SEMI-WEEKLY "VALLEY SPIRIT"

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Valley Spirit will be published every Wednesday and Saturday, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

1 Per annum from which a reduction of $1 per annum is made if paid within the first six months $2 will be charged if it is not paid after the expiration of the year.

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JOHN M. BENDER.

VALLEY SPIRIT.

SEMI-WEEKLY—CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 15. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1861. NUMBER 6.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

SENATE.—Several petitions were presented.

Mr Johnson of Tenn. presented the credentials of the Senators elect from Virginia—V B Willey, in place of Mason, and J S Carlile to place of Hunter.

Mr Bayard protested against the admission of these gentlemen as Senators, in place of the Senators whose time had not expired. He brought a very grave question we have to meet. He moved to refer the credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Before administering the oath Mr Saulsbury said he credentials stated that on the ninth day of July these gentlemen were elected Senators in place of Mason and Hunter, but yesterday the Senate treated said gentlemen as Senators, and when the new gentlemen were elected, in the Judgment of the Senate, there was no vacancy; for the Senate treated Mason and Hunter as such and expelled them. For that reason the credentials should be referred.

After considerable discussion, by Messrs Johnson, of Tenn, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Bayard, Ten Eyck, Powell, Latham, Collamer and Doolittle, Mr Bayard's motion to refer the credentials of the new Virginia Senators to the Committee on the Judiciary was lost.

Messrs Carlile and Willey were then sworn in.

Mr King offered an amendment that within six months after the insurrection is suppressed the army shall be restored to the number proposed by the act of 1860. Agreed to.

Mr Nesmith offered an amendment that no person be commissioned a Major General or Brigadier General in the regular army, unless he has served ten years; and no person as Colonel, Lieut. Lieut Colonel, or Major, unless he has served two years. Disagreed to.

Also, that if citizens be appointed officers in the army they shall first pass an examination before a board of examiners.

Mr Wilson objected. A debate ensued, and the proposition was disagreed to.

Mr Nesmith moved to amend the bill so that new enlistments be for five instead of three years. Disagreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and passed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr Blair offered a preamble that

WHEREAS, John B Clark was elected a member of Congress on the first Monday of August:

And Whereas, Since that time said Clark held a commission in the State Guard of Missouri under the rebel Governor of that State, and took a part in the engagement at Booneville; therefore,

Resolved, That said Clark has forfeited his right as a representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress, and is hereby expelled and declared to be no longer a member of this House.

The President sent in a message saying that he had approved the bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers to the 30th of June.

Two resolutions were adopted, one asking the President to communicate the correspondence with England, France and Spain, on the subject of the blockade, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and the other to authorise the appointment of a committee to report on a reduction of the expenses of the Government.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill to promote the efficiency of the army, which was briefly debated, when the committee rose and the bill passed.

A bill was also passed for the relief of soldiers and musicians who lost their property in removing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, and the House, at 2 p. m. adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

SENATE.—Mr Dixon presented a petition of citizens of Connecticut, asking the adoption of such measures as will sustain the Government of the United States.

Mr Hale moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Secretary of the Senate; which was agreed to.

On the first ballot 36 votes were cast, of which John W Forney received 26, and was declared duly elected.

Mr Wade of Ohio introduced a bill for the protection of Government contracts.

Mr Powell of Ky. offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate what estimate have been made since March, 1861.

Mr Trumbull of Ill, introduced a bill to confiscate property in rebel States of persons engaged in war against the Government.

The army appropriation bill was taken up. Several amendments of the Committee on Finance were adopted.

Mr Fessenden offered to amend so as to read all provisions of law to appropriations herein contained applicable to the three years' volunteers should apply the the two years' volunteers, and all other volunteers exceeding three months in the army and navy. Agreed to.

Mr Harris of N Y, offered an amendment for increasing the harbor defences of the city of New York, $200,000.

The bill increasing the military establishment of the United States was taken up.

The question on the amendment reducing the army again in six months after the insurrection is suppressed, was so modified as to be one year instead of six months.

Mr Howe of Wis, moved to amend the amendment so as to read one year after the insurrection is suppressed the army may be reduced as Congress may direct.

He spoke at some length, and contended there might be a necessity for a larger standing army to defend the frontier, or for other purposes. He thought we had better leave it for a future Congress to decide.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 18, and the bill passed.

Mr Chandler of Wis, introduced a bill to provide for the confiscation of property of rebels. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr Fessenden of Me, the loan bill was taken up. Several amendments by the Committee on Finance were adopted.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr Washburne of Ill, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to institute an immediate inquiry as to what further measures are necessary, if any, to make the blockade of the ports in the rebellious States more effectual, and arrest the depredations of pirates now preying upon American commerce, under pretended letters of marque and reprisal issued by the rebel government of the so called Southern Confederacy.

On motion of Mr Nixon of N J, a resolution was passed that, the Senate concurring, Congress shall adjourn next Friday.

Mr Roscoe of Conn, asked leave to introduce a resolution providing for a select committee to which shall be referred the subject of a general bankrupt law, to report at the next session by bill or otherwise; which was adopted.

Mr Eliot of Mass, from a Committee on Commerce, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to employ immediately a sufficient force to protect our commerce from pirates who now infest our seas.

Mr Cox of Ohio, wanted the resolution referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr Vallandigham of Ohio, inquired whether it was contemplated to employ privateers by the Federal Government.

Mr Eliot replied that it was not.

The resolution was passed.

Mr Blair of Mo, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the army, and a bill providing for the better organisation of the military establishment. Both were appropriately referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr Carlile, of Virginia, resigning his seat in the House; he having been elected Senator from that State.

Mr Wood of N Y, offered a resolution that this Congress recommend to the Governors of the several States to convene their Legislatures for the purpose of calling an election of two delegates from each Congressional District, to meet in general convention at Louisville on the first Monday in September next, for the purpose of devising measures for the restoration of peace to our country; but objection was made from the Republican side, and Mr Washburne of Illinois moved to lay it on the table; which was agreed to—yeas 92, nays 54.

Mr Ward of N Y, introduced a bill to establish a general and uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr Van Wyck of N Y, it was

Resolved, That all departments and officers of Government are hereby requested to withhold payment of all moneys claimed to be due to any person or persons on account of use or value of the steamships Catalina, until a select committee on contracts shall report thereon.

Mr Allen of Ohio, asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That whenever the States now in rebellion against the General Government, shall cease their rebellion and become loyal to the Union, it is the duty of the Government to suspend the prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That it is no part of the object of the present war against the rebellious States to interfere with the institution of slavery.

Mr Blake of Ohio suggested an amendment, by adding the words, "and surrender their leaders to be hung."

A question was raised that the resolutions were in order under the rules adopted last Monday, which the Speaker sustained.

Mr Vallandigham offered a series of resolutions declaring that the President of the United States had usurped powers not granted by the Constitution, and violated the Constitution severally; in calling out the militia of the United States, and declaring war as in his proclamation of April 15th; in blockading and closing the Southern ports; in suspending the writ of habeas corpus; in drawing from the treasury money not specifically appropriated by Congress; in the search of telegraph offices, and the seizure of telegraphic despatches; in the suppression of certain newspapers, and in the arrest and imprisonment of certain persons not subject to the articles of war.

Mr Lovejoy of Ill, moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr Vallandigham demanded the yeas and nays, which were not ordered.

Mr Barnett then demanded a division, when the motion prevailed—yeas 88, nays 15.

Mr Vallandigham remarked *sotto voce* upon the announcement of the negative vote, "Just three more than the apostles." [Laughter.]

Mr Hickman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill which, he said, had received the approval of the law officers of the Government and of that Committee. Its title is "A bill to define and punish conspiracy," and provides if two or more persons, within any State or territory of the United States, shall conspire together to overthrow, or put down, or destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or levy war against the United States, or oppose, by force, the authority of the Government; or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law; or by force take, seize or possess any property of the United States, against the will or contrary to the authority thereof; or by force or intimidation, or otherwise, prevent any one from accepting or holding any office of trust or confidence each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and on conviction thereof in any court of competent authority, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in solitary confinement with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, for a period not less than six month nor more than six years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

The bill passed, 123 against 7.

Mr M'Clernand offered the following;

Whereas, A portion of the people of the United States in violation of their constitutional obligations, have taken up arms against the National Government, and are now striving, by an aggressive and iniquitous war, to overthrow it and break up the union of the States of this Union; therefore,

Resolved, That this House pledges itself to vote for any amount of money and any number of men which may be necessary to insure the speedy and effectual suppression of the said rebellion, and the permanent restoration of the Federal authority everywhere within the limits and jurisdictions of the United States.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 121, nays 5. The nays were—Messrs. Burnett, Grider, Norton, Ried and Wood.

Mr Ashley of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a resolution requesting the Government of Virginia to retrocede to the United States the county of Alexandria and so much of the county of Fairfax of one mile square as includes the Mount Vernon estate, purchased by the ladies.—Objection was made.

Mr Potter of Wis. offered a resolution directing the Committee on Elections to enquire whether Hon Henry May, Representative of the Fourth district of Maryland, has been found holding criminal intercourse and correspondence with persons in armed rebellion against the United States, and to report as to what course should be taken in the premises, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Richardson understood from Dr. May, a resident here, that his brother Henry was prostrated by severe sickness in Baltimore. It would be exceedingly improper for the House to take action in relation to this subject, unless the subject was referred to the Committee, on this statement of fact.

Mr Washburne of Ill, repeated what he had said, namely, that Mr May had neither the authority nor assent of the Administration for going to Richmond.

Mr Richardson of Ill, stated on authority of Dr May that Mr May when he reached here would be able to vindicate his character from all charges and suspicions.

