

THE PRINTER'S PRESS.

The light was dim, and set a glow... And when the press was set...

A HOMEY SONG OF TOLL.

I passed by the door of the workshop... And they bled me, while the anvil's clang...

HE TATTOOED CHEEK.

BY HARTZELL COPE.

My neighbors, the doctor, the squire, the carpenter from over the way, and two or three more, were met at my house...

When he had returned to dinner... He thought, of the time, very unkind to the whipper...

By a sudden change in the aspect of the sky, and as a bank of lightning came followed by a few drops of rain...

She could not take me down the ladder... She rolled me over to the side of the roof...

WE TAKE THE FOLLOWING FROM A LETTER written by one of the Iowa volunteers, who fought in the battle near Springfield, Missouri...

The officers of Franklin county have held a Union Convention in which they have ignored all party lines and united solely on the ground of "uniting the Administration in the war for the suppression of rebellion..."

Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, SEPT. 11, 1861

Democratic County Committee. BY WALTER CHAMBERSBURG, Sec'y W. Brown, J. M. Brown, Geo. Lewis, J. M. Brown, H. C. Brown, Jacob Whitman, Arthur, W. D. McIlroy, Chambersburg, Perry Brown, London, Geo. B. W. Brown, Pennsylvania, David J. Brown, By Sea, C. Brown, Campbell, D. O. Brown, Landon, Geo. Brown, Chambersburg, Geo. Brown, Pennsylvania, J. M. Brown, Green, John K. Brown, Wash. D.C., Geo. Brown, Warren, W. M. Brown, Southampton, W. A. Brown, St. Thomas, W. Brown, Baltimore, M. U. Brown, Chambersburg, David Lewis, Quincy, Simon Landon, Washington.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

President Judge, WILSON REILLY, of Franklin Co. Associate Judge, AUGUSTUS DUNCAN, of Cham'g. Legislature, CHRISTIAN D. LEMER, of Antrim, HENRY S. WISARD, of Fulton Co. Treasurer, SAMUEL FISHER, of Antrim. Commissioner, JOSEPH M. DOTLE, of Farnott. Director of the Poor, JOHN CROFT, of St. Thomas. Auditor, JOHN GILLAN, JR., of Letterkenny. Coroner, WM. H. BOYLE, M. D., of Cham'g.

"Do not give up the Union. Preserve it in the name of the Fathers of the Revolution—preserve it for its great elements of good—preserve it in the sacred name of Liberty—preserve it for the faithful and devoted lovers of the Constitution in the rebelious States—those who are prosecuted for its support, and are dying in its defence.—Rebellion can lay down her arms to Government—Government cannot surrender to rebellion."—Hon. Daniel Dickinson, of New York.

The Public Debt.

The bringing out of a new national loan naturally suggests a retrospect of those previously negotiated, of the uniform policy pursued in reference to them by the Government, and of the confidence in which they have been held by the public. Hall's American and European Circular contains some valuable statistical information upon this subject from which we compile the following for the benefit of our readers: Upon the organization of the Government, the amount of debt assumed and funded by it was \$75,483,476. This amount was slightly increased by the wants incident to the new order of things, but its extinguishment was never lost sight of, and after 1806, the financial policy of the Government enabled it to devote, annually, a large sum towards its reduction. In 1812 it was reduced to \$45,209,738. The war which commenced that year was followed by new loans, and in 1816, the debt was swelled to \$127,384,934. Upon the return of peace notwithstanding the embarrassed condition of the country, the first step of the Government was a financial policy which looked to the speedy payment of the debt, which was totally extinguished in 1835. The embarrassments following the memorable speculations of that year, forced the Government to make some small loans, but in 1845, the debt was only \$16,801,674. The expenses of the Mexican war which soon followed, again swelled the debt to \$67,560,895. The payment of this, however, was immediately commenced, a large amount of it being purchased at 25 per cent premium out of an overflowing treasury, so that in 1857 the amount was reduced to \$25,165,156. In that year the rates of duty on imported merchandise were greatly reduced, and the revenue from this source correspondingly diminished, caused in part by commercial distress of that year. The expenses of Government, for extraordinary emergencies, were largely increased, and the debt in March last, stood at \$77,000,000; a part of this being incurred to put down the present rebellion. At its late session, Congress authorized a loan to the amount of \$200,000,000, the first installment of which has recently been taken by the banks. Attached is a statement showing the amount of the national

