

Valley Spirit.

PUBLISHED DAILY.
Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.
CHAMBERSBURG, JUNE 19, 1861.

Army Movements.

The army movements, at this point, within the past few days, have been of rather a remarkable character. The troops concentrated in this neighborhood have all been removed, and we have not even a "corporal's guard" left to remind us of all the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war" so lately in full blast among us. The headquarters of all the Generals have been shifted from this place to Hagerstown, or to some points on the banks of the Potowmack the exact locality of which we are not yet apprised. All the camps between this place and Hagerstown have been broken up and the troops pushed forward to Hagerstown, Frederick, Williamsport, and other points in Maryland. There are no soldiers now quartered in or about this place. The Connecticut Regiment was the last to leave. It took its departure on Monday; the Wisconsin Regiment and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers having gone the day previous. The inglorious retreat of the rebels from Harper's Ferry has disappointed our troops in their anticipations of a fight, and seems too, to have changed somewhat the plan of the campaign in this quarter. The regulars, and troops brought here from Baltimore, are to be returned, we are informed, through that city and sent to Washington. Capt. Doubleday's "Men of Fort Sumter," who were marched to Williamsport, and encamped there for one night, returned to this place on Monday evening and were taken over the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Harrisburg, by a special train. They go direct from there to Washington. The Rhode Island Regiment, and other troops, we learn, will come back this way to-day, their destination the Capital. Gov. SPRAUKE precedes them; he was in the car with Doubleday's men and will accompany them to Washington. The returning of troops would seem to indicate that a forward movement on Manassas Junction is not at this time contemplated, but that danger is apprehended in another quarter. Several of the Regiments that arrived at Williamsport waded across the river on Sunday and took up position on the Virginia side.—Whether they will remain on the south bank of the Potowmack to protect property, which the rebels seem so bent on destroying, or be marched into the interior for aggressive operations we have no means of knowing. It is rumored here that the troops that crossed the Potowmack on Sunday, have returned into Maryland again and will be brought back this way, and sent by Baltimore to Washington.

To us outsiders the movements of the army just now seem rather confused. The unexpected evacuation of Harper's Ferry has no doubt disarranged plans, but Gen. Scott is equal to any emergency and will soon have things moving on in their usual quiet but sure course. We must look upon the retreat of the rebels from Harper's Ferry as equivalent to a battle gained over them. The forces intended, for attack at that point can be used for operations in other quarters and that would appear to be the disposition now being made of them. As matters now stand it would be unsafe to predict what a day may bring forth. We must keep our eyes wide open, on all points, for a few days, or startling news may come upon us very suddenly from an unexpected quarter.

P. S.—Since writing the above an express arrived here from Hagerstown bringing the intelligence that a battle was going on at Falling Waters between the troops under Gen. Caldwell and the Virginia forces. The reports are various and contradictory. We give all the particulars we could gather without reaching for their accuracy.

On Monday night the cars on the Franklin Railroad were loaded with the troops at Hagerstown to return to this place when an express rider arrived with orders to move back to Williamsport. The men marched off within their knapsack, coat, or anything else that could be had. On Tuesday the 18th they left Hagerstown, guard the property, for the Maryland Company A, of Second Regt.

These troops expected to again cross the river, which would be the third time they were required to make it. They went off very cheerfully, though their clothes were not yet dry from the former wading of the Potowmack.

Capt. Doubleday and his men, who passed through here on Monday, have also been ordered back. They returned here at 10 o'clock on Tuesday. They had reached York on their way to Washington when they received orders, by Telegraph, to counter-march to Williamsport. They passed up to Hagerstown in the 11 o'clock train. At Bridgeport they were joined by a company of Artillery, from New York, having 2 twenty-four pounders and a howitzer, with a large quantity of shot and shell.

A report is here to the effect that Bob Gray a noted secessionist was arrested and hung at Martinsburg, on Monday.

The people of Hagerstown are very much excited, but the Union feeling is predominant.

A large crowd of citizens, from this place, visited Hagerstown on receipt of the news here. Many of them will probably follow up the army.

