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G. H. MERRIFIELD & CO.

Volume 67.;



Repository

AND

Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1860.

Number 41.

Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 10, 1860.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

Correspondence of the Repository and Transcript.

SHANGHAI, July 16th, 1860.

MESSES. EDITORS.—The principal topic of conversation here for some time past has been the progress and the character of the rebellion.

On the 2d of June, after having completely routed and destroyed the Imperialist army in the vicinity of Nanking, the rebels got possession of the city of Su-chau, and are now masters of a large part of this province.—

Many large cities in the neighborhood of Shanghai have been taken by them, and the principal silk districts are in their hands.

Great consternation has prevailed among the Chinese here, and the city has been almost deserted by its inhabitants. They have moved

into the neighboring country villages, carrying with them their valuables, and much of their furniture. Most of the shops are closed, and very little business of any kind is done.

The English and French have undertaken to hold the city, and have placed guards at all the gates. This, however, does not give the Chinese any greater confidence. They are not quite sure what the Allies mean when they say, and they seem to doubt the ability of the small force left here to resist the rebel army, should they take it into their heads to visit Shanghai.

The rebels do not deny that they are anxious to get possession of Shanghai, for they would much rather see the custom revenue paid into their own coffers, than into those of their enemies. The Allies, however, are not prepared to give the place into their hands just yet. They have, however, left but a small force to defend the city. We have

the missionaries in approaching Su-chau found the canals in some places quite impassable, on account of the number of dead bodies thrown into it, and the air was impregnated with a horrible odour.

In some instances the villagers banded together, and made some resistance. The result was that their dead bodies were left to be a prey to the dogs, and their houses were turned into heaps of smouldering ruins. It was constantly stated

however, by the country people themselves, that most of the dead had died by their own act.

In the terror created by the announcement

of the approach of the rebels, they threw themselves by scores into the canals, ponds, and wells.

My Chinese teacher had an interview

with a respectable man who was in Su-chau at the time of its capture. He stated that a band of rebels came to his house, and demanded money.

On their entrance his wife, mother, sister, and servant woman, all threw

themselves one after another into the well in their court-yard.

When the rebels left him

he went to the well, and succeeded in rescuing the servant and sister, but his wife and mother were dead, it being their privilege to jump in first. Many lives are lost too by the hands of ruthless robbers. Day before yesterday a Su-chuan woman, in my employ as a wet-nurse, learned that all her family had been killed—her mother, sister, a son fourteen years old, a daughter, ten years old, and her husband, are all gone, besides another man, who had been living with her, as her husband, for some years. Her infant she had previously given away, so that she is now left quite alone in the world. Many atrocities are no doubt perpetrated by the rebel troops, but we have every reason to believe that the chieftains try to prevent them as far as they can. This poor woman does not blame the rebels for her losses. She says all were killed by local robbers.

The loss of life at Su-chau has been very

great, compared with that at Hang-chau, when the Rebels attacked it a few months

since. There, it is said, the loss of life

amounted to at least 50,000, and according to some estimates 80,000. But, then a fight of six days continuance was carried on in the streets. There, too, the larger part of the loss was occasioned by suicides.

I apprehend, however, that the rebels will

seek to avoid a collision with foreign powers,

and I do not think it at all probable that they

will attempt to take Shanghai without the

previous consent of the foreign ambassadors. That consent will, however, very likely be

given, if the Rebels should succeed in taking

possession of Hang-chau. They will be able,

in a great measure, to control the foreign

trade, and foreigners will be glad to make

some arrangement by which that trade may

go on.

We have sad evidence here of the great

distress caused by this civil war. There are

in our immediate vicinity, some eight or ten

thousand refugees, chiefly from the country

between Su-chau and Nanking. They have

fled from their homes for fear of the rebels,

or have been burnt out by them or by wan-

dering bands of the defeated imperialist

troops, or by local banditti, who always take

advantage of such disorders to ply their nefarious trade.

They are now lying around the

city of Shanghai, crowded together like sheep,

under some old shed, or nestling under the

even along the sides of the streets, or under

the porches of some of the temples. Some

of them are exposed, night and day, little

children, and women, all huddled together,

involved in a common misery. Many of them

have had comfortable homes—many have

had a prosperous business—and others have

been respectable scholars, but now they are

utterly destitute of the barest necessities of

life. Some of them are old and decrepit—

others are stretched out, sick and dying, up

on a mat spread on the bare ground. Of

course deaths are of daily occurrence.

It is little the Chinese here do to keep them.

They have even, on several occasions, driven them

out of the temples in which they had

taken refuge, for no other reason than the

fear that they might deface the walls, or do

some other trifling damage! Truly the ten-

der mercies of the heathen are cruel.

Several visits have been made to Su-chau

by missionaries since it came into the hands

of the rebels. Their impressions are deci-

sively favorable to the character of this re-

markable movement. It is evident that the

religious element is not less powerful than

it has ever been, though large bodies of men

have joined them, from choice, or from com-

ulsion, who have none of the religious en-

thusiasm of the original Kwang-si-men.

They seem to have, and they boldly avow,

a distinct and definite aim. That aim, to

destroy the Tartar dynasty—and to over-

throw idolatry, establishing christianity in its

stead. It does not appear that they have

any design of attempting to compel men by

force to embrace Christianity, but they will

not permit any idol temples, or any public

worship of idols. Wherever they go they de-

stroy the idols or if there is not time for that,

they mutilate them, cutting off their noses,

chins ears, hands, or feet. They still adhere to the Bible as their standard of truth, though there is reason to believe that the chief himself, if not others, think they have visions in which God communicates his will to them directly. It is encouraging to find that they are at least no further from the truth than they have been from the beginning. A very important fact, now brought to light, is that Hung-Jen, the cousin of the chief, is now the second in command at Nanking, ranking next to Tai-ping-wang himself, under the title of Kan-wang—the Shield-Hing.

He was early a disciple of Tai-ping-wang, but was separated from him at an early stage of the movement. In 1853 he was baptized at Hong-Kong by Rev. Mr. Hamborg, a German missionary, since deceased. From that time till 1858 he was employed frequently as a native evangelist—mostly in Shanghai. He maintained the character of an earnest and consistent christian, and we may hope that much good will result from his influence at Nanking. He may perhaps, by his superior knowledge, introduce a purer christianity into the movement, and banish from it some of their revolting errors. He will no doubt, confirm them too in their friendly feelings, which they have ever professed to entertain, toward their foreign brethren.

The missionaries in approaching Su-chau found the canals in some places quite impassable, on account of the number of dead bodies thrown into it, and the air was impregnated with a horrible odour. In some instances the villagers banded together, and made some resistance. The result was that their dead bodies were left to be a prey to the dogs, and their houses were turned into heaps of smouldering ruins. It was constantly stated however, by the country people themselves, that not less than a hundred persons would be killed, and it exceeds all belief that such was not indeed the result.

A procession of the Huntingdon Wide-Awakes was passing at the time along the side-walk, in single file, preceded by a band of music, the sound of which contributed, perhaps, in some degree, to deaden that occasioned by the approach of the train, while it is universally conceded that the light afforded by the torches in the procession was mainly instrumental in revealing to the bystanders their danger and thus saving many lives.

This sad occurrence has cast a general gloom over our community, and but one feeling seems to pervade the minds of the public that of universal indignation. Various and contradictory, as are the reports at present, we forbear, all comment, but it does seem to us that the running of a train of cars at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles an hour into a crowd of people, contrary to all rules of the company or borrows law, at a time when large crowds of people would necessarily be in attendance, it being the time of our Annual Agricultural Exhibition as well as of the Military Encampment, without so much as sounding a whistle or giving the least alarm, is, to say the least, an act of lawlessness and recklessness which demands some investigation, which the Railroad Company, in justice to themselves and the community at large, would do well to demand. This cannot restore to life and animation the unfortunate dead, nor supply the void made in the family circle by this sad occurrence, for they have gone, without warning, their solemn account, to stand before that bar where the murderer and the murdered meet all meet, where stern justice will be meted out to all, and from whose decision there is no appeal; but it may be instrumental in preventing a recurrence of such sickening and heart rending scenes.—*Huntingdon Journal*.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For nearly thirty-six years the business of this great Commonwealth has been engaged in an unequal contest with foreign competition, valueless currencies and false legislation. Under every successive so-called Democratic administration, the free operations of labor have been more or less restricted. The uncertainties of business-reciprocity made manifest to the injury of all kinds of enterprise—while the currency of the country, the basis on which rests the foundation of all confidence in business, has been subjected to the control of almost every description of speculation, credit and failures. The Democratic party has opposed every great measure of permanent good, until its opposition excited the resentment of the masses, when Democratic leaders were the first to yield a noisy support of what they had persistently antagonized. The question of protection was always opposed by the Democratic party. They opposed it, alleging that it would be dangerous to centralize wealth by protecting mammoth manufacturers, when in reality they feared the improvement and elevation of the mechanics and laborers of the country. They feared such elevation and improvement because wherever a free system of education prevails, and mechanics are protected and prosperous, there modern Democracy least flourishes. Such is the case in the East, where energy and capital battle alone against the competition of foreign paper labor. They opposed all legislation to regulate the currency of the country, until they were compelled to yield to the force of circumstances, and the passage of a "national bankrupt law." They advocated the acquisition of territory only to extend the influence of slavery, and when that institution could not be forced on the inhabitants thereof, they opposed the admission of such territory into the Union as sovereign States. They opposed the Homestead Bill because it was deemed unconstitutional to bestow the soil on those (or their descendants) who had purchased it with their blood, and yet they

were willing to bestow the scene of disaster for several minutes.—*Franklin Railroad Accident.*

One poor fellow was found lying on the track in front of the train, literally torn to pieces and mangled in the most shocking manner, presenting a crushed, disfigured and shapeless mass of human flesh, portions of blood, bones, hair, clothing, intestines, etc., were strewn along the track for several yards.—Two others were found lying alongside of the train, where they were thrown by the violence of the concussion, frighfully mangled, one of whom died a short time afterwards, the other is still living and some faint hopes are entertained for his recovery. One small boy, a son of Samuel Houck, of this place, was struck by the cars and thrown on to the side-walk without being materially injured; his escape was miraculous.

