgent advocacy at Washington of the passage of the tariff bill now before the Senate, have endeared him to the hearts of the working men of Pennsylvania.

The record of Mr. Foster on the tariff question is clear and abundant. He is now, and always has been, a strong supporter of a tariff. In December of 1845, the halls of Congress rang with his eloquence in defence of Pennsylvania interests. In the course of a speech delivered December 18, of that year, Mr. Foster said:

'He would state it as a reproach to the American character, that, in his own State, foreign railroad iron had been laid down within six inches of the finest beds of iron in the world. Such iron abounded in Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee, and New Jersey; and yet foreign railroad iron had hitherto been imported, and laid down on all our railroads. He wanted to see the time arrive when, by the perfection of machinery, by the increased skill and by the increased capital of Pennsylvania, they would be able to successfully compete with foreigners without any protection at all. He knew that the time would come; but he would tell gentlemen from the South that it never would arrive unless a lenient protection was given to our great interests in the beginning.'

The same spirit that prompted the utterance of these remarks, still exists in the breast of our candidate for the gubernatorial chair. He has been for some time past at Washington using his influence to secure the passage of the Morrill tariff bill. He knows that bill is one that will promote the interests of the State of Pennsylvania, especially of the working men, and therefore it is for that he is working. He has had several interviews with Mr. Hunter, the chairman of the Senate finance committee, and has urged him repeatedly to report the bill to the Senate, as passed by the House, and use his influence for its passage there. What is the Black Republican candidate for the same honor doing? Mark the contrast. While General Foster is at Washington advocating the passage of the Morrill tariff bill and the interests of the white people of Pennsylvania, Curtin is stumping in Pennsylvania in behalf of niggerism and the 'nigger,' and advocating doctrines that must bring the different sections of the country in antagonism to each other, and lead to secession and disunion. This is the contrast between the doings of the Democratic and Black Republican candidates for the highest office in the gift of Pennsylvania. Read and reflect! But not only is the election of Mr. Foster required on the ground of his tariff policy. His qualifications and ability to discharge the duties connected with the administration of our state affairs are undoubted, and are such as to command the support of all who wish to see Pennsylvania's government successful as it has been under its present rule. With such a noble champion of Democracy as our State stander of honor, Pennsylvania will respond herself next October from the grasp obtained by the Opposition, Black Republican hands, and will again present herself in the rank of the Democratic ranks.—Frost's Republican.

Don't Like their Own Medicine. After the most important and unwarmed examinations into the private conduct of Democrats, the Republicans are glibly talking about the movements made by Mr. Winslow to investigate the circumstances of Col. Scranton's election to Congress from the Luzerne district, because that was a private matter. The Washington correspondent of the North American is quite irritated at the presumption of the Democrats and indignantly remarks:

'The pretense of investigating the expenditure of money in Scranton's district was quite unworthy. If his friends thought proper to contribute to the expenses of that canvass it was their own concern.'

Very well. If General Foster's friends thought proper to contribute to the expenses of his canvass against Covode, was it not their concern too? We can see no other distinction between the cases than that Col. Scranton is a Republican and General Foster a Democrat.—The Covode Committee commenced the business of prying into the private affairs of private persons, and they should try to look pleased when compelled to take a dose of their own medicine. It is a very easy compound, but who mixed it? It makes no difference where the money came from, whether it was the profit of Government contracts or whether it was subscribed by parties who anticipated a prospective advantage from the election of a particular man to Congress; the use of the money is the subject of inquiry, and not the source from whence it was derived. It does not better a man's case to prove that he only accepted assistance from a class of men who expected compensation in the shape of legislation favorable to their interests.

A Life and a Biography. LIFE OF LINCOLN.—Enterprising bookellers are pushing their wares to great lengths in the centre of each room and they are permitted to help themselves freely to water. This from the well.

The Hospital is 107 feet long by 25 wide, and contains at the present time 180 patients. There are six wards, each of which is well furnished with beds, and each ward is furnished with a nurse, and each ward is furnished with a nurse, and each ward is furnished with a nurse.