Letter from Camp Curtis.
HAGERSTOWN, June 14, 1861.
Editor Valley Spirit:

DEAR SIR.—The McClure Rifles arrived safe at this place yesterday at 12 o'clock and were marched directly from the cars to "Camp Curtis," which is situated on the river bank about a mile from town. We took our first meal with Capt. Campbell's Artillery and relished the repast very well. It consisted of boiled ham, first rate bread, butter, coffee, &c. Our living so far has been excellent. Our cooking arrangement, however, is not so good as that at "Camp McAllen." In place of a stove we have a hole dug in the ground which answers pretty well when you have no better. Soldiers must learn to put up with many things, and resort to many shifts that citizens know nothing about. We are quartered in trees, each tent holding six persons which is close packing but not uncomfortable. Our company has not yet received their uniforms but we expect to get them in a few days. We have had our patience pretty well tried in this respect but can still hold out a little longer. Capt. Reilly is determined never to let his company be disbanded while there exists a single ray of hope to get it into active service. You know our Captain is not the man to back down before any ordinary difficulty or we would have been at a stand-still long ere this. I hope you will not think me egotistical when I say you will yet hear a good account of the McClure Rifles.

We passed the medical inspection today. All of us were pronounced good food for powder except two. All we want now is our uniforms, arms, ammunition, and the command "forward march."

We do not expect to remain long here, but wherever we go we will hear from me often. RIPLEY.

An Item for Business Men.
Our merchants and mechanics, and all classes of business men, who desire to retain and if possible to increase their business in these panic-stricken times should advertise largely and persistently. They make a grand mistake in helping to produce the very stagnation they deplore, by withholding their advertisements from the public journals, and relapsing into do-nothing apathy, until "something shall turn up" to their advantage. They will be likely to find however, that the community will not dig them out of the graves into which they have buried themselves, but will bestow their custom upon those who are alive and continue to let the public know that they are prepared to serve them as heretofore, with a larger variety of better goods at prices in accordance with the times.

Banana Business.—The disease from Leesburg, burst, last Saturday, four bridges on the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad—Tuscarora, Lyodine, Goose Creek and Beaver Dam; three of 140 to 200 feet, and one of 50—being the balance of the bridges from Leesburg to Broad Run.

The Harrison cotton factory will be closed in a few days for the present. This will free out of employment about 300 hands who have heretofore subsisted on the wages from the mills. The mill is stopped in consequence of the short supply of cotton.

The Day Council of Richmond, Va., was convened to lay the foundation of the new State of Virginia, all the families of residents in the District of Columbia.

Bridge on the Chesapeake—Philadelphians Traversed.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 16.
On last Wednesday a bold venture was perpetrated in the Chesapeake, off Annapolis. A party of one hundred men armed with muskets, pistols and bows and arrows, on board the steamer *Mary*, of Baltimore, bounded and unarmed volunteers led by A. Keyser, Lydia and Mary Joseph Bell and Richard French, all of Philadelphia, and, said others for Jeff Davis, or supported the cause, and arrived the evening at Annapolis. The cowardly rebels hauled down the Stars and Stripes, and trampled them under foot—When asked under what authority they acted, they replied by the authority of him for whom they cheered.

The most profane and insulting language was used towards the people of the United States, which the Philadelphians, having no weapons, were powerless to protect. The captain of the *Keyser*, when his flag was insulted rushed into the cabin, and, raising a butcher knife, threatened to reopen the first man that trampled again on the flag. A demonstration was made towards him, but being in excess of human frame, he was let alone, and the flag received no further insult.

— Affairs in New Orleans

From the N. O. *Delta* of the 16th inst., which has reached us somehow, we extract the following details of affairs in that vicinity. Of business and the markets it says:

The past week has been marked by a steady diminution in every kind of business, and by unusual irregularity in rates of money, stocks and exchange. The banks steadily refuse to grant new discounts, except such as were required for plantation supplies; and the outdoor movement, though indicating less stringency than heretofore, was of too restricted and unsettled a character to establish quotations. The exchange market was depressed through all, and no heavy operation transpired at any time in either foreign or domestic bills.

Bread-stuffs are up to a high figure, we see by the *Delta*, and hay is selling there at \$27 to \$30 per ton. Pork at retail is quoted at \$26 per barrel.

— Beauregard on Capt. Ball's Compy.