Mr Vallandigham, on the plainest principles of justice, appealed to the House to pass this subject over till Mr May arrives here, when it can be investigated at length. He moved to table the resolution, which was agreed to—yeas 56, nays 52. The resolution then passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the volunteer bill, and that adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner of Mass. presented a petition for the abolition of slavery remunerating from the United States Treasury such owners of slaves as would be impoverished.

Mr Pomeroy of Kansas, introduced a bill for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion.

Mr Harris of N Y, presented a petition from M O Roberts, of New York, asking payment for the steamship Star of the West, lost in the Government service, and introduced a bill for the relief of M O Roberts. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Sumner of Mass. introduced a bill for the confiscation of property in the rebel States.

Mr Breckinridge of Ky. proceeded to speak at length in opposition to the resolution.

HOUSE.—Mr Washburne of Ill. from the Committee on Commerce, alluded to the fact that the House yesterday passed a resolution directing the Committee to institute an inquiry as to what additional measures are necessary to make the blockade more effectual and to put a stop to piracy. He said the Committee have had the subject under consideration, and a conference had been had with the Secretaries of Treasury and Navy and Commodore Paulding. The bill he now proposed to report was in accordance with the views thus agreed on.

The bill provides that for and during the present insurrection the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to hire, purchase or contract for such vessels as may be necessary for the temporary increase of the navy; vessels to be furnished with such ordnance, ordnance stores and munitions of war as will enable them to render the most effectual service, according to orders issued by their prospective commands.

The bill was on motion of Mr Washburne, (Ill.) referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr Bingham of Ohio, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill providing for the suppression of rebellion against and resistance to the laws of the United States.

The temporary appointments made of acting Lieutenants, acting Paymasters, acting Surgeons Masters, and Quarter Masters, and rates of pay for those offices heretofore designated, are by this bill legalized.

For the purpose of carrying this act into effect to suppress piracy and to render the blockade more effectual, three million of dollars are appropriated.

By this bill the President is authorized to call out the militia for these purposes. Their continuance in service is not to extend beyond sixty days after the commencement of the regular session of Congress, unless the latter shall otherwise direct the militia to be entitled to the same pay and rations as the regular army.

This bill passed under the operation of the previous question almost unanimously.

Mr Blair of Mo from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back Senate bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers, to aid in the enforcement of the laws and in the protection of public property.

He proposed for it a substitute similar to the bill which previously passed the House, with, among several other additions, a proviso which allows the President to select the Majors and Brigadier Generals from the line of the army to command volunteers; these officers to resume their former places at the expiration of the war. The bill passed.

Mr. Stevens of Pa. from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported Senate's amendments to the loan bill; which, on their recommendation, were all concurred in.

Mr. Wright of Pa introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue exchange bills to the amount of $100,000,000. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Major General George B. M'Clellan, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories which, by their skill and bravery, they have achieved over the rebels and traitors in arms on the battle fields of Western Virginia.

The House, in Committee, considered the bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States.

Mr Blair of Mo. explained the provisions of the bill, when

Mr. Barnett of Ky. addressed the committee for an hour in vindication of the seceded States, and in condemnation of the warlike acts of the Administration.

Late and Interesting from Cairo and Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill. July 11.

A gentleman from Memphis reports that a rebel regiment left there yesterday for Missouri. He also reports that two thousand rebels are at Point Pleasant, Missouri, under Pillow, intending to attack Bird's Point.

Colonel Pitts has been appointed by Colonel Adkins, at Memphis. All is quiet there.

[From the Lutheran Observer.]

Probable Results of the Present War.

In view of the perplexity of the present state of things in our country, and the numerous possible changes that may take place; together with the general uncertainty of all future events, it may be deemed presumption in a man, not professing to be a politician or a statesman, to predict the *final* issue of the unhappy war now waging within our borders. But our design is not to prophesy or foreshadow, but simply to venture an opinion, and state some of the grounds for that opinion.

The so-called Confederate States will either succeed or they will not, in their design to coerce a division of the United States, and to erect a new government distinct from that at Washington. Let us suppose that success shall crown their efforts; what will they gain by the change?

1 They will emerge from the war with an *overwhelming national debt*; a debt more enormous and unmanageable than even that of Great Britain in proportion to their relative resources. The existing generation may put forth all their financial skill and vigorous efforts in liquidating it, but they will not be able to extinguish it. In how many various ways this tremendous burden, in connection with the numerous other heavy expenses required to sustain their government, will impoverish the people and cripple all their public measures, we need not stop to explain. Surely, in this respect, they will be greatly the losers.

2 Their favorite "*domestic institution*" *will be far more insecure than it has ever yet been*. Heretofore it has had the provisions of the Constitution, the stringent laws of Congress, the co-operation of a powerful political party, the commercial interests of the north, and the obligations of a pledge arising from a solemn compact, to guarantee its unmolested existence and maintenance in every state in which it has been established. But when all these restraints are removed, as they will be in the event that a new and rival Republic is founded; and when, in addition, the abolition party shall have full scope in the free States, and a second *Canada* as it were, shall stretch itself from one end of the border line to the other, what security will then remain for the perpetuity of slavery? In five or ten years Maryland will become a free State, and all the border States will follow; and by an unavoidable process, the more southern and finally the cotton States will be compelled to succumb. Not a particle of doubt lingers on our mind, respecting this ultimate issue. Doubtless, strife and bloodshed will ensue, and the war probably be renewed even in a more terrific form than at present, before this result is reached, but this will only hasten its arrival. Thus, the chief object for which the south have inaugurated the war, will not only be defeated, but the very reverse, speedily and effectually be brought about. In this respect then, it has also nothing to gain, but everything to lose.

Our southern neighbors, however, have long been contending for the *extension* of slavery. Years ago, with threatening and fearful contention, they carried it into Missouri, one of the most fertile and mighty inchoative States of the Union. More recently they secured Texas as a home for it, that immense and productive territory, sufficiently ample to constitute half a dozen new States. New Mexico was tendered to them; and there were still other territories with open doors through which they might have had, at least, an equal chance to introduce it.

But if they set up for themselves, what prospect remains for the extension of slavery? in which of the territories will the free States permit it to be established? In what new territory, or province yet to be acquired, will it be tolerated? The enlightenment of the age, and the convictions of the world are against it. All Europe, in conjunction with the United States, will interpose to prevent, not only the acquisition of new slave territory, but equally the expansion of the "domestic institution" into free territory. That the importation of new slaves from Africa or any other country will be utterly impossible, is too evident to require any comment. In this aspect of the subject, then, the south can gain nothing, while everything is in jeopardy.

3 What will be gained by the supposed new government, on the score of *economy*? Two governments instead of one will have to be supported, and the new one probably at a heavier expense than the old, as high salaries and extravagances are more prevalent in the south than in the north. Those immediately increased expenditures, will have to be raised from an infinitely depressed population, a free white population of some six or seven millions, instead of thirty millions as heretofore. Additional fortifications, &c., must be built, and old ones kept in constant repair. An expensive postal system (which never paid in the south,) must be established. A new army must be built, a large standing army maintained, to be commanded, some, yea! by men who, in the final republic now, were subordinate officers. Thus, the expenditure will be sufficient to try the ability of the people, as it is the case in Austria, Prussia and other countries. In addition to all this and much more that might be adduced on the interest of an enormous national debt must be provided for, and also means to pay off that debt. To aggravate beyond all endurance this oppressive burden, the embryo Republic has adopted the principle of free trade at least of a very low tariff. But if this principle be adhered to, and the source of revenue be dried up or materially impaired, then the funds to meet all these onerous expenses, must be raised by *direct taxation*, or export duties, the former as oppressive to the people as the latter will prove embarrassing to their commerce. Will our southern neighbors gain anything in this view of the subject?

4 *The cotton monopoly will be imperilled*. At present the south supply more cotton than all the world besides, and this is the chief source of their wealth. The culture of this staple is already seriously impaired, by the necessity of devoting a large proportion of their land to cereal productions, instead of obtaining them from outside of their own limits, and also by the employment of their slave-labor in the service of the State and the increased inefficiency of that labor under existing circumstances. The most active and effective measures are also at present pursued by British capitalists greatly to promote the raising of cotton in India, Egypt, Algieria, Australia, Liberia and other places. Similar efforts have, indeed, heretofore been made, without any signal success. But now, inasmuch as absolute necessity peremptorily urges the effort, there is ample reason to expect the full accomplishment of the object. Thus, the cotton monopoly is about to be seriously affected, if not wholly broken up; "King Cotton" is to be dethroned, and the great source of southern opulence to be essentially damaged. Here, then, nothing is to be gained, and much if not all to be lost.

5 The seeds of speedy and certain dissolution and destruction are sown in the very constitution of the contemplated new confederacy. It recognises the right of peaceable secession. How soon one or the other of the States will become dissatisfied with the legislation, or general administration of the new government? and then away goes the whole fabric! What stability can there be in such an organization? Who will confide in it? Who will enter into treaty with it, loan money to it, or make any permanent arrangement with a nation that may be distinguished and broken up every year, on any and every occasion, or at the caprice of any knot of disaffected or designing politicians? Verily, a more visionary scheme, a wilder and more preposterous abortion was never hatched from the phrensied brain of aspiring demagogues.

The drift of our argument has been passed upon the gratuitous supposition, that the south shall succeed in achieving the end of their rebellion by the subversion of our Government and the establishment of a new republic. Even on this hypothesis it is manifest that they will be greatly the losers, and that success will therefore prove even a greater calamity than defeat. But they never can succeed should they they wage war for half a century, they will not attain their object. They may do incalculable mischief to the north, and ruin themselves, but they will not and cannot, even if both England and France should help them, overturn and destroy the government of the United States. All the powers of earth combined could not permanently effect this.