The coming season of Russia, it is estimated will be a bad one for the population of 20,000,000, including 10,000,000 slaves.

STEEL-MAKING IN HARTFORD—MOST VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT. We have just witnessed at the establishment of Col. Colt the operation of making what he calls Silver Steel, of a very superior quality, for gun metal. It possesses all the qualities of the most refined cutlery steel without the brittleness; it will receive the most perfect polished or burnished surface of a mirror. Tests by hydraulic pressure and gun powder explosion in closely sealed tubes, have proved it at least three times stronger or tougher than the best cast-steel heretofore made; hence its great superiority for rifle and pistol barrels, and the cylinders of revolving breech-pistols.

We learn that experiments to produce these qualities of steel have been going on at an establishment of Col. Colt's abroad, and also here for more than two years under the immediate directions and supervision of Mr. Root, Col. Colt's Chief Engineer, and that the result is so satisfactory that material changes are to be made in his hitherto considered perfect rifles, pistols, and shot guns. Less weight of metal is required for barrels and cylinders, and the spring temper which is given to the steel without making it brittle, gives an elasticity which propels the ball with from one quarter to one-third greater force with the same quantity and quality of powder than has ever been attained before. We learn that as yet the cost of making this new 'Silver Steel' (so named), is somewhat greater than the best of cast-steel used for nice cutlery; but the saving from losses in the proof of the barrels and cylinders, and the greater safety to the users of fire-arms, will abundantly compensate for the extra expense incurred.

The Captured Africans as Key West. The Key West, Fla. The buildings erected at Whitehead Point for the accommodation of the negroes brought in by the Mohawk and Wyandott, give to that part of the Island quite a homelike appearance. The depot is 215 feet long by 44 wide, divided into nine large rooms, and the great hall is separated, as well as children, from those of larger growth. In those spacious and well ventilated rooms, they eat and sleep, and during the heat of the day repose from a vertical sun. They are fed in squads of ten, seated around a large bucket, and with rice and peas, and each with a spoon to feed with. Thirty gallons of water in the centre of each room and they are permitted to help themselves freely to water. This from the well.

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VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, June 18, 1860

HIPPER & NEVILL,

Printers and Stationers.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

of Westminster.

Railroad to Gettysburg.

The subject of extending the Railroad connections of Chambersburg has very frequently been discussed in this paper. It has, indeed, been so often treated upon, and with such poor practical results, as to have almost become wild, stale and unprofitable. But at the risk of wearying our readers by a repetition of the ideas thrown out by others who have gone before us, we will recall public attention to the subject.

In point of beauty, Chambersburg is excelled by the fewest number of towns in Pennsylvania. The beautiful streams that unite in the very heart of the town? the hills on the west and north which contrast so finely with the plain that stretches away to the south and east; and the splendid mountain ranges that surround the town on its sides, with the neat and elegant town imaginable, nesting in the valley midway between them, all form a picture which cannot be gazed upon without admiration. We have looked upon this picture a thousand times, and always with increased delight.

Not is Chambersburg lacking in the substantial qualities of wealth and traffic. The town is a *hub* in the business transacted is of considerable magnitude. But it must nevertheless be confessed that we have not grown with the growth and strength and with the strength of the State. The simple truth is, we have not made the best use of our natural advantages. We have lived well and worked along comfortably, but we have left many of our towns in the State outstrip us. We have not had the prudence and energy to make a present temporary sacrifice to secure a future permanent advantage. To sum up all in a few words, we have not invested enough in Railroads. We are too far from market to draw our supplies from the West. Baltimore is the natural depot for the surplus produce and the natural point from which we draw our supplies of flour, wool, and other goods. She can get our trade in the days when we were *reaping*, a long time ago. She lost it when we were put in Railroad communication with Philadelphia and the "jolly waggon" hung up his whip and his line. Nor has she retained it since the construction of the Northern Central Road, connecting with the Cumberland Valley at Harrisburg. That route is too circuitous. At the distance is nearly as great to Baltimore as it is to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Road.