The names of the unfortunate men who were killed were Peter McCarty and James McMahon, the latter of whom leaves a wife and several small children. McCarty was a man of intertemperate habits, and it is said was intoxicated at the time. Francis Kane is the name of the survivor. All of them were citizens of this country. A train of loaded coal trucks was standing at the time on the other track, alongside the scene of disaster, which prevented the crowd from escaping in that direction. The engineer, we are informed, asserted at the next station, that he expected nothing else, under the circumstances, than that not less than a hundred persons would be killed, and it exceeds all belief that such was not indeed the result.

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STATE OF THINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Executive Committee of his profession friends, which met at Harrisburg last week, did not dare to adopt the name of Mr. Foster, openly, because they knew that such a coalition would be instantly rebuked by the rank and file. But they empowered a sub-committee with the whole responsibility of bargaining and jobbing, with the political managers just as if he was their regularly nominated candidate. This treachery to Mr. Bell has been detected, and hundreds of his real friends have already avowed their determination to support Mr. Curtin, and go still further if any coalition be made. It is no concealment about their purpose, for it is avowed in public meetings and elsewhere, in terms which cannot be misunderstood. Mr. Curtin is an old line Whig, the friend and follower of Henry Clay, a conservative and a Union man to the backbone. Mr. Foster is a radical democrat, who united in the conspiracy to defeat Mr. Clay in 1844, and joined in the hue and cry of "bargain and sale" with which he was followed to his grave. Which of the two is it is reasonable and proper the old Whigs of this city should support? Let every honest man ask himself that question, and vote upon his conscience.

Philadelphia will give Mr. Curtin a vote which will surprise and strike terror into the ranks of the enemy. The old Whig spirit yet lives, and it is roused, as in the olden time, against the same corrupt and insidious enemy. It will respond heartily and decisively to the voice of the country, the anticipatory shout of which comes already booming across the mountains, and swelling up in a chorus of victory from the valleys. Let our friends who want protection to iron and coal, who want the Morrill bill passed, who want peace restored to the nation, who want democratic agitation crushed out, and a Pennsylvania policy emphasized, concentrate their energies now, and assure a glorious triumph on Tuesday next. Our success is certain in any event, but let us strengthen and confirm it, so that the country may know how deep and true is our sentiment, and that we all may point to our example as the guaranty for a wise and pure Administration, and the restoration of that era of good feeling which

a destructive party has extinguished and subverted, by a sectional strife that has almost made enemies of those whom nature formed for friends and brothers. We have full faith that Philadelphia will contribute her aid to this great result, and by a vote which will teach plotting politicians and trafficking demagogues that though they may sell themselves, they cannot transfer upright Whigs into the service of Locofocoism.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE SYRIAN RETRIBUTION.

The Boston *Tracer* has a very interesting letter from Beirut correspondent, under date of August 30, by which it appears that Fund Pasha is in earnest in his work of visiting punishment on the murderous authors of the Syrian massacres. The penalty which he is making these fiends in human form pay is indeed terrible. The manner of the execution of Damascus on the 20th of August, of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches of the federal government, when in a minor city, seeks to prevent the operation of legislation by threats of dissolution, civil war and repudiation of all debts due to the people of the North. These are a few of the results springing from the action of the Democracy. They constitute but a small portion of the wrongs and evils growing out of Democratic legislation in its details, whereby communities are made bankrupts and whole commonwealths arrested in their progress. This is the Democratic party, although divided and distracted, that again asks for power. It is the same Democratic party that exasperated Americans to its fiercest rage, by encouraging foreign emigration, naturalizing them with the promise of enjoying all the rights, privileges and franchises of American citizens, which their oaths of allegiance make them, and yet they refuse to protect them wherever the stars and stripes float in glory, or even beyond the boundaries and territory of the American States. This is the party that asks the laboring man and the mechanic to adopt their policy and sustain their candidates. These are the leaders, the same to day as when they opposed protection to American industry and free homes for foreign American citizens.

Will the intelligent people of Pennsylvania rally to the support of such a party, or listen to wiser counsels and sustain better men? We ask the people of Pennsylvania to ponder well the facts we have grouped together in these paragraphs, in their most unattractive appearance, at least so far as argument is concerned. We ask them to turn to the records and read the history of Democracy, wrong done to the labor of the country. We ask them to behold the evils of an extension of slavery to all the territory of the country, and we ask them to witness the excesses of a slave prejudice in preventing a tree intercropping between the people of the North and South. And then we ask them to decide whether the Republican organization is as odious as the demagogic leaders of Democracy delight in representing it to be to the people. If it is such it has become odious in advocating the dignity of labor, the recognition of free institutions, and the sacred rights of humanity.

With these facts before them, sustained by the record, verified by the experience of the past, and illustrated in more than one reason of panic, we earnestly urge the people of Pennsylvania to decide between the same party and that political organization representing the intelligence and industry of the land—the *Republican party*, its PRINCIPLES AND MEN!—*Har. Telegraph*.

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PLAYING 'POSSUM.

The opossum is not very large, very strong, very formidable, nor very brave; so he has to rely on his cunning. His last dodge in the power of the enemy, is to drop stiff and still, with his eyes shut, and pretend that he has been dead some days. His enemy touches him, smells of him, turns him over, and leaves him, scorning to war or prey on a putrefying corpse. The moment the deadly peril seems less imminent, Mr. Opossum opens one eye about an eighth; if the coast seems clear, he opens it a little wider, until he assures himself that the enemy is no longer regarding him; when, presto! he is as lively as a bag of fleas, and whisks out of harm's way in no time.

Slavery Extension has been driven at last, by dire necessity, to playing possum. It has no other remaining resource. The People are hard upon it, and die it must—unless it can avoid that catastrophe by merely seeming to be dead. Hence all the Northern journals in the interest of the Slavery Propaganda are now ringing the changes on the cry that Slavery cannot be extended—that its limits are reached, its destiny attained, and that the Republican party is fighting a chimera—or, rather, pretending to fight one, in pursuit of sinister ends.

Is it true then, that the great National Democratic party has broken square in two about nothing?—that its two factions are now pitting into each other for mere moonshine? The record is too plain and too recent to permit any dispute or doubt as to the fact that the last Democratic National Convention burst up on this precise question of Slavery Extension, or the rights of the slaveholder in the Federal Territories. Does any man believe that this fatal quarrel was got up on a mere abstraction?—about a right that nobody designed or desired to exercise? Do parties commit suicide on such flimsy excuses as this?

Ten years ago, Mr. Webster very positively asserted that Slavery never would or could go into the vast Territory of Mexico, because forbidden by climate, soil, elevation, &c. Therefore, Mr. Webster protested against any Congressional prohibition of Slavery in New Mexico, which he pronounced "reenacting the laws of God"—as if it were not just what human law should mainly do. Yet, in 1859, the Territorial Legislature of New-Mexico passed "An act to provide for the protection of property in slaves," which is as atrocious and infernal a Slave-Code as Alabama or Texas ever had. By this act, a colored man found in New-Mexico is to be at once arrested, imprisoned and advertised for six months; if an owner appears within that term proves property and pays charges, he may take away his chattel; if not, he is sold to pay the costs; so he is bound to be sold hereafter if he never was before. This is but a sample of a long act, which concludes:

"Sec. 25. The Emancipation of Slaves within this Territory is totally prohibited."

This act, the Republicans in Congress tried to repeal last Winter, and succeeded so far as the House was concerned—Yea 77; (all Republicans.) Nays 89—74 Democrats, 8 Americans, 6 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and 1 Eli Thayer.) The Senate of course, refused to act thereon, and let the bill die on its table. And therupon Mr. Stephen A. Douglas boastfully said

"But we are told that the necessary result of this doctrine of non-intervention, which gentlemen, by way of throwing ridicule upon us, call squatter sovereignty, is to deprive the South of all participation in what they call the common Territories of the United States. That was the ground on which the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Davis) predicated his opposition to the Compromise Measures of 1850. He regarded a refusal to repeat the Mexican Law as equivalent to the Wilmot Proviso; a refusal to recognize by an act of Congress the right to carry a slave there as equivalent to the Wilmot Proviso; a refusal to deny to a Territorial Legislature the right to exclude Slavery as equivalent to an exclusion. He believed at that time that this doctrine did amount to a denial of Southern rights; and he told the people of Mississippi so; but they doubted it. Now let us see how far his theory and suppositions have been verified. I infer that he told the people of Mississippi so, for he makes it a charge in his bill of indictment against me, that I am hostile to Southern rights because I gave those votes.

"Now, what has been the result? My views were incorporated into the Compromise Measures of 1850, and his were rejected. Has the South been excluded from all the territory acquired from Mexico? What says the bill from the House of Representatives now on your table, repealing the slave code in New Mexico, established by the people themselves. It is part of the history of the country that under this doctrine of non-intervention, this doctrine that you delight to call squatter sovereignty, the people of New-Mexico have introduced and protected Slavery in the whole of that Territory. Under this doctrine that have converted a tract of Free Territory into slave Territory, more than five times the size of the State of New York. Under this doctrine, Slavery has been extended from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and from the line of the Republic of Mexico, not only up to 36° 30' min. but up to 38° deg.—GIVING YOU A DEGREE AND A HALF MORE THAN YOU ASKED; and, yet you say that this is a sacrificing of Southern rights!"