1. It is utterly impossible to drag or dragoon Maryland out of the Union. A large majority of the people in that state have always sided with the Union, and every step in the progress of the rebellion has increased that majority, until at length it is overwhelming, as was made manifest by the recent election, at which all the Union candidates for Congress to the state were elected. The same may be said, with more or less qualification, in regard to Kentucky and Missouri. But if even the two latter states should slide, it is utterly impossible for Maryland to be severed from the Union.

2. The south is divided and the north is united. It was confidently calculated in the cotton states, when they embarked in their quixotic undertaking, that the very reverse would be the fact. Now, however, it is plain, that there are tens of thousands of Union men within their own borders, who would welcome an invading army from the north, and join them on the very first occasion, while thousands, forced into the Confederate army, are ready to desert as soon as the opportunity offers. How widely different in the north. The history of the world does not afford an example, like the one now passing in review before our eyes. A host of half a million ready to take the field in defence of their country at the first signal from the government, and another half a million waiting to imitate the example as soon as needed, not one of this immense multitude drafted or forced by conscription. Such a scene has not been witnessed in any country or age, since the beginning of the world. Such possible for a divided and distracted south to coerce into acquiescence, such a united and solid north! In addition to all this, western Virginia and eastern Tennessee have boldly and decidedly declared against the rebellion, and many counties, even within the south. What hope for success under such circumstances, to crush out their purpose?

3. The north is so much better prepared for war, at the outset, than the south, that in taking into account the relative ability, the balance is decidedly against the south. Her manufactories, her mechanics, her farmers, and her men of every trade and calling, are able to endure hardships and perform deeds of valor. They have more manufacturers, more of the means of subsistence at home, and more south abroad—Above all, they have a navy, now in pro-

ons of rapid augmentation, while the south have not even the beginning of this elements of wealth, nor the funds to construct one. In all these points of view and many others that might be mentioned, the disparity is so great as utterly to forbid the remotest hope of the success of the rebellion.

4. The sympathy of mankind is in favor of the north and opposed to the south. Slavery—not only its eternal durati n, but also its unlimited expansion—is the corner-stone and the capstone of the rebellion. But the moral feeling of the world has declared against this relic of oppression. Can the south succeed against such fearful and overwhelming odds?

5 There can be but one nationality and one government in our country. The God of nature has made us one, and man cannot make us two. If we were even two by harmonious consent, we could not long remain so. Border wars and common necessities would compel us into re-union. Our mountains and valleys, rivers and seas, coasts and islands, reciprocal wants and productions, protection at home and respectability and influence abroad, all indicate that we are one and must forever remain one. It is an absolute impossibility for the south permanently to dismember the Union, or overthrow the United States Government.

6 Four millions of slaves in the south help to render success impracticable — This is so delicate a subject, that we forbear to enlarge or enter into detail. Suffice it to say, that a more hazardous and hopless experiment hardly could be tried, than for a people of six or eight millions, with half that number of slaves to feed and clothe, to govern and control and to preserve in subordination and obedience, to engage in rebellion and coercion against a free, energetic and invincible nation of twenty millions! For these and diverse other reasons which we have not space to enumerate, we hold it to be utterly beyond the reach of human power or skill to consummate the rebellion. The south must undoubtedly abandon the desperate problem connect to respect the constitution and the laws, and return to allegiance. This is what the north asks, pleads for, and insists on.

Properly speaking the north is not armed against the south, but against insurgents; against Punic faith; against treason and rebellion, and these should be put down. There are tens of thousands of loyal men in the southern states; towards them the northern states feel the warmest and sincerest sympathy, and desire to relieve them from a reign of terror which, for the time being, has supplanted in the south the mild and fostering Government of the United States, and is wasting their substance and desolating their country.

The conclusion, therefore which we reach and deem utterly irresistible is, that our southern brethren have fallen into the most enormous mistakes, formed the most egregious miscalculations, misapprehended their highest earthly interests, and are doomed to disappointment, discomfiture and entire failure. It is deeply to be regretted, that we must pass through all the horrors of internecine war, and the unutterable calamities attendant and consequent upon such an unnatural conflict, before the final result arrives.

May God, in the midst of his wrath, remember mercy; may the dreadful chastisement, which we have all deserved, be as light in its infliction and as brief in duration as is consistent with his infinite compassion in Christ Jesus; and after the restoration of peace and a judicious re-construction of the Government, may we be a wiser and better nation, and a more grateful and God-fearing people.

E. K.

Valley Spirit.

PUBLISHED EVERY Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

CHAMBERSBURG, JULY 20, 1861.

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 county, can remit by mail at our risk. Come, friends, give us a lift without longer delay, as we must have money to keep the wheels of the old VALLEY SPIRIT in motion.

Resigned.

HON. WILSON SHIRLEY, has been obliged, on account of his health, to resign his commission as Captain of the McClure Rifles. His company is still at Camp-Curtin, near Harrisburg. Capt Reilly will have made a brave and accomplished officer, and we are sorry that his health is such as to render it necessary for him to give up his command.

A Warning to the Democracy.

The *Times* newspaper, of this place, biased on by its abolition master, makes a most unprovoked and malignant attack on the *Spirit* in its issue this week. For the sake of peace in the party we have refrained from noticing its spiteful snarlings at the *Spirit* for sometime past, but the interest of the Democratic party now demands that we make an expose of the dastardly motives that actuate the *Times* in venting its malice on the *Spirit*. We care nothing about these attacks personally, and so far as our paper is concerned they are rather a benefit to it, but when we find these assassin-like stabs made at the party through us we feel compelled to speak out and warn the party of the treachery and villany the Forneyites are hatching out in the country. Our readers are aware that it is now drawing near an important fall election and that candidates are announcing themselves for office: the *Times* clique, true to the object for which they started their paper, are already in the field making strenuous efforts to sow discord in the party. This is the game played by the *Times* faction, at the late election, and we have now the symptoms of it being revived again to keep the party distracted and divided rather than that they should not rule, and cram down the throats of the Democracy their abominable free-soil heresies out of which have originated all the troubles that now exist in the country. This faction well knows that it is hopelessly in the minority, and despised and discarded by the honest Democracy of the county, and in revenge it takes every opportunity to stab the party in the back and help on the Republican cause. It even goes further, it dives deeper and comes up dirtier than some of the blackest of the Black Republicans—it upholds LINCOLN in all his violations of the Constitution, and approves of the proposed tax upon tea, sugar, coffee, and other necessaries of life, and upon real-estate and personal property, which the great bulk of the Republican party do not sanction, and which measures are so odious to the people that even a Republican Congress hesitates to pass them.—Yet these off-shoots of the Chicago platform meets the hearty approval of the *Times!* We need not wonder that the Democratic press of the State when they have occasion to allude to the Chambersburg *Times* speak of it as a paper of "*strong Republican proclivities.*"

The Democracy of Franklin County have not forgotten the men who under the lead of FORNEY circulated the straight-out bogus ticket and thereby helped to elect LINCOLN. The Forneyites among us are again at work. The same system of treachery is again to be put in practice to make sure work for the Republicans this fall.—There never has been a time in the history of the Democratic party when its prospects of success were brighter than at present. The Republicans know and feel this and hence their anxiety to keep the Democratic party divided and wrangling among themselves. We were informed a few days ago that a scheme of this sort was about being hatched out, in this place, to influence the result of the election in this county. We were told that the Court House printing was to be smuggled to the *Times* and that it would advocate Republican principles stronger than ever and pitch into the *Spirit*. We concerned ourselves very little about the matter knowing that no better compliment could be paid the Democracy of the county than a more of that sort, and that Democrats throughout the county would understand the arrangement, and rally to the support of the old organ of the party with a determination that it shall not be put down by a combination of Lincolnites and Forneyites in Chambersburg. We are happy to perceive that the bargain has been struck and that the services and the pay have followed so closely on the heels of each other! Forewarned is forearmed and the Democracy of the county will properly estimate the efforts of the *Times* in advance Republican principles on the sly while professing to be Democratic. That this Forney's game but it is about played out, besides small *traitors* are never thought.

THE HON. HENRY MAY, from Baltimore, made his appearance in the House this morning and took his seat. He is quiet, cool and collected, and every inch a gentleman.

Army Movements.

We learn by passengers by the cars from Hagerstown, that on Wednesday morning, Gen. PATTERSON broke up his camp at Bunker Hill, and left the Winchester road and moved his column in the direction of Harpers Ferry. This change of route would seem to indicate that he does not intend to attack JOHNSTON at Winchester but will draw him from his entrenchments or out of his retreat to Richmond. Bunker Hill the place PATTERSON left on Wednesday morning is about eleven miles from Winchester while Charlestown, his present headquarters, is about eighteen miles from Winchester. We have reports that considerable fighting has taken place, but no particulars. We hear it asserted that our companies will not be home for ten or twenty days.

We cannot learn anything positive in regard to this matter. We trust some arrangements will be made to give them a suitable reception on their return no matter how soon or how late that may be. They deserve it and should receive it.

Read It.

We invite the attention to the able article copied from the Lutheran *observer*, which will be found in another column of the *Spirit*. We believe the views of the writer to be correct. Secession was the very worst remedy to which the South could have resorted to redress her wrongs. Had she remained in the Union and fought under the flag of the Union, she could than have commanded the sympathy and support of the Northern Democracy who have ever stood up and battled for the rights and equality of the States in the Union, and for maintaining the Constitution and the Laws, but when the South seceded from the Union she seceded from the Democratic party, and we can no longer hold fellowship with her or extend our sympathy towards her, no matter how deplorable her condition may be *out of the Union*.