The great advantage of being near a market makes it of the highest importance to us to have a direct Railroad to Baltimore. Gettysburg being now in communication with Baltimore, all we need is a Railroad to Gettysburg. The route has been surveyed and the report of the engineers who run it has been published in all the papers. The undertaking is not a formidable one. The distance is only twenty-five miles and the work is not heavy. The construction of this road would benefit every farmer in the country, because our millers could have their flour transported to Baltimore at much less than the present cost, and therefore they could afford to pay more for grain. Everybody who buys dry goods, groceries, &c., would be benefited, because our merchants, getting their merchandise at reduced rates of freight, would be able to sell at lower prices. Thus, as a community, we should gain in two ways, by selling higher and by buying lower.

The whole county would gain, and therefore the whole county is interested in having a Road made to Gettysburg. But Chambersburg is interested above all. Every owner of property, every business man and every laborer is interested. Every citizen should contribute according to his means to the building of the road and still profit by it. No town in the world ever yet extended its business facilities without increasing its population and adding to the general wealth. Every property owner would make money by subscribing to the amount one-fourth the value of his property,

because a Railroad to Gettysburg, completing a direct route to Baltimore would add fifty per cent to the value of every house or lot in Chambersburg. If the road never went further west than Chambersburg, it would still be a great thing for our town and county. But it would not stop at Chambersburg. Get this far, and Baltimore will derive so much advantage from it, that she will be glad to furnish means to carry it to the lumber and coal fields of Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties. What would its extension there do for us? More than we can tell. Cheap lumber and cheap freight to drive steam machinery are just what we want to make Chambersburg a manufacturing town, and manufacturers are just what we want to make us the most thriving community in the State. Chamberburg is being converted from a manufacturing town into a manufacturing town and the conversion of Franklin County into the great West Pennsylvania. We know what Clark A. Suter can do. He will have time. We all know that it is a high, smart village depending on town and which is now part of our borough. What that establishment has done can be seen by others in many other places of business.

A Railroad to Gettysburg is the most practical of all the Railroad projects now discussed. The distance is short and the work light, and the benefits to be derived are so great that it is a matter of course that it should be the first to be undertaken. It is a matter of course that it should be the first to be undertaken. It is a matter of course that it should be the first to be undertaken.

The Baltimore convention. On Wednesday next the Democratic National Convention will meet at Baltimore and make another attempt to accomplish the work it failed to perform at Charleston. We are quite certain of a successful issue. We do not think the Democracy of this country have lost their senses; and unless they *lose* their senses, they certainly will find a way to keep the party together in this important crisis.

Will Douglas be nominated?—that is the question now on almost every tongue. The Republicans ask it with fear and the Democrats from an impatient anxiety. Should the popular voice be heeded at Baltimore we believe that Judge Douglas will receive the nomination. It is expedient, for a good and substantial reason, to present another man, it becomes the duty of every Democrat to support *whichever may be nominated* with all his zeal and best ability. Whilst we concede to every Democrat the right to exercise his own judgment, and to follow his own preference in regard to candidates for any and every office in his party, we, at the same time, demand of him as a duty to support whoever may receive a regular nomination at the hands of his party. This course we will faithfully pursue, and will look to every man claiming to be a Democrat to do the same.

There is one thing, however, that ought to be kept prominently in view in adjusting the nomination, and that is, that individual interests are of no account when compared with the interests of the party. No matter who the man is or where he comes from, he is nothing in comparison with the party. The Democratic party can do without any man, but the country cannot do without the Democratic party.

The rival contestants for the nomination at Charleston are great men; but what could any one of them, or all of them, accomplish for the country without a great party to sustain them? We never liked to see our great men set aside; but if they will not restrain their jealousy of each other and work harmoniously for the common good, let us pitch them all overboard and pick up modest merit as we did in Polk.