We have positive information that General Beauregard has ordered the Fairfax horse company of Capt. Ball recently prisoners here, to leave the State of Virginia, because they have taken the oath of allegiance to the U. States. Those of them who may be induced to violate it will of course be excepted from the operation of this order in question. We learn that they will all, however, leave the State, including Captain Ball, who has no idea whatever of forfeiting his allegiance to the Union, as alleged in some of the newspapers. Beauregard condemns them for declining to remain prisoners until exchanged, his object being, if possible, to induce the Government to regard disunionists captured in arms against the United States as prisoners of war; in which he will not be accommodated.—Washington Star.

Lieut. Stommer.

This gallant soldier returned to his home in Norristown, last week. He was accompanied by his faithful wife, whose patriotism and devotion at the time the rebels were thwarted in their plans to seize Fort Pickens, attracted the admiration of the country. We are sorry that Lieut. S. is in poor health, caused by his long and arduous services. He was cordially welcomed by his old friends and neighbors; and the city authorities of Philadelphia gave him a public reception on Tuesday in Independence Hall. This is a compliment rarely offered an officer of his rank. He is a son of the veteran printer, Adam Stommer, for many years editor of the Norristown Register.

Senator Douglass's Successor.

The Governor of Illinois has appointed Orville H. Browning United States Senator in place of the late Judge Douglass. He is a leading Lawyer of that State, and was a prominent Whig under the old division of parties. He was repeatedly a Whig candidate for Congress, but always beaten, his District being decidedly Democratic. He resides at Quincy, and is full 60 years old. The hopes of many that the Governor of Illinois would make good the Republican boast that there is "no party now," by appointing a Douglass Democrat to succeed Mr. Douglass, have been disappointed.

The rage for relics of departed heroes is frequently carried to a ridiculous extreme. The flag which Col. Ellicott raised and carried, the oil cloth on which he sat, &c., have been divided, and the pieces by trifling price sold by charlatans. A widow of Petersburg, N. J., became possessed, and is exhibiting a piece of silk from the pall of Gen. Lee laid in the "laboratory." This has been divided into a dozen parts and given to trifling sums.

The Day Council of Richmond, Va., was convened to lay the foundation of the new State of Virginia, all the families of residents in the District of Columbia.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR BEAUREGARD

PARTICULARS OF THE EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY

Possible Junction of Beauregard and Johnston.

WHEN THINNY ATTACKS WASHINGTON?

Western Attack on Richmond.

BALTIMORE,

Sunday Evening, June 16.

NEWS FROM MANASSAS JUNCTION.

I have been unable to get my regular report from Manassas to-day and yesterday, but I learn from other sources that there is a movement on, of those looking towards an abandonment of that position, and a retreat on the part of the Confederates, farther South. Gen. Beauregard, it is said, has become convinced that, with the evacuation of Harper's Ferry the necessity for holding Manassas Junction no longer existed; and that although, with his own troops and those of Gen. Johnston, who will now join him, he will be amply able to hold his position against any force that can be sent against him, yet that there was no reason why a stand should be made there, when the second defensive line of the Confederates offered so much better facilities for defence. Accordingly, it is said, as soon as all of Gen. Johnston's artillery and troops can be transported from Strasburg and the Junction, and thence south to Warrenton Junction, that the troops now at Manassas will proceed to destroy their entrenchments, and will retire down the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to the Rappahannock river, eight miles northeast of Culpeper.

The second defensive line of the Rebels begins at Acquia Creek, takes in Fredericksburg and the fortifications north of that city, and then follows the course of the Rappahannock river in a northwest direction, to a point on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, eight miles northeast of Culpeper. It can be seen at a glance that the natural defences of this line are of no ordinary character, and that a skillful General like Beauregard can improve them so as to make them, when defended by the 40,000 troops under his orders and those of Gen. Johnston very difficult to carry by assault. The fortifications of Fredericksburg itself, as well as the batteries at Acquia Creek, fifteen miles northeast of it, were visited by Jeff Davis last week, and pronounced by him to be admirable. A mile north of Fredericksburg, on the hills, earthworks are erected nearly a mile in extent, mounted with heavy artillery and rifled cannon; and the batteries on these hills command all the approaches to the city from the north, east and west. There are two excellent wagon roads coming from the north; one from Warrenton Junction, 30 miles northwest, and the other from Dumfries, 20 miles north. Both of these roads, for a distance of five miles, are commanded and raked by the guns of the batteries on the hills.

