

Valley Spirit.

PUBLISHED EVERYDAY
Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.
CHAMBERSBURG, JULY 6, 1861.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

From the statements of persons who have arrived here from Williamsport, we learn some particulars not embraced in the Telegraph despatches of the army movements in that section. On Tuesday morning Gen. Patterson's forces, numbering about sixteen thousand troops crossed the Potowmack at Williamsport under protection of the guns of Major Doubleday's battery. Our soldiers forded the river in excellent spirits and seemed rejoiced that an opportunity was about to be afforded them to exhibit their skill and bravery on the battle field. Capt. McMullen's Raugers led the advance followed by the First Wisconsin and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, covered by Perkins' Light Battery. The Thirteenth Penna. Regiment and Doubleday's company remain in Williamsport. The Fourth Connecticut Regiment is still encamped near Hagerstown. After crossing the river the main body of the troops took the road towards Martinsburg. The brigade of Gen. Negley diverged and proceeded on the Hedgesville road. One report, that has reached here says that an advanced company of this brigade was surprised by a company of Secession cavalry and about fifty of them taken prisoners and one killed. When the main body of the Federal troops came up the Confederates showed their heels taking their prisoners with them. This story needs confirmation. The troops on the Martinsburg road advanced to that place driving in the pickets before them. When they arrived at Hainsville they found a large body of rebels stationed in a wheat field. They opened fire upon our troops and a pretty sharp engagement took place. The rebels stood their ground until our battery opened upon them when they left in the greatest haste and in the most beautiful confusion imaginable. At the scene of the action the wheat in the field was consumed and a barn on the land of Mr. Porterfield set on fire by a shell and entirely destroyed. We had three killed in the skirmish and fourteen or a dozen wounded. The loss on the side of the rebels is not known but it is thought to be considerable, as they were seen packing their dead in wagons. Our troops behaved with great coolness and courage—the only trouble was that they were too venturesome.

From a passenger by the cars from Hagerstown, on Friday morning, we learn that the report of a company, belonging to the 16th regiment being captured by the Secession cavalry is correct. They were seen passing through Martinsburg, a short time before our troops reached there, with their hands tied behind their backs. They were counted by several persons who saw them and numbered forty-one. They were said to be members of company I, Fifteenth Regiment, Penn's Vols. In the skirmish at Hainsville, it has been ascertained that about two thousand Confederates were engaged in the action. After routing the rebels, Gen. Patterson moved on to Martinsburg, where he was encamped when our informant left. The rebels were reported at a place called Bunker Hill about twelve miles from Martinsburg. It was the intention of Gen. Patterson to march to that place at once and give them battle.

It was reported at Martinsburg, on Tuesday night that Gen. McClellan had taken Winchester and captured fifteen hundred secessionists. If this report is correct the rebels are pretty tightly hemmed in, and we may expect to hear of a wholesale surrender, or a desperate battle within the next twenty-four hours.

Democratic Triumph.

The election in the Second Congressional District, (Philadelphia,) for a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Motteau, has resulted in the return of Col. George J. Roman, the Democratic candidate. The Republicans candidate was O'Brien. O'Brien, who was supported by Douglass, and the Free Soil party, did not receive a sufficient number of votes to elect him. He received 1,100, while O'Brien received 1,000. Douglass received 1,000, and Roman received 1,000. Douglass and Roman are now engaged in a contest for the nomination of the Free Soil party. Douglass has the Free Soil District of N. York, and Roman has the Second Congressional District.

Where will it End?

The bad management, and in many instances, down-right villainy, apparent in our army affairs is beginning to receive very general condemnation in the right quarter. The press of the Republican party—we mean the respectable portion of it—is taking a decided stand against the swindling and plundering now going on in every department of the Army. The Secretary of War is even impugned in these raucous villainies, and is coming in for a full share of denunciation from the press of his party. The New York Times handles his Secretaryship without gloves, and, if its statements are true, they must damage the political character of the Chief of the War Department to no small extent. The Editor of the New York Times is at Fortress Monroe, and has an opportunity of seeing for himself how matters are conducted, and in his correspondence to his paper places the blame for much of the corruption now existing in the army on the Secretary of War. The Philadelphia Enquirer, another Republican paper, of high standing in the party, copies the Times correspondence and adds: "It will be seen from this correspondence that Gen. Cameron is not only abusing the power of his high office, by conferring high military rank on the gang of worthless politicians in his train, as we have hitherto shown, but is actually degrading his position as Cabinet Minister, by grasping the profits of the camp and the garrison, with a view to their diversion into the pockets of his own near friends."

Malice.