We infer that the writer of the article, we copy from the *observer*, can have but a poor opinion of the head of the present administration from the contemptuous manner he speaks of the Presidents message. The following is the *observers* notice of this shallow document:

President Lincoln sent his message to Congress last Friday, the 5th inst., informing them of the causes, already well known, for which they had been convened, re-counting the measures he had adopted, and recommending others which he deems necessary in the present emergency. The message is brief, but might, we think, have been condensed still more. The facts it states are already well known; the arguments it addresses against secession and disunion have frequently, we think been better stated in the *Observer* and elsewhere.

How to Judge them.

If they [South Carolina rebels] are half as chivalrous and brave as they would have the world believe them, let them return to the field and meet earnestly to meet the Northern "mud sills," as they have contemptuously styled our working men, and whose courage they have so persistently impugned, or for ever after hide their faces. As the *Valley Spirit* has been the peculiar defender of South Carolina, we hope it will institute an inquiry as to this mean, dastardly conduct of its friends, and report.—*Dispatch.*

Very good—here is our "report" if you must have it. There are a certain class of men in the Republican party who are everlastingly prating about "workingmen," and who occasionally put themselves up as workingmen's candidate for office, but when elected, are too lazy to do the work of their office and are sure to come out of it with no very clear record. These, we presume are the class denominated "*mud sills*." We know of none other to whom this appellation would be more applicable. It might too be as well for some of those "*chivalrous*" Republicans to remember the old saying that the "kittle should never call the pot black." It comes with a bad grace from those who have had all their life time that a war might break out against the South, in their day, so that they could have the glorious opportunity of shouldering their musket and helping to exterminate slaveholders, but who when the tug of war come, skulk at home and raise the thief-cry of "traitor" to hide their own want of courage and patriotism. It is this class of blab-mouth politicians who set up the hypocritical howl of "treason in our midst" to draw public attention from their own dastardly deeds. In their hearts they are in favor of "letting the Union slide," have so expressed themselves, and are forever giving "aid and comfort" to the South by trying to make it appear that the North is full of "traitors" and "secessionists" who will assist them whenever an opportunity offers. No better encouragement could be given to treason in the South than this, and we honestly believe that is the sole motive that prompts its utterance. Such characters are the worst "traitors" our country can have, and will be looked upon by every decent and patriotic community as worse than the "mean, dastardly" rebels of South Carolina.—This is the "*Valley Spirits*" "report" and if not entirely satisfactory we'll make it so to you hearts content.

Another Battle—Gen. Garnett Killed.

CINCINNATI, June 15

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* dated at Grafton, says the rebels retreated from Laurel Hill. On Thursday night Gen. Morris' column commenced the pursuit, and the next afternoon, after a terrible forced march through rain and mud over Laurel mountain, our advance came upon the enemy at Carrack's Ford, eight miles south of St. George, Tucker county.

The rebels drew up in line of battle and poured a raking volley on the right of our column, the Ohio Fourteenth, which returned it, and a hot fire, lasting 20 minutes, was kept up, when Dumont's Indiana Seventh made a charge upon their battery They broke and ran, crossing the ford towards St George

Gen Robert S Garnett, while attempting to rally his flying men, was struck by a ball, passing through his spine and out at the right breast. He fell dead on the sand

Col Dumont continued the chase for two hours, and then bivouacked

The other portion of the column bivouacked on the field of battle.

We captured 40 loaded wagons, one rifled cannon, and two stands of colors. Twenty of the rebels were killed and many wounded More prisoners were taken than we could take care of The flight was finally turned into a disastrous rout Our loss is two killed and two mortally wounded.

The rebels lost all their tents, camp equipage, army chests, clothing, hundreds of knapsacks and muskets, with large quantities of ammunition.

They retreated up the Horse Shoe, but it is hoped that Gen Hill will meet, and still further rout them near West Union

Gen Morris was to return to-day by St. George to Laurel Hill. He brings Garnett's body here, and it will be forwarded to his friends.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

The following is the official report of the battle of Carrack's Ford, dated Huttonsville, Va., July 15, 1861:

To Col E. D Townsend, Ass't Adjutant General: Gen Garnett and his forces have been routed and his baggage and one gun taken, and his army completely demoralized.

Gen Garnett was killed while attempting to rally his forces at Carrack's Ford, near St. Geo ge.

We have completely annihilated the enemy in western Virginia.

Our losses are but 13 killed, while the enemy's losses is not far from 200 killed, and the number of prisoners we have taken will amount to at least 1,000 We have captured 7 of the enemy's guns in all.

A portion of Garnett's forces retreated, but I look to their capture by Gen Hill, who is in hot pursuit.

The troops that Garnett had under his command are said to be the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseans and Carolinians.

Our success is complete, and I firmly believe that Secession is killed in this section of the country.

(Signed) G. B McCLELLAN,
Maj Gen'l U S Army.

Another Victory in Western Virginia.

CINCINNATI, July 17.

On Friday night a detachment of three companies of Col. Woodruff's Second Kentucky Regiment attacked 600 Rebels, between Mad River and Barboursville, on the Kanawha river, completely routing them. Ten or twelve of the rebels were killed and a number wounded.

The Kentuckians had but one killed.

Gen Cox's Brigade destined to operate against the Rebels under ex-Governor Wise, was rapidly moving up the Kanawha.

Important from the Seat of War.

NEW YORK, July 18

A special Washington dispatch to the *Evening Post* says that a messenger from General McDowell's headquarters, just arrived, reports that the army marched early this morning for Centreville, leaving a strong guard at Fairfax Court House.

The rebels under Gen Johnston are endeavoring to effect a junction with Gen Beauregard.

The Federal scouts report 34,000 rebels at Centreville and Manassas Junction.

A special Washington despatch to the *Commercial* brings a rumor of an engagement at Centreville, but it is unconfirmed though probable.

The battery which accompanied Gen McDowell consists of eight 35-pounders—the largest battery in the service.

Speech of Hon. Joseph Holt.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.

The Hon. Joseph Holt of Kentucky, on Saturday evening the 13th inst., addressed an audience, one third being ladies, thoroughly packing the largest hall in the city, in an unconditional Union speech which was received with rapturous applause.

From the Seat of War in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 15.

In consequence of information having reached here from Tipton that a secession force was at Marshfield there, a detachment was sent thither from here by a train this afternoon.

It is rumored that there is considerable activity among the secessionists throughout the country above here, and it is supposed they were leaving to join the different leaders It is also reported that many have gone from the opposite side of the river to join Gen. Harris in the upper part of Calloway county.

The ferries above this point have been destroyed or taken possession of by the United States troops.

The telegraph wires are still down west of Booneville and south of Syracuse, and have been out almost daily between these points

Col McNeil, with a battalion of the Reserve corps arrived here from St Louis by special train at 1 P M

Movement of the Army from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The Grand army of the Union commenced moving this afternoon towards Fairfax and Manassas Junction Before moving Lieut. Gen Scott with his staff visited the troops composing the army on the Virginia side

WASHINGTON, July 16.

No occasion yet appears in the advance of troops into Virginia. A regiment crossed the river every five or six hours and the greatest care is taken to at the movement be conducted as quietly as possible. General Scott has made a requisition on the Governor of Pennsylvania for the fifteen regiments now stationed at Easton, Chester, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and other Pennsylvania camps of instruction.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 5, 1861.

[*Concluded from last number*]

The act of March 2nd, 1861, commonly called the tariff act, authorized another loan of $10 000,000, at an interest not exceeding 6 per cent, and also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes in exchange for coin, or in payment of debts, for the amount of any bids not accepted under the act of February 3rd, 1861, and for the deficiency of any loans restricted to be par, not taken under the proposals authorized by the act of January 1860, or by the tariff act itself.

Under the acts of February and March, 1861, the present Secretary, in April, 1861, disposed of $3,000,000 in bonds, varying in rates from 85 per cent to par, and $4,401,000 in Treasury notes at par, realizing for the $8,000,000 offered the sum of $7,814,809 80 to the Treasury; and in May, 1861, he disposed of $7,310 000 in bonds, varying in rates from 85 to 95 per centum, and $1,864,000 Treasury notes at par; realizing for the $8,924,000 the sum of $7,922 553 45.

The present Secretary also invited proposals at par for $13,978,000, being the balance of the loan authorized by the act of June, 1860. No bids were received, except three for $12,000 in the aggregate, which having been made under a misapprehension were permitted to be withdrawn, or applied as offers for treasury notes at par, or for bids under the act of February at 85 per cent The Secretary has since under the authority of March, 1861, issued treasury notes in offerers at par and in payment to public creditors to the amount of $2,654,590

The only authority now existing for obtaining money by loans is therefore found in the act of March 2nd, 1861, which authorizes the issuing of bonds bearing an interest of 6 per cent., or, in default of offers at par, the issue or payment of treasury notes, bearing the same rate of interest at par to the amount of $10,000 000; and in the act of June 22, 1860, is modified the act of March 2nd, 1860, under which treasury notes, at 6 per cent, may be issued or paid to creditors at par, to the amount of $11,323,456, making in all an aggregate of loans authorized in some form, $21,323,456.

This authority, under existing circumstances is no further available than as creditors may desire to accept payment in Treasury notes at 6 per cent, which is not to be expected, perhaps, as an alternative for delays, of which a just or prudent government will not, unless under extreme necessity permit the occurrence.

It needs no argument to work the conviction that under the existing laws little or nothing of the required sum can be realized. The magnitude of the occasion requires other measures.—As the contest in which the Government is now engaged is a contest for National existence and the sovereignty of the people, it is evidently proper that the appeal should be made, in the first instance at least, to the people themselves and it is highly desirable, in order that the circle of contribution may be widely extended, to make the burden press as lightly as possible upon each individual contributor; and, if possible, to transmute the burden into a benefit.

