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:

$1.75 per annum, from which a reduction of 50 cents will be made if paid within the first six months; $2 will be charged if not paid till after the expiration of the year. All subscribers but living in this, the adjoining counties, or the states now organized to pay in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be charged $1.00 per square of Ten Lines for three insertions, or less, and 25 cents per square for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements inserted for three months and upwards will be charged 1 cents per line.

An additional charge is always made for extra display.

Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Spirit and Semi-Weekly Spirit one time for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Communications of individuals of limited or individual interest will be charged 10 cents per line.

JOB PRINTING.

Connected with the establishment the proprietor has an extensive assortment of Job Printing Material of every variety, and the Proprietor is prepared to execute every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing with expedition and the neatest style.

GEO. H. SENSENY.

VALLEY SPIRIT.

SEMI-WEEKLY—CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 15. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1861. NUMBER 8.

LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.

Why his Duties were Transferred to Civilians in the Confidence of the Secretary of War, and why he is not in Service.

HEAD QUARTERS, TROY, N. Y., July 24, 1861.

To the Union Defence Committee, New York:

Hon S Draper, Vice-Chairman—I herewith present you with a statement of the doings of your committee, and the part I performed in connection, which led to my being placed in my present position. I hope that you will give it an attentive perusal.

The causes may be found in the following condensed history of the services I rendered in the execution of important and responsible duties, assumed on my part at a moment of great peril to the country, and when the Federal capital was in imminent danger of being taken possession of by Rebels from Virginia and Maryland:—

General Wool's Advice asked Upon.

You will recollect the attack upon a Massachusetts regiment passing through Baltimore, which resulted in destroying several long bridges between Baltimore and Philadelphia, of divers railroad tracks, and cutting the telegraph wires leading from Washington to the North, prevented for six days, any communication with the latter city and the Northern States. It was under these circumstances I visited Governor Morgan. I found him in a state of alarm for the safety of the capital, which he was apprehensive would be taken possession of by the Secessionists. While with him he received a telegraphic despatch to hurry troops with all possible haste to Washington. He also received a despatch tendering the services of Colonel Ellsworth's Regiment, with a request to accept of it, which he complied with at my earnest recommendation, when I gave orders to Colonel Tompkins, United States Quartermaster at New York, to furnish transportation, and Major Eaton of Subsistence, thirty days' rations to each soldier, for as many regiments as might be ordered by the Governor to Washington. I ordered that number of rations, because the troops could only reach Washington by either the Potomac river or Chesapeake Bay.

Governor Morgan left the same evening, Saturday, April 24, for New York—I informed him I would follow on Monday. On the next day the Governor transmitted by telegraph the following letter:—

NEW YORK, April 21, 1861

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Troy, N. Y:—I am glad to learn that you will proceed to New York tomorrow to superintend the forwarding troops from this and other States, mustered into the service of the General Government. It is eminently proper that a high officer of the army of the United States should discharge this important duty. E. D. MORGAN.

On the same day I received the following letter by telegraph from Thurlow Weed:—

NEW YORK, April 21, 1861.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Troy, N. Y:—Understanding you are to be here, I deem it advisable from instructions I have from the Secretary of War, Gen. Cameron, that you should be at the Astor House with me. THURLOW WEED

By Mr. Weed's letter you will perceive that I was expected to be with him at the Astor House, which I could not assent to from the circumstance that I had already engaged quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to which place I had directed all letters, despatches, &c., intended for me to be sent.

On Monday, 22d April, I proceeded to New York, and took quarters at the St. Nicholas. Soon after my arrival Mr Weed called on me, and urged me to take quarters at the Astor House, previous to which I had been earnestly requested to do so by Mr. Stetson, to which I declined, and from the fact that it would produce confusion, as telegraph despatches were constantly being received from the Governors of States and other persons.

Visited by the Defence Committee.

On the 23d, the Union Defence Committee called on me, among whom were Gen. Dix, Chairman; Mr. Draper, Vice-Chairman; Ex-Gov. Fish, Messrs Evarts, Wetmore, Dohoe, Grinnell, Blatchford, Marshall, Stetson, and others. They desired to know what I was prepared to do in this hour of great peril to the country—The capital being in imminent danger of being taken by the Rebels? I replied, anything that would save the capital, for the preservation of the Union depended on its safety. A programme of arrangement, which I approved of in behalf of the United States, and immediately put them carrying it into effect. It [illegible] may be proper to say I received [illegible] Office that I had [illegible] responsibility, and the probability [illegible] the only Station, for under the [illegible] cumstances I was prepared to take the [illegible] fice, if by it the capital could be saved.

It must not be forgotten that, at this time, the citizens of the whole North, East and West were in the highest state of excitement, from apprehension that the capital of the Union would fall into possession of the Rebels of the South; and in the city of New York they were ready to denounce the Administration, and even threatened to overturn the Government and elect a Dictator, because of the loss of Norfolk, with the navy depot—which had cost many millions—and Harper's Ferry, where we had an armory for the manufacture of arms, and the National capital in danger of a similar fate; and all, as was asserted, from the gross neglect of the Administration to provide the necessary means for their protection.

It was under such circumstances, with all communications closed between Washington and the North, that I entered, in conjunction with the Union Defence Committee, upon the important duties which the emergency seemed to demand. No time was to be lost, as it appeared to every one with whom I held conversation, in forwarding troops for the defence and protection of the capital. The whole country was organizing and arming, with a determination to march to Washington.

Energetic Measures Adopted.

On my arrival at New York I found requisitions from the Governors of nine States for arms and ammunition all of whom, by my orders, were furnished with a greater or less number of arms, and as many rounds of ammunition as could be spared. Prompt and energetic measures were adopted by myself, as well as the committee, to secure the capital. Ships were chartered, supplies furnished, and troops forwarded with the utmost despatch to Washington, via the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis. Steamers were sent to protect the ships from capture by two privateers reported to be off Cape Henry. All vessels carrying troops and supplies were either armed or convoyed to their places of destination—in all which we were supported and greatly aided by Commodore Breese. The steamship *Quaker City*, after landing her troops at Annapolis, was ordered to report to Colonel Dimmick, commanding Fortress Monroe, to prevent the transportation of cannon, &c., from Norfolk to Old Point Comfort, to besiege that fortress, and also to look out for privateers, and to protect our vessels going up the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay.

On the requisition of Colonel Dimmick, I ordered provisions, carriages, ammunition and implements to Fortress Monroe.

Being informed that the troops at Washington were short of provisions, I ordered Major Eaton until otherwise directed, to send by Perryville to Annapolis thirty thousand rations daily. All which was promptly, efficiently, successfully and, without any accident whatever, executed; and as was reported, saved the metropolis from the ravages of war and capture by the Rebels in Virginia and Maryland.