We believe that this is the feeling now animating the Democratic masses all over the country, no matter what may be the wishes of scheming politicians. The masses have their preferences as well as the active politicians; but they have the good sense to prefer victory with a sound but comparatively obscure public man, to defeat with the most prominent leader in all the land.

Let the delegates to Baltimore—all of them—Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western—bear these things in mind. Let them beware how they

trifle with the will of the masses. The Democracy are in no temper to bear defeat through the bad management of their representatives. The Baltimore Convention can make a nomination which the party will sustain. Let them do it, and a glorious Democratic victory will be their reward.

General Jackson.

In a late speech delivered by him before a Ratification meeting at Philadelphia, and which has been published in one of the town papers, Judge KELLEY said that "Old Abe Lincoln" looked as if he might be a cross between Gen. JACKSON and HENRY CLAY. The opposition have become great admirers of Gen. Jackson. Those of them who have apostatized from the Jackson Democratic party are particularly addicted to laudation of Old Hickory. Judge KELLEY is a sample of the tribe. Take all other renegades from Democracy, he did not leave the party, the party left him! He stands fast by Old Jackson's principles, but is a fellow of other all the rest of the Old Jackson Party have got over on

Judge KELLEY'S case is a common one. He differed with a Democratic administration on an important measure, and this difference carried him over to the opposition. When the administration lent its influence to the Nebraska bill of Mr. Douglas, Judge KELLEY declared war against it and affiliated with the opposition. Still he pretends to admire Gen. Jackson. His alliance to Old Hickory brings up recollections connected with that immortal man's administration. The old will remember and the young have heard how Jackson was opposed. The opposition howled, and the timid and timorous in his own party gave way and turned against him. But his heart never faltered. He defied his enemies and finally conquered them, and now even they applaud his great name as a means of reaching the popular heart.

These Democratic administrations which have been most violently opposed stand out brightest in history and are most strongly entrenched in the country's affections. Take JEFFERSON'S, JACKSON'S and POLK'S for example. The Democratic party ought to rejoice that the opposition have attached the present administration so bitterly. They ought to feel proud of it, for it is a strong proof that the administration has been true to Democratic principles. If the administration had leaned to Black Republican measures, it might have received the praise of the opposition. But that would be the worst censure it could receive. Let the COVODES and KELLEYS of Black Republicanism blaze away. Abuse is not pleasant to endure, but the abuse of a bitter and vindictive opponent is always better than his praise.

John Cessna.

It will be seen from the following letter which we copy from the Bedford Gazette, that JOHN CESSNA, Esq., declines to allow his name to be used in connection with the Congressional nomination for this district. The friends of Mr. Cessna in this county, and they are many, will regret this determination on his part. There is no man in the district upon whom they would so readily confer the honor of a seat in Congress, and none they are sure who would fill the position with more ability and usefulness than Mr. Cessna. The letter of Mr. Cessna has the ring of the true metal. It breathes the spirit of a sound Democrat—one who prefers the welfare of his party to self, first, last, and all the time.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF BEDFORD COUNTY:

Several inquiries have been made of me during the last few months, upon the subject of the next nomination for Congress in this District. Until recently I have not given a decided answer to such inquiries. I desire to say, now, to my friends of the party, that I am not a candidate for any office, nor do I wish my name used in connection with the Congressional nomination. The District can and must elect a Democrat next fall, and no matter what candidate shall be nominated, my aid will be cheerfully given to promote his election. To my friends who have urged me for the position, I return my hearty thanks.

JOHN CESSNA.

Bedford, June 8th, 1860.

All the Democracy.

A certain stamp of Republican politicians are in the habit of denouncing the Democratic party for having in its ranks, as they say, all the brutes, bullies and rowdies. Rynders, of New York, is thrown in our teeth on all occasions as a sample of what the party is composed of. To hear these all-decency babblers gas, you would hardly suppose their party would affiliate with anything but patent gentility and double refined aristocracy. They will have to be careful, in future, how they denounce the brutes or they may get a "spanker on the nob." Tom Hyer, the noted boxer and blackguard, was a delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago and the leader of a Lincoln procession the night following the nomination, displaying about as much of the *animal* as it were possible for one man to exhibit in himself. Tom will make a very worthy follower for a *war splitter* and do up the *Hydraulic* business for the party after the most approved rules of the P. R. What a falling off in the All-decency party in countrymen!