To obtain these desirable objects, the Secretary asked and to Congress the expediency of opening subscriptions for a National loan of not less than $100,000,000, to be loaned in the form of treasury notes or exchequer bills, bearing a yearly interest of 7 3-100 per cent., to be paid half yearly, and redemption at the pleasure of the United States after three years from date. The sum of $100,000,000 is named as the amount for which it now seems expedient to rely on a subscription of this kind.

Bills not intended to remain long in this form to say precise limit short of the entire sum which may be required, in addition to the sums to be realized from other sources for all the purposes of the year. The interest of 7 3-10 per cent. in suggested because it is thought to be satisfactory to the subscriber, convenient for calculation, and, under the existing circumstances, a fair rate for the Government.

It is believed to the whole people that a loan distributed among themselves should be made so advantageous to the taker as to inspire satisfaction and the hopes of profit, rather than extortion and fears of loss. And, if the rate of interest proposed be considered liberal, or little that allowed for ordinary loans, it will not be good policy—the institutions, and the spirit of the people, considered—on which to base calculations of foreign capitalists. Our bonds have been sent abroad in the form of foreign capitalists. Our bonds have been sent abroad in the form of bonds, and have been sold at a large discount. It is, therefore, in place, duly means at the disposal of the Government, and

[illegible] the expect the [illegible] and further bids facility of subscription it is proposed, at the option of the Treasury taker of the loan in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000, note the amount of interest for specified periods engraved on the back of each note

The facility thus secured to the holder of delivering the exact amount of the note and interest, without any trouble of a negotiation, will materially enhance its value for all purposes of investment and payment. While the rate proposed is thus liberal and convenient, the Secretary regards it as clear, on the existing circumstances, fair and equitable to the Government The bonds of the United States, bearing interest of six per cent., and redeemable in twenty years after date, cannot be disposed of at current market rates, so that the interest on the amount realized will not exceed 7 3-10th per cent

Nor is there any reason to believe that treasury notes bearing an interest of 6 per cent, redeemable for public dues and convertible into twenty years 6 per cent bonds, can be disposed of in any large amounts, so that the interest of the sum realized will fall much if at all short of the sale propose, for the difference of interest, if any, between such notes and those of the proposed national loan the Secretary thinks the absence of the features of convertibility for public dues in he latter is a sufficient compensation.

To secure the widest possible circle of contribution, the Secretary proposes in addition to the instruments just mentioned that books be opened at the office of the United States Treasurer in Washington; at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers and depositories of public moneys; at the offices of such Postmasters and other selected persons in such cities and towns of the Union as may be designated.

That subscriptions be received for $50 or any sum beyond the multiple of $50; that the sums subscribed be paid in cash, or if the subscriber prefer, in instalments of one-tenth at the time of subscription, and one-tenth on the 1st and 15th days of each month thereafter, the joint instalments to be forfeited in case of the non payment of the subsequent instalments and that interest accrue and be paid as it becomes due on all sums paid in from the day of payment, and that Treasury notes be issued, if required, for all payments except the first instalment and for those on final payment.

The Secretary cannot doubt that for a loan so beneficial and so advantageous, secured both as to interest and principal by adequate provisions of revenue, an appeal to the people will be answered with promptness and liberality. In addition to the sums to be raised by a national loan, the Secretary proposes, in case it shall be found inexpedient to provide the whole amount needed in that mode that bonds or certificates of debt of the United States be issued to lenders in this country, at rates not lower than par, for sums of $500, $1000 and $10,000, or of 100, 500 and 1000 pounds sterling, not exceeding in the aggregate $100,000,000, or if issued in the currency of Great Britain, not exceeding £20,000,000 sterling

He proposes, further that these bonds or certificates be made redeemable at he pleasure of the Government, after a per ed not exceeding thirty years, after a notice on date not later than the first of January, 1862, and bear an interest not exceeding seven per cent, payable in London or at the Treasury of the United States with the exchange at such rates as will make the payment equivalent to payment in London If there is no provision already recommended for the punctual payment of interest, and final redemption of the principal be made by Congress

The Secretary entertains a very confident expectation that it will be found practicable to negotiate a very considerable part of this loan, if not the whole, in our own country at favorable rates, and that at whatever part if any, may be wanted from capitalists in other countries will be easily obtained. For whatever means may be needed to supply the full amount required for the service of the fiscal year, and as an auxiliary measure to those already proposed.

The Secretary recommends that provision be made for the issue of treasury notes for $10 or $20 each, payable one year after date, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate $50 000 000. These notes should bear an interest of 1 56 per cent, and be exchangeable at the will of the holder for treasury notes or exchequer bills, payable after three years, bearing 7 3-10ths per cent interest, or should it be found more convenient, they may be made redeemable on demand in coin, and issued without interest.

In either form, treasury notes of these smaller denominations may prove very useful if prudently used, in anticipation of revenue certain to be received. The greatest care will, however, be required to prevent the degradation of such issues into an irredeemable paper currency, than which no more certainly fatal expedient for impoverishing the masses and discrediting the Government can well be devised.

The increase of public debt, in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country and from other sources will clearly appear from a brief review. On the 1st of July, 1860, as shown by the last annual report, it was $64,769 703 68. It had been increased on the 1st of January, 1861, to the sum of $69 243 721 63 It had been further increased on the 7th of March, 1861, when the present Secretary took charge of the Department, to the sum of $76,455,299 28, and on the 1st of July, 1861, the close of the fiscal year, it had been still further increased to the sum of $90,867, 828 68.

In connection with the general subject of revenue, the Secretary thinks it his duty to invite the attention of Congress to the condition of foreign commerce and of the commerce between the States as affected by the existing insurrection at the parts of the several States of the Union. The collection of lawful duties on imports has been forcibly obstructed and prevented for several months.

This condition of affairs, and the admission of foreign merchandise into those ports without the payment of duties to the United States, have given opportunity to many friends on the revenue, and most peaceably-conclude great and hurtful disturbances of the regular commerce of the country. It is the province of Congress to apply the proper remedies for these evils, and the Secretary has leave to suggest that the proper remedies may be found in giving the North which the collection of duties is to be discharged, and providing for the collection on shipboard or elsewhere, beyond the reach of such destruction.

Every independent nation possesses the right of determining what ports within its territorial limits shall be, and what ports shall not, be open to foreign commerce. Perhaps, not the slightest that there would have been any just cause of complaint against the Government, than that imposing duties, which, in the opinion of the people, [illegible] the [illegible] of the country, [illegible] the [illegible] of the country, [illegible] the [illegible] of the country

[illegible] for maintaining and defending the integrities the property vested in the circuit courts of Gallatin, of which copies are herewith submitted to the court. [Mo. Times have already been published.]

In framing these orders, the Secretary was necessarily much embarrassed by the absence of any law regulating commerce among the States, and by the necessity of conforming them to the condition of hostility created by the insurrection. The conditions, under certain circumstances, the make all commerce illegal while under other circumstances, they would only make unlawful the commerce carried on directly with insurgents.

To remove embarrassment, legislation is required, and the Secretary respectfully recommends a suitable amendment, giving to the President the power to determine, by proclamation, or other notification, within what limits an insurrection is to be obtained, for the time, contrabanding commerce, and must therefore be regarded as attended by the effects of civil war in the total suspension of a commerce, and to exclude by license, such exceptions to that rule as he may deem expedient and practicable.

Such an enactment should also provide suitable penalties and forfeitures for attempts to carry on a clandestine commerce with insurgents, or plea a fine and to be in a state of insurrection. In order to a clearer understanding of the views expressed in this report, and to promote the prompitude of action so important in this juncture, the Secretary most respectfully submits to the consideration of Congress a plan for increasing and improving the revenue, the draughts of bills to provide revenue from imports, and for other purposes, and another to authorize a national loan and other purposes, in compliance with the law on that subject; he also transmits detailed statements of the several expenditures for loans in the last annual report from the Treasury Department.

The Secretary is fully aware of painfully aware that in presenting and submitting this report, he has labored under great and peculiar disadvantages. He has but recently assumed the charge of the vast and complicated concerns of his Department, and has in deeply felt that he has improperly so is qual fied by experience, by talents, or by special acquirements for such a charge.

He understands, also, better, perhaps, than any one outside can understand, the difficulties incident to the task of which he has now attempted the performance, surrounded and mistaken by and overtaken by the criminal insurrection which deranges commerce, accumulates expenditures, necessitates taxes, embarrasses industry, depreciates property, cripples enterprise, and frustrates progress.

He has simply endeavored, under these perplexing circumstances, to meet the crisis just as it is, to set forth, plain to the understanding of the public finances, and to explain the means and measures by which, in his humble judgment, the evils of the existing situation may be mitigated, and finally removed.

The country of a great people will, so he firmly believes, surmount all the troubles and difficulties of the present time, under the good hand of the God of our fathers out of these very troubles and difficulties build a future which shall surpass the whole glorious past in the richness of its blessings and benefits.

All of which he respectfully submits to the indulgent consideration of Congress.

Signed, S. P. CHASE.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Coughs.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of *Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," Lozenges, in the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, so by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup—I have been, more or less, in my life, afflicted with the severest of colds, hoarseness and Coughs. At times my throat was so become so closed as to prevent my speaking above a whisper, and by taking a few doses of the Pectoral Syrup, it would relieve me entirely.

In recommending this medicine, I must unhesitatingly say, that it is the best remedy I ever found purporting to cure the above diseases.

EDWARD D. JONES,
Cashier Citizens' Bank,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Sold by Miller & Heasley and J. H. Hazen, Chambersburg; and by J. S. Criswell, Shippensburg. [Feb. 27—3m

THE MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG July 9, 1861.

Corrected Weekly.