Instead of ordering arms to the Governor of Illinois, as applied for, I requested him to take possession of the Arsenal at St. Louis. I also telegraphed to Ex-Governor Banks to assist the Governor in taking the Arsenal; and for the same purpose I sent a special messenger to Hon F P. Blair, with the the request that he would assist in securing the Arsenal.—With the return of the messenger I received the thanks of Mr. Blair for the interest I had taken in the people of the West; and the Governor of Illinois telegraphed me that he had received from the Arsenal twenty-one thousand stand of arms, and one hundred and ten thousand rounds of ammunition, two six-pounder guns and ammunition for the same. I also, upon the application of the Governor, ordered thirty two pounder cannon, carriages, &c., to be prepared at the Allegheny Arsenal for Cairo.

I authorized the Gov. of New Hampshire to place the Navy depot and harbor of Portsmouth in a state of defence without incurring unnecessary expenses.

I also gave Governor Andrew permission to occupy the forts in Boston harbor for the purpose of drilling and disciplining volunteers intended for Washington.

I gave authority to the Mayor and Common Council of New Bedford to erect defences on Clark's Point, for the protection and defence of the city and harbor at the cost of the city, but to be surrendered up to the United States whenever required by proper authority. I approved of placing into Fort Adams volunteers for the protection and defence of the harbor and town of Newport, by Gov Sprague, of Rhode Island.

Requests Instructions from the Department, but Receives None.

In order to assist in my services in connection with the Union Defence Committee and the approbation of the General in-Chief, as well as of the Secretary of War, I reported to Lieut-Gen Scott, on the 23d and 25th of April, what I had done and was doing. On the 25th, I also wrote to the Secretary of War, when I informed him that I had appointed to Lieut-Gen Scott military qualities of acting I was doing, without limiting my authority, I considered my hands by appointing me extraordinary duties in accordance with the views of the Administration such that it desired; I am running without rudder or compass." By this expression, intended to be understood that I was executing high and important functions without orders, but which the emergency required—the capital of the Union being in imminent peril of being captured by Southern Rebels.

Receiving no acknowledgements, and anxious to know how my conduct was viewed by the authorities at Washington, I sent a special messenger, Col Schuyler, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, to call on Lieut-Gen Scott, the Secretary of War and the President, and to inform each and all of the part I was performing, and to obtain their replies. He was unsuccessful and returned, after much trouble and delay on the road, on the morning of the 1st of May, and reported to me that he had been unable to obtain any information on the subject of his mission.

To all which it may not be unappropriate to add that while receiving, by request, a passing review of Col Ellsworth's Regiment of Zouaves, on its route to embark for Washington, Major-Gen Sanford, with one of his Staff, in a hurried and excited manner, presented me with an order from Gov Morgan, forbidding the embarkation of the regiment, unless reduced to the number prescribed—seventy-seven to the company—and urged me to order the whole to embark, as no part of the regiment would go unless the whole were included. The regiment was escorted by five thousand firemen. The order of the Governor produced intense excitement. I replied to the General that I would not be the first to check the noble and patriotic enthusiasm of the citizens of New York. The regiment, as it was, should embark. This announcement passed the most enthusiastic cheering of the regiment, the firemen, and the tens of thousands of spectators, which continued long after the imposing spectacle had passed from view.

Receives a Letter from Gen Scott.

I have thus detailed the most important part of the services which I performed in conjunction with the Union Defence Committee, from the 23d of April to the 1st of May, inclusive, when, late in the evening of the latter day, I received a communication from Lieut-Gen Scott through Assistant-Adjutant-General, E D Townsend, in which he recommended that I should "return to Troy, to conduct the ordinary routine duties of my Department, and for the recovery of my health, known to be feeble," when at the same time my health was perfect, as it has been ever since. No sick or feeble person could have performed the services demanded by the universal uprising of the people of the Free States, north of the Border States, in consequence of the threatened danger of the National Capital by Rebels from Virginia and Maryland.

The loss of the Capital would have led to the breaking up permanently of the Union, and to the immediate and willing recognition of the Southern Confederacy by every European power. It was this that caused an excitement that could not be restrained. The people rose in their majesty determined, no matter what might be the sacrifice, to save the capital, and with it the Union. Believing, what every person believed, that the capital was in danger, and without being able to communicate with the authorities at Washington, I assumed the responsibility of carrying out, not only the views and wishes of the Union Defence Committee, but those of the whole people of the North, which embraced no less the National capital than the whole Union.

And One from the Secretary of War.

On the 7th of May, after I had left N. York for my headquarters, as required by Lieut-Gen Scott, I received from the Secretary of War the following letter—not, however, in reply to any letter from myself:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1861.

To Major-General John E. Wool, Troy, N. Y.:—

MY DEAR SIR:—Appreciating, as I do, your long, able and faithful services and loyalty to the cause of the country, I write merely to request that no requisition for troops or orders for their removal be hereafter issued without first communicating with this Department.

You will, my dear sir, not consider this as a reflection on anything you may have done, but merely to avoid any conflict of order, or confusion of arrangements, and that the Department may at all times know the number of troops called out, and how they may be made available at the shortest notice, without interfering with any previous orders.

With assurances of the highest personal regard and the profoundest appreciation of your valor and patriotism, I have the honor to be, very truly yours, SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

This letter I acknowledged in the following words:

HEAD-QUARTERS FORT WOOL ON THE EAST,
Troy, N. Y., May 6, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:—

MY DEAR SIR:—Be pleased to accept my grateful acknowledgements for your communication of the 3d inst., [illegible] your letter [illegible] Although I am quite that with the force of business [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Valley Spirit.

PUBLISHED EVERY Wednesday and Saturday Mornings,

CHAMBERSBURG, AUGUST 3, '61

Gen. McClellan.

Since this accomplished soldier has taken charge of military affairs at Washington an entire renovation of the army has been attempted, and, we have no doubt, will be successfully carried out. A new life seems to be infused into every department of the Army which cannot but be attended with the best results. To have confidence in the administrative talents of the General who commands them exercises the greatest influence for good upon troops. Gen. McClellan was just the man needed at Washington to inspire this confidence, and restore our army to something like discipline and efficiency. There never was an army so thoroughly steeped in idleness and dissipation as our troops around Washington, and Gen. McClellan has not only undertaken to improve their physical but also their moral condition, which will for a time, no doubt, render him unpopular with a class of officers and men, but that will not deter him from performing his whole duty, and the gratitude of the country will amply repay him for all the hatred he may incur from drunken officers and worthless soldiers. The hope of the country is now centered in Gen. McClellan and if any man can save our army from disgrace and restore peace to the country he is the man. We feel assured that his moral example will have an invigorating influence on all subsequent transactions of the war, and redound not only to the honor of the American name but to the glory of each individual composing our army.

We give an important General order issued by Gen. McCLELLAN which will be carried out to the letter. It speaks for itself:—

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

Headquarters, Division of the Potomac.
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

The General commanding the Division has, with much regret, observed that large numbers of officers and men stationed in the vicinity of Washington are in the habit of frequenting the streets and hotels of the city

This practice is eminently prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and must at once be discontinued.

The time and services of all persons connected with this Division should be devoted to their appropriate duties with their respective commands. It is therefore directed, that hereafter, no officer or soldier be allowed to absent himself from his camp and visit Washington, except for the performance of some public duty, or for the transaction of important private business, for which purposes written permits will be given by the commanders of brigades. The permit will state the object of the visit

Brigade commanders will be held responsible for the strict execution of this order

Colonel Andrew Porter, 16th U S Infantry, is detailed for temporary duty as Provost Marshal in Washington, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Colonel Porter will report in person at these Headquarters for instructions.

