SEMI-WEEKLY "VALLEY SPIRIT."

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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

If paid in advance, then which a reduction of one cent will be made if paid within the first six months. Be sure to be prepared to do a full job when the order is given. All subscriptions to be paid up in advance, or the papers will be stopped at the end of the time paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be inserted at the usual rates—Ten Lines (or less) for one insertion, or less, and Twenty-five cents per square for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements inserted for three months and upwards will be charged quarterly.

Advertisements not marked for a certain period will be kept in until forbid, and charged for accordingly.

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JOB PRINTING.

Connected with the establishment is the proprietor has a large variety of all the printing material of such an office should use. He is prepared to execute every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing, with expedition and in the best style.

GEO. R. SNOWDEN.

# VALLEY SPIRIT.

SEMI-WEEKLY—CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 15. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1861. NUMBER 9.

## The Horrors of War.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from the scene of the Rich Mountain battle, describes the appearance of the dead and wounded, as follows:

THE DEAD ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE

The dead presented a ghastly spectacle. I never conceived anything half so hideous. No power of expression is adequate to describe it. It is said that the features of those who die by other causes, are usually fixed by a faint smile; that our features are rarely left imprinted on the face of a corpse—but that the countenance of those who are shot have impressed upon them the traces of pain.

Those which I saw—about fifty—exhibited nothing but the revolting characteristics of exquisite agony. There was not the faintest glimmer of a lingering smile, not the slightest tinge of softness or mildness, not a limit neat of beauty remaining, to relieve the harsh, horrid, distorted, agonized faces of the dead of Rich Mountain. The bright sun, glancing through the parting leaves, lent no kindly ray to soften the ugly outlines; melancholy had no sad, quiet shadow, to mingle with the hard, forbidding aspect of the dead faces on which I gazed with perfect horror. Had there been even traces of angry passion, vindictiveness, revenge, death could not have started so horribly at it did out of those ghastly lineaments; we could have felt there was still something human left in those human faces but mere outlines.

The faces of our own dead were as fearfully forbidding as those of their dead enemies. It was impossible to drive from my mind reflections upon the terrible intensity of grief which those who see the forbidding countenances of the dead loved ones on the field of battle must experience. I imagine it must exceed all other grief for the dead—because every feature is so distorted and unnatural, so entirely devoid of the tone of expression which friends have loved in the living features. Some were lying prone on the field as they had fallen, with limbs sprawling, great thick clotches of congealed blood near their bodies, their garments saturated with the sanguined flow, and their gaping faces and stony eyes starting full at the broad, brazen sky. One who had been shot down in the woods above the breastworks lay stark upon his face, one arm thrown with a convulsive struggle around the limb of a fallen tree. Clotted blood, which had flowed out of his side, was near him in thick lumps.

But the most hideous scene was that of twenty-nine dead Rebels packed horribly together in a trench—most of them with fearful orifices perforating their heads, through which the brains oozed in sickening clots; others with Minie holes full in their breasts; some with shattered limbs and others with lacerated and mangled flesh, with here and there a splintered bone exhibiting itself. O horrible, most horrible! Our own precious dead, but few in number, had been more tenderly gathered, and kind comrades had decently composed their stiffening forms. I lifted the cover which had concealed their inanimate features, but saw nothing to remove from my mind that indelible impression of unmitigated ugliness of dead faces of men who have been shot in battle.

THE WOUNDED.

Our own and the Rebel wounded lay strewn together in blankets on the floors of Hart's house. The most of them suffered in silence, a few slept soundly, and some groaned with intense agony.

One poor fellow, an Indianian, shot through the side of his head, who could even yet stand on his feet with assistance, suffered excruciating agony. If he survives it will be almost miraculous. I shall not attempt to depict the ghastly picture of horrid wounds and st ad tering forms of poor victims, to whom it would have been merciful if they could have died, but who lay on the cold, cold ground, quivering with agony, with no chance to survive, and yet could not endure a hot suffocating gasp.

THE BULL RUN HOSPITAL SCENES.