"These are the fruits of this principle which the Senator from Mississippi regards as hostile to the rights of the South. Where did you ever get any other fruits that were more palpable to your taste or more refreshing to your strength? What other birth of Free Territory has been converted into Slave Territory on the American continent since the Revolution, except in New-Mexico and Arizona, under the principle of non-intervention enshrined at Charleston? If it be true that this principle of

non-intervention has given to Slavery all New Mexico, which was surrounded on nearly every side by Free Territory, will not the same principle protect you in the Northern States of Mexico when they are acquired, since they are now surrounded by Slave Territory; have several hundred miles further south; have many degrees of greater heat; and have a climate and soil adapted to Southern products? Are you not satisfied with these practical results? Do you desire to appeal from the people of the Territories to the Congress of the United States to settle this question in the Territories? When you distrust the people and appeal to Congress, with both Houses largely against you on the question, what sort of protection will you get? Whenever you ask a slave code from Congress to protect your institutions in a Territory where the people do not want it, you will get that sort of protection which the wolf gives to the lamb; you will get that sort of friendly hug that the grisly bear gives the infant. Appealing to Anti-Slavery Congress to pass laws of protection, with a view of forcing Slavery upon an unwilling and hostile people! Sirs of all the mad schemes that could ever be devised by the South, or by the enemies of the South, that which recognizes the right of Congress to touch the institution of Slavery either in State or Territory, beyond the single case provided in the Constitution for the rendition of fugitive Slaves, is the most fatal!"—Appendix to Congressional Globe, page 314.

In the face of this record, the supporters of Mr. Douglas, including the N. Y. Express, are now asserting that Slavery can never go into any of our present Territories!

What is their excuse for this assertion?

Mr. A. H. Stephens of Georgia last year premised that the South did not need and could not profit by more Slave Territory, unless she were allowed to reopen the Slave-Trade and procure a fresh supply of negroes from Africa. Mr. Seward, in a recent speech, repeated in substance this assertion. And there is a certain limited sense in which it is true. It never can be profitable to remove negroes in any considerable numbers from the rich bottom lands of the Gulf States to work them on the cold, sterile uplands of New Mexico. And yet Slaves have been taken from the South to New Mexico, and are held there to-day. Convenience, habit, luxury, indolence, incline the Southern master whom business, office or adventure draws to a new region to take his familiar attendants along.—So Army and other Federal officers, contractors, &c., have taken their slaves not only to New Mexico but to Utah, where they are held this day as slaves—just as they would be held here if our State laws did not forbid—just as they will be held, in spite of those laws, if the Supreme Court shall decide in favor of Virginia against New York in the now pending Lomax case. Slavery is notoriously out of place and unprofitable in New York; yet there would be twenty thousand slaves in New York to-day if our laws permitted them to be held here. Slavery is a clear mistake to-day in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; yet with what a death-grip it holds on there! And New Mexico is quite as well adapted to Slavery as three-fourths of Virginia.

What we Republicans are resisting is the extinction of the slaves wherein slaves may, legally be held. We ought to understand by this time—for we have been told often enough—that it makes no essential difference whether Slavery be legalized throughout our country or only one corner of it; but we know a great deal better. Had Slavery, as Mr. Jefferson designed, never passed the limits of the original Slave States, it would have died out ere this. Give it every ten years a new stretch of country like Texas or New Mexico, and it may last a thousand years, and grow relatively stronger for centuries. Both sides understand this; and neither the Whig nor the Democratic party was broken up for nothing.

If New Mexico were to come in as a State under existing auspices, she would almost certainly be a Slave State—five times as large as New York." Mr. Douglas says—and so would remain for many years. She might not have a thousand slaves, and yet be as through a satrapy of the Slave Power as Texas or Arkansas. But give us four years' Republican ascendancy in Washington, and we will have Slavery out of her (for it was put in by Federal influence and patronage,) and probably have her in the Union as a Free State, along with Kansas and Nebraska, before the end of Mr. Lincoln's term.

Champions of Free Labor! the stakes of which contests are empires! Woe to you if through apathy or lethargy you lose them!—New York Tribune.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

TWENTY-THREE PERSONS INJURED.—A very serious accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Friday last, by the express train being thrown off the track, in consequence of running over a bulb, about sixteen miles from Pittsburgh. Three passenger cars were thrown off the track, and went down an embankment of eighteen or twenty feet. The top of one car was torn off from the body. The others were all more or less mutilated.—Several others were injured.

The excitement for a few moments was terrible. The passengers in the wrecked cars were thrown violently from their seats, and piled in a promiscuous heap on the lower side of the cars. The first car turned a complete somersault, striking first on the top, which broke off, and passing clear beyond it; there were fortunately but few persons in it, and they were lying on the inverted top.

It seems almost miraculous that so few were seriously crushed. The passengers in the cars which remained on the track crowded to the assistance of those in the cars turned over, and the latter were speedily extricated through the windows. It was then found that comparatively few were much injured, and out of these but three to any extent. There were about three hundred passengers on the train, 23 of whom were more or less injured.—Mr. Stevens, the engineer, fatally, it is feared.

FOSTER IN SOMERSET, AND PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. H. D. Foster is the best rider on two horses in the political circus. DOUGLAS is good. He manages very well to be on both sides of the same question, in different parts of the country; but he executes his somersaults rather bunglingly, and displays generally much less acrobatic skill than Foster. As an instance of the latter's talent in this direction, compare the following extracts from his two speeches in Somerset and in Philadelphia:

FOSTER IN PHILADELPHIA.—
"General Foster deplored the dissensions in the democratic party, but declared that Congress had no right to legislate for the territories on the subject of slavery, because there was no such power conferred by the Constitution; that they could not be left without law, and it followed that the territorial legislature had absolute control of the subject; to deny this, was to deny the right of self-government, the basis of all freedom."

So well were these done that the Philadelphia Press who has been a spectator in the political ring a long while, pronounces them "substantially" alike. Yet a close inspection will show them to be as wide apart as the poles. In Somersett he contends for the absolute right of the people of the territories over the subject of Slavery; while in Philadelphia he contends that it is a judicial, not a political question; in other words that the people of the territories have no right to prohibit Slavery, the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case,

having so decided.

It is no wonder the Breckinridges were satisfied with the Philadelphia speech. It concedes all they claim, and the Douglas men were cheated by a jingle of words, intended to deceive them.—Pittsburg Gazette.

MR. FOSTER, WHO IS NOW THE CANDIDATE OF THE SLAVERY EXTENSIONISTS IN THIS STATE FOR GOVERNOR, VOTED FOR THE WILMOT PROVISION, ON THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1847, WHEN IN CONGRESS.—THIS IS THE PROVISO FOR WHICH FOSTER VOTED:

"And it be it enacted, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the continent of America, which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

And yet this same Foster now has the imprudence to come forward and say that Congress has no power to exclude slavery. Is the opinion of such a weathercock intitled to any respect?

Terrible Calamity at Pittsburg.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF TWELVE LIVES.

A terrible explosion occurred on Monday week at the machine and marble works of W. W. Wallace, on Liberty street, in Pittsburg. There were about one hundred men at work in the establishment when the steam boiler exploded with terrible effect. The boiler, it appears in consequence of the force of the explosion, passed through the entire length of the building, reducing a part of it to a heap of ruins, and then struck a clothing store on the opposite side of Liberty street, (out of the widest in the city,) killing the proprietor, Mr. Robert Barker, who was standing at the door. His head was nearly taken off. The boiler then passed through the rear wall of the store into G. Schwartz's lager beer hall, which it nearly demolished; and a man, named Wilhelmer who was in the saloon, was killed. The boiler finally landed in the Presbyterian grave-yard, back of the hall, having passed through four solid brick walls, besides tearing a corner out of a house. It was found lying in the grave-yard, apparently but little injured. It was located in the rear of the first story of the building where it exploded, and furnished steam for running all the machinery of the establishment. It was 40 inches in diameter, 22 feet in length, and made of quarter inch iron. It carried 60 pounds of steam to the square inch, and was attended to by a boy. It is believed that the water had been allowed to get too low, and that it had just been turned on when the explosion occurred. The following workmen are among the killed; William Burke, Wm. McMurry, T. McCutcheon, W. Agnew, James McCutcheon, Thos. M. McArrett, James Lafferty, Wm. McMillan, J. R. Hamilton and Lewis Hutchinson. Agnew had his head blown off, and presented a truly horrible spectacle. The others were all more or less mutilated. The others were all more or less mutilated.

We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Noyer's new sauce, entitled the "Sultana's Sauce." It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it is equal in taste to any sauce of this kind.

"Soyer's Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—*Advertiser.*

"A Canner's Relish, consisting of Fish, Fowl, and Fowl, and a relish adjectival to Fish, Fowl, and Fowl, and which would have a place on every table."—*Advertiser.*

GARDNER G. YEWELL, 217 Fulton St., New York, and BOSTON, 10 Cornhill, and 10 Cornhill, Boston, and 10 Cornhill, and Fruit Dealer everywhere.

JANIS 60.—*Advertiser.*

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, OR PAIN DESTROYER.

ONE of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use, and favorably received, is POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, which is a specific remedy unequalled. For Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Scars, Ulcers, &c.

It is made of the bark of Hamamelis Virginiana.

It is the best remedy for burns, scalds, &c.

It is also a specific for toothache, headache, neuralgia, sore throat, colds, diarrhoea, &c.

Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation.

SOLD BY OUR AGENTS, 306 Broadway, New York.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND RETAIL AGENTS, 50 Chambersburg and vicinity, and Druggists and Store Keepers generally.

APRIL 25, 1860.—*Advertiser.*

ESTATE OF NANCY MCLEARY.

McLeary has given a letter of attorney, with the will, to the Estate of Nancy McLeary late of Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio, and which will be granted to the undersigned, residing in the City of Columbus.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN A. SHANK, Oct. 3, '60. Adm'r, with the will annexed.

TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES, AT SPANGLER'S.

PERFUMERY of all kinds, at SPANGLER'S.

BOY'S CAPS AT Twenty-five Cents and Four upwards, at DICKINSON'S CHEAP HAT, Cap, and Fur Store.

July 11-22.—*Advertiser.*



HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used FOSTER'S HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES, with the most satisfactory results, and having confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully declare, to have had recourse to, with a safe reliance, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

FOR THE LADIES.—A new style of SPANGLER'S.