By command of Major General McClellan:
S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General

The True Union Party.

The Democratic party has ever maintained the proud position of being the sincere friend of the Union. It has never expressed itself as being in favor of "letting the Union slide." It possesses the same ardent devotion to the Union to-day that it has ever exhibited, and is ready to pour out its best blood in upholding that glorious Union. It does not require it to change its name to show its principles or make known its love for the Union. It is not now, or never has been, a Union party for the North, or a Union party for the South, but for the WHOLE UNION. For the sake of the Union it has joined hands with its political opponents, to enable the Government to put down rebellion, that the Union may be restored; but in doing this it has not agreed to adopt the principles of the Chicago platform by any means. The Democratic party draws a wide distinction between supporting the Government and sustaining the corruptions of the present Administration, and detests Republican principles now as cordially as it ever did. It holds that the Chicago platform has broken up the Union and that it cannot be restored or maintained by standing on that rickety concern. Let the Democratic party maintain its organization everywhere—stand by the Union—condemn the abominable doctrine of Secession, and while upholding the Government in the War, fearlessly rebuke the corruptions of the present Administration and its attempts to trample on the Constitution and the rights of the people.

Army Movements.

Scouting parties out on Tuesday night reported considerable bodies of rebel foragers within six miles of Harper's Ferry, which gives rise to a suspicion that a much larger body is nearer us than Leesburg. Some think that Gen. JOHNSTON's army is on the move northward.

Gen. Cox reached Gauley bridge on the 29th ult. Gen. WISE fled without fighting, destroying the bridge to prevent pursuit.

Many who have hitherto been strong secessionists denounce Gen. Wise for his wanton destruction of property and are abandoning him and his cause. The western troops are disbanding, and the valley of the Kanawha is free from the rebel force.

The Massachusetts Thirtieth Regiment reached Hagerstown and was expected at the Ferry on Thursday night. The Fifth Connecticut arrived on Thursday morning.

Gen. Wool.

We direct the attention of our readers to the statement from Gen. Wool, published on our first page. Gen. Wool is well known to the country as a soldier, possessing rare military judgement, commanding genius and heroic courage. No better officer can be found in our army than Gen. Wool, and that he has been shamefully treated at the time his country most needed his services, by this Administration, his statement makes, but too clearly evident. In this sort of treatment of our brave soldiers we cannot *support the Government* whether it be "treason" or not.

The War Tax.

The odious War Tax recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury to be levied *direct* on real and personal estate, and which the Chambersburg *Times* in its zeal to advance Lincolns measures approved, and abused the *Spirit* for opposing, does not even meet with the approbation of the Republicans in Congress. The *Times* is ready to gulp down the abominable measures of Lincolns Administration that honest Republicans themselves revolt at. We need not wonder at this, the *Times* is influenced by *pay* the honest Republicans by *principle*.

Gen. Patterson.

The *Times* last week devoted a considerable amount of its valuable space to an attack on Gen. PATTERSON.—This week the same amount of valuable space is devoted to lauding him up. The *Times* seems to know that it amounts to about the same thing whether it praises or denounces. It can effect nothing either way, and is just as ready to confute its own opinions for the sake of popularity as it is to promulgate them through malice or ignorance.

Thanks.

We would return our thanks to Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON and Hon. PHILIP JOHNSTON for Congressional documents.

The Assailants of the Democratic Party.

We have seldom met with more good sense, better expressed, than is to be found in the following article which we copy from the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union:*

Certain pretended organs of the Republican party in this State whose proprietors are filling their pockets from the Federal coffers, and who therefore care not how long the present troubles last, see nothing in the majestic rising of the people in defence of the Government but a splendid opportunity of making money for themselves and political capital against the Democratic party.

These same men, who employ all the time not devoted to robbing the State Treasury, to charging the Democratic party with treason and stirring up the extinct embers of old controversies, were not always so much in love with the Union and the Government. They used to speak lightly of the Union, and talk about letting it slide in certain contingencies. They incessantly ridiculed Democrats for expressing anxiety for the preservation of the Union. They laughed at the idea of danger. They denominated all men who were solicitous for the future of the country as "Union savers"—a phrase to which they attached a peculiar degree of odium. They not only stubbornly refused to assent to a peaceful settlement of our national troubles when that was possible, but showed their distrust of the people by denying them the privilege of voting on the question. The Chicago platform was their "higher law," placed far above the Constitution. Perish a hundred Unions, they exclaimed, rather than give an inch of this party platform. They chronicled and applauded every infraction of the fugitive slave law. After the cotton States seceded from the Union, they were in favor of letting them drift; and they published articles to show that war would not restore the Union.

Such was the spirit and temper of the class of newspapers previous to the great events that aroused the nation to the necessity of war for its own protection and preservation. The assaults upon our flag, the reduction of Fort Sumpter, the immediate danger of the Capital, at once excited and united the people. Past political distinctions were forgotten in the presence of perils that threatened to plunge us into anarchy, and to destroy the glorious fabric of government reared and strengthened by successive generations of statesmen and patriots. The watchword flew with more than electric speed from State to State, for it was the common impulse of patriotism that the Union must be preserved and the Government sustained. All classes and conditions of men, without respect to their political opinions or prejudices, without pausing to discuss the origin of our national troubles, without stopping to determine where the greatest weight of responsibility should rest, obeyed the summons of the nation to arms. Democrats did not hesitate or hold back. We say it in no boastful spirit, but as undeniable truth, that no political party in the country, and even the party that triumphed at the last election, furnished as many men for this war as the Democratic party. The same fervent love for the Union which impelled that party to labor and plead for the preservation of the Union by peaceful means, constrained its members to enter the ranks of the army after all hopes of saving the Union by compromise had vanished, and the Government was assailed by armed foes. They did not waste time in discussion and denunciation, or wait to conquer their prejudices against the party in power; nor did they pause to deliberate as to the propriety of assisting an Administration in whose elevation they had no hand, and from whose domination they apprehended fearful consequences. But they recognized their obligations to the Government without regard to those administering it, and their obedience was willing and spontaneous.

Surely, if ever there was a time when the voice of faction should be hushed, and when the partizans of the Administration ought to cease their warfare upon the Democratic party, whose members compose a large proportion of the army, this is the time And we are glad to say that the malignant assaults do not come from men actually engaged in fighting the battles of the country. They invariably come from the class of patriots who stay at home to rob the treasury—from contract-jobbers; furnishers of rotten clothing and worthless shoes; pensioners of the Government, men who hold sinecures at Washington and are let loose to villify better citizens than themselves; public thieves who have belonged in turn to every political party, and are ready at any time to sell out to the highest bidder; wretched political prostitutes, despised by those whose wages they receive. This is the despicable class of adventurers who endeavor to convict every Democrat of sympathy with secession and treason who will not deny his political faith, by subscribing to the most ultra dogmas of the fanatical wing of the Republican party.