Col. John W. Forney, editor of the Press, advertiser for the Government, Clerk of the House, and beef contractor, an' whose son has recently received an appointment in the army, &c., publish'd an article in his paper, recently, on the caption of "Personal," in which he makes a bid to be re-elected Clerk of the House. Abuse of his former benefactor.—Mr. Buchanan—the man who made him, and who clothed him when he was naked, and fed him when hungry—is the best way, in FORNEY's opinion, to reach the Republic's heart and secure Republican sympathy, and get the Clerkship. He therefore says, in his Press: "Having had a bitter four years' experience of opposition to a corrupt and treacherous Administration, which used all its power and patronage against every independent Democrat who antagonized it, it is a most gratifying relief to me to be able to support the policy of Mr. Lincoln upon the theory of perpetuating the Union and maintaining the Government which that Administration labored so successfully to destroy."

Good luck, John—"cute," and no mistake. We think this will secure you a re-election. But what malignancy! Mr. Buchanan—a man with more patriotism in his big toe than is possessed by the entire Lincoln Administration, the "Kitchen Cabinet" included, to be accused of having entertained a design to destroy the Government he loves so well! Such a charge, to come from an intelligent man, is the quintessence of malice. We are almost disposed to think, in charity to Col. FORNEY, that the intensity of his hatred of Mr. Buchanan has blinded his moral perceptions, and, that like the dying gladiator, he struck forth wildly, not knowing or caring when his blows fall! Poor fellow.—American Volunteer.

Personal.

We need money very badly, and it will be a very great relief to us if our friends and patrons will furnish us with a little of the "needful" without delay. If they cannot pay all, let them at least give us a part of that to which we are justly entitled, in order to relieve us from our embarrassments. We think we have been very indulgent, and therefore hope to meet with a ready response to what we conceive to be a reasonable request. We shall be prepared to receive our friends at the office, and furnish them promptly with receipts for whatever amounts they may desire. Persons at a distance, and those residing out of the country, can remit by mail to our risk. Dear friends, give us \$100 without longer delay, so we may have money to keep the wheels of the old Valley Spirit in motion.

The Views of Mr. Douglas.

Among the most violent opponents of any measures being taken to adjust our national difficulties without a further resort to arms, are JOHN W. DOUGLASS and his late "Democratic" adherents. If any one ventures to express a hope that there will be no more bloodshed, these "Democratic" abolitionists are the first to pronounce him a traitor. It matters not if he proposes such a peaceful adjustment only as will leave the general government (as of course it ought to be maintained in the full enjoyment of all its constitutional powers in all sections of the country); still these new-made and over-zealous abolitionists denounce him as a disunionist. As they profess to be great admirers of the late Hon. S. A. Douglas, (though we know their avowed admiration of him was not sincere,) we take the liberty of calling their attention to the following extract from the last speech Mr. Douglas ever made as a Senator of the United States. This speech was delivered in the United States Senate on the 13th of last March, just before Mr. Douglas left the Senate chamber never again to enter it. We would like to know whether the FORSYETERS in this region are really to brand Mr. Douglas as a disunionist and traitor? We quote from the speech:

"I prefer such an *amicable settlement* to peaceable discussion; and I prefer it *at this moment* to civil war. If we adopt such amendments as will be satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and the other Border States, the scheme of pacification which will satisfy them will create a Union party in the Cotton States which will soon embrace a large majority of the people in those States, and bring them back of their own free will and assent; and thus restore, strong and perfect, the glorious old Union for ever. I repeat it, whatever guarantees will satisfy Maryland and the Border States (the States now in the Union) will create a Union party in the several States that will bring them back by the voluntary act of their own people. You can restore and preserve the Government in that mode. You can do it in no other."

WAR IS DISUNION, WAR IS FINAL, ETERNAL SEPARATION.—Hence, disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union, while every disunionist, whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction, is the advocate of peaceful secession, or war, as the surest means of rendering reunion and reconstruction impossible. I have the most respect for his intellect to believe for a moment, that there is a man for whom it is not a disunited people. Hence I do not mean, if I can prevent it, that the enemies of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—shall drag this country into war, under the pretext of protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws, and collecting revenues, while their object is division, and war the means of accomplishing a cherished purpose."

The disunionists, therefore, are divided into two classes—the one open, the other secret disunionists. The one is in favor of peaceful secession and a recognition of independence; the other is in favor of the *sacred means* of accomplishing the object, and of making the separation final and eternal. I am a Union man, and hence against war; but if the Union must be temporarily broken by a revolution, and the establishment of a *de facto* Government by some of the States, let us set aside that will prevent the restoration and future preservation. Peace is the only policy that can lead to that result.