FLOUR—White	5 00
FLOUR—Extra	4 50
FLOUR—Family	4 75
FLOUR—Rye	2 25
WHEAT—White	1 00
WHEAT—Red	1 00
RYE	50
OATS	25
CORN	31
CLOVER SEED	4 00
TIMOTHY SEED	1 12½
FLAX SEED	1 25
BUTTER	10
EGGS	8
LARD	8
TALLOW	6
HAM	9
HAM SIDES	8
BACON HAMS	10
POTATOES	25
WHIP SKINS	1 00
PEARED PEACHES	2 50
UNPEARED PEACHES	1 00
DRIED APPLES	1 00
WASHED WOOL	30
UNWASHED WOOL	25

The Great Clothing Emporium of the Cities.—Unbelievable prices! The most splendid Clothing House in the country. It is splendid regards its splendid structure in which the immense business of the establishment is conducted, and it is equally splendid in respect to its great facilities and vast resources. But to be serious in what starting from serious, the magnitude of the payment for Ready Made Clothing in this country exceeds, perhaps, the value of the establishment and the superior excellence of the fit and lastly the moderate prices at which the goods are sold. Wm. Rockhill & Co. Nos. 603 and 605 Market Street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.

May 1, '61, 7p-eh 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GREATLY IMPROVED.—The Gem of Spring Tooth Harrow has now been brought to perfection. It is now offered to the public and by Farmers, that they all agree in pronouncing it THE BEST HARROW AND CULTIVATOR.

This tooth has all the advantages claimed for spring teeth, and yet is free from the objections to them, without difficulty. Instances of breaking teeth in operation, are so rare that they are not worth mentioning.

D. STROUP, Gen'l Agent, Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., will be ready to supply the trade with the Harrows early in the spring. Also, Stroup's Patent Water Wheel, Stroup's Patent Cider Mill, Chambersburg, which he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand. Terms cash and on accounts.

Agents, Peddlers and Dealers in Farming Implements, and Agents for the Gem Harrow, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, or address him at Chambersburg, Pa.

D. STROUP.

July 10—4m.

The Star Spangled Banner Hat at DEVERT'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LIST OF GRAND AND TRAVERSE JURORS, drawn for a Court of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, Jail Delivery of the Peace, and a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Chambersburg, on Monday, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1861.

GRAND JURORS.

Antrim Township, Peter Swisher, Hall John, Jr., Wingerd Jacob; Guilford, Smith Daniel, Irvine Andrew; Hamilton Township, Hoover Jacob, Stoner Jacob, Stoner Jacob, Washington township, Mentzer David, Smith William; Montgomery Township, Lewis Oliver, Stoner Jacob, Unstead Jacob; Letterkenny Township, Wilson Jacob, Cutshall Jacob, Cutshall Jacob, Walker Jacob, Quinsey Jacob; Peter Jacob, Quinsey Jacob; Peter Jacob, Quinsey Jacob; Peter

JOHN REAGY'S
SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE AND DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
Cor. of the Diamond, Chambersburg, Pa.

BISHOP'S
Ambrotype and Daguerreian Rooms

Have been removed to the second story of the Valley Spirit Building, directly opposite Rhiddle's Store, Chambersburg, Pa.

A Permanent Overcoat.—H. M. Smith's Tailor Weak has opened an assortment of beautiful cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he will make up to order at the lowest cash prices. Call and see. For sale at H. M. SMITH'S Dry Goods Store, Where also good Hats!! Jan 23-tf.

The old Doctor's Son. A. S. Booth, Formerly his Spouse, will examine the eyes and give advice free, at our agencies—Mr. J. S. Nixon's, Chambersburg, on the 5th of January and March 1860, and Mr. J. C. Allen's, Shippensburg, on the 12th of January and the 12th of March. [The Line

When will Mother Shipton say some one to H. Hess's store, and get a bottle of Tonic Wash made a permanent one? Only 25 cts per bottle

The heavens were illuminated on the evening of August 6th, 1860, by some splendid aurora borealis over nine in the County. Rays of pure clear light flashed across thereby, and the changes were beautiful in the extreme. About time a shower of comet fell, that he Hacker be sould see the sparkling lights have fallen into the following words: Buy all your garment at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rogers Smith & Wilson, Nos. 604 and 606 Chestnut Street, Rogers Smith, Philadelphia.

TO FARMERS.—Virginia Lands.—The undersigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 10,000 acres, on easy terms, good farming or grazing lands, in Kanawha and adjacent counties, in Western Virginia, within 1 to 18 hours of Baltimore or 24 hours of New York.

The lands are fertile and well timbered, the climate very healthy, and the mild that sheep can be profitably entered with very little feed, and the cattle can be raised as cheap as a children in New England.

They will be sold cheap, and on easy terms, or exchanged for improved property in Western Pa.

Address with Postage Stamp, B. FRANKLIN CLARK, care of Messrs. Tribune Building, N. Y. Nov 8,60

Relief at Last! The advantages derived from the Pagelay Lotion, sold at NIXON'S, are self-evident and from every person who has made its many over the so many prevailing diseases of our time. It has been thoroughly tested by some of the most prominent Philadelphia and Chambersburg, and they think it the best preparation which has so far been discovered. Look then to your eyes in time, by procuring a bottle of this article for the immediate relief of such torments.

$1000 REWARD!!!—Will be paid by any Medicine that will cure CELBERT'S Balm in Gilead!!

Health and Happiness to the Sons and Daughters of Affliction. The time is now upon us, open the spot and behave your eyes, only betag on your mane.

For the Quick cure of Headache Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side, Back or stomach, Diarrhea Cholic, or Cramp, Pain in the lower or Back, Burns Scalds, Sprains Bruises, Diarrhea, and Sore Throat, and all similar complaints

Headache cured in ten minutes. Rheumatism cured in five minutes. Headache cured in ten minutes. Burns cured from scarding in ten minutes. Neuralgia cured in five minutes. Diarrhea cured in five minutes. Sore throat relieved in five minutes.

Hundreds have been cured by one dose in a single day! Every bottle warranted. Try it! Try it! Try it! Try it! Price 25 and 50 cts per Bottle.

25 A liberal discount made to Agents, and one want ed in every town, who may good traveling Agents.

All orders for wholesale Medicines should be addressed C. S. COLBERT, Agent, 126 S 6th st, Philadelphia.

Directions for using Colbert's Balm in Gilead.

For Toothache apply it over the face and gums of the tooth affected (rubbing hard upon the face, repeat if not cured. In extreme cases, wet a small piece of cotton, with the Balm, and cover the tooth and gums. For Headache, bathe the temples and apply to the nose; and take from ten to thirty drops in half a tumbler of water sweetened.

For Croup and Sore Throat, take from ten to thirty drops internally, in sugar or sweetened water; bathe the throat (only as I bind on flannel). For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back or Side bathe freely with Balm in Gilead, and generally take internally.

For Burns put one part Balm in Gilead and two or water and Burns, to make a paste, cover the burn with the same. For Chills, take from ten to thirty drops in hot water; bathe the back of the neck and the wrists with the above, the smaller dose is for Children, the larger is adults; may be taken in sweetened water.

Colbert's Balm in Gilead is harmless, Colbert's Balm in Gilead gives satisfaction. Those who have used Balm in Gilead will not be without it. Agents wanted. For terms, address C. S. COLBERT & Co.,

May 1, '61 No. 123 South Fourth St Philadelphia, Pa.

R. NEWELL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 724 Arch Street, Philad'a.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the United States, where the best pictures, known to the photographic Art, are produced at the lowest price that can paid for miserable performances.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and always endeavors to please the Gentlemanly attendants if given perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed in any form, size or color, or taken on Canvas, silk, glass, and painted in Oil by the best artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—not perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

Instructions given in the art of Photography.

R. NEWELL,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Stereo) Photo is much more like them than anything they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by Official Artists in various cities, but I have never yet had one such pleasant to look at or true to nature as this.

From Hon. R. M. Mason, late Minister to Italy.

The exquisite finish, beauty and perfection of your pictures, combined with their durability of color and substance of Stereoscopic, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Bunn.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a gentleman in Oil Colors, under the same process Stereoscopic, and take great pleasure in imparting the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but the artistic finish in all respects, and recommend him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art. JAMES BUNN

Dec12,'60—3mly

TO RUPTURED MEN.—An excellent chance for a profitable business, requiring but a small capital to the establishment and promotion.

The undersigned offers the exclusive right of a popular composition or cement to connect red bricks, and a variety of other suitable material, ornamental architectural buildings, outlining for flower and door yards.

This cement may be tinted of any color, from the purest white to the deepest black, with all the colors and shades between. It appears to the artificial to which it is applied a hardness and durability almost incredible, and a beauty surpassing that of the finest and most costly of the variegated marble, and, unlike them is perfectly proof to moisture, and will never fade, stain, or deteriorate, being but a fractional part of the price of ordinary marble.

It is also valuable for table and mantel tops, mantelpieces, monuments, and in medium variety of other articles of a similar nature. The process of applying the cement is simple, while the articles manufactured will command a ready sale, affording large profits. Responsible parties may procure licenses for manufacturing under the patent for any county or county not been in the United States, by applying to the subscriber. A small sum will be required for the use of the invention. Circulars giving full particulars will be forwarded to all applicants.

The superior work and beauty of this manufactured building material is unsurpassed, as has the unequalled in durability of many of the most opulent architects and scientific men of Medicine and other office.

For particulars address

JOHNSON & PRATT,
General Agents for the United States and Canada,
April 25, '61 26 Nassau St., New York.

FLAGS! FLAGS!
GEO. S. HARRIS,
UNION FLAG MANUFACTORY
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Vine Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

United States Flags of all sizes: also, Union Badges of various styles and sizes.
May 1, '61—3m

HOUSE PAINTING.—Three to great proved to do all kinds of HOUSE PAINTING among our Oil Paints, Varnishes, &c. Shop in Rear of No. 1, Sq.