Let Justice be Done.

The Fourth and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiments have been severely blamed in some quarters for leaving the army of General McDowell on the eve of the battle at Manassas. The Harrisburg *Patriot* of Friday contains communications from officers of those Regiments (embracing the orders for their discharge from Major General McDowell and Brigadier General Banyon,) which completely vindicate their conduct. They were mustered out of service on the 20th—the day before the battle took place—and would have cheerfully remained a few days longer, had the orders for their discharge not have been so peremptory. Indeed the Fourth did remain at their camp below Alexandria, garrisoning Fort Ellsworth, until the 23d, when they were relieved by another Regiment.

Both of these Regiments did gallant service in Maryland, Washington City and Virginia—served out their time faithfully and well—and if they did not participate in any great battle, it was no fault of theirs, and they should not now be censured and slandered by would-be patriots at home who are too cowardly to march themselves in defence of the Union. The same remarks will apply to the members of the Jackson Rifles and Fencibles from this city, who served out their time faithfully and returned home a few days in advance of their comrades. These men all fulfilled their contracts to the letter, and should be spared any censure by the *home* patriots with which this community abounds.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

REPUBLICAN office seekers are just now in a quandary. They know not what name it would be best for the party to rally under. Some declare themselves "subject to the nominations of the Republican party"—others, "the People's party,"—and others again, "the Union party!"

Jeff. Davis' Threats.

The Case of the Pirates of the Privateer Savannah.

The flag of truce sent to the President by Jeff Davis in the early part of July turns out to have conveyed a message in relation to the pirates of the Savannah, now in confinement in New York. The subjoined documents transmitted to the rebel Congress by Jeff Davis, at the time of the delivery of his last message, tell the whole story:

JEFF DAVIS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

RICHMOND, July 6, 1861

To Abraham Lincoln, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States:

SIR: Having learned that the schooner Savannah, a private armed vessel in the service and sailing under a commission issued by authority of the Confederate States of America, had been captured by one of the vessels forming the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor, I directed a proposition to be made to the officer commanding that squadron for an exchange of the officers and crew of the Savannah for prisoners of war held by this government, "according to number and rank." To this proposition, made on the 19th ultimo, Captain Mercer, the officer in command of the blockading squadron, made answer on the same day that "the prisoners (referred to) are not on board of any of the vessels now under my command."

It now appears, by statements made without contradiction in newspapers published in New York, that the prisoners above mentioned were conveyed to that city, and have been treated not as prisoners of war, but as criminals; that they have been put in irons, confined in jail, brought before the courts of justice on the charges of piracy and treason, and it is even rumored that they have been actually convicted of the offence charged, for no other reason than that they bore arms in defence of the rights of this Government and under the authority of its commission

I could not, without grave discourtesy, have made the newspaper statements above referred to the subject of this communication, if the threat of treating as pirates the citizens of this confederacy, armed for its service on the high seas, had not been contained in your proclamation of the — April last; that proclamation, however, seems to afford a sufficient justification for considering these published statements as not devoid of probability.

It is the desire of this Government so to conduct the war, now existing as to mitigate its horrors, as far as may be possible; and with this intent, its treatment of the prisoners captured by its forces has been marked by the greatest humanity and leniency consistent with public obligation; some have been permitted to return home on parole, others to remain at large under similar conditions within the confederacy, and all have been furnished with rations for their subsistence, such as are allowed to our own troops. It is only since the news has been received of the treatment of the prisoners taken on the Savannah that I have been compelled to withdraw these indulgences and to hold the prisoners taken by us in strict confinement.

A just regard to humanity and to the honor of this government now requires me to state explicitly that, painful as will be the necessity, this government will deal out to the prisoners held by it the same treatment and the same fate as shall be experienced by those captured on the Savannah, and if driven to the terrible necessity of retaliation, by your execution of any of the officers or crew of the Savannah that retaliation will be extended so far as shall be requisite to secure the abandonment of a practice unknown to the warfare of civilized man, and so barbarous as to disgrace the nation that shall be guilty of inaugurating it.

With this view and because it may not have reached you, I now renew the proposition made to the commander of the blockading squadron, to exchange for the prisoners taken on board the Savannah an equal number of those now held by us, according to rank. I am, sir, yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States.

COL. TAYLOR TO JEFF DAVIS.

RICHMOND, July 10, 1861.

To His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States:

SIR: In obedience to your instructions I left the city of Richmond on the morning of the 7th of July at six o'clock, A M, as bearer of dispatches to his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. At Manassas I received from General Beauregard a letter to Gen. McDowell, commanding the United States forces at Arlington. From Manassas I proceeded to Fairfax Court House, where I was detained by General Bonham an escort of dragoons under the command of Lieutenant Breckinridge, of the Virginia cavalry. Proceeding on the direct road to Alexandria to the junction with the road to Arlington, I met a detachment of cavalry under the command of Colonel Porter, U S army, about three miles from the Junction, from which place I sent back my escort Captain Whipple, U S army, accompanied me to Arlington, where I arrived about 1 o'clock, P M, on Monday the 8th Gen M'Dowell not being at Arlington, my arrival was telegraphed him to Washington city About nine o'clock, P M, Colonel Van Rensselaer, senior aid-de-camp to General Scott, was sent to convey me to General Scott's headquarters, where I found General McDowell, to whom I delivered Gen Beauregard's letter. After reading Gen Beauregard's letter he passed it to Gen Scott, who, being informed in this letter that I desired to deliver your communication in person, received it of me. After reading your communication to Mr Lincoln, Gen Scott informed me that a reply would be returned by Mr Lincoln as soon as possible—and at the same time instructed me to return to Arlington with General McDowell, thence to proceed in the morning back to our lines, which I did, under an escort of twenty United States cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Putnam In my intercourse with Gen Scott and the other officers of the United States army, I have to say that I was received with marked consideration and attention, and with that courtesy and kindness which should ever characterize the diplomatic relations of great nations in war as well as in peace Understanding that the object of my mission was the delivery of your letter to Mr Lincoln, I have the honor to state that it was done, and subscribe myself your obedient servant,

THOS H TAYLOR,
Captain Cavalry C S A and
Lieut-Col 2nd Kentucky regiment.

The Ultra Press.

It is a fortunate thing that the insane utterances of the ultra presses of New York city seem to pass by the powers at Washington "like the idle wind," judging from the steadfast manner in which Gen. Scott's Lieutenants McClellan, Patterson, and others, deport themselves on the line of the Potomac. Could these press have their way, the States now sending their soldiers to Washington would be broken into as many fractions as are the men of some of the Border States in their purpose to go for or against the Government Deceived by the rally to defend the Union from destruction, the ultras in New York city do not cease to give occasion to their opposites, the Charleston *Mercury* or Mobile *Register*, to inflame the passions of the Southern people; and until these prints are made to change their course in some way, there will never be much chance for permanent peace. Of all the causes which have inspired to produce divisions these stand at the very head. Professing to support a war for the defence of the Constitution, almost every paragraph they put forth is a new stab at its vitality—a new attempt to provoke from others assaults upon it.