Going to Baltimore.

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On the issue now so readily, if not perilously, distracting the country, I see no well-grounded hope of mastering it successfully, than by the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of a statesman whose opinions upon the subject are, under all circumstances, the most likely to challenge general assent, because, when fully understood, they will be found to be alike just to all sections of the nation.

The compromise of 1850 and 1854, it was confidently predicted, would put to rest forever the slavery agitation which had for years so alarmingly convulsed the land. The great end was to be achieved by removing the subject altogether from the halls of Congress, and submitting it exclusively (subject only to such restraints as the constitution imposes) to the people of the territories when legally organized. By Southern and Northern gentlemen, then and now justly high in the public councils and in the public confidence, differences of opinion were entertained as to the extent of the territorial legislative power and of the territorial people over slavery. Some held that its exclusion could only be effected when a State constitution was adopted. Others, that the legislature possessed "entire control over the subject," and was "competent to establish, abolish, or protect it." Others, again, said it was not "a matter of essential importance at what time the power

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Such were the conflicting, but the then harmonious practical interpretations of these compromises. To such compromise Mr. Douglas, at the moment, looked of political ruin in his own State and section, and from a deep sense of the constitutional rights of the South, has boldly and faithfully adhered. The perils with which they encompassed him, and which, with such manly fortitude and consummate ability he met and overcome, would, I doubt not, have carried dismay to many who, now forgetful of his services and loyalty to the South, are practically league with Northern and Southern foes to accomplish his downfall. Not one entering in the question avowed by him during the debate on the compromise has been changed, or in the slightest particular modified. Why, then, has he changed? Let the record of the past answer.

The modification for the so-called apparent change, and the excuse for the grossly unjust and suicidal warfare on Douglas and his friends, waged by gentlemen of the South, for whose rights he has bravely and so much contended to uphold, is, that the question of territorial power has been decided by the Supreme Court. This is asserted daily by many who perhaps never even read the Dred Scott judgment, or from their parents are incompetent to pass upon it. Having argued the case twice, as a friend of the South, and bestowed upon all the questions it involved the most careful study I could, I state with perfect confidence that the question was not only decided by the court, but was neither argued nor in any way presented for decision. The single inquiry in this connection was, Had Congress the power to prohibit slavery in a Territory? When organized into a government, what the territorial legislature could do was not before the court, either directly or indirectly. I maintained, however, then, as I think now, that the power was with a legislature by proposition, and it was stated as a reason against the existence of the congressional power that slavery could neither be established nor prohibited by Congress, but that the people of a Territory, when organized by congress, can establish or prohibit it. Mr. Justice Curtis, in his opinion, so giving a proposition, I certainly never supposed that there existed in any part of the civilized world a government where slavery existed in which there was not somewhere the authority to abolish it. Such a proposition to my mind is perfectly incomprehensible, and a libel on the great and good men to whom we are indebted for our admirable political institutions. There is not a word in the opinions of either of the judges, even tending to prove that the court, or any judge, intended to pass upon the question, or esteemed it before them. They examined only the power of Congress, the sole one presented for judgment. Interference for or against the territorial power from the court's judgment negating the congressional power may be drawn, but as to these there are honest differences of opinion. The passage in the opinion of the Chief Justice relied upon as denying the power, warranted no such conclusion. He is there dealing with the express restrictions of the Constitution on the power of the government. His remarks embrace every part of the United States or which Congress can act at all. His purpose is to show that although the territories are in some particulars and for some purposes under the government of Congress, it is under it only in subordination to such restrictions. He applies what he says as well to the District of Columbia as to the territories generally. And yet, it will scarcely be unsaid that he designed to assert that Congress, subject to the restrictions referred to, has not the power to prohibit slavery in the District under the authority to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district."