Table with columns for Year, Highest Quot., and U. S. A. showing stock quotations from 1841 to 1861.

The following is the statement of quotations of these stocks for the last nineteen years:

Table with columns for Year, Highest Quot., and U. S. A. showing stock quotations from 1841 to 1861.

The highest average quotation for nineteen years has been 116 per cent. Since 1849, the quotations given are for the United States 6s, payable in 1868. The average highest quotations for those, for eleven consecutive years, have been 119. These rates would yield an interest of only 4 1/2 per cent. If we take the average of the highest and lowest quotations, for the past eleven years for the Government 6s of 1868, the averages have not been under 116, and have not realized their holders over 4 1/2 per cent.

The public debt of England equals nearly \$4,000,000,000. A debt of \$500,000,000, or eight times less, would be for us, nothing in comparison. The English consols would bear no higher price were they reduced to one-half their present amount. Were the public debt of the United States \$500,000,000, instead of \$110,000,000, its securities would probably bear a higher price, for the vastly greater numbers of parties interested and dealing in them. The Canada, with a population of about 2,500,000, have a public debt of \$65,000,000, which would be equal to a debt of \$800,000,000 for the United States, which have threefold greater wealth and resources, in proportion to population. Yet, the securities of the former are selling at a premium of some 10 per cent, while those of the latter are at 12 per cent discount.

This fact shows the excess and unreasonableness of our fright.—The debt at the formation of the government was equal nearly to \$20 per head; in 1816, \$15 per head. A similar ratio per head would give us a debt of \$650,000,000 in one case, and \$195,000,000 in the other; yet the wealth of the country is more than three-fold greater per head than in either of the periods named. At the close, in 1815, of the great Continental wars, the debt of Great Britain, including Ireland, was \$280,000,000, or about \$4,300,000,000, which was nearly \$250 per head for each man, woman and child in that country—its population, including Ireland, not much exceeding 18,000,000.

The following statement will show the debt and expenditures of the British Government; the population of the United Kingdom, the average amount of bullion held by the Bank of England, and the average price of 8 per cent consols, for each year, from 1797 to 1816, inclusive. The value of the pound is estimated at \$5. The yearly population is deduced from the decennial enumeration.

Table with columns for Year, Population, Bullion, and Consols, showing financial data from 1797 to 1816.

As the war, during the period embraced, was carried on either upon the Continent, or at sea, the drain of specie out of the country, compelled the bank to suspend specie payment soon after the commencement of hostilities. These were not resumed till 1825, the suspension continuing twenty-seven years.

VALLEY SPIRIT.

The County Convention which assembled in this place, on the 3rd inst., was certainly the largest, most orderly, harmonious, and influential body of citizens that have ever attended a similar meeting in the county of Franklin. The Convention was organized by appointing Col. Jas. B. Orr, as president. Mr. Orr, on taking the chair, briefly addressed the Convention. He hoped it would be united and harmonious in its action, and after due consideration of the claims of all candidates, present a ticket that will command the respect, and be sure to receive the support of the whole party. Mr. Orr urged upon all Democrats to stand by their party, believing that the hope of the Union and its free institutions, were dependent upon the preservation of that party. He could see no necessity for abandoning the time honored name and principles of the Democratic party with a view to form a new party that now for the first time declares its love for the Union. The Democratic party had always been, and still is, a Union party, and will only cease to be a Union party when it joins hands with the Republicans. He urged upon all Democrats to sustain the Government in all constitutional measures to suppress rebellion, so that a speedy and honorable peace be restored to the country. The remarks of Mr. ORR were well received and met the hearty approval of the Convention.