In a survey of the whole field we know of nothing more culpable than this.—Loud mouthed in denouncing as worthy of the halter the man who may be caught in arms on the deck of a privateer, the cool-headed perpetrator of these diatribes is a thousand fold more criminal; and yet above the reach of law or punishment, it seems, as if nothing could effectually rebuke him so as to make him pay the penalty of his constantly recurring crimes against the peace of the nation. If the people of New York, the enlightened merchants and traders and bankers there, ever expect to see a return to the blessings of peace and a restored Union, they ought, in some way, to use their influence to abate this frightful nuisance. The fabled Upas tree was not reputed more fatal to everything around it than are these panders to strife, issuing from the great commercial metropolis to every locality which feels their influence. Like fireballs thrown by heedless or senseless children, they are bandied backwards and forwards from the ultras of one section to the other, producing an amount of woe incalculable when we think of the inflamable material with which they come in contact. Of what use is it for the Union men of Maryland or Virginia, of Kentucky or Missouri, to express honest hopes that the Government will do nothing in violation of the rights of the South under the Constitution, when we see journals like these, identified with the politicians at Washington, busied with their disorganizing and fraternal tenets, and urging them upon the Government unrebuked? Let the Government, in some way, either silence or disown these mad incendiaries, if it would have the people believe it honest in attempting to uphold the Constitution and laws.—*Baltimore American.*

The leading presses thus properly alluded to are the *Tribune*, the *Times*, and the *Independent*. Unable to rule, they are, as always, ready to ruin.

A *Republican* Member of Congress presented a bill before that body, a few days ago, asking to have always abolished in all territory in Virginia now taken in possession by the Federal troops. Of course, it is laid by for the present. Such acts as this in the halls of Congress will not help the cause of the Union, but do much to weaken it. This is not the time to talk about abolishing slavery, in or out of Congress. All abolitionists ought to have a halter slipped around their necks the moment they open their mouths on the subject of abolishing slavery anywhere at this critical moment. They have the Government to sustain and the Union to reconstruct which should be done at all hazards.

Peace Resolutions.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives on Monday last:

Mr Cox, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce the following.

Whereas, It is the part of rational beings to terminate their differences by rational methods, and inasmuch as the differences between the United States authorities and the eleven seceding States have resulted in a state of war, characterized by bitter hostilities and extreme severity, and although the party in the seceding States are guilty of breaking the National unity and resisting the lawful authority, yet be it

Resolved, That while we make increased exertions by our army and navy to maintain the integrity and stability of this Government, the common law of war, those maxims of humanity, moderation and honor, which are a part of the code inter nationes, ought to be observed by both parties, and for a stronger reason than exists for such observance between two nations, inasmuch as the two inden of parties have a common ancestor, history, prosperity, glory, government, and Union, and are now happily engaged in inaugurating their common country,

Second, That resulting from these premises, while there ought to be left open, as between two nations, the same means for preventing the war being carried to outrageous extremities there ought also, in the interest of humanity, to be left open some means for the restoration of peace and union

Third, Next to this end, the restoration of peace and Union, on the basis of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, there be appointed a committee of one member from each State who shall report to this House at the next session such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall assuage all grievances and bring about a reconstruction of the national unity, and that for the preparation of such satisfactory adjustment, and the conference requisite for that end, a commission of seven citizens of the United States be appointed, consisting of Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, Millard Fillmore, of New York; Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Martin Van Buren, of New York; Thomas Ewin of Ohio; Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire; and James Guthrie, of Kentucky, who shall request from the so called Confederate States the appointment of a similar commission, and who shall meet and confer on the subject, in the city of Louisville, on the first Monday of September next, and that the committee appointed from this House shall notify said commissioners of their appointment and functions, and advise and confer with them, and report their action to the next session as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to be proposed by Congress to the States for their ratification, according to the fifth article of said Constitution.

Mr. Washburne, [Ill.,] objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Cox moved a suspension of the rule. The question was determined in the negative—yeas 42, nays 85. Adjourned.

The following is the vote on Mr. Cox's resolution:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, [Pa.,] Barnett, Calvert, Cox, Crawford, Crittenden, Dunlap, Grider, Haight, Harding, Heaton, Jackson, Johnson, Law, Leary, Logan, May, Mallory, Minnies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Ried, Richardson, Robinson, Smith, Steele, [N J,] Vallandigham Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webster, White, [Ohio] Wickliffe, Wood and Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Astley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Bingham, Blair, [Mo.,] Blair, [Pa.,] Blake, Buffinton, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cosode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Dixon, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Fenton, Franchot, Frank, Goodie, Goodwin, Granger, Hale, Harrison, Horton, Hutchins, Julian Kelly, Kellogg, [Mich.,] Kellogg, [Ill.,] Loomis, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill, [Me.,] Morrill, [Vt.,] Olin, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice [Mass.,] Rice, [Me.,] Riddle Rollins, [N. H.,] Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Spaulding, Stevens Thomas, [Mass.,] Train, Trowbridge, Upton, Vandever, Van Wyck, Walt, Wallace, Walton, [Mass.,] Walton, [Vt.,] Washburne, White, [Ind.,] Windom, Worcester and Wright.

EXCITING DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

Interesting Interview with President Lincoln and Gen. Scott.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The debate in the House to-day between Messrs. Burnett of Kentucky, Richardson of Illinois, Blair of Missouri, and Stevens of Pennsylvania, was highly exciting and interesting. Mr. Richardson concluded his speech as follows: "I repeat that Gen Scott has been forced to fight this battle I will tell the gentleman what occurred yesterday morning My colleagues, Messrs. Logan and Washburne and myself were present with the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Scott In the course of our conversation Gen. Scott remarked, 'I am the biggest coward in the world.' I rose from my seat. 'Stay,' said Gen. Scott, 'I will prove it. I have fought the battle against my judgement, and I think the President ought to remove me to day for doing it. 'As God is my judge' he added, after an interval of silence, 'I did all in my power to make the army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could and did not.' I stand here to vindicate Gen Scott. I am indebted to the gentleman from Missouri for the compliment he paid me. I desire to say for myself that I stand here the last of a generation, my father and grandfather having fallen beneath the flag of their country, I too have fought under its folds at home and abroad, and, God willing I will stand to the end of my life defending it against all foes.

Mr. Washburne—As my colleague has referred to Gen Scott's remarks he might allude to what the President said.

Mr. Richardson—I will do so. 'Your conversation implies,' said the President to Gen. Scott, 'that I forced you to battle.' To which General Scott replied, 'I have never served under a President who has been hinder to me than you have been.' Did Gen. Scott did not relieve the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle. Gen. Scott thus paid a compliment to the President personally. I desire to say of the President that I have known him from boyhood, If you let him alone he is an honest man. (Laughter.) But I am afraid he has not the firmness to stand up against the pressure from his friends.

August, 3, 1861.

Col. Richardson's Report.