The exercise of such a power would be rash, and grossly inexpedient in the existing state of the country, but of the mere power there can be no well founded doubt. I do not believe that the authority of the Territorial Legislature was in the mind of the Chief Justice, certainly the question was not before him, nor alluded to, except as an argument against the Congressional power. Nor was it ever referred to, as in the case, by any other Judge. It is, therefore, idle to consider it as decided. If this be so, and those who so think, are as honest, and perhaps as capable of forming an opinion on the subject, as gentlemen having a different view, why should it not be esteemed now as an open question, as it was when the Compromise of '54 was passed? Why should the South not continue to agree as they did then, to abide in good faith, by the words of that act? Of their meaning, it is impossible to doubt. The question of constitutional power is undecided. So think nearly all their associates and friends in the free States—men who, with steadfast firmness and unflinching courage, stood by them in all their past struggles. So think thousands and thousands of Southern men, as devoted to the rights of their section as any of their brethren—bound to it by the essential ties of country, and actively, and

South, the friends of the Union (for the most part, as I believe, to be found in the Democratic organization.) It demanded more than ever for the very existence of our common Government. Shall that be handed upon what the Old One justly terms the *grossest abstraction* that was ever proposed for political discussion? Influence the Union by the action upon this admitted abstraction? Influence the Republican leaders, seeking with the grossest horrid of political Abominations, the true author of that irreconcilable conflict? elected to the Presidency, because of political expediency, and this "from abstraction," started and fanned into a flame from, perhaps, personal rivalry, and ambition, and then try to convince the fat of the men to whose insubstantial the doubtful expediency will by the universal vote be referred. I trust in Heaven no such dreadful catastrophe is in store for you. But that, among a band of brothers owning a common loyalty and pledged, as in the past, to stand by the compromise we can, with unshaken honor, and achieve a victory, as to that case we can, which will for years, if not for all time, terminate the troubles of the South, and place the government upon a footing of security which will cause the hearts of patriots everywhere to throb with delight and gratitude. With respect, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

John Clancy, Esq. Chairman, &c.

Douglas in New York.

The Journal of Commerce has an article on "the Presidential battle ground." We think that the views here expressed are fair, impartial, and correct, while they are the more worthy of attention from the fact that the Journal has not been in favor of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. Here is what it says:

"Circumstances over which the Democracy had very little control, have served to fix the attention of the country upon the State of New York as the battle-ground upon which the next contest for supremacy in the national government is to be fought. Judging from the present appearances, it is difficult to deny that this State is a debatable ground; that both parties, in the present aspect of affairs, may reasonably claim its thirty-five electoral votes, and consequently that much will depend upon the action of the Democratic convention to be held at Baltimore, which, as it shall be discreet or imprudent, may determine the result.

The Republicans have thrown away their opportunity to render New York nearly certain for their ticket, by rejecting at Chicago the man who was strongest in the affections and sympathies of the party in New York, and placing in nomination a candidate of moderate qualifications, having no hold upon the feelings or regards of the people here, however it may be in the Northwest, and, as we believe, utterly unable to command the full vote of his party, or anything like enthusiastic support.

In this state of things, a great responsibility devolves on the New York delegation, and we think they will have occasion for the exercise of all the wisdom and political sagacity which may be in possession of the seventy gentlemen who will represent the Democracy of the State at Baltimore. Thus far, the thirty-five votes of New York have been cast for Senator Douglas, that gentleman having decided majority of the delegation, and the unit rule, requiring a majority to control the action of the whole. After the strong committal of the delegation to Mr. Douglas, it can scarcely be expected that they will abandon his fortunes while there is a reasonable prospect of success; and we therefore anticipate that on the re-assembling of the convention, the vote of New York will be cast, as it was uniformly cast at Charleston, for that gentleman. They will doubtless support him in good faith and sincerity, and if he can be nominated by the aid of New York, he will receive the nomination. Thus far we apprehend there will be no departure from the course hitherto pursued by the delegates. No candidate ought to be placed in nomination who has not, in the present aspect of affairs, a reasonable prospect of securing the electoral vote of this State. FRANKNESS COMPELS US TO SAY THAT WE BELIEVE DOUGLAS CAN BEAT LINCOLN IN NEW YORK."