A church and small building, near Bull Run, were used as hospitals. The latter was at the corner of the woods, and within one hundred and fifty paces of the enemy's batteries. The church was farther off, on one of the roads leading to Centreville. W. A. [illegible], who assisted in the hospital, writes to a correspondent in the Republican the morning after the battle:

"Never was a more fiendish, cowardly, cowardly attack than that made by the rebels, shelling the hospitals, the wounded being unprovoked by any act of ours, nothing behind.

"Upon the bottom of the hospital regiments were stationed the Second Rhode Island, and the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, with a few companies of the Second Regiment U. S. Regulars, and the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, and

# Valley Spirit.

PUBLISHED EVERY
Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

CHAMBERSBURG, AUGUST 7, '61.


### Democratic County Meeting.

The Democratic Citizens of Franklin County are respectfully invited to assemble in COUNTY MEETING, at the Court House, in this place, on Tuesday Evening, August 13th, 1861, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of preparing for the approaching election, and considering all matters relating to the general welfare of the Democratic Party.

August 7, 1861.

### County Meeting.

It will be observed by a call published in our paper, this week, that the Democracy of the County are invited to assemble in annual County meeting, in the Court House, in this place, on Tuesday evening next. We trust that our Democratic friends throughout the County will turn out on this occasion and manifest a becoming interest in the welfare of the party. These are trying times for the Democratic party, and it behooves our best and most cautious men to come forward and take the lead in the management of its affairs. Our party organization must be maintained pure and undivided. The time-honored name of DEMOCRAT must not be dropped for any of the clap-trap party names of the day. We must have no "bargain and sale" with our political enemies. To maintain our principles inviolate should be a higher consideration than the advancement of an individual member of the party. The Democratic party can never affiliate with the sectional party that has so miserably failed in managing the National Government. The Republican creed has, whenever a chance offered, exhibited its hostility to the Constitution, and hence, to the Union, and the Democracy can form no part or parcel of that party, but must ever stand antagonistic to its doctrines. They must come to us, if they desire to unite to save the country, we can never go to them. The Democratic party will never agree to give up the broad platform of the Constitution and take a back seat on the narrow, contracted, sectional concern erected at Chicago. If there ever was a time that solemnly demanded that the Democratic party should stand immovably by its principles, and keep clear of disorganizers and their designs, open, insidious or concealed, that time is now. At such a crisis whoever will stand by the Democratic party to resist the adversaries of the peace of the country, the integrity of the Union, and the stability of the Constitution, will be welcome to our ranks and will be reckoned our friends and our allies.—With all such we can consistently hold political fellowship, but with those who have never honestly stood upon these grounds—who prefer party to the Union, the Chicago platform to the Constitution of the United States—we can have no affiliation. We prefer defeat a thousand times over rather than a union with such a party.

The Democracy of Berks county have called their County Meeting and their party organ exhorts them to maintain their distinctive organization. Its advice is so well suited to the Democracy everywhere that we most cordially adopt its views and recommend them to the serious consideration of the party in this county. The Reading *Gazette* says:

"The annual Democratic County Meeting will be held on Tuesday next, in the Court House. From what we can hear of the feeling among our country friends, a large attendance may be safely expected. And this is as it should be. There is nothing in the present state of the country, to require Democrats to give up their distinctive party organization. On the contrary, they are bound, in the existing condition of things more and strongly present than ever, to adhere to and have steadfastly them every. The Democratic party is not responsible for the sectional war which is now devastating the land, nor for the cost of blood, treasure lives, and sacrifice of millions of private property. Had its counsels prevailed at the right time, all this would have been avoided; or at least, the treasonable act of secession from the Union would have been confined to the six Cotton States, whose numerical and territorial strength, as against the combined Border Slave States and the States of the North, would have been so feeble and insignificant, that their attempt to set up an independent Confederacy would have proved its futility in less than three months. But unfortunately for the country, the Democratic party had not the power to carry out its policy. Other counsels prevailed, and the consequences that were predicted, have come in all their dread reality. The country is involved in actual war; and while the instinctive patriotism of the Democratic party impels it to rally to the support of the Government, and to the assertion of its legitimate authority over the whole Union, the high duty now devolves upon it, of jealously guarding the rights and liberties of the people, and the co-equality of the States, and preventing the transformation of our glorious republic of "free and independent States" into a consolidated, centralized despotism supported by military power. This is the present mission of the National Democracy; and we hope that Berks, first as she always has been to stand up for Democratic principles, will be among the foremost to accept it. Let us have a full meeting; and let our noble old country speak out boldly, first for the maintainance, at every hazard, of the Government, which is the only conservator of our free institutions; and second, for the preservation inviolate of the Constitution, with all its compromises and guaranties, upon which alone the Union can be preserved in its original integrity."