A BEAUTIFUL stock of Perfumery and SPANGLER'S.

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND HAIRERS, cheap and good, at SPANGLER'S.

J. NO. R. HUTTER & BRO., SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH WATCH.

Main St., opposite Mrs. Fisher's Hotel, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Offer to the Public an elegant and extensive

FASHIONABLE LINE OF FINE JEWELRY,

consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Stone-Cameo, Enamel Work, and Enameled Coral Bracelets.

GOLD CHAINS of every style and quality.

English, French, Swiss and American Gold and Silver

Watches of the most approved and celebrated makers.

A large variety of FASCIENNE.

Gold Chains, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Gold Rings.

The stock will be found among the largest in this country, and has been selected with great care by the most experienced importers, and from the most celebrated importing and manufacturing establishments in New England, New York and Philadelphia.

It is now offered to the short-sighted, and a most workmanlike manner.

Our friends and the Public generally are invited to examine our superb stock.

May 11.—*Advertiser.*

JOHNS & CROSLAY'S IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE roofing in use. It is FLAT and WATER PROOF. It is made in 15 thicknesses, and will cover 1000 square feet of roof.

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Franklin Repository and Transcript, October 10, 1860.

WHAT OF SUNBURY AND ERIC AND EXTRA PAY?

We confidently expect to see Messrs. Nill, Douglas, Sharpe and the other lesser lights of the Locofoco orators on the stump opposing Mr. Schell's election to Congress. For two years past these gentlemen protested against the election of Col. M'Clure to the House and Senate because he had voted to sell the Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and because, as they alleged, he had voted to increase his own pay. Mr. Nill was especially indignant that the people of the county should vote for any man who had supported either of the measures just named, and went so far as to declare that no man was fit to make laws who did so.

We merely remind the Judge that Mr. Schell voted both for the Sunbury and Erie bill and also for the "Extra pay," and we shall with pleasure announce his appointments of the times and places he will address the people to protest against any honest man voting for Mr. Schell for Congress.

Judge Nill should not be content with opposing Mr. Schell quietly—he should meet the issue boldly, as he did for the last two years, and let the county resound with his clarion voice resisting the election of Mr. Schell. The time is short and no time is to be lost. Nill, Douglas, Sharpe and the whole troupe of anti-Sunbury and Erie orators should let us have their appointments at once. Of course they will all vote against Mr. Schell, but they owe it to the people of Franklin county not to stop there. They must raise their voices boldly against sending any man to Congress who voted for Sunbury and Erie and "extra pay."

A Chinese Merchant.

A letter from Canton, in the *Gazette de France*, says:

"I lately visited the estate of a Chinese merchant of Canton, named Portinga, and on which he spends 3,000,000 fr. a year—an immense sum in a country where labor is to be had almost for nothing. The property is larger than a king's domain. The Chinaman made his fortune in the opium trade, and is said to possess more than 100,000,000 fr. He has fifty wives and eighty domestics, without counting thirty gardeners, laborers, etc., and owns in the north of China a still finer estate. He has a great liking for the French and receives them well. When I went with two friends to visit his mansion, he had just left, but I was received by a steward who conducted us over the house and grounds. In front of the house is a vast garden, in which are the rarest flowers, and a wide alley leads to the principal entrance. The apartments are vast, the floors being in marble; they are ornamented with columns of the same material and of sandal-wood, encrusted with mother-o'-pearl, gold, silver, and precious stones. Splendid looking glasses of a prodigious height, furniture in precious wood covered with Japan lacquer, and magnificent carpets of velvet and silk decorate the rooms. The apartments are separated from each other by moveable partitions of cypress and sandal-wood, which are ornamented with charming designs, and cut right through the wood, so as to permit one room to be seen from the other. From the ceilings are suspended chandeliers ornamented with precious stones. There are more than thirty piles of buildings in the whole edifice, which are united by covered galleries with columns and pavements in marble. The lodgings of the women are decorated with more than Eastern splendor. An entire army might be lodged in the house and grounds. Water courses, on which are gilded junks, traverse them in all directions; and at intervals are vast basins, in which are awans, ibises, and an infinite variety of birds. There are also pagodas nine stories high, which are very remarkable; some are in marble, others in sandal-wood, carved with great art. In the gardens are extensive aviaries of the rarest and most beautiful birds. In front of the women's apartments is a theatre in which a hundred actors can perform, and so placed that people in the apartments can see without difficulty. Near the outer door is a printing office, in which M. Portinga causes the memoirs of his family to be prepared for posterity."

A WHISPER TO MOTHERS.—Now that the warm weather is upon us, I want to say a word about children. Hasty slaps, or shakings, "boxed ear," and sly pinches, may be escape-punishments for a parent's or teacher's pent-up irritation; but it is neither conducive to prolonged obedience, or improved temper, on the part of the child, who seldom knows for what he is punished so rudely, and who finds it quite as difficult to endure the dog-days as yourselves. At any rate, try bathing the little flushed face and heated hands and wrists before you strike; that will both give you and the child a chance to cool. And, don't selfishly tuck them into bed in the cool of the evening, when an hour's play on the doorstep or piazza or a look at the stars as they peep out, while seated on your knee, would mesmerise the child so gently that they will sleep undisturbed when you do sleep. The amount of it is, now that the children are here, and without being allowed a vote on the subject, the least you can do, in my opinion is to be considerate and merciful to their little wants.

FANNY FRAN.

The whole number of Electoral votes is 303. No candidate can be elected by the people unless he receives 152 votes.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegates representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First.—That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the cause which called it into existence and permanent in their nature, and now more than ever before, demands its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second.—That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; is essential to the preservation of our Republic institutions; that the Federal Government, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third.—That to the Union of the States, this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may. And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion so often made by Democratic Congress without rebuke, and with applause from their political associates.

And we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth.—That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of her political faith depends. And we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth.—That the present Democratic administration has for exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subversiveness to the actions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous LeCompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in constraining the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unavailing abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth.—That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which invades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable, to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh.—That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth.—That the normal condition of all the Territory of the United States is that of freedom. That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without the process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution, to maintain all attempts to violate it. And we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth.—That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

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Eleventh.—That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth.—That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation, commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth.—That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty. And we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth.—That the Republican Party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

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Third.—That to the Union of the States, this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may. And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion so often made by Democratic Congress without rebuke, and with applause from their political associates.

And we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

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Fifth.—That the present Democratic administration has for exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subversiveness to the actions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous LeCompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in constraining the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unavailing abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth.—That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which invades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable, to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh.—That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

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Fifteenth.—That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a National character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth.—That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth.—That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the cause which called it into existence and permanent in their nature, and now more than ever before, demands its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

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Forty-sixth.—That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a National character, required for the accommodation and security

Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 10, 1860.

*In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened.—Wash'gtn.*FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

FOR STATE AT LARGE,

JAMES POLLOCK.	THOMAS M. HOWE.
DISTRICT ELECTORS,	
1. EDWARD G. KNIGHT.	1. JAMES MCKEEAN.
2. JAMES MCKEEAN.	2. GEORGE HENDERSON.
3. HENRY DEMPSEY.	3. A. B. SHARPE.
4. ROBERT M. FOY.	4. DAVID O. GENE.
5. NATHAN HILLER.	5. JAMES M. KIRKWOOD.
6. JAMES M. KIRKWOOD.	6. EDGAR COWAN.
7. JAMES W. FULLER.	7. WILLIAM MCKEEAN.
8. LEVI B. SMITH.	8. JOHN W. KIRKPATRICK.
9. JAMES W. KIRKPATRICK.	9. DAVID MCKEEAN.
10. DAVID MCKEEAN.	10. RICHARD P. HOBSON.
11. DAVID TAGGART.	11. HENRY SOUTHERN.
12. THOMAS R. HULL.	12. JOHN GREEN.
13. FRANCIS H. FENSTERWAN.	13. JOHN GREEN.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.FOR CONGRESS,
EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Adams.FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES R. NEWSTED, of Franklin.

JAMES C. ANDREW, of Fulton.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
ABRAHAM D. CAUFMAN, of Camb'reg.FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
EDWARD C. BOYD, of Montgomery.FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. G. MITCHELL, of Southampton.FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JAMES D. SCOTT, of Peters.FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN L. LATSHAW, of Antietam.FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
GEORGE JARRETT, of Chambersburg.

SOMEBODY TO BE CHEATED!

The Democratic party is divided into two distinct, and about equally proportioned wings. These two sections have, each, their own view upon the important issues with which the land is agitated at the present time. They both believe that they are right and that the doctrines they advocate are essential to the well-being of the nation. They are about as much opposed to each other as they are to the Republicans. For either wing of the Democracy to succeed will be as mortifying to the other as for both to be defeated, or else they are not in earnest in advocating the sentiments they teach.

The candidate who is presented for the votes of the Democracy for Governor of Pennsylvania, Henry D. Foster, is trying to secure the votes of both wings of the Democratic party, by pretending not to belong to either. If he can establish the fact that he does not belong to either branch of that party—the one led by Breckinridge, or that led by Douglas—and then he proves, conclusively, that the party is divided into three fragments. This will be an act for which neither of the other wings of the party will thank him. If he does so, however, he will thereby absolve both of the wings we have mentioned from any obligation on their part to support him. There is no danger of his occupying a position such as this; for he knows full well that it would prove fatal to all his hopes—as well as he could not assume to occupy a position so widely at variance with truth. He knows, as does many others, that he does belong to one wing of the party, and that he will show his hand after the first election to the dismay of the other wing.

How can either wing of the Democracy support a man for so important a position, as that of Governor of the Keystone of the Federal Arch, who refuses to place himself squarely upon some one or other of their platforms? How can men who are battling for sentiments which they consider of vast moment, blindly vote for any man who refuses to say whether he is for or against those views? There can be no mistake in the declaration that somebody is to be cheated. Foster does belong to one branch of the Democratic party, and, if it is the Douglas wing, those who are favorable to the election of Breckinridge will certainly be cheated if their votes are given to the mute. If, on the other hand, he is friendly to Breckinridge, and Douglas men support him, supposing him to be a supporter of the "Little Giant," they will be the cheated party. Let the case result as it may, if both wings vote for him, they believing him to be of their number, one or the other will surely be cheated.