We write as the partisans of no candidate, and with no possible interest in the result, beyond what should be entertained by every citizen whose whole relations to politics are dominated by the general good."

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VALLEY SPIRIT

Chambersburg, June 13, 1860.

LOCAL NEWS.

Fair Notice is hereby given to all those indebted for Subscription to the Valley Spirit...

Railroad. As a Railroad spirit has been awakened since the recent meeting...

Malicious Mischief. In passing the residence of Miss Catherine Beck...

Hope Fire Company. At a meeting on Monday evening last, the following members were elected...

Accident on the Franklin Railroad. On Wednesday last, a young man named David Russell...

A Blind Horse in a Confectionary Store. On Thursday evening last a horse attached to a Butter-monkey wagon...

Mail Storm. The mail storm which passed over the northern part of this county on the 4th instant...

Mail to Waynesboro. We learn that Hon. John Rows, of Greensville...

Grand Opening. On the 4th of July under the auspices of the excellent management of Mr. David Hockinson...

Suburban School Celebration. We understand that the Lutheran Sunday School of this place has determined...

Marriage. Marriage is a woman's life. It is the promise of future bliss...

A Lucky Man. Mr. Thomas C. Aldrich, the editor of the Harrisburg Patriot...

Prediction. From the Valley Spirit, we learn that the Pennsylvania Railroad...

Not a Farewell Notice. We are sorry to learn from the public that our respected friend, Milton A. Heston...

Great Wind Storm at Wilmington, N. C. Wilmington, N. C. June 8. A terrific blow from the southwest to the northwest...

Street Preaching. Quite a large crowd attended Street Preaching in front of the Court House on Sunday afternoon...

Large Eel. A few days since Mr. Martin Ludwig caught the largest Eel we ever saw. It measured no less than 8 feet and 10 inches...

Business Locals. Facts speak louder than words. To succeed in life, attend well to your own business...

A Hint. The employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, are about presenting Thos. A. Scott, Vice President...

Letter from Utah. We have been kindly furnished with a letter written by a brother from Utah...

Washington, June 7. Much dissatisfaction is felt by those who desired to have the construction of an important commercial and political canal...

On the 7th inst. at the Lutheran Parsonage by Rev. N. C. Aldrich, M. D., Licentiate in Miss Nanna Wright, all of Chambersburg.

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Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various financial transactions and amounts.

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White Man Must Be American. THE WEEKLY DAY-BOOK FOR 1860.

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BOOTS & SHOES

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EDUCATIONAL

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MISCELLANEOUS

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA. THE PROPRIETOR HAVING PURCHASED THE HOTEL...

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MUSICAL

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND. THE PALMIST MAGAZINE CO. 100 N. 3RD ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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VALLEY SPIRIT JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, MAIN STREET, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VALLEY SPIRIT JOB OFFICE, THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE OFFICE IN THE CITY...

Posters, Blanks, Circulars, Letter Heads, Checks, Cards, Pamphlets, Labels, Programmes.

VALLEY SPIRIT JOB PRINTING OFFICE, AND every kind of Printing executed in the VERY BEST STYLE and at reasonable rates.

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TO TEACHERS—Just received a new supply of...

BOOK BINDERY—The subscriber binds books...

BOOK BINDERY—The subscriber binds books...

REMOVAL—Miss Sadie Fletcher, having removed...

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, a benevolent association...

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE...

LADD, WEBSTER & CO., 408 MILLIMON STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

What Constitutes a good Sewing Machine?

NOTICE TO COAL CONSUMERS—You will please advise...

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DEPARTMENT, at 15% OFF...

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN AND POTATOES...

COMMISSION HOUSES, DISSOLUTION, THE FIRM OF MA...