### Discontinued.

Since we commenced the publication of the semi-weekly edition of our paper we have discovered that at some of the Postoffices in the county, both papers of the same week are received together, and many of our subscribers in the county, lift their papers but once a week, and that all are required to pay what we consider double postage. For these reasons we have concluded to discontinue the publication of the semi-weekly and will fall back on the weekly as heretofore. Should any important news transpire, between the publication days of our paper, we will issue it in the form of an extra, and supply it to our subscribers, at every Postoffice in the county, without cost to them. We are determined that the subscribers to the *Valley Spirit* shall have the fullest and earliest account of the War News, in some shape, and in advance of all our cotemporaries.

### Army Movements.

From the frequent exchange of despatches between Washington, Harper's Ferry and Fortress Monroe, it is supposed by the letter writers that the next movement will be a concerted and combined one of the three armies, Gen. McClellan's Gen. Banks' and General Butler's. No forward movement can be made from the department with the slightest idea of success, within two months. When another attempt is made it will be one in which all the energy of the North will be concentrated. New regiments of cavalry and artillery are being constantly prepared. The Government has made provision to have the enormous supply of 900 additional rifled cannon, and the orders for the purchase of a large number of horses have already gone forth.

### Contemptible.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* charges that some of the Captains of the three months' regiments received gold and silver to pay their men, but paid the specie and paid the men in country bank notes. This is contemptible mean.

This is the first time we have seen the above, or we should have given it a prompt denial before this. The whole thing is a gross falsehood for the purpose of shielding the Paymasters, who kept the men waiting in this city a week or ten days for their pay. Captain Donnovan, and several other Captains, went to one of the Paymasters four days before they were paid off, and offered to pay their men and discharge them on duplicate rolls, if the Paymaster would reimburse them. This the Paymaster refused to do. There was not a single Captain of the three months regiments who did pay for his company. The men were paid in notes of the Middletown bank by one of the Paymasters, and the refusal of others to take them, when they were entitled to specie and actually had contracted with the men for the delay, which was probably to be over the men. Equally untrue is the statement that the delay was caused by imperfect muster rolls. Every roll in the Third regiment was ready by Saturday morning, and yet they did not get their pay until the Tuesday following.—*Patriot and Union.*

### Patriots and Traitors.

In good old times, when we were a happy and united people, that man was regarded as a Patriot who loved his whole country, revered the Constitution, obeyed the laws and faithfully performed all his obligations as a citizen. He might support the Administration in power, or oppose it, without having his loyalty to the Government or his patriotism questioned. Men equally good and true were to be found on both sides. But in these troublous times a somewhat different test of patriotism is sought to be applied. Loyalty and disloyalty, patriotism and treason, are not what they were in the palmy days of the Republic. We live under a new dispensation, and words have acquired an entirely novel significance.