The Rappahannock river, just above Fredericksburg, is crossed by a valuable and well constructed bridge, which is also protected by three guns. Had it not been for the formidable batteries at Acquia creek, the Federal troops would have landed there long ago, marched on Fredericksburg, and taken possession of it before these batteries on the hills were erected. The road to Richmond would then have been open. As it is now, there is probably no place on the coast, between Alexandria and Norfolk, where troops can be landed in order to march upon Richmond.

General Scott remarked that if he had known of the existence of those batteries before Fredericksburg had been occupied by the Rebels in such force, he would most certainly have taken them; but that now it was not advisable to attempt it—not on account of the strength of the batteries themselves, but because the force there whatever it might be, could be reinforced from Fredericksburg and Richmond to any extent; both with men and guns.

It is said, also, that among the reasons which induced General Beauregard to move Southward was, that he learned from Washington that it was the design of the Government, as soon as Harper's Ferry should be taken, to march upon him with General McClellan's army of 30,000 men, General Patterson's 16,000, General McDowell's 18,000, and General Mansfield's 15,000 men; in all nearly 70,000 men—and believing that to be the case, he thought it better to have a river and the extensive entrenchments and batteries at Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek between his 40,000 men and such a formidable force.

Telegraphic communication is being opened with the western camp. The Atlantic wall has been built 100 feet. Means are also being employed to bring a large supply of stores from Hampton. Mr. Douglass of New York, is now here for that purpose.

Heavy cannon are to be the chief of all operations, and a sharp conflict is to be anticipated.

From Washington, Washington, June 16.

The arrival of Harper's Ferry has entirely disengaged Beauregard

so, which agrees to indicate that instead of retreating, Gen. Beauregard made a movement northward, with a view of effecting junction with Gen. Johnston's forces. It is supposed that if they succeed in joining their two armies, they will have a force of nearly fifty thousand men, with an immense train of the heaviest siege artillery, and that they will therefore be in a condition to make an attack on Washington. Neither Jeff Davis nor Gen. Beauregard, however, desire to attack Washington, their policy being purely defensive; while Gen. Lee ardently desired to capture that city, and has presented to Jeff. plan after plan for its successful reduction.

Plan for a Western Attack on Richmond.

I have learned from a semi-official source, some details of a plan for an attack on Richmond from the West, which shows that the campaign in Western Virginia, commenced under such glorious auspices at Phillips and Rooney, will be conducted throughout with the same gallantry and energy. While at Chancellorsville a few days ago, General McClellan held a conference with several eminent Western army officers, at which he presented the following plan, which was enthusiastically approved of and agreed to by all present, namely, to organize, out of the troops now ready for the field in Ohio, Indiana, and the Northwestern states, two columns of 20,000 men each, to rendezvous at Ashland, Kentucky, and the other at Maysville, Ky., both on the Ohio River, and to both accessible by railroads.

To march the first column across the western counties of Virginia to the nearest point on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, probably at Abingdon, and to march the second column along the valley of the Kanawha river, either to Covington or Newbern. The marching distance for either column would not be over one hundred and fifty miles, and could easily be accomplished in a week's time. There are excellent wagon roads on the proposed routes, which, at this season of the year, are in good order. It is the opinion of General McClellan that this demonstration can be made, and the forty thousand troops brought in this way before Richmond by the 1st of July, is time to co-operate with the forces of General Patterson from the North and General Butler from the East. The plan has been submitted to General Scott, and if he approves of it, it will be carried into execution.

THE LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

CAPTURE OF A PRIVATEER.

THIRTY PIRATES IN IRONS.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS CROSS THE POTOMAC!

FROM HAGERSTOWN !

FROM POINT OF ROCKS !

Obstructions on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Removed!

AC. AC. AC.

FROM Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, June 15.

The last of killed at Great Bethel is not yet complete.

No information of importance has reached us to-day relative to the movements of the rebel forces.

Fortress Monroe is in reality invested, ingress and egress by sea, and a few miles to the rear on James river, are open to us, but no aggressive movements can be made without double the present number of troops and means of transportation.

The camp near Hampton are now confined to a narrow space.

An exchange of prisoners was to be made to-day. These in the fortress will be produced, but Col. Magruder has failed to respond.

The affair at the Naval Brigade estimating, some 50 of them yesterday received naval amputees. Probably not 300 will remain. They complain of pay having been promised—\$20 per month.

The Confederates this morning fired one or two rounds with a rifle gun at a tug boat, which is every morning sent up at Seven Points reconnoitering our movements.