Mr. SHARPE, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented to the Convention, a series that met its cordial and hearty approval.

These resolutions have the true Union ring in them and must put to shame those who pretend that they cannot be loyal to the Union and remain with the Democratic party.

We hope that hereafter there will be an end to those unworthy partisan efforts which would stigmatize any portion of the Democratic party as untrue to the country in this hour of trial. How the good of the country is promoted, in what way the government is sustained and strengthened, by the attempt to create the impression that any portion of our citizens are wanting in duty, we leave to those to determine who are so liberal in applying the terms of 'traitor' and 'secessionist', to men who have never failed by word or deed in their devotion to the Union.

Mr. SHARPE supported the resolutions in an eloquent and powerful speech that called forth repeated applause from the Convention. We feel proud of the resolutions, proud of our party, proud of the glorious platform upon which we stand. The resolutions are all that any true patriot—every friend of our glorious Union, "one and indivisible," could desire. The Democracy of Franklin is sound to the core, and will always prove itself true to the motto, "The Union must and shall be preserved."

The ticket nominated commends itself to the support of every Democrat in the county. The candidates are all men of intelligence and respectability, true Democrats and pure patriots, and are well conversant with the character and requirements of the people and interests of the county. They would make honest, capable and faithful public officers. With such a ticket, nominated as it is on a strong Union platform, if the Democracy will go to work and labor zealously for its success, the "Green Spot" can, beyond a doubt, be placed this fall upon the old Keystone's column of Democratic counties.

United We Stand.

In the late Democratic Convention there were no BRANCHMANS men or DOGALLS men—they were all Democrats. All the old differences have been entirely set aside and the two divisions of the party in this county are firmly united again for the common good. There does not like this state of affairs and it is doing all it can to keep up the quarrel in order to play into the hands of MILL. As MILL has gone over to the Republicans and taken his throne with him neither he nor his cronies exert any influence in the party hereafter.

Mr. MILL, in his address, has been just now when his official is really nothing more than a tramping for the Judgment of this District. He would fain make people believe that he is anxious to help to save the Union when he is only anxious to help himself to an office. He would court favor with the Republicans to get presiding over the Courts. He is willing to please all parties to be made Judge of the Common Pleas. He would take a back seat on the Chicago Platform, for the privilege of a front seat on the Judge's bench. To be allowed to charge a jury he would charge the Democracy with everything in unbecomingly. He is ready to ship aboard any ship that will carry him safely to the Judgeship. There is too much of this sort of selfish patriotism existing among politicians now-a-days and the people are beginning to understand what it means. All the broken down party hacks are either after contracts for furnishing rotten beef, rotten clothing, paper shoes, &c., or up for office, and all mounted on the same Union hobby! Poor jade, how we pity her! To her then expatiate on the "Union," you would almost be persuaded that the country could not be saved unless they get an office or a contract. They are all sound Union men, but go in for 'supporting themselves' at and the 'Government' afterwards. This sort of loyalty is becoming very much in vogue, in the present crisis in our country, but these loud-mouthed, hollow-hearted patriots will be apt to find out that the people are not so easily humbugged as they imagine.

How to Restore the Union.