To be forewarned is to be forearmed. To have the attention of thinking democrats directed to the awkward position in which Foster is placing both sections of the party, by his refusal to mount either wing, and by his foolish effort to ride both, is about all that is required to enable them to see that some one or other of them

will certainly be cheated if they both vote for a man who can only belong to one of their divisions. No person should be deceived in so important a matter as that of casting his ballot in accordance with his honest sentiments and matured convictions. How, then, we ask, can any person, who may be asked to vote for Foster, tell for whom Foster will vote in November. To prevent being cheated, no man in either wing of the Democracy should vote for any man who is ashamed of his party. The honest duty of Mr. Foster is to define his position so that he will not deceive any person.

We well remember the fact that the Democratic party of this county, in Convention assembled, refused to endorse the administration of a Governor of their own choosing—no less a personage than the present incumbent, William F. Packer. Why did they turn their backs upon a man for whom they had done so much, but one short year before? The reason is to be found in the fact that he had become identified with one wing of the party and had repudiated the other branch. He was a prominent man in one wing of the party, and those who composed the other wing felt mortified at the thought that they who had voted and worked for him, and being of no farther service to him, were rejected by him, scorned and cast from him like an old worn-out garment.

The gentlemen who composed the Democratic Convention of this County in 1858, who voted against the resolution endorsing Gov. Packer, will not by any means, we apprehend, commit so foolish an act as to run the risk of electing another Governor whose administration may be as repugnant to them as has been that of the present chief magistrate of Pennsylvania. To be cheated by an officer who changes after his election is a case which cannot be guarded against; but to deliberately vote for one who proposes to cheat at least the half of those that support him is altogether a different case, and one that every man has within his own control. If men prefer being cheated to being honestly dealt with it is their own fault; but we are determined that, so far as we are concerned, at least one warning voice shall be raised. Consider well, Gentlemen Democrats, before casting a vote which may cause your unavailing regrets for many years to come. One or the other wing of the Democracy must be cheated if both vote for Foster.

ONE VOTE.

The importance of one atom can only be fairly understood when we remember that the highest mountain is formed of just such matter as, when isolated and reduced to the smallest dimensions, might be carried upon the wings of small insects. Without the first grain of sand, or the smallest atom of dust; without, in point of size, the most trifling constituent of their huge rocks, there could be no such things as mountains. The countless billions of particles that compose the whole of the vast globe upon which we live are but a condensation of units—a multiplication of ones.

One being so important an ingredient in all the vast mechanism of nature, is it any wonder that one should be of value in the moral or political arrangements of men. In the good Book we are told that if a man should keep the whole of the commandments of the Decalogue but one, he is as guilty as if he had violated them all.

One vote having, on several occasions, in our own country, elevated men to high positions, and the want of one vote being sufficient to defeat two men—in case of a tie—it becomes highly important for every voter to exercise the right of suffrage, and see to it that if his party does not succeed the fault shall not be his.

The People's party present for the votes of all who are desirous of having the country brought back to the condition it occupied in respect to morality during the Administration of Washington, Jefferson and the earlier presidents, candidates in whom there is no deceit; candidates who are in every manner worthy of the respect and confidence of every good man in the whole land.

Our candidates for President and Vice President are among the best men in the country, morally and politically. It is the duty of every lover of his country to use all honorable means to secure their election; to this end the success of the People's State ticket, on the 9th inst., will materially contribute.

Our candidate for Governor is an able, eloquent, fearless defender of the rights of labor and of laboring men; whose administration, if elected, (and no body doubts that he will,) will be one of the most powerful levers in the hands of the friends of Free Labor, Free Homes, Free Schools and a system of Protection to Home labor, imaginable to secure justice to the neglected, despised, forgotten, working men of our State.

Our Candidate for Congress, has proven his devotion to the interests of American Industry, and of the Homestead Bill, by his votes in the body of which he is now a member, last winter. He is the man, without doubt, for whom every person who resides in this district, at all interested in the prosperity of the land, should vote. His record in all respects as a Congressman is just what the purest citizen could desire it to be. He has redeemed every pledge he made before the People previous to his election, two years since.

Our Candidates for Assembly are true and tried men who served us faithfully during the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Their course while at Harrisburg is approved by honest men of all parties. They deserve a continuance of our confidence and support. It is very important that they should be elected; for upon them will devolve, to some extent, the choice of a United States Senator—who may be elected by one vote.

Our candidates for the County offices are all good men and true, and are worthy of the votes of their fellow-men. No better men of any party could be selected to fill the various offices for which they have been nominated, and they will all help to elect our candidates for the other offices and positions of trust, already named, which entitle them to the support of every man desiring the election of the others.

The *Valley Spirit*, for several weeks past, has been harping on the single string of Democracy; telling the members of its party to stick to their own ticket; to rely upon their party strength and cae elect the whole of their Court House officers. If this be true we must submit, whether we like it or not; but it is not true, and if one solitary Locofoco is elected, on their County ticket, it will be accomplished by votes from our party.

The success of our whole ticket on Tuesday will have a great moral effect upon the Presidential election; and at a time like this, whatever men might do when their is no President to elect, no man should be guilty of scratching a single name on our excellent ticket.

One vote may elect some man on our ticket, and one vote may elect some others, if scratching should be carried on to any considerable extent, and, if all, who attend the polls, vote the clean ticket, one vote may secure its triumph; then, in view of the vast importance of every individual vote, resolve fellow Republicans not to vote anything but the whole Republicans ticket. See also that every man in your district is out, as early as possible, and votes for every man our party has presented for our support. Let us have every vote in the County and we can count upon an old-fashioned Franklin County majority.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

Every intelligent and candid reader of Franklin county knows as well as we do, that the *Valley Spirit* was one of the most industrious papers in the State in charging the Republican party with opening and keeping up the Slavery agitation. Now, in its last issue, (Sept. 26,) in arraigning Stephen A. Douglas before the bar of public opinion, among others it brings the following charge against him. We use the *Spirit's* own language:

He has kept up the agitation on the Slavery question, which would have died out years ago had it not been for him. This agitation has disturbed the peace of the country—caused bloodshed—and almost ruined the Democratic party. —*Spirit, Sept. 26.*

Every word of the foregoing charge is true, too true; but why did the *Spirit* not make this admission long ago?—why did it try to screen Douglas and the Democratic party from the responsibilities of the blood-shed in Kansas, by replying, to every new outrage upon its peaceful settlers—"Bleeding Kansas!"—"Another Man Killed in Kansas!"—and other equally cruel, cold-blooded and heartless expressions? What reliance can be placed in the assertions of a paper that is so regardless of truth? The foregoing charge, however, is too true; but by making the admission now, it convicts itself of a career of falsehood, with regard to the Kansas troubles, that is truly shocking to the moral senses.

Further comment is unnecessary, and we hand the *Spirit* over to the judgment of a discriminating, honest, candid, public sentiment.

JOHNSON ON FREE LABOR.

In 1856 Herschel V. Johnson made an ultra Southern speech in Philadelphia, from which the following is an extract:

"The question really is whether the North is to be its master, or its slave. Few of the North think it is better to hire it, whilst we of the South think it is better to own it."

Thus deliberately placing the white working men of the North on a level with the negro slaves of the South. Upon that occasion every Democrat was alarmed and shocked, and Forney exclaimed, in the most intense agony: "For God's sake take that man out of the State, he will ruin us!"—*Valley Spirit*, Sept. 26.

The foregoing we clip from the *Spirit* of the 26th ult. We do not say that Mr.

Johnson, one of the Democratic candidates for Vice President, used the precise language attributed to him by the *Spirit*, but the *Spirit*, (which has been good Democratic authority heretofore,) says he did. The Republican party has always maintained that the natural, inevitable tendency of Slave Labor was to degrade the White Labor of the country, and this it maintains still.

Now look at the hardihood—the political infamy of the *Spirit*. Here it charges a Democratic candidate with a desire to place the white working man of the North on a level with the negro slave of the South, and yet, according to a Resolution adopted at Cresson by the Democratic State Executive Committee, which the *Spirit* approves, and which stands at the head of its editorial column, (to which we refer the reader,) the following language occurs :

"Resolved, That the Democratic Electoral ticket be headed with the name of Douglas or Breckinridge as an Elector at large, and in the event of the success of said ticket, if a greater number shall have been cast for Douglas, then the vote of the Electoral College of the State shall be cast for Douglas and Johnson, but if for Breckinridge, then for Breckinridge and Lane."

Now let the reader bear in mind that the *Spirit* holds Douglas responsible for the agitation of the Slavery question, which would have died out years ago had it not been for him; which "agitation has disturbed the peace of the country," and "caused bloodshed."

And in the article under consideration, it arraigns Johnson with a wilful attempt to place

the white working man of the North on a level with the negro slave of the South."

And with these infamous charges which the *Spirit* makes against these men—which, if true, should consign both to a political grave, "so deep that the hand of resurrection could never reach them"—it is laboring to throw the vote of Pennsylvania, in a certain cause, for these very candidates—Douglas and Johnson!—charged, as they are by the *Spirit*, with a political turpitude unequalled in the annals of American politics.

How any White Workingman can vote for Douglas and Johnson, (taking the *Spirit* as a witness against them,) we are at a loss to tell, unless, indeed, he is destitute of all self respect.

VALUABLE ACQUISITIONS.

Among the host of intelligent, and independent men who have forsaken the Democratic party and have espoused the cause of Lincoln and Freedom, we are proud to name D. Watson Row and W. S. Everett, Esq's, young Attorneys-at-Law, of Chambersburg. Mr. Row is a son of Maj. JOHN ROW, late Surveyor General. He was a Delegate to the Reading Convention that nominated Foster, and was Secretary of the Douglas Club of this place. For several years he has been one of the most efficient campaigners the Democrats had in the county. He is a talented gentleman, a pleasant, agreeable and forcible speaker, and, if true worth is appreciated, will necessarily be placed in a prominent position among the defenders and champions of Republicanism.