If, for instance, a citizen who used to exercise the largest liberty in abusing the President of the United States ridiculing the Supreme Court, encouraging violations of the Fugitive Slave Law, advocating the "irrepressible conflict," and hinting that, in certain contingencies, the Union might slide, is now a fast friend of the Administration, in favor of gagging or hanging every person who ventures to whisper a word of dissent to its policy, he is a Patriot. He may not be remarkable for individual or official honesty—he may even be connected with fraudulent schemes to take money out of the Treasury—in plain words, he may be growing rich by the spoils of war, yet he is a Patriot. He may encourage violations of the Constitution, infringements upon private rights, turbulence and mob violence, and still he is a Patriot. He must have a keen scent for treason and Traitors. He must discover that his honest neighbors, who do not participate in his violence, are "secessionists," and mildly suggest hanging. If these neighbors should intimate that the President of the U. States is not exactly a second Jackson, our Patriot will mark him as a suspicious character; and if by any chance he should go so far as to express the obsolete opinion that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, suspicion will deepen into absolute conviction, and our Patriot no longer doubts the necessity of establishing the guillotine to rid the country of pestilent Traitors.

On the other hand if a man deplores the exercise of unconstitutional powers, he is a Traitor. If he doubts that war will accomplish the restoration of the Union, he is a Traitor. He may perform all his duties as an upright and loyal citizen; he may never have been guilty of a dishonest, mean or discreditable action; he may have fought the battles of the country, and have contributed liberally of his means to sustain the Government and provide for the families of those who have gone forth to fight, nevertheless he is a Traitor. Our modern Patriot, with his pockets puffed out with plunder, says so, and who shall gainsay his word? Let the good citizen be a Democrat, and venture to declare that if his advice had been followed these things would not now be, and if the zealous Patriot does not have him strung up for uttering treasonable language it will not be his fault.

Now, at the risk of being denounced as traitors, we venture to affirm that every citizen of this Free Republic (we are not yet prepared to admit that this is a misnomer) has the right to examine and criticise all the acts of his rulers—public servants they used to be styled—and to express either approval or dissent. If the Executive has exceeded the powers confided to him by the Constitution, he has a right to say so—and if the public money is squandered it is his right and his duty to protest. The plunderers may protest but that is to be expected. They may prescribe hanging, but what of it? While law governs there is not much danger. It is true that in these times, when the habeas corpus is a practical nullity, the citizen is not entirely secure against illegal incarceration—but this power has been exercised in so few cases that it has hardly caused a perceptible flutter. Men still dare to regard themselves as free citizens of a free and enlightened country, and so long as they respect the laws and perform all their obligations, they will continue to form and express their own opinions, unawed by power and unmoved by the threats of slight-minded pseudo Patriots, at least for a few days longer.

[illegible]

[illegible]

### Free Patriotism.

*For the Franklinite.*

There are a number of persons who are prompt to claim to be true patriots, and warmly attached to the Constitution and the Union, but they show their regard for the country in very different ways.

The first class are influenced by remarked religion; they have deliberately made up their minds that our Government is a good one, and that it is our solemn duty to do all in our power to perpetuate and transmit it unimpaired to coming generations.

Our own voluntary engagements, the welfare of the people, the prosperity of the country, the interests of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, and all coming time, and the glory of God, all require this. This class of persons are cool, deliberate, and firm, but kind; they do not make many violent and denunciatory speeches, nor write many inflammatory articles for the press. But they are either in the army themselves, or their sons are there, and their property, time, and influence are at the disposal of the Government. They are greatly grieved at the present state of affairs, and bear their country, their whole country, on their hearts to the mercy-seat daily and hourly. The burden of their prayers is, that God would perpetuate our glorious Union, and grant us a speedy and honorable peace.—These are the true friends of the country; they are those on whom she relies with the most implicit confidence in this the hour of her peril.

The second class are very zealous, noisy, blustering and tumultuous. On all occasions they are ready to make bitter and denunciatory speeches, write inflammatory articles for the press, or preach warlike sermons. They denounce the President, the Cabinet, and all who do not agree with them, as tardy in their movements, vacillating and timid in their policy; they seek to establish their own patriotism by denying the loyalty of others. Pretty much all they do for their country is done with the tongue, or with the pen. They are not to be found in the army themselves, nor any of those who are nearly allied to them; and so far from devoting their time and property to the service of the Government, they are eagerly watching every opportunity for promoting their own aggrandizement, and fill their pockets by plundering the nation. Instances of this kind of patriotism might easily be mentioned, but this is not necessary.