We all know that the Republicans consider that they discharge their first and highest duty by standing fast on the Chicago platform. They will not budge an inch from that to save the country. Had they given up the Chicago platform the country would not now be involved in civil war. The Union men of the South, and they are not a few, universally express the desire that the Chicago platform be swept away so that they can support the Government. They say they are obliged to insist upon this in order to uphold the cause of the Government—they cannot consistently support LINCOLN'S Administration while it stands upon the principles of the Chicago platform. The Union men of the South are made of better stuff than some Democrats hereabouts. They can join with the Republicans and never once ask that the Chicago platform be wiped out. The Chicago platform does not stand in the way of their Democracy. The Republicans must not set up the cry of "no party" while the Chicago platform exists, and no Democrat must advance the hypocritical idea that it is necessary to stand side by side with Republicans, on the Chicago platform, to save the Union, when he knows in his heart that it is these very principles that have broken up the Union. The only way to restore the Union is to wipe out the Chicago platform and stand all together on the good old Democratic foundation the CONSTITUTION and the EQUALITY OF THE STATES—these are the symbols of everlasting Union.

Drafting.

The stories circulated by the Republican papers that the Governor is about to resort to drafting, in order to get soldiers, is on a par with their other stories about there being secessionists in the North. The people of the North are neither secessionists or cowards as some maliciously inclined Republican papers are laboring for the "comfort" of the South, to make them appear. They have already responded to the call of their country and will do so again without being drafted. We cannot divine a reason for these slanders on the loyalty of the people of the North, unless it be that these Republican papers are secretly in the employ of the secessionists of the South, and take this method of giving them "aid and comfort." We know that HARVEY, the editor of the North American and correspondent of the New York Tribune, was the first to give the rebels information of a military expedition being fitted out by the Government against them, and there may be other traitors, like him among these Republican editors.—Some of them at least require watching. The Shippensburg News and

Chambersburg Express say that the Government should not be deceived, they are really filled with the people's truest friends in the North. They take every chance to encourage the rebels to make a descent on the Chambersburg Valley by assuring them that they have plenty of friends here to aid and welcome them. The editors of these papers know that they stir the vilest slanders and the roughest treason when they put such stories in circulation. There is not a man residing in the Chambersburg Valley, with the exception of these two Republican editors, that would not send a bullet to the heart of any rebel that would attempt to set a foot upon our soil. We say to the people of the South most decidedly that there are no secessionists hereabouts, that the Republicans with two or three exceptions, are loyal to the Government, and that the Democratic party in toto deny the right of secession—abhor the doctrine—detest its advocates and will give their best exertions to suppress rebellion in the South, restore the Union, and bring back the blessings of peace to our whole country. It is high time that the Government turn its attention to such traitorous papers as the News and Dispatch. The public is already beginning to view these papers in their proper light, and is manifesting its displeasure at their course, in aiding the South, in a way not to be mistaken. If they are not speedily suppressed, in a legal way, we are fearful that the scenes of mob violence that have already so deeply disgraced our State will be enacted over again to get rid of their pestiferous presence. An indignant and outraged public will not much longer tolerate such aiders and abettors of treason in their midst.

The Judgeship.

The Judicial District composed of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset will elect a President Judge this fall. The Democratic Convention, of Franklin, has nominated the Hon. WILSON REILLY for the position. Fulton county has also instructed her conferees to vote for the same gentleman. The conferees of Bedford and Somerset are also favorable to Mr. REILLY. Mr. REILLY will no doubt receive the unanimous nomination of his party in the district, a compliment he well deserves. His fitness for the position no one will call in question. Mr. REILLY is a pure patriot—one that has never faltered in his devotion to the Union, and if elevated to the Bench will make a capable and loyal Judge.

The Republicans here have given JAMES NILL, Esq., a quasi nomination. He is considerably tickled with it and has made a pilgrimage to Fulton and Bedford under the keeping of BARKIN of the Transcript who has undertaken the job of landing him safe on the other side of Jordan. Fulton and Bedford counties have nominated KING, of Bedford, and Somerset, FORWARD, of that county. The Republican Judicial Conference meets on Friday next. NILL'S chances are considered so slim that his new-fangled Union friends are already shedding crocodile tears over him.

Recruits Wanted.