There are many vessels in the Roads, and immense supplies daily arriving.

Among the fifteen additional regiments expected at Fortress Monroe are an efficient corps of artillery from Fort McHenry, and a regiment of mounted riflemen. The latter are greatly needed to operate against the Virginia light horse.

On the arrival of these regiments, the troops now here will extend their lines a few miles further from the fortress, and the positions will soon become an immense entrenched camp.

Telegraphic communication is being opened with the western camp. The Atlantic wall has been built 100 feet.

Means are also being employed to bring a large supply of stores from Hampton. Mr. Douglass of New York, is now here for that purpose.

Heavy cannon are to be the chief of all operations, and a sharp conflict is to be anticipated.

From Washington, Washington, June 16.

The arrival of Harper's Ferry has entirely disengaged Beauregard

to the north movements of the rebels, and the mind so speedily directed to the Manassas Junction.

The present peace and prosperity of the War Department are matters of speculation, but it is evident that the preparations are so well made that there is little to fear.

The 2d and 3d Connecticut regiments, it is said, to addition to the two Ohio regiments, joined over into Virginia last night.

A company of U. S. Infantry, Captain King, passed over into Virginia this evening. Col. Stone has, it is said, reached Lexington via the Edward's Ferry route with the N. Y. Ninth regiment, his advance guard.

From Harper's Ferry.

SANDY HOOK, Md., June 15.

A person who left Harper's Ferry half an hour ago, states that the town has been entirely deserted by the military. This is contradicted by a later messenger, who declares that a large body are yet there, situated at Hedges' Ferry on the Maryland side of the river.

The bridge across the Shenandoah has been sparred.

The American flag is flying at Buena and Keeneville.

HAZELTON, June 16.

The associated press express from Harper's Ferry returned here last night, and reports as follows: He was at the latter place several hours in the afternoon. All the Baltimore and Ohio railroad buildings, except two, had been burned; also the trestle work for 300 yards connecting with the bridge over the Potowmack. The bridge over the Shenandoah was still standing. Persons walked along the canal on the Maryland side of the river without being fired upon as yesterday. A few sentinels remain along the river shore.

The ten camps on the Heights, containing about 600 men of the remaining force, were raised to-night, and followed the main body toward Winchester. The larger part, say 14,000, of the troops stationed at Harper's Ferry go southward to join Beauregard's and Lee's forces, and the smaller body it is believed will march to join Henry A. Wise at Roanoke, who, it is understood, will march to oppose the advance of General McClellan's column from the west.

Governor Wise has three thousand men at Staunton, one regiment of which has already marched. Great numbers of small arms, said to be at least 1,000, were thrown into the river by the rebels, and also their accoutrements. Boys and men are amusing themselves by diving for them.

The town wears a desolate appearance.

Some of the large guns were removed only six miles up the Shenandoah and then abandoned.

It was reported at Harper's Ferry that the locomotives of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, below the Opequon bridge, had been burnt, and also those at Martinsburg, numbering at both places upwards of 70.

The Virginia picket, who was here, returned to-night to Williamsport, returned to-night.

Ex-Gov. Manning, of S. C., brought the order to evacuate Harper's Ferry.

From Point of Rocks.

POINT OR ROCKS, June 16.

The obstructions on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at this point have been removed, and the road re-opened to Harper's Ferry, this morning. An immense boulder, weighing about one hundred tons, thrown from Point of Rocks upon the road by the Confederates, was removed last night by blasting, and the track was passed over its crushed fragments. An immense mass of rocks projects into the road, leaving sufficient space, however, for the passage of roads. This obstruction can be easily removed by blasting.

The rebels attempted to have been blown up are now fully repaired.

A picket guard of cavalry is stationed on the Virginia side, within sight of this point. They are but few in number—more than six is it said.

1 Privateer Captured.

New York, June 15.

The schooner Savannah, a privateer, in charge of midshipman Cook, arrived this afternoon, with the Stars and Stripes flying in triumph over the succession rag. She was captured by the brig Perry about 60 miles of Charleston. She had taken the brig Joseph, of Rockland, and sent her into Georgetown, South Carolina.

The Savannah is fitted with one 18 pounder pivot gun and a 12 pounder pivot gun amidships, and was formerly a pilot boat. Her crew, consisting of 30 men, were in boats on board the Minnesota.

THE MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 16.

Correspondent Weekly.

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