We extend the right hand of political fellowship to these gentlemen, and welcome them to full communion among the supporters of the principles of political economy as taught by the early fathers of the Republic. It is no light matter for a man to throw off the shackles of party and to break away from old political associates; but when a man's judgment is convinced, after a faithful, dispassionate examination, for the purpose of arriving at the truth, that the party with which he is acting is wrong, that man would be doing injustice to himself and to the community, did he not at once boldly and emphatically avow the fact, and take sides with the party that he believed to be right. "Wise men change their opinions—fools never."

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST.

There is no admonition more significant on the eve of an important engagement than that which heads this article, whether given to soldiers on the field of battle, or to every patriot just before the equally important, though bloodless, contest at the ballot box. This piece of advice is intended for every man who desires to put a stop to the outrages, corruptions, and wickedness of the present national Administration; to every man who desires to see a system of laws enacted which will restore the financial affairs of the country, to every man who is anxious to see the Territories of the country devoted to Freedom; to every man who desires the influence to secure the triumph of the Republican Ticket on Tuesday next.

The Republican party is the advocate of Freedom—the Democratic party is the defender of chains and oppression.

BEWARE OF TRICKERY!

The Locofocos, seeing inevitable defeat staring them in the face, will resort to all kinds of trickery and fraud to elect their ticket. One of their plans is to issue SPURIOUS TICKETS, and smuggle them off upon unsuspecting voters as the simon pure People's ticket. Let no man be deceived by this unholy scheme. Before you deposit your ballot, open it, and carefully

EXAMINE EVERY TICKET!

See that your ticket is made up of every candidate of the People's Party. None are genuine that does not read as follows:

For Governor,
Andrew G. Curtin.

For Congress,
Edward McPherson.

For Assembly,
James R. Brewster,
James C. Austin.

For Prothonotary,
Abraham D. Cauffman.

For Register and Recorder,
Edward C. Boyd.

For Clerk of the Courts,
William G. Mitchell.

For County Commissioner,
James D. Scott.

For Director of the Poor,
John L. Latshaw.

For County Auditor,
George Jarrett.

VOTERS REMEMBER!

That one vote repealed the Tariff of '42.

A vote for Foster is a vote for Free Trade.

Curtin is for Protection—vote for Curtin.

Schell would vote to extend Slavery.

McPherson is for Freedom—vote for McPherson.

Wunderlich and McNeal would, if elected, support a candidate for the United States Senate who is pledged to Freedom, to Free Territories, and to the giving away of our Public Lands to actual settlers for Free Homes for themselves and posterity

—vote for Wunderlich and Austin.

Brewster and Austin, if elected, would support a candidate for the United States Senate who is pledged to Freedom, to Free Territories, and to the giving away of our Public Lands to actual settlers for Free Homes for themselves and posterity

—vote for Brewster and Austin.

Curtin helped to introduce the policy, through the operation of which our Public Debt is now being paid off and the State Tax is being reduced—vote for Curtin.

If you are satisfied to be excluded from our Territories, and wish Slavery to occupy them—vote for Schell.

If you wish to go there, to secure a Home for yourself and children, and do not wish to be brought in contact with Slave Labor—vote for McPherson.

See that all who are entitled to vote are secured that right, and induce the voter to support Curtin, McPherson and our whole County Ticket.

Schell covers the bitter fruit of Locofocoism—Free Trade, Slave Labor and Land Monopoly—vote for McPherson.

Schell, if sent to Congress, would oppose a Protective Tariff—vote for McPherson.

McPherson is the true representative of the People—a friend of Home Manufactures, of Free White Labor, and of true Progress—vote for McPherson.

See that no man who wishes to vote the clean Republican Ticket is deceived into voting for Wunderlich or McNeal. The success of a United States Senator may depend upon one vote.

Work from this until the polls close on Tuesday evening next, for the success of the Republican State and County Tickets, and you will have no regrets to indulge.

Freedom and Free Labor expects every man to do his duty, his whole duty and nothing but his duty, in their defense and support. The cause is worthy—prove yourself worthy of Freedom.

A full vote is a victory for Freedom and for Reform—for the Union and the Constitution—for Virtue and for Independence.

That every vote cast for Henry D. Foster is a vote against the Homestead bill!

That every vote cast for Henry D. Foster is a vote against Protection to American Industry!

That every vote cast for Henry D. Foster is a vote against the robbery which has been committed during the past three or four years by Buchanan and his coadjutors upon the public Treasury!

That every vote cast for Henry D. Foster is a vote endorsing the Dred Scott decision, which says that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories of this Union!

That every vote cast for Henry D. Foster is an indirect vote for Joe Lane, for the Presidency!

Freedmen, remember these things when you come to deposit your ballots!

VOTER, REMEMBER!

That by your vote on TO-MORROW the issue—whether Slavery is national and Freedom sectional, or whether Freedom is national and Slavery sectional—may be decided.

Look at the importance of the issue, and then decide as if the eyes of future generations were upon you to learn the result of your decision.

If you believe that the fathers of the Republic went through a bloody Revolution for the purpose of securing FREEDOM TO MAN, and afterwards adopted a Constitution to perpetuate that Freedom, then, as a Christian man, as a patriot, as a friend and patron of that Freedom, you owe it to God, to your Country and to Mankind to give not only your vote, but your influence to secure the triumph of the Republican Ticket on Tuesday next.

The Republican party is the advocate of Freedom—the Democratic party is the defender of chains and oppression.

LOOK TO YOUR TICKETS!

We caution voters of the People's party to EXAMINE THEIR TICKETS before they vote.

Although the election will be over before the next issue of the *Spirit*, still we wish the editor to show, in his next issue, by what vote, what speech, what act, when, where or how Mr. McPherson proposes or ever proposed, or wishes that all the negroes should be set free in the South so that they could come swarming into the North to make voters for the Republican party.

If he does not, he will stand before the community as

Our Homes.

Home presents a noble field for the exercise of our graces. We should be ambitious of shining there if we cannot shine anywhere else. The inmates of our house have the strongest claim upon our capacity for contributing to the happiness of others. And these claims, grounded on natural affection, are made the more potent by considerations, that affect ourselves. By making our home pleasant, we administer largely to our own happiness; for what delights are comparable to those enjoyed in the bosom of one's own family.

There are persons who carry two faces—one for their families, and the other for their friends. The face they wear abroad is smooth and sunny, the one they wear at home is rough and dark. The forbidding aspect is as disagreeable as the pleasing one is fair to look upon. Abroad they are generous, at home they are selfish; abroad they are the pink of courtesy, at home they are habitually rude; abroad they are amiable, at home they churlish; abroad they are mild and tolerant at home their word is law, and the law is given in no gentle tone. They change their faces on the threshold of their homes, and there all their mean and odious traits are called into play. They are prepared to make the most of the slightest cause for angry complaint and spiteful censure.

He has just saluted a lady with his blandest expression of countenance; his wife is gruffly questioned concerning something that has gone wrong in her domestic management. He met some friend's little child on the way home, and stopped to pat its cheek, and send a kindly message to its parent; his own offspring are hurried away to the nursery the moment his footfall is heard. The unpleasant occurrences of the morning are the topics of talk at the dinner-table. The evening, if spent at home, is passed in sullen silence, interrupted occasionally by sharp directions for the morrow, interspersed with cutting reflections upon some piece of household extravagance. What a god-send to the mother and daughter is a call, especially if the visitor be a person whose good opinion it is important the mean churl should retain. Instantly the out-door face is put on, the manner is changed, the voice becomes pleasant and a more genial and delightful companion we would not desire to meet.

It is as much the duty of parents to provide suitable and wholesome amusements for their children as it is to give them food and raiment. And their entertainment is not the superior object that should be aimed at in furnishing these diversions. For there is a moral influence in a cheerful home, that is only less salutary than direct spiritual agencies. Pastimes have as much to do with the development of a child's character as the inculcation of correct principles, and the performance of allotted tasks. They should be selected by the parents, and without annoying surveillance, enjoyed in their presence, so much the better if they join in their sports, and mingle their laughter with the ringing peals that burst from the merry young hearts. Those children and youths deserve our pity who have to go from home to find amusement. They are exposed to numerous fatal evils.

With many persons home means nothing more than the place where they eat and sleep. With ample means, and generous and affectionate, they are so immersed in care and plans, their minds are so absorbed in the attainment of greater affluence, that they have no time and no taste for domestic felicities. Their head is dancing at the thought of some splendid speculation; they are framing an answer to some application, and while at home are as really absent as when in their stores and counting-rooms. Their purses are always open to the demands of fashion and show. They lavish their ample means upon the minds and bodies of the members of their circle; daughters and sons gratify their tastes to the utmost extent. They give sumptuous entertainments, expend vast sums on works of art, sport rich equipages, and live in a style of dazzling splendor.

But they exercise no control over wife or children. They are not known as husbands and fathers. The duties that belong to those sacred relations are all ignored. They stand simply for so much money. They are living coffers that fly open at a word or a look. Is such a house home, in the high, noble, true, only sense of the word? Do the pure and refreshing delights peculiar to home, flow from sumptuous living? Is affluence the source of these elevating joys? Can wood and canvas and carpets yield happiness? Does not the pleasure we enjoy at home arise from the interchange of a thousand nameless offices or thoughtfulness and kindness? Delicate consideration, patient forbearance, kindly words and sunny smiles, the habitual exercise of the gentler graces—do not these things make happy homes?—*Balt. Patriot*.