The editor of the Merceburg Journal announces that he has been appointed a Captain in "Jeff Davis' reserve forces in this county," and has opened a recruiting station at the Journal office in Merceburg. This is pretty bold—but nothing more than was expected of one who has taken such particular pains to encourage the rebels by assuring them that they have a large and influential party in the North ready to befriend them. The Journal man being one of them should, of course, know all about it, although we do not believe a word he utters in reference to such a party. It has its existence only in the disordered brains of the Journal editor. It would be as well for the Journal man to remove his recruiting station on the other side of the Potomac or the loyal people of Merceburg may take it into their heads to remove it for him.

Distinguished Visitation.

We were honored, on Wednesday last, by a visit from Hon. James Nill, Col. F. B. Stambaugh and A. H. Rankins Esq., all of the city of Chambersburg. They proceeded on their way to Bedford. The Judge, we suppose, has a sharp eye on the Judgeship, and is to be kept by his old foe, Andy. The "Times" have made strange denunciations and falsehoods.—James Dickinson.

There is a great deal of newspaper published in the North that so far forget their own honor, and the interest of the country, as to insist that the North is full of secessionists. The Chicago Times says of this class of unreasonable papers:—"We believe that they desire and design to give aid and comfort to the Southern Confederacy, by coming the rebels to believe that they have a large number of influential friends at the North. What other design can they have? Certainly the traitors will fight with more energy against a divided than against a united North. This is so plain a fact that the journals which assert that there is a secessionist 'party' in the loyal States must understand it, and therefore by publishing falsehoods intend to encourage the enemies of the Republic.

The newspapers we refer to continually harp upon the theme that there is a "party" dangerous in designs and formidable in numbers, who are determined to dishonor the Republic by submission to the Southern traitors. The result is, that the South believe that we are divided in sentiment as to the conduct of the war—that we are allowing what little sympathy lingers in the hearts of foreign powers for the United States, and that our own people are kept in a state of agitation which seriously interferes with their business and conduces to inaugurate scenes of panic and violence.

We repeat it, it is the worst of crimes to deceive the people. Men and newspapers who do it deserve the severest reprehension of the Government as disturbers of the public peace and as friends of the enemy."

Read this.

The Albany Evening Journal, the organ of Mr. Seward, and edited by Thurlow Weed, speaking of the action that led to the war, says:

"And finally Congress adjourned, having done and said nothing to strengthen or encourage the Union men of the border States. Then came the struggle with these States. Virginia, a long time poised, finally took the plunge! North Carolina and Tennessee followed. These great and powerful States were lost to the Union because the Republican press and the Republican representatives were beguiled with the popular idea that they discharged their first and highest duty in standing by and on the 'Chicago platform.'"

Is Mr. Seward's organ right in this? If right, shall we increase the difficulties of the nation by driving the remaining border States out? We chronicle it as a fact for good citizens to reflect upon, that the Union men of the South almost universally express a desire that the Chicago platform shall be swept away, and that they are obliged to do so in order to uphold the cause of the Government. Is there any more in this for patriotic Republicans?—Chicago Times.

A Reminder.

Whenever you hear a Republican talk about "no party" he means no party but the Republican Party, and when he talks about "wiping out party lines" he never intends to be understood that it is the Chicago platform that is to be "wiped out."

When you hear a Democrat talk about joining the Republican party to save the Union, you may be sure that he has an ax to grind and that he can find nobody in the Democratic party to turn the grindstone for him.

The name of Buchanan will be remembered with gratitude, long after the name of Lincoln has been forgotten. There is a stain in the nostrils of the people, and that stain is engendered by the corruptness of the present administration. Under Buchanan the people were happy, prosperous and at peace. Under Lincoln they are starving and at war.

Major General Fremont issued a proclamation, on Saturday last, establishing Martial Law throughout the entire State of Missouri, confiscating the property of rebels, and declaring freedom to their slaves.

George D. Frantice, whose efforts in behalf of the Union cause in Kentucky, have acted more powerfully than those of any other man in keeping the State true in its allegiance, has been dangerously ill with erysipelas, but is now recovered.