"But we are told, and we hear it repeated everywhere, that we must find out whether we have got a Government—

"Have we a Government?" is the question, and we are told we must test the question by using the military power to put down all disloyal spirit. Sir this question, "Have we a Government?" has been propounded by every tyrant who has tried to keep his feet on the necks of the people since the world began. When the slaves demanded Magna Charta from King John, he responded, he exclaimed, "Have we a Government?" and called for his army to put down the discontented slaves. When the First attempted to collect the ships' money in violation of the Constitution of England, and in disregard to the rights of the people, and was resisted by them, he exclaimed, "Have we a Government? We cannot treat with rebels; put down the traitor; we must show that we have a Government." When James II was driven from the throne of England for trampling on the liberties of the people he called for his army, and exclaimed, "Let us show that we have a Government!" When George III called upon his army to put down rebellion in America, Lord North cried out tauntingly, "No compromise with traitors; let no gentleman say that we have a Government." When, in 1846, the people here spurned their tyrannical overseers, and demanded guarantees for their rights, they exclaim'd, and responded, "Have we a Government?" and appealed to the people to vindicate their property and sustain the law."

The most recent and most forcible example of the same has been the rebellion in America, and the attempt to put down rebellion in America, Lord North cried out tauntingly, "No compromise with traitors; let no gentleman say that we have a Government." When, in 1846, the people here spurned their tyrannical overseers, and demanded guarantees for their rights, they exclaim'd, and responded, "Have we a Government?" and appealed to the people to vindicate their property and sustain the law."

You dream of us at any time or in any emergency. Remember the career of Lord Brougham of the English Parliament: "My lords, you cannot offend me." A public debt of hundreds of millions, weighing us down, has brought down for generations, we cannot escape. Forcemeat shall we be if we manage not our liberty. Indeed, it is no longer such a question of war with the South, as whether we ourselves are to have Constitutions and a republican form of Government, broader in the North and West.

"Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the fat, weak, and slothful of that Government which drew its sword upon its own people, and then demanded guarantees for their rights. This day, that we must have a Government, is morally following the example of the basest Bourbon, who never learned anything by misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must you demand to see that we have got a Government, and a wise obedience without reference to the just or unjust of the commands? Sir, whenever 10,000,000 people proclaim to you with one unanimous voice, that they apprehend their rights, their freedom, and their safety altered or danger, it becomes a wise Government to listen to the appeal and to remove the opposition. History does not record an example where any human Government has been strong enough to crush 10,000,000 people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were imperiled, without first converting the Government itself into a despotic and destroying the last vestige of freedom."

The World and the Tribune.

The New York World has absorbed the Courier and Enquirer, and is to be henceforward the recognized organ of the Administration, the Tribune having gone into opposition. The war between these two rival newspapers has broken out with intense vehemence. The World's Washington correspondent thus pays his respects to the Tribune:

This journal has failed in obtaining recognition as the master of an administration which has a mind of its own; that it has therefore determined to make all the trouble that it can, and to drive, if possible, the few embezzlers who stand in awe of its structures into a position adverse to the wise policy of our national leaders. In view of this it is continually remarked in Washington, by loyalists of every party predilection, that this journal is fully as rebellious an attitude as the Richmond Enquirer or Charlestons Mercury. Again, it is perceived that twenty years of fighting have bred in it a testy, pragmatical spirit. Its very life is opposition—opposition to all in power, to all things especially esteemed by the majority of honest and truthful citizens. Now that the men of its own choice are at the helm and are guiding the ship of State calmly and manfully through the most terrific of national storms, it turns, in default of another foe, upon these, its own friends, and like all renegades, our heroes Herod in fornicity of vituperation.

The Tribune, with characteristic coarseness and ill-gnature, calls the World a sickly concern which is only no-party when there is no war, with its columns stuffed with government advertising and the fingers of its managers deep in contract jobbing (that means Alex. Cummings) as we last in the pockets of its original backers. The fight promises to be interesting.—"When rogues fall out," &c.

The Hundred Dollar Bounty.

It may not be generally known that those of our volunteers who enter the service for three years, will be entitled at the termination of their term of enlistment, to a bounty of one hundred dollars. In general order number fifteen, issued by the War department May 4th, the fact is distinctly set forth. The order provides that:

"Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this plan, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents; and if aenary volunteer, twenty-five cents additional in lieu of forage, for every twenty miles travel from his home to the place of muster—the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route—and when honorably discharged, an allowance, at the same rate from the place of discharge to his home, and, in addition thereto, the sum of one hundred dollars. Any volunteer who may be recruited into the service, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the bounties which have been or may be granted to persons disabled in the service, and the legal heirs of such as die, or may be killed in the service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of one hundred dol-

lars the compensation of the discharged volunteer, plus interest."

Moselle Bluffs of France.