CHRIST'S LOVE TO HIS PEOPLE.—Said a stranger:—While traveling down the Ohio River on a steamboat, my attention was called to the pilot, who was a course-looking man. The captain informed me, that three weeks ago, as the boat was going through the rapids the pilot called him to take the helm. He had just seen a boy struggling for life in the rapids. He sprang into a mere skiff and ventured himself among the boiling waters without an oar, and saved the boy. I went up to the brave man and spoke to him: 'Do you ever see the boy whom you saved?' 'Yes,' he answered, 'at every trip it comes down to the boat to see me.' 'And how do you feel when you see him?' 'More than I can tell,' he replied, 'more intense interest than in any of my own seven at home, for whom I have run no such risk.' Thus there is joy in heaven.

Franklin Repository and

Transcript, October 10, 1860.

en over one sinner that repented, more than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance. Thus Jesus will regard those whom he has saved with more interest than angels."

HER Justice is represented as holding a sword. But her eyes are bandaged, and so she uses her sword nearly as often upon her friends as upon her enemies.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

ARE you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system sore and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are creeping upon us, and are spreading. Some fit of sickness may be the result of a slight indisposition. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse the disordered humors—purify the blood, and restore the functions of the body into health again.

The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body they are rapidly, and many of them easily removed by Ayer's Pills. Who does not know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well-known public persons.

There are persons who carry two faces—one for their families, and the other for their friends. The face they wear abroad is smooth and sunny, the one they wear at home is rough and dark. The forbidding aspect is as disagreeable as the pleasing one is fair to look upon. Abroad they are generous, at home they are selfish; abroad they are the pink of courtesy, at home they are habitually rude; abroad they are amiable, at home they churlish; abroad they are mild and tolerant at home their word is law, and the law is given in no gentle tone. They change their faces on the threshold of their homes, and there all their mean and odious traits are called into play. They are prepared to make the most of the slightest cause for angry complaint and spiteful censure.

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These children and youths deserve our pity who have to go from home to find amusement. They are exposed to numerous fatal evils.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
From Dr. E. W. Cutts, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities may easily be known to us. They are safe, very strong, and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable in the daily treatment of diseases.

HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, FOURTH MACH.

From Dr. J. H. Dugay, New Orleans.

—I cannot conceive what complaint I have with your Pills better than to say, that all I do with them is to prescribe them.

—I have used your Pills for many years, and can assure you that they are the best.

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Franklin Repository and Transcript, October 10, 1860.

BERGER AT BILLIARDS.

Americans have formed a school of billiards of their own. It is strongly marked with the leading traits of the national mind, and is fully characteristic. The grand idea is to count. The philosophy of the game is speculative, but practical. It is not wanting in spirit and wit, but is thoroughly inspired with the purpose to win. It is less an amusement than a trial. It is rather a discipline in the qualities of coolness, forethought, and dexterity, which command success, than an exhibition of graceful talent which commands admiration. It is a science, not an art. It admits sharp practice, but under protest. It grants the widest privilege, but inflicts the severest penalty. The table has pockets because they run the score up quickly, and because it is hard to keep one's ball out of them. It is not courteous to hole one's opponent's ball, but if the game depends upon it one has the chance. It is not beautiful to push one's ball; but if it is not possible to execute the shot the square way without great skill, the player may push for it.

Growing out of the French game grafted upon the English, American billiards combines the qualities of both the stocks. It has the practical earnestness of the one, and the sentimental fancy of the other. There is both brilliancy of style and solidity of substance. The play is like the player's conversation—rapid, shrewd, contradictory, ornate, but above all, directly to the point. Mr. Phelan is not the perfect representative of our billiards. He is rather the man of the future than of the present. He is the winning spirit incarnate. He is skill divested of saucy enthusiasm—calculation stripped of bravado and all extra agance. He plays with imperturbable gravity—the Puritan of the cue; makes light of fancy shots; prefers making a point to making a sensation; takes all fair advantages, even those which a false politeness waives; and steers his nerves to triumph and to failure, while he passes on to the end of the game. The majority of our amateurs avow his principle, but fall short of his practice. While they recognize the aim of playing to be to win, they are still often tempted into ambitious speculation with the balls, are often enticed into a brilliant but deceitful shot. They are still dazed by style. A struggle goes on between inclination to be clever, with a trust in luck, and duty to win the game by their own prudence and real skill.

Mr. Phelan plays from the mind. Mr. Berger plays from the heart. That is the game of judgment, this of imagination. The prose of billiards, and the poetry. As Berger himself defines it, the scientific and the romantic. Berger is an aluring example for the young and enthusiastic amateur in the most graceful of domestic games. His appearance in this country will certainly revive the latent romance of the billiard-room, and recruits will flock to his showy and bright standard, to be inspired with something of his own gallant and poetic spirit.

The two schools—the scientific and romantic—were brought into contrast on Saturday evening in Mr. Phelan's private room, in his great temple of billiards at the corner of Broadway and Tenth street. The French champion was introduced to the representatives of the American public, and exhibited his dazzling skill upon his own table, which has been set up side by side with one of Phelan's best. The occasion was one of international good will, and of cosmopolitan admiration of genius. The company embraced all the billiard editors of the city, and the most distinguished professional and amateur players. A collation pleasantly capped the occasion.

Berger is not a romancist in appearance. The spirit of a dream does not hover about his person. His abundant corpulence suggests ease and not action; force and weight, but never grace. He is a type of the big, good-natured John Bull that Funch loves to tickle. His hands, dast as they are, are not delicate in form. He plays on the common French carom table. This has no pockets, is smaller than the table we use, and heavier at the bottom, with wide cushions surrounding the bed. In playing he chalks his cue incessantly generally before each shot, and occasionally changes his cue.

A series of shots in the romantic school were made. They were explained in a familiar commentary, and the most brilliant of them elicited rounds of applause. Without a diagram of the table, we cannot hope to convey the fancies that were wrought by the magic cue. The balls seemed to be literally under the player's inspiration. Played out from a semi-circle described in chalk at each corner of the bed, they came together again like a flock of sheep after fulfilling their separate rounds, and in a close group awaited their next summons. These shots proved that, with all his imagination, Berger is a great mathematician, and knows well every angle of his table. And it was observed that in these and kindred shots of a most practical sort, he was in all cases most successful. In "twisting" his ball he displayed such bold skill as has never been seen in this country. His cue is always pressed perpendicularly upon the ball. This is the most difficult and dangerous practice, as well as the most ungraceful and is only possible to a master of the instrument. The amateur not only imperils the cloth and the leather of the cue, but also, in nine cases out of ten, entirely fails to give the ivory the desired impulse.

The "forcing" shots were equally wonderful. Berger drew his ball back to a count from another ball placed midway of the table, and sent it curving from cushion to cushion with an accuracy of result that was unexpected as it was beautiful. His romance reached its climax in a tour de force, that electrified the audience, prepared for almost any freak of his imagination. Placing two balls at one end of the table, and another at the other end, he propelled his own ball from the two fair upon the cushion, over which it ran, as if fitted in a groove, until it reached a certain point, where it again leaped upon the table, and, taking a cushion, caromed upon the ball! The same skill that gave it this strange direction lifted it from the bed into a gentleman's hat, as if the end of the cue were a forces.

The exhibition was astonishing, but since all of these shots were executed after from three to six trials, not fully convincing of the immense advantages of the romantic school. If the apostle himself is never absolutely certain of success, and as success after all is the object of the game, the disciple might well pause and consider before he forsakes the steady, old-fashioned, practical game. And we concede to M. Berger all the laurels that his unrivaled skill should command, when we modestly intimate a desire to stake our huge fortune upon Mr. Phelan should the champion be brought together in a match game, each man playing in his own school of the art.

A match, however, is not the object of the brilliant Frenchman's visit. He will give a night exhibition in Mr. Phelan's private room, and also lessons to those amateurs who may desire the benefit of his counsel and example.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

C. M. Clay's Personal Experience.

Cassius M. Clay had a speech made a short time since in Illinois:—"I was born in old Kentucky; I was one of the pioneers of Kentucky—the son of one of the men who formed the first Constitution of Kentucky—the son of a man, Green Clay, who, as a representative of the third district of Kentucky, in the Virginia Convention, signed the Constitution of the United States in 1789. Born under the shield and parentage of both these Constitutions, I offered to discuss this question of slavery right where it existed. What then did they say? Look at the hypocrisy of this Slave Democracy! They said: 'Why, Clay, if you think slavery is such an infernal thing, why don't you liberate your slaves?' Prove your faith by your works.' I thought there was a great deal of force of argument, and although I was not very conscientious about the matter, yet seeing that I was drifting in that direction, and willing to go with the tide in favor of freedom, which was so strong, I did liberate my slaves—every one I held on earth. (Applause, and cries of "good," "amen.") No man now calls me master—nor woman either, unless she does it through affection. (Great enthusiasm for Clay.) Then when I went out to advocate the same principle, what did they say? They turned on me—'Why, Clay, what have you to do with this question of slavery? It is none of your business; you don't own any slaves!' (Loud laughter and cheers.)

THE UNBURIED DEAD OF SYRIA.—Our Syrian correspondent writes that more than ten thousand human bodies still lie upon the side of Mt. Hermon, in full view from the Sea of Galilee, and the Mediterranean, upon the Plains of Sidon, the ancient Phenicia, blackening in the sun, and their blood still crimson to heaven for vengeance. It is an Oriental custom to leave the murdered dead unburied until justice has been satisfied, and although in Syria the effect of the climate upon a dead body requires its burial within twenty four hours of the departure of the spirit from its earthly tenement, these bodies have remained unburied and in a complete state of preservation! In the court-yards of the palaces, the barracks, wherever the Christians have fallen, there lies the body now, still awaiting the vengeance of Heaven upon the oppressors and the slayers of the Christians of Mount Lebanon.—*Boston Tribune.*

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BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

DR. JOHNSTON,

THE FOUNDER of this celebrated Institution, after a long course of study, and only a few months in the world, for victims of Slavery, Small Pox, and the like, Weakness, Pain in the Loins, Constitutional Debility and Infirmitie, Weakness of the Neck and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Capital Disease of the Head, Throat, Nervous and all those serious and melancholy disorders and affections of the body of Youth, which destroy both body and mind, and render them incapable of laboring or supporting themselves, the song of the Streets the mariner Ulysses, blighting their happiness and anticipations, rendering marriage &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Young Men especially, who have become victims of solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps up an untimely grave thousand of young men, the most exalted talents and intellects, who make themselves the objects of contempt, with the thunder of censure, or naked to society the living man, magazin with full confidence.