Col. Richardson commanded the left wing of the Federal army at the battle of Bull Run, with Col Miles—his superior officer—in reserve. The official report of Col. Richardson, after narrating the operations of his command, boldly charges Col. Miles with being drunk upon the field. The following is an extract from his report:

Captain Alexander, of the Corps of Engineers, directed me, by order of Gen McDowell, to take the general arrangement of the troops at that point in my own hands, by suggesting as a good line of defence between a piece of woods on the right and one on the left, the line facing equally towards the enemy, who were supposed to be coming either on the Union or the Blackburns road. I immediately formed that line as best I could of the regiments nearest the position, placing the men in the ravines, and the artillery, as much as possible, on the hills, in the rear of the infantry. Before Captain Alexander gave the this last direction I learned that Colonel Miles had altered the position of some regiments which I had placed before, especially the Third Michigan Regiment, which I had ordered to form close column by division, to remain as a reserve, and await further orders from me. The officer in command of the regiment at that time, Lieutenant Colonel Stevens (Colonel McConnel being unwell, but on the ground,) immediately executed that order, and put his regiment in close column. I went to some other part of the field, and on returning found this regiment deployed in line of battle, and in another position. I immediately inquired of Colonel Stevens the reason of their position being altered. He told me that Col Miles had directed this movement—I asked him why? Colonel Stevens replied, 'I do not know, but he had no confidence in Col. Miles' I inquired the reason why? Colonel Stevens answered, '*Because Col Miles is drunk.*' That closed the conversation I sent Colonel Stevens back with his regiment, to form close column by division, as at first. I then reported to Captain Alexander that I had been interfered with in my disposition of the troops during the day, and I could not carry out Gen McDowell's orders as long as I was interfered with by a drunken man. Capt. Alexander then answered that General McDowell now vested the whole disposition of the troops with me, and that I must use my own judgment—I went to place another battalion in line, and I was met by Colonel Miles, who ordered me to form that regiment in another direction. I replied that, 'I should obey no more orders that he might see fit to give me.' Col Miles then said, 'Col Richardson, I shall put you in arrest.' I told him 'I never should obey his arrest and that he never could put me in that position.' Colonel Miles answered that he did not understand this I said nothing, and went on with further disposition of the troops, which was done accordingly to the next diagram.

How a Mason was Preserved from the Fury of a Rebel Mob.

That the fraternal relations of Masonry throughout the globe are not mere words, and that particularly in the present instance, when civil war is about to deluge our land—a brother will be acknowledged even by an enemy, many instances have occurred; but the following from the daily papers, as related in the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, which met in New York city last week, will show how "Masons have stood boldly forth in the defense of those whose only claim was the bond of fraternity."

It seems that a Mr. John A. Ford of Petersburg, Va., who had served in the Mexican War, imprudently expressed a sympathy with the troops of our country in their contest with the mob at Baltimore. For this he was questioned by a Vigilance Committee, and a mob was collected around him. We continue the statement in the language of the paper:

"The fury of the populace knew no bounds, and yells and screams and threats of the most profane and diabolical character were heaped upon him, and followed by a rush of a number of the most daring to seize him from the hands of the committee who still stood next to him.

A number of his friends near by, and among these two or three members of the Masonic Lodge to which he belongs in Petersburgh, then pressed towards him, and succeeded in the darkness which had come on during the examination in pulling him a'ong the street and out of the rush into a store. Through the store he was urged into an alley way in the rear, while the crowd in the street were clamorously in search. A friend and Masonic brother accompanied him through the alley to a tomb in his family burying ground.

Taking the key of the vault hastily from his pocket he opened it, urged Mr. Ford in among the coffins, locked the door upon him and quietly disappeared. That night and following day every place in town was ransacked in the search of the mob for the victim who had so narrowly escaped their clutches. They finally concluded that he had been spirited away and relaxed their vigilance.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ford remained undisturbed with darkness and the dead. History can rarely point to few more thrilling incidents than this living entombment.

Through the assistance of his Masonic brethren, he finally made his escape to Washington after having remained fasting for two nights and a day alone in the burial vault."

Who is Responsible for the Outrage?

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of Saturday last, says the supposed spy arrested at Camp Curtin three or four weeks ago has been in prison ever since, was released last evening, through the intercession of his brother, a red-hot of Columbia county in this State. His real name is Charles Galich. He is a Pennsylvanian, has a family living in Columbia county, and has a son in the United States Army. He is himself a member of the Second United States Cavalry as his furlough shows, and came with his company from Texas. At the time of his arrest there was no evidence to warrant his detention but the Mayor committed him for a further hearing, and he remained in prison until last evening. The man is evidently "all right," and why he was confined in jail so long, and for so long a time, without an effort being made to ascertain the truth or falsity of his statement, we cannot at least be conjectures.

Read Prof. Wood's advertisement in another column.

Correspondence of the Lancaster Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening.

It is strange what a change has come over the spirit of the speculators' dreams But one week ago if an honest citizen who loudly loved the Union, the flag and the Constitution, and respected, honored and cherished the brave troops that left their homes and firesides, and rushed, in obedience to the President's call, to defend the Capital—if even he had dared to say that these noble troops were neglected, or badly treated and fed, he was called a Traitor, and accused for Treason, but now all everywhere *might*, as Truth is always mighty and will prevail.

I know how earnestly you have supported the noble soldiers in their most trying position, and advocated their own families' comforts; and he cause you well know, I have joined in all, that the majority of the soldiers are Democrats, and proved their Democratic principles by marching in defence of our glorious Union, and they (God bless them!) have proved their bravery on the bloodiest battle field of our country—whilst the ranting Republican politicians and speculators were enjoying their home comforts, and boldly bawling, "On to Richmond! On to Richmond!" But the good old veteran Scott heeded not their bawlings He intention was to wait, until he had at least two hundred thousand faithful troops, with good officers, to the field, then march forward and lower it, surround and capture the rebel army, take them as prisoners, try the ringleaders by court martial, and dictate and secure a peace without bloodshed But that did not suit the Political Robers and Army Contractors. "On to Richmond" was the cry, and a handful of brave men were hurried off to meet an army of 60,000 men, with rifled battleries, and to charge with bayonets upon an army of far superior forces, who had piles of rifled cannon The repulse, of course, has been terrible, and the dead and wounded left on the field is awful to contemplate But now the question is hotly mooted, who is to blame for this? The brave soldiers denounce the officers, the officers declare the fault to be the Commander-in-Chief, and the great Military Tactician, General Scott, boldly censures Congressmen and politicians—whilst the speculators' occupation's gone, the Congressmen now take the responsibility, and hurl their shafts upon the officers.