It is said that the Department received this morning, from the Paris highly important despatch from Paris, in relation to the probable orders of the Emperor Napoleon toward the self-styled Soultberg Confederacy. These despatches are made over written before the recent victory of Napoleon in regard to the recognition of the new Kingdom of Italy, which did not place the idea out contained in assurance that the step could be taken immediately, and would probably precede by a few days another step towards the Southern Confederacy, and containing an account of the strength of the French fleet which was under orders to sail for America. The subject of the despatch will be immediately discussed in the cabinet. It is said that Mr. Bradburn is greatly surprised at this course of conduct on the part of the Emperor, as he had given private assurances before the victory of that sovereign would be exactly the reverse. It may be, after all, that Mr. Dayton is mistaken. It is certain that Napoleon will not sign the neutrality of the Southern States until they have demonstrated, as Italy has done, their ability to maintain their independence. But whatever course he may do, whatever may be the strength of the French fleet, or of the English fleet, both of which will be off our coast in a few days, there will be no faltering on the part of the Government. It will be found equal to the emergency.

Almost A Panic.

The New York 22d Regiment arrived at the 14th Street depot, in Baltimore, on Sunday evening, about 9 o'clock, and marched through Faure street to the Washington depot. The evening was dark, and several thousand citizens were attracted to the streets to witness the passage of the troops. At the depot, a most unforseen event occurred, which, but for an overruling Providence, might have been most lamentable in its consequences. From what we could learn, it appears that a member of the regiment accidentally stumbled and fell on the platform, causing the discharge of his musket. The bolt took effect in the foot of a lad, and in a moment a report spread through the regiment that the body was situated. The Colonel thereupon ordered one company to fire in the air to intimidate the crowd, and the musket balls performed the tin roofing to a great number of places.

Jamaica Protests Against the Operations of Spain in St. Domingo.

Letters from Kingston, Jamaica, indicate that the recent annexation of St. Domingo to Spain has been received with very great alarm. A public meeting was recently held to consider the subject, and to memorialize the Queen. The following was among the resolutions agreed upon:

That this attempt at annexation, without the approval and concurrence of the popular voice of the Dominican Republic, is contrary to every sentiment of justice and right—it involves a gross outrage upon popular liberty—is a direct violation of the principle now held sacred by the leading powers and the enlightened public opinion of Europe, that it is the inalienable right of a people to settle their own form of Government, and could not be countenanced without reflecting general disgrace upon the Spanish flag.

The memorial to the Queen has been the most numerously signed of any yet forwarded from the island, with the exception of one on behalf of the Governor the late Sir Lionel Smith. It has received not less than 3,500 signatures.

Crops in Missouri.

Crops of all kinds look remarkably well in Missouri. In South Missouri the wheat harvest has already commenced, and is fully an average crop, notwithstanding the ravages of the army-worm in some localities. Hoop, it is said, never looked better, and corn is promising, stands well, and is in good color. The tobacco crop in some localities has suffered from too much rain, but as a general thing looks ordinary well. Grass has suffered somewhat in some sections from the worm, but there will be an average yield. Fruits—apple, peach, and grapes are very promising, and the prospect is that abundance of each will be gathered.

Friendly Fortune.

The Philadelphia Enquirer states the contractors who have furnished blankets to the Government for our soldiers, have brought to the headmen their profit of one hundred thousand dollars. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial states that one of the most prominent contractors to said contractors who are doing well.

FRANCIS A. QUINN was recently arrested in New York by the superintendent of police for violating a writ addressed to the President of the United States requesting him to favor the selling of a Conscription of all the States, to effect, if possible, a settlement of our national difficulties without bloodshed. What crime, Mr. Quinn was charged with by the police—understanding—but if his arrest, will deter others from thinking of committing similar acts, it will have been well.

Arrived of Washington Washington—July 6, 1861.

Date	Regt	Co	Strength
April 18	2d Penn.	Col. Oates	327
April 19	6th Mass.	Col. Jones	474
April 19	3d Mass.	Col. Lawrence	925
April 20	8th Pa.	Col. Adams	833
April 20	1st N.Y.	Col. Edwards	1000
April 21	1st N.Y.	Col. Patten	1000
April 21	2d Penn.	Col. McLean	1000
April 22	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
April 22	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
April 23	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
April 24	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
April 25	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
April 26	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
April 27	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
April 28	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
April 29	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
April 30	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 1	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 2	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 3	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 4	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 5	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 6	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 7	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 8	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 9	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 10	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 11	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 12	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 13	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 14	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 15	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 16	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 17	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 18	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 19	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 20	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 21	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 22	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 23	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 24	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 25	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 26	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 27	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 28	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 29	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
May 30	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
May 31	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 1	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 2	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 3	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 4	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 5	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 6	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 7	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 8	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 9	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 10	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 11	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 12	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 13	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 14	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 15	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 16	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 17	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 18	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 19	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 20	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 21	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 22	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 23	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 24	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 25	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 26	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 27	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 28	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
June 29	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
June 30	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000
July 1	2d Penn.	Col. Morgan	1000
July 2	2d Penn.	Col. Hart	1000