MARRAGE!

Married persons, young men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic levity, deformity, &c., should immediately consult Dr. Johnston.

He who consults himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, will be assured of the best medical advice, and will be referred to a gentleman, a gentleman, and a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS:

TO THE MEDICAL GENTLEMEN AND PHYSICIANS.

This disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victims of imprudent indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from which they are unable to extricate themselves, and to deny to themselves the power of regeneration (at least some time) of the body to improve its habit by the use of the best means.

Having created a large BRICK WAREHOUSE, in which are stored upwards of 1000 boxes of various kinds of PRODUCE, MERCHANTABLE.

They will also purchase FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE, of all kinds, at the lowest price.

Forwards and backwards by land and sea.

Office No. 7, South Frederick Street,

seven doors from Baltimore Street, Baltimore, opposite the

Office of a CHAMBERLAIN IN TWO DAYS—*No Mercury or Nameless Drugs.*

D. R. JOHNSTON, N.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate of one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the service of the public.

Having practiced in London, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has received the highest commendation of the medical profession.

Having practiced in the best manner, and with the greatest success.

A CERTAIN DISEASE

When the misguided and imprudent party of pleasure finds he has imbued the soul of this painful disease, it becomes a most malignant and distressing affliction to those who education and responsibility are denied him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated throat, dimness of sight, deafness, pain in the head, limbs, diabetes of the skin, etc., etc.

Since the incorporation of this disease into the system of the body, it has become a most malignant and destructive disorder, and is the cause of many deaths.

Having been a practitioner at the last Exhibition of the Franklin Co. Agricultural Society, he will continue to get up his Carriages, &c., in a manner which will be a credit to the town, and a source of health and happiness to all.

Employing but the best workmen, and using the best materials, he will be able to supply all kinds of carriages, &c., at all times to manufacture such an article as will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with their patronage.

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Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG :

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 10, 1860.

The indications are that direct trade between Japan and America will be established. Mr. Gallaher, of New York, proposes to establish a line of clipper ships between New York and Kanangawa, Japan, where he has a house already established, and doing a good business. His first vessel is to sail soon and will carry out twenty or thirty passengers and about thousand tons of freight, mostly, already engaged, and consisting of machinery frame houses, and assorted merchandise. He expects to bring home a quantity of Japanese seed-wheat, which is represented as of superior quality and ripens early enough to give place to another crop, while it is less subject to smut than the wheat now cultivated here.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—The Boston *Traveller* calculates that New England will put about at least forty-five thousand tons of shipping in the course of three or four months; and thinks it is within bounds to assume that one hundred thousand tons will have been built in the whole country during the year closing December next.—*N. O. Billiet.*

What has an interest like this to fear from opening our coasting trade to Great Britain, if she will give us access to her, colonial and all?

A car load of Western merchants who have been in the habit of making their purchases in Philadelphia, stopped there one day last week, called on their old business friends, paid off their obligations, and to the great consternation and chagrin of Market Street announced their purpose to buy their goods to the Northward. They don't believe in mixing politics and trade, but since the Philadelphians will do it, they insist that "they may live by it entirely."

THE PART OF HAMILTON OMITTED BY SPECIAL REQUEST.—The postmaster of Carlisle, Pa., and a few others, are calling meetings in Cumberland county, and in their letters, inviting speakers, close with the following injunction: "The Presidential question is not to be discussed."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Burn, Water Break, Liver-disease, Jaundice, Flatulence, General Debility, &c., and a ready relief and speedy cure in this great remedy.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Are held by many who have been cured of the above complaints—in the U. S. and elsewhere, that the materia medica of the U. S. is not an article of commerce, which, while giving relief to many, does not cure, and which, in some cases, induces the system in the same state; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded and which will, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots and restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very high and unexceptionable character is presented.

RHINOLITH TINCTURE.

We call the attention of the reader to the following letter from President Sterns, of Wesleyan University:

Middletown, Conn., Feb. 28, 1859.

Dear Wm. F. Fowler & Co.—I first made use of the OXYGENATED BITTERS seven or eight years since. Having suffered for twenty years from a form of DYSPEPSIA, which was aggravated by the use of opium, I found that this Remedy relieved the system in the same state; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded and which will, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots and restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very high and unexceptionable character is presented.

Very respectfully yours,

AUGUSTUS W. SMITH

Prepared by Wm. F. Fowler & Co., Boston, and sent by J. S. Nixon, and Miller & Hendey, Chambersburg, and by J. B. Wright & Son, C. G. Moore, and M. St. John, and J. F. Curtis, Waynesboro, and dealers everywhere.

Oct. 10, '60.—44.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SAUCONIAN ADVICE.

Let me neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, do so; have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic phthisis and consumption necessarily follow along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are unfortunate as to possess a case of HUMOROUS' SCROPHULOUS REMEDIES, and if you do not, you ought to take a COUGH PILLS, and then two or three Pill per day, with care to remove exposure, will bring you right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMOROUS' HOMOEOPATHIC PILLS.

Price per box \$1. Six boxes for \$1.

N. R.—A full set of HUMOROUS' SCROPHULOUS, with Book of Directions, and two different Remedies, in large vials, moreover \$2. A. D. in plain case \$4. Case of fifteen boxes, and book, \$2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

DR. F. HUMPHRIES & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York

Sold by J. S. NIXON, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Chambersburg and vicinity, and Druggists and Surgeons generally.

Oct. 10, '60.—22.

IT IS COMMON OBSERVATION that: many are more subject to debility, among Americans, than can be found among any other civilized nation. This is no common observation, but a fact, and forgets the weight of body in the absorbing pursuits of business. In all such cases, ordinary medicines can do little good. It requires ingenuity such a tonic as the "BITTERS."—The weak and nervous denizen of the country house, the exhausted tailor, the invalid, as well as the student of the midnight lamp, have found a wonder drug in the "Bitters," and prefer it to more potent, but less efficacious medicines. But it should not be forgotten that the "BITTERS" are not an equal power in assisting nature to expel the most terrible forms of disease. Who would not give it a trial? Sold in every druggist's shop, and in every advertisement in another column.

Oct. 10, '60. 44.

W. A. Bachelor's Hair Bye!

This splendid Hair Bye has no equal—Inertaneous in the skin or irritating the Hair—Medicinal effects and no effect of bad hair, and invigorates the hair life. There are genuine vials signed "W. A. Bachelor," sold everywhere.

CHAR. BACHELOR, Proprietor,

Sept. 10, '60. 6m. 1 61 Barclay Street, New York

franklin Repository and Transcript, October 10, 1860.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World!

ALL others are more imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule, GRAY, RED or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful natural brown or black, without injury to the hair, skin.

VICTORY MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to W. A. Bachers since 1859, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of the Patrons of his famous Bye.

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color so delicate from nature, and is WARRANTED to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; giving notice to the Friends of said colored to vote, to the several places of holding elections, and cast their ballots for Life by this Splendid Bye.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

WM. A. BACHELOR, Address,
CHARLES BACHELOR, Proprietor,
Sept. 10, '60. 6m. 1 61 Barclay Street, New York

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir. J. Clarke

M. D., Physician Extraordinary to
the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a safe and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the system.

To Mass. Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Neuralgia and Spinal Affection, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigues on slight exercise, Palpitation of the Heart, Losses of Spirits, Puerperic, Sick Headaches, Whites, and all the painful diseases of the Female System. These Pills will affect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of this pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get pamphlet, free of the agent, N. B.—1 and postage stamp enclosed to any attorney, agent, or trustee, will assure a cure, containing over 50 pages.

J. MILLER, sole agent, Chambersburg; DR. R. S. BROWN, Mercersburg; DR. A. CARL & SON, Greenbush, and Druggists generally.

See Advertisement of Doctor SAXON's Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pill, in another column.

MARRIED.

We publish Marriages and Obituary Notices, not exceeding five lines, gratis. As notices of such occurrences are of some interest to the families in which they occur, for the future, those who desire to have them inserted in the columns of our paper will please furnish them.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. S. McHenry, Mr. WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT, to Miss LANA KUSH, both of Alto Dale, this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN SHOVER, to Miss ELIZABETH WINGERT both of Green Township.

On the 2nd inst., in this place, at Weist & Grove's Hotel, by the Rev. Samuel Phillips, Mr. CHRISTIAN C. FOLTS to Miss ELMIRA BETZ, both of Chambersburg, Pa.

On the 4th inst., in this place, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM H. POOLE, of Frederick city, Md., to Miss LOUISA SMUDERS, of Hagerstown, Md.

DIED.

On the 13th ult., near Quincy, CLARA SYLVIA, infant daughter of A. S. and Isabella Monn, aged 10 months and 7 days.

On the 22d ult., in Shippensburg, Mrs. ANNIE R., daughter of Levi K. DONAVIN, Esq., and wife of Mr. J. W. Deal, of this place, in the 33d year of her age.

PUBLIC SALE—In pursuance of Decrees of the several Courts of Franklin and Adams counties, the undersigned will offer Public Auction, on the days and in the places hereinbefore specified, the best Limestones Land, with excellent and commodious Buildings theron erected. This is probably the best Limestones Land in the State, more particularly the best in the U. S.

Also—Two lots of MOUNTAIN LAND, on Horse's Knob, near Bear's Mill, containing about 25 acres, to be sold together, or separately, at auction price.

Also—The best of the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Sections of October, at the Tavern of Joseph Finch, Maguire St., and of H. Helman (Monterey House) respectively, the former being the best, and the latter, more particularly the best.

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