CHAINS AND SPRINGS.—Spring Chains, Springs, Axles, Hammers, Anvils, Vises, Bellows, Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel, &c. Cheap at the Sign of the Big Spring, Hagerstown, Md. Oct. 2, '60

PENNSYLVANIA LAND.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable property, situate in the Borough of Chambersburg, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, 60 feet front, 240 feet in depth, on which is erected a large two storied BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing four large rooms, Wash Room and Lean-to, Stable, large and convenient cellar.

There is a variety of choice Fruit Trees, on said lot, all in good bearing condition, and also single garden fence.

Also, a large lot of building and water convenient both to Stores and Kitchen. This is one of the most desirable properties in Chambersburg, and will suit for business or dwelling purposes.

Also—all the stock of GOODS and MERCHANDISE in the above Store. Ware rooms and cellar, all in good order and fine Fresh, with as good a stock of goods as any stand in the county. A good chance for any business man.

25. You can have the terms by calling on the undersigned, Executor of John Weakley, late of Chambersburg, dec'd, and can view the property at any time.

JAMES WITHEROW,
Executor.

June 25, '60.

LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, 17 acres of PATENT LAND, situate in Letterkenny Township, adjoining lands of Mr. John Kennedy, Jr. Adam.

R. R. PATTERSON, Agent,
Greenvillage, Franklin Co., Pa.

Nov 21, '60 tf

VIRGINIA REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber having a desire to engage in a different business will sell privately his

FARM IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.

On Bullskin Run, five miles south of Shepherdstown, the county seat, that farm contains 80 acres of first quality of LIMESTONE LAND about 10 acres of which are in Timber, the balance is in Cleared. It has on it several springs of pure and never failing water. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and has a large coal bed, through it, which makes the use of it convenient to all the agricultural wants of a family.

There is also upon it a large and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Corn Crib, Meat House, Stable and Wagon House, Blacksmith Shop, &c. &c. The Dwelling House, containing a variety of rooms, Front Porch, Cellar, Well and Cistern, is healthy and convenient to the Farm. The Farm is in a good state of fencing, and is in a good state of cultivation, and is well adapted to Farmers, Millers and Lime Burners, and is convenient to all the agricultural wants of a family.

Terms: Three Thousand Dollars will be made to suit the purchaser and immediate possession given if desired.

For further particulars enquire of the Editor of the Valley Spirit, or of the Subscriber, PETER CAIN,

March 26, '61 Winchester, Va.

FARM FOR SALE.—I will sell at Private Sale, the following valuable Farm, upon which I now reside, in Lost River Valley, Fulton County, Pa. 2 Miles North of Mathias, Hardy County, Va. It is in a good state of cultivation, and has a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Spring House, Blacksmith Shop, &c. &c. The property is in good condition, and is well adapted to Farmers, Millers and Lime Burners, and is convenient to all the agricultural wants of a family.

The property is now divided into three Farms of 100 acres each. Terms: Three Hundred Dollars cash down, and immediate possession given if desired.

For further particulars enquire of the Editor of the Valley Spirit, or of the Subscriber, PETER CAIN,

March 26, '61 Winchester, Va.

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For further particulars enquire of the Editor of the Valley Spirit, or of the Subscriber, PETER CAIN,

March 26, '61 Winchester, Va.

A VIRGINIA FARM, CONTAINING about 200 acres, adjacent to the cities of Washington and Alexandria, and near a Railroad station, WILL BE EXCHANGED for a small Farm or other property in Franklin county, or very little money. This is a good chance to get a bargain and make money.

For particulars apply to

HYNES & ROMSBERGER,
Attorneys at Law, Chambersburg, Pa.

June 27.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On Tuesday, the 16th day of April next, will be sold at public outcry THE UNION HOTEL, Chambersburg, Pa., together with TWO DWELLINGS and Seven OFFICES and SHOPS, all in Ramsey St. This property is now rented from April 1st, 1861 to April 1st, 1862, for $219.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—The purchaser to pay 10 per cent on the purchase on the day of sale; also, on the 1st day of June following, when a deed will be made to the purchaser, and $200 on the 1st day of October, 1861, and $200 on the 1st day of April, 1862, and the balance on the 1st day of April 1863—all with interest from April 1st, 1861, at the option of the vendee to pay the balance of the purchase money on the 1st day of June proximo, payment to be secured by judgment bond or mortgage.

This is a very desirable property, and a good investment be rented, and must be sold.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when due attendance will be given by

J. WUNDERLICH,
I. S. MATTHIAS,
Assignees of Samuel Infirm.

March 17, '61

ATTENTION!!!

The undersigned would inform his old customers, and the public generally, that during his absence in the city his company his business and Hatters Store, in Chambersburg, will be kept up and conducted by competent workmen, and every article in the Hatters line will be made in the best manner and of good material, furnished by experienced workmen.

His Account Books are at his shop where settlements can be made, and those indebted are particularly desired to come forward and make payment at his store.

April 4, '61—3m MATHEW GILLAN.

S. S. CORBIN,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BONNETS, BONNET FRAMES,
Flowers, Feathers, Straw and Millinery Goods in general.
No. 712 Arch Street, above Seventh,
April 24, '61—1y PHILADELPHIA.

REVERE HOUSE,
(LATE EAGLE HOTEL.)
Third Street, above Race, Philadelphia.
Terms $1.25 per day.

S. HOADLEY & SAILOR, Proprietors.
THEODORE V. RAUTER, Formerly of the Sailor Hotel.
CHARLES SAILOR, Formerly of Shackelton's Co. Pa.
April 25, '61—1y

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS.—The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to their extensive assortment of Refrigerators embracing a number of different styles from the most common and cheap kinds up to the finest and most approved patterns, among which is the

"DR. KANE."

We have also, on hand a great variety of WATER COOLERS suitable for Factories, Hotels, &c.

The above are all of our own manufacture and sold at exceedingly low prices.

R. S. PARSON & CO.
Cor. Rock and Pearl streets,
April 25, '61—3m. Philadelphia.

FOR ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF JOB PRINTING, call at the VALLEY SPIRIT Job Office.

FOR NEAT PRINTING, Call at the VALLEY SPIRIT Job Office.

SALE BILLS AND NOTES, Promptly Executed. Call at the VALLEY SPIRIT Job Office.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANKS!! BLANKS!! BLANKS!! BLANKS!!
MORTGAGES, DEEDS, &c.
Executed in the STATE, COUNTY and UNITED STATES COURTS, &c. &c. &c. Job office at VALLEY SPIRIT OFFICE

WEDDING INVITATIONS, Given up in the best style, at the VALLEY SPIRIT Office.

LETTER-HEADS & BILL-HEADS Of the latest and most fashionable styles, printed at the VALLEY SPIRIT Job Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMIC
CURES
RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession and the public the Pure Crystal and Chemicals of Propylamine as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many persons, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the most decisive testimony to prove it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may find disposed to test the merits of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMIC is the form above spoken of has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS: as will appear from the published results in the medical journals.

Sold by druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at a reduced price by the dozen.

BLAKE & GRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
June 1, '61 Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Cloth and Tailoring business, trading under the firm style and name of Gibbs & Drite, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the undersigned, Dec 1st. The books, &c., are left in the hands of Gibbs & Drite for collection.

GIBBS & DRITE.
LEONARD EBERT

The business hereafter will be continued by the undersigned, Thankful for past favors, and by strict attention to business and low prices to merit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

May 14, '61 GIBBS & DRITE

FISTER & BRO.,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

Have removed from the Square to the largest and most out of date Public and Private Sale Rooms in the Borough, that have ever been offered to the people of Franklin county.

Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, Delaines, Prints, &c. &c.

We are offering Superior Silk at 50 CENTS and upwards per yard.

Beautiful Black Silks at 50 cts.
Beautiful Stripes, High Colors Silk at 87½ cts.
Black Silk Velvets at 87½ cents.

The above Silks are much below their value and the cheapest goods ever offered in the market.

DE LAINES.

We have just received the article of the most desirable Pattern of Fancy DE LAINES which we are selling at 12½ cents per yard, usually sold by other stores at 17 and 18 cents.

Also, a large assortment of

Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Canton Flannels, &c., &c.

Nov 21 '60.

AUCTIONEERING.

R. P. HAZELET

Respectfully offers his services to the Public as AUCTIONEER. He will give strict attention to the sale of Real Estate, Goods, Merchandise, Stock, &c. Also, Property in any section of the county, on the most reasonable terms.

Real Estate.—R. P. H. will act as Agent for persons having Farms, Houses, Lots, &c., to dispose of or Private Sale, he promises to offer them at the most advantageous rates.

Sale.—The public are requested to give him a trial.

Refer to J. S. Nixon, Wm. A. Stenger, Benjamin Chambers & H. Hawkins & Co., Hyster & Romsberger, Hoover & Stenger.

CHAMBERSBURG AND BEDFORD TURNPIKE STOCK

$5 Shares of Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Stock, at Private Sale.

R. P. HAZELET,
Auctioneer.

June 25, '60.

Great Bargains from New York Auction.—30 Cases English Stripe, Leghorn and Neapolitan Bonnets.

30 Cases Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats.
30 Dozen Ladies Kid Gloves at 10 cents.
" " and Men's Ballo's extra quality, do.
50 Yards silk Warp, Black Drap, 5-8 cts, for mourning.
20 Pieces Extra quality Bombazine,
20 " Black and colored and Printed Mousseline De Laines.
30 Dozen Cotton and Woolen Hose.
20 Pieces Linseys and French Ginghams,
Rubber's first quality Black silks.
Bonnets, Super quality, Gros de Rhine,
Barege Veils, double shaped,
Mohairs,
Superior colouring Silk, Black and Colors.
1000 Pieces Ribbons.
100 " Super Cassimere Velvet, three ply and super, for Lowest cash prices and Cotton and Cotton matting.
300 Stocks of Corsets.
Very superior printed Grenadine,
Ice Barege Shawls and Y. G. Mohairs.
Oil Load, Granted, Granulated and Powdered Sugars
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Teas,
New Orleans Molasses,
1000 Pieces worked collars,
French Cambric and Jconkins,
Silk wrap, Plaids,
50 Pieces Irish Linen,
Ten Quarters Linen Sheeting,
50 Dozen Ladies Napkins,
200 Misses' Hoosmers at
March 30. WALLAO

FALL GOODS.