To-day a Bill originated in the Senate—"To give the President power and authority to at once dismiss the inefficient officers, and app int better officers" Numerous scathing speeches were made. I heard Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and he was perfectly furious in his denunciations. He introduced the Bill, he said, to save the honor and prevent further outrages from being committed on the volunteers, the bravest of the brave. He said he had visited their camps some weeks ago, and his heart ached and eyes filled with tears to see those brave men, who had left all that was dear and every comfort at home, suffering for want of clothing and food. He saw them marched thro' the streets, and left to stand in the drizzling rain, wearied and weak for food, whilst the officers were at the neighboring hotels revelling in substantial delicacies and champagne, and whilst the men were dropping in the ranks and crawling to shade trees for relief. He could be silent no longer. They must be immediately dismissed—they must not even have the benefit of a court martial, for they had been the fault of the inglorious route, and they had outrun their men, disgraced the army, disgraced the country, and he, as a Senator, was forced to admit that he felt ashamed of it with shame

I could well see that the Senators' speeches lengthened the faces of the Borers as I Contractors who filled the gallery, and I must admit my own astonishment to hear grave Senators unanimously a bill to clothe the President with such tremendous powers, when every boy knows that the volunteers elect their own officers, and the Governor issues the commissions. What now awaits our Elections, our Governors, our Commissions, our States, our Constitution? If we are not drifting to a centralization of power, we are in anarchy. May God save our glorious Union. I trust no time shall be honored enough of every city, every county, in every State of our beloved Union, arouse and act, and send honest representatives to meet in solemn convention to stop the awful fate that awaits us, and crush all political gamblers and Disunionists with the thundering voice of an injured people, and save our darling country

If the Patriots of the East, the West, the North and the South would but speak out the honest sentiments of the yeomanry of our land, they would echo the real voice of the people, the voice of God. If the Press is no longer the vehicle of truth, the Union is lost, and lost forever

If the clergy, professing to preach peace and God's will, to all mankind, "Christ and Him crucified," are now proclaiming that infamous and blasphemous language that "Providence is with the greatest number of cannon," then is this Christian land a barren waste without one spot of green, of feeling, or of love. The Christian era is an end. "Father forgive them, they know not what they do."

THE MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 2, 1861.

Corrected Weekly.

FLOUR—White	$4 00
FLOUR—Extra	3 25
FLOUR—Family	3 50
FLOUR—Rye	3 55
WHEAT—White	0 00
WHEAT—Red	0 00a 80
RYE	50
OATS	15
CORN	40
CLOVER SEED	4 00a5 00
TIMOTHY SEED	1 75a2 25
FLAX SEED	1 25
BUTTER	10
EGGS	08
LARD	08a09
TALLOW	06
PEACH BLOW	04a06
BACON SIDES	08
BACON HAMS	10
HAY PRESSED	0 00a18
SOUP BEANS	1 00
PARED PEACHES	2 00
UNPARED PEACHES	1 50
DRIED APPLES	1a1 25
WASHED WOOL	25
UNWASHED WOOL	20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, AUGUST 1, 1861.

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes discounted	$481,564 66
Stock of the Commonwealth of Pa.	3,347 32
Loan " " "	40,000 00
	41,347 32
Due by the City Banks	179,434 50
Due by the Country Banks	8,599 54
	188,011 04
Specie	17,401 25
Notes and Checks of other Banks	8,901 21
Bonds & Mortgages	24,436 63
Coupon Bonds (at present market value)	11,000 00
Temporary Loans	20,325 17
Real Estate held in the city of Philadelphia	6,000 00
Real Estate " " (Banking House)	5,000 00
	$813,973 38

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$681,180 00
Deposits	112,793 38
Deposit Bonds	370 00
Due to other Banks	18,630 00
Due to the Commonwealth	1,000 00
	$813,973 38

The above statement is just and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. L. MAGINNIS, Cashier.

I, the undersigned, being duly sworn, do hereby certify that the above statement is just and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. PHILIP BARGER, J. P.

August, '61.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. BISHOP'S

Premium Gallery, on Main Street, South side of the Diamond, Chambersburg, Pa. Is still unsurpassed by any other Gallery in the country, for the PRODUCTION of the finest pictures that can be produced. Having recently added a large number of new and valuable improvements to my establishment, I am now prepared to produce pictures in a style of beauty and accuracy not to be surpassed in this or any other Gallery. Call and examine for yourselves. Pictures of all kinds, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Photographs, and Stereoscopic Views taken in the most fashionable manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. Lockets, Pins, Rings, Bracelets, Gold Pens, Pencils, Cases, Spectacles, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, Toys, Perfumery, Cutlery, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Pocket Books, Portmonies, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Confectionery, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Candies, Preserves, Pickles, Sardines, Cordials, Brandies, Wines, Whiskies, Gin, Rum, Ale, Porter, Cologne, Hair Oil, Toilet Soaps

COMMISSION HOUSES.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Mathews & Zollickoffer is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.

J. O. MATHEWS,
H. F. ZOLLICKOFFER.

Baltimore March 13, 1860. Mar 21, 60

THE PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS will be continued as formerly, at the old place, 108 and 110 HOWARD STREET, by J. O. Mathews, one of the firm of Mathews & Zollickoffer, and A. C. Butler, under the style of MATHEWS & BUTLER. We will ask our friends a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed on the old firm, and solicit consignments of FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, and all other kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. We hope by strict attention to business to merit the approval and confidence of home and foreign producers.

J. O. MATHEWS,
C. C. BUTLER.

Mar 21, 1860.

WUNDERLICH, NEAD AND COMPANY, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 140 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. Liberal cash advances made on Produce consigned to our Philadelphia and Boston Houses.

AGENTS:
FRANCIS ZELL & HINCHMAN, 908 and 910 Market street, corner eighth, Philadelphia.
MATTHEW A. BUTLER, No. 128 Howard Street, Baltimore.

Our Lehigh Valley Broken Eg, and Nut Coal is for sale at the lowest rates. Wilkesbarre and Pine Grove Pink Eye, Lump and Stove Nut Coal, and Maryland Coal, Cumberland Coal, for sale at the lowest rates of all kinds purchased either at short notice.

Feb 1, 60

SHAMBERT, WUNDERLICH & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Delaware and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

AGENTS:
FRANCIS ZELL & HINCHMAN, 908 and 910 Market street, corner Eighth, Philadelphia.
MATTHEW A. BUTLER, No. 128 Howard street, Baltimore.

Our Lehigh Valley Broken Egg and Nut Coal, Pine Grove Pink Eye, Lump and Stove Nut, Wilkesbarre and Pine Grove Lump, Cumberland and Shingles, Salt, Plaster and Hay, constantly on hand. Flour and Grain purchased on the highest cash market prices, or received on consignment.

Feb 8, 60

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE. CHAMBERS, GRIFFITH & CO., Keep constantly charge the Warehouse on the Columbia Railroad, opposite Conestoga street, prepared to receive and forward Produce and Merchandise to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Produce and Merchandise for sale. They have also Lime for sale, Grain and Produce of all kinds, Cash or Merchandise taken in exchange. Warehouse North of the Catholic Church, first on Broad Street. Freight to be forwarded to Philadelphia free of charge, with the usual Drayage. Consignments to Philadelphia, addressed to the care of Chambers Griffith & Co., Chambersville.

June 6, 60

CUMBERLAND VALLEY WARE HOUSE.—The Pennsylvania Railroad will be ready for the C. W. STORES & Co. at the star of Lime Street, Baltimore, on the 1st of May, with the best accommodations.

AGENTS:
WM. E. BURK, 212 Market Street, Philadelphia.
KYLER & CO., 4 and 6 North Street, Baltimore.

April 10, 1860.