THE PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS, 100 N. 3RD ST.

WUNDERLICH, NEAD AND CO., 100 N. 3RD ST.

SHAFHIRT, WUNDERLICH & CO., 100 N. 3RD ST.

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE...

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CHAMBERSBURG HOTEL, CORNER OF MAIN AND...

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THE TRUTH MUST BE TOLD, H. H. HARRIS, COLLECTOR...

REMOVAL—J. P. Gray, having removed...

CHAIR AND CABINET MANUFACTORY...

WINE, SPIRITS & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE...

CABINET WARE—A good and well finished...

HOUSE PAINTING—Merer is prepared to do...

BEIGES—How to get rid of them, A. C. REMONDY...

CHAIRS AND SETTEES—Superior quality and cheap...

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN—The coal oil business...

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN, Full Stock of SILKS...

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE...

WATCHES & JEWELRY. Watches and Jewelry. Watches and Jewelry. Watches and Jewelry.

AGRICULTURAL. NEW MACHINE SHOP. Agricultural machinery and tools.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. LIFE INSURANCE. Fire and Life Insurance.

RAILROAD COMPANIES. CENTRAL RAILROAD. Railroad services and schedules.

SADDLERY, & C. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Saddlery and harness.

MISCELLANEOUS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Miscellaneous goods and services.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. Christmas and New Year's gifts.

CORN SHELLERS. Corn shellers and related equipment.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE. Life and Fire Insurance.

REMOVAL. SADDLERY AND HARNESS. Business relocation notice.

WOOD & HOUSUM. Franklin Penney & Machine Shop. Wood and machinery.

REMOVAL. DIEHL & GORDON. Business relocation notice.

REMOVAL. AUGENBAUGH. Business relocation notice.

METZ'S PLOW MANUFACTORY. Plow manufacturing and sales.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. Fire insurance indemnity.

THE BOSTON POST FOR 1860. Boston Post subscription.

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Barry, the American Horse Tamer, in the Arabian Desert.

Barry, the American Horse Tamer, in the Arabian Desert. Our distinguished guest, Mr. J. S. Barry, who has spent much of his life in the Arabian Desert, has been spending some time in the desert of Arabia, and has returned with a large number of horses...

The Oyster Was in Maryland.

The oyster was in Maryland. It was only stated that the company had obtained a grant from the Legislature of Maryland, under a recent act...

BOULDERING-HOUSE ALMANAC.

BOULDERING-HOUSE ALMANAC. This almanac contains a full and complete list of the names of all the persons who have been granted patents...

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL. D. MOTT'S CHAMBERLAIN'S RESTORATIVE PILLS IRON. An agent of the preparation of this pill...

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS. IVERSON'S LAWYER, AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS. BY FRANK IVERSON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES. ADOPTOR'S NOTICE.—The Under-Secretary of the Board of Education...

JOHN KEAGAN'S SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE AND DA...

JOHN KEAGAN'S SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE AND DA... BISHOP'S Ambrotype and Daguerrian Room...

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NOTICES, &C.

NOTICES, &C. On Monday, the 8th day of April, between the Hon. and Right Hon. the Judges of the Court of Sessions...

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MARKETS.

MARKETS. CHAMBERSBURG MARKETS. (HAVENBURG, June 12, 1860.) Corrected Weekly.

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Philadelphia Price Current.

Philadelphia Price Current. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY STAUFFER & DIEHL, Commission Merchants, No. 144, North Broad Street, Philadelphia, June 9, 1860.

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The Prevailing Cattle Distemper.

The Prevailing Cattle Distemper. The pleuro pneumonia, or cattle distemper, which originated in Massachusetts, and spread much conversation and alarm among farmers and cattle breeders, has developed itself in New Jersey...

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THE FARMER'S AND MERCHANT'S SAVINGS BANK.

THE FARMER'S AND MERCHANT'S SAVINGS BANK. This institution was organized for the purpose of accumulating and investing the savings of the people...

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