THOS. W. EVANS & Co.

Have now opened their Fall assortment of RICH SILKS, Shawls, Cloaks, Bonnets French and Irish, Poplins, Mousselines, Delaines, Kaskaskeens, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Embroidery, Ribbons, &c. &c. Will still stock of all the LATEST NOVELTIES IMPORTED THIS SEASON.

Possessing superior facilities for buying both in this and the European markets, T. W. E. & Co's stock will be found to compare favorably with any other, both in PRICE and ASSORTMENT

Nos 813 & 815 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
2 doors below Continental Hotel.

Nov 14, '60.

DR. HENRY LANGENEINE,

Formerly of Cumberland county, Pa., commonly called the "Hickory Doctor," respectfully offers his services to the public as a regular educated Physician

Office: Main Street, between Montgomery & Liberty and Hoke's Store.

He is prepared to cure Chronic and Acute Diseases and will take great care to treat his patients with treatment skill and attention.

He is not prepared to say anything further, inasmuch as those who have already tried him will bear adequate testimony to his qualifications. His charges will be strictly moderate, so that none will have cause to complain.

June 13, '6.

PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEY.

A Lamp Chimney that will not Break. This article is warranted to last as long as every one using COMMON LAMPS. It gives more light, requires less attending and will not break by the heat or cold, rattling, or any ordinary usage. Sold by Storekeepers generally, throughout the U. S. and Canadas, and Wholesale by the Manufacturers only.

MORRISO & MUNPHEY,
No. 121 N. Second Street, Philada.

N. B.—A large and complete assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS, always on hand, at prices defying competition. Also, the Patented Coal Oil, at Manufacturers' prices.

March 21, '61

LUMBER! LUMBER!!—All kinds of Boards, Scantlings, Blinds, Flooring, Shingles, Cornices, Window Frames for Brick and Frame Houses, Door Frames, Architrave Casings, and all kinds of Sash Glazing, Joists, Palings, Cypress and Pine Shingles, Delivered daily at

DEVEY'S
Yard, GEORGE A. New Orleans Lumber Yard.

CLOTH CLOAKS.

We are offering a large assortment of all the new style CLOTH CLOAKS, at prices ranging from $5.00 to $25 at

HYSTER'S.

EMBROIDERIES.

COLLARS ranging from 6 cents to 3 dollars.
Collars & Embroideries and Gloves, ranging from 12½ cents to $2.50 at

HYSTER'S.

WINDMILL FOR SALE.—A First rate new Windmill, Patent Wire sails, will be sold at a great bargain if applied for immediately.

Inquire of Dec 12, '60 CHAS. SHARP.

Call at the Tobacco and Cigar Emporium of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines at

April 11, '61 WALLAO

MISCELLANEOUS.

"They go right to the Spot."

Instant Relief! Stop your Cough!

Purify your Breath!

Strengthen your Voice!

SPALDING'S
THROAT CONFECTIONS,
ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES,
GENTLEMEN CARGO

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

They are Cough Instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious tone to the breath.
They are delighted to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I subscribe to be with the Cough Lozenge Value in a Bad Throat, or out of Health of the throat, or any complaint.

Sir—Your Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will and them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or clearing your throat. If you this one package I am safe in saying that you will ever after be confident that indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. Which is are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of Twenty Cents

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR STREET,
NEW YORK.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache.
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste, renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that each box has the signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the price.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVES THE PIECES!

ECONOMY: DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Will hold all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A fresh supply just received. Price, 25 cts. Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR Street, New York.

CAUTION.

A certain unprincipled person is attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE. I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

is on the outside wrapper; all others are counterfeit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. TOB'S WHITE WHISKERS!
AND TOB'S WHITE MUSTACHES!
DO TOB WHISKERS GROW?
BULLENGAMP'S
CELEBRATED
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscriber, who pleasures in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the right to sell the above Ongent, which is now offered to the public the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bullengamp, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a stock of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one established as it is the Free Ink, and in London and in Paris it is in universal use.

It is a chemical, not a mineral, nothing, yet stimulating compound, being as it by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp it will prevent baldness, and cause to spring up in place of the hair, gone, the growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will cure dry or long hair with equal facility, and leave it in a healthy state. And for the moustache it is the only possible article in every one disease to insert, and also one stock's one shop would not be any considerable to be without it.

The subscribers are the only agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed. Prices for the Ongent, by mail, or by all druggists and dealers, or a box of the "Ongent" warranted to be the desired effect, will be sent to any who may order it, small direct, securely packed on receipt of the price or postage 25 cents. Apply to or address

DR. C. P. BULLENGAMP,
Sole Agent for the United States, Canada, &c.
Fulton st. 48 Nassau street, New York.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Mount Joy Wilson's Ferry, Lancaster, Pa., July 24th, 1860.

Your Dispensing Ink Indian Pain Chase (Sun dance) has been very deeply impressed and soothed when applied to it. Its left the sore and inflamed and no force has consented. It is the simplest cure known. Applied with a feather and taken out. I would and be glad to have it in every family. Yours truly, mentally wanting it I send to the same agent.

Yours truly, Pitt.

R. M. STRUTT.

Mobile, Alabama July 27th 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have been satisfied from the grave by the application of your wonderful "Indian Pain" for five years of my life. I am now cured of pain. I will cheerfully recommend it to every and anyone. Last Spring my wife was bedridden; had pain, remedy has destroyed the disease, and I am capable doing my work and strength.

Respectfully Yours, D. N. BARROW.

This truly magnificent preparation and cure for Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Also for sale at all respectable Druggists and Country Stores.

Principal Depot and Manufactory, 185 Main Street Richmond, Va. Branch 118½ Main Street of Commerce Building New York.

Address,

JOHN WILSON & Co.

Dec 6, '60

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The subscriber having just returned from the city, is now prepared to offer his customers and the public generally, with every variety of PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—such as Toys, Fruits, Nuts, &c.

FRUITS.	NUTS
Prunes,	Almonds,
Figs,	Filberts,
Raisins,	Pecan Nuts,
Currants,	Brazil Nuts,
Citrons,	Ground Nuts,
Cranberries,	English Walnuts.
Oranges,	
Lemons,	

Also, all kinds of Cakes, French and Home-made Confectionery.

N. B.—The above enumerated articles can be had at any time on Main Street, Chambersburg, nearly opposite D. W. Beaver's Hotel, wholesale and retail, to suit purchasers, and on the most reasonable terms.

Dec 16, '57 JOSEPH DECKELMAYER

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLES.

H. W. Corner of the Diamond,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

MILLER & GREENAWALT, would respectfully inform the citizens of Chambersburg and surrounding country that they have commenced the Livery and Exchange Business.

In connection with their Stable on the S. W. corner of the Diamond they have added to it the Stable of Mr. Porter Reid was having purchased from that gentleman the entire establishment.

They have constantly on hand and to hire, Phaetons, Coaches, Rockaways Carriages, Buggies, Falling top Carriages, Pleasure, &c., and an excellent stock of Horses for the use of the Saddle.

It is their purpose to carry on the EXCHANGE BUSINESS extensively, and all persons desiring to dispose of Horses will do well to give them a call.

Pleasure Parties, etc., accommodated at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

MILLER & GREENAWALT.

In connection with the above, they are wholesale and retail dealers in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, Brandies, Wines, Gins, Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, West Market st., one door West of the Diamond.

They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and will sell or hire in Franklin and adjoining Counties.

June 13 '60

ESTABLISHED 1793

A. S. ROBINSON,

[Late C. N. Robinson & Son.]

Superior and Dealer in French Plate Looking Glasses

Engravings, Paintings, Drawings,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF LOOKING GLASS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES.

A large assortment of fine line French and English Engravings always on hand.

1910 Chestnut Street, Above 9th,
PHILADELPHIA.

SUPERIOR SEATS.—The undersigned, thankful for past patronage respectfully informs the public that he has increased his facilities for manufacturing the celebrated BEST, YORK, MOUNTAIN, LA SE, YEAL, &c., either at his old stand, 1 doors at his Shop on Washington Street, at the very lowest prices. No pains will be spared to secure the very best quality of every kind of stock and every article used to render satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Jan 15, '61. JOHN LINK.

DRESS GOODS.—A large assortment of

Goop De Laines 12½ cts
New style Chalis " 12½ cts
" " " 15 cts
" French Barages " 12½ cts
" Figured " 12½ cts

Plain and Figured Brilliants, and a general assortment. Black and Fancy Silks, just received at

March 18, '60 GUTZA KEEPER'S

WINCHESTER & CO., Gentlemen's FURNISHING STORE, and PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 214 Chestnut st. (Old Stand, No. 708 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, or rooms 1 and 2 HARRISON HOUSE.

A. WINCHESTER will give, at his store, his personal supervision of the Cutting and Manufacturing departments. Orders for his celebrated style of Shirts and Gent. ment filled at short notice.

Also, constantly on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Silk Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

Shirts made to measure, and warranted to fit, or money refunded.

Shirts always on hand and made up to order in 1 hour.

Shirts made to measure, and warranted to fit, or money refunded.

Shirts made to measure, and warranted to fit, or money refunded.

Shirts made to measure, and warranted to fit, or money refunded