HATCH & CO., SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 138 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

Dealers in
FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON, WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CHARCOAL.

Cash advances will be made on receipt of goods.

Nov 14, 60

HOTELS.

WESTERN HOTEL,
West Market Street,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

The Proprietor having purchased the well known stand formerly kept by Daniel Trostle, in the borough of Chambersburg, and the public generally to give him a call.

JOHN RILEY, Proprietor.

April 25, 1860.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE,
No. 414 Market Street, above eighth, PHILADELPHIA.
J. OTT, Proprietor.

Strangers visiting the city will find the Allegheny House the most central, convenient, and comfortable in Philadelphia. Terms—one dollar per day.

June 21, '59—1y

SADDLERY, &C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
MATTHEW GILLAN, Proprietor,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

The undersigned would inform his customers and the public generally, that he continues the SADDLERY and HARNESS Business, in all its various branches, at his long established and favorably known stand, on West Market Street, opposite the Tavern of Mr. Daniel Trostle, in the borough of Chambersburg, where he has fitted up a commodious and elegant establishment for the manufacture and display of his goods.

His stock is the most extensive and complete ever offered in this part of the State, embracing Gold Plain and Wagon SADDLES, of every grade and quality—Riding BRIDDLES of every variety; Carriage HARNESS, single or double, plain or mounted; Wagon GEARS of every description; Horse COLLARS made after the most approved pattern and of the best materials, and an assortment of all always on hand from which a selection can be made—WHIPS, raw hide or stock; FLY NETS; HALTERS, and every other article needed as gearing for Horse or Mule. TRUNKS and CARPET BAGS of all kinds and all prices.

Particular attention given to repairing and mending Harnesses and Gears and all jobs guaranteed to give satisfaction in workmanship and price.

None but the best material is used, and the best workmen employed in this establishment, and all work warranted, and sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Ordering Mail promptly attended to.

MATTHEW GILLAN,
Feb 29, '60. Chamb., Pa.

MUSICAL

PHILADELPHIA PIANO WAREROOMS.—*A prize Medal Awarded to S. HORACE WOOD & CO.* for their PIANO FORTE, by the Crystal Palace Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, 1853.

PIANOS of various prices, with or without the most approved Metallic Plate and Patent Bridge, for sale, are also ready for examination. Also, an assortment of MELODEONS and HARMONIONS, at their Warerooms 702 Chestnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts.

Mr. Goldsmith, who delighted so many visitors at the Crystal Palace with his performances, will always present to show their instruments.

LEE & WALKER, Music Publishers No. 188, Chestnut St. below 8th, Phil'a.

An extensive assortment of Piano Fortes from the most celebrated manufacturers.

Every variety of Musical Instruments always on hand. New Music constantly published, and Music sent to any of the country forwarded free of postage.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE TIP-TOP OLDE AND ONE HUNDRED BOOK: Consisting of a large number of Copyrights never before published, and many of the Gems of German and Italian Composers. Adapted to the use of the Glee Clubs, Singing Classes and the Family Circle. By G. Jansen and J. A. Getze. Price $1.

(Sept 3, '60

HAINES BROS.' Overstrung Grand Action PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the FIRST PREMIUM when placed in competition with other makers, and received the highest premiums at all Fairs where they have been exhibited, and are now the favorite Pianos with the first Musical Institutions and Professors in Philadelphia. Warerooms No. 1004 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Sole Wholesale Agent for Western Pennsylvania,
GEORGE A. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
No. 67 Fifth Street, near the Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 26, '59—1y.

$1000 WANTED.—The Commissioners of Franklin County, under authority of the Act of the Legislature, will be prepared to receive the amount of $1000 in Township Bonds, bearing interest payable semi-annually, and free from taxation.

Persons wishing to invest in the above loan, will give notice at the Commissioners' Office, where bonds will be ready.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

GEO. FORNEY,
Clerk.

June 7, '61

JOHN KEAGY'S SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE AND DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

Cor. of the Diamond, Chambersburg, Pa.

A Triumph Overall the M. Mutch's Year for Work that cannot be equalled by any other mode. Also a strengthener. Quite a process. A bottle of this wonderful Wash. No name copied. Only 25 cents a Bottle. Sold by H. H. KEAGY, Druggist, sole agent. Also sole agent for Keagy's Ambrotypes.

Jan 30, '60—1y.

The old Doctor's Son. A. S. Heath, Physician and Surgeon, will examine the sick and give advice at his office, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, on the 4th of January and March 1860, and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, on the 11th of January and the 12th of March.

Jan 4, 60

When will suffer when they can go to H. H. Heath's office and get a bottle of Trotter's Wash and a pamphlet for sixty cents per bottle.

The heavens were illuminated on the evening of August 4th, 1859, by the most splendid display of Aurora Borealis ever seen in the County. Nearly at midnight it flashed across the sky and the thinkers were startled by the cry, "Fire! Fire!" Arrows of light shot from the Northern Star, and the inquiry was made, "Where is the fire?" Some thought it was the burning of Hickok & Wilson, No. 9 and 1 South Chestnut Street, above Market, Philadelphia.

Dec 12, '59.

TO FARMERS, Virginia Lands. The undersigned is now prepared to sell such lands, in quantities, to suit purchasers, which are situated in Bedford, Franklin, Rockbridge and Augusta counties, Western Virginia, within reach of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

The climate is mild and well watered, the lands very productive, and so situated as to enable purchasers to make a good living, selling the surplus produce at home. They will be sold on long credits, and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call at my office, in Chambersburg, Pa., where I have a map of the lands, and can give more information than can be conveyed in a letter.

Persons who have purchased of me, and have not received their deeds, can have them by calling at my office.

Dec 12, '59.

Relief at Last! The advantages derived from the Popular Lotteries and at MEANS'S agencies, which are now so well known, are not to be equalled by any other mode of investment. Its success in preventing disappointment is now a matter of history. It has been the means of making many a fortune, and has never failed to give satisfaction to its patrons. Persons desiring to participate in the benefits of the next grand Distribution of Prizes, should send for a Circular, containing a complete list of the prizes, and a full explanation of the system. Persons desiring information, will find it to their interest to address the undersigned, with the name of the city or town they reside in, and receive by return mail, full information, with the necessary advice, free of charge.

Address, JOHN MEANS, Lock Box 44, Philadelphia, Pa.

$1000 REWARD!!!—Will be paid for any Medicine that contains Cochran's Balm in Oil.

Health and Happiness to the sons and Daughters of Affliction. Three dollars per bottle, of the agents, or six bottles for $5, sent to any address, on receipt of the money.

For the Quick cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Sore Breast, Sore Back, Sore Legs, Sore Feet, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Nose, Sore Chest, Sore Bowels, Sore Bladder, Sore Kidneys, Sore Joints, and Sore Muscles, Cochran's Balm in Oil is the best remedy known. Cochran's Balm in Oil is the best remedy known for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, Sore Heads, Sore Backs, Sore Legs, Sore Feet, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Nose, Sore Chest, Sore Bowels, Sore Bladder, Sore Kidneys, Sore Joints, and Sore Muscles,