I recently heard a minister say, after he had preached a flaming sermon on the state of the country, when speaking of the South, say, "Kill the devils! kill the devils!" This, it seemed to me, was very unlike the Spirit of Christ and his Apostles, and the entire gospel. These persons are governed by a bitter, denunciatory, wildly fanatical and malignant spirit, rather than an enlightened, Christain patriotism. But they are very far from being the best friends to the country, on whom she can rely with the greatest confidence in this, the time of her danger.—This she very well understands, and appreciates them accordingly.

### Army Officers too Conspicuous in Action.

At the present moment, when good officers are so valuable—in fact, so indispensable—we cannot afford to have them picked off with Minie bullets. There are some of our officers who could not be replaced and whose loss would fall with stunning effect upon us. We, therefore, earnestly suggest that they do as was done by the Italian officers in the late campaign—go into battle with ordinary uniforms, with distinctive marks sufficient to be recognized by their own men, but not to be made out at a distance.

We trust that this matter will be taken up in earnest in proper quarters. Our officers will not act upon it unless it is strongly urged upon them, and the proportion of officers killed already makes the necessity of such a step evident. As our enemies become better drilled and more expert with their weapons, this proportion will increase constantly. To put destructive dresses on the most important men, in order to inform the enemy where he may best direct his shots, is a manifest absurdity, as likewise dressing privates in brilliant colors, and otherwise making them good targets. These remnants of mere barbaric splendor should be done away with.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

LAST Sunday a week, the cannonading at Manassas was heard at this place, and at many other points in the county. At the "shot factory," on top of the mountain the shock was so great that it shook the building, while at points in Middlecreek township each successive discharge could be distinctly heard. At various other points in the county the firing was heard all day—at this place it was only a hundred and twenty-five miles in a bee-line. If any one doubts the above, we cite the following as a confirmation: Early on Monday morning several of our citizens said they heard a noise the day before, which they thought was the report of cannon, and by ten o'clock a number of reliable citizens from other portions of the county came to town bringing similar statements and added to that beyond question. To the news of the battle of Manassas reached Tuesday night [illegible] *extra Bulletin.*

[illegible]

### Operations of the Rebels on the Mississippi.

Details of [illegible] Recovery—Reports [illegible] Richmond.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.

A gentleman, who has just arrived in this city, says seven boats left Memphis last night, conveying troops to New Madrid. Not less than twenty thousand troops have been landed in Missouri.

Harris has probably been declared Gov. of Tennessee.

Gen. Flournoy died here yesterday.

The drafting for troops has already commenced in Virginia. The Adjutant General orders the militia to repair to the court houses of their respective counties without delay. About twenty thousand are wanted. Roger A. Pryor is in command of the 3d Virginia Regiment, in Isle of Wight county.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:—"Among the prisoners here is a free negro who seems as chaplain of one of the Connecticut regiments!"

The same paper authoritatively states that the number in the Federal regiment which surrendered the day after the fight at Bull Run was 820.

Henry A Wise is reported to need reinforcements. The papers have no advices from his command since the Bull Run affair.

We understand that Beauregard has hung three traitors, one an engineer on the Manassas Gap Railroad, another a preacher, and a third a farmer.

A despatch to the Knoxville *Register* of the 31st says:—

"Preparations of an extensive character are in progress. Before a great while large movements may confidently be expected. Our pickets extend beyond Falls Church. The Rebel troops are divided into two *corps d'armee*; the first under General Johnston, occupying the advance post, and the second under Gen. Beauregard.

"*There is no doubt that treachery was practiced on the Manassas Gap Railroad to prevent the junction of Johnston with Beauregard.* The train conductor has been shot, having acknowledged to receiving a bribe to defeat the project form Union officers.

The same treatment has been meted out to a reverent Georgian, who was caught piloting the enemy out of a marsh."

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 30th, says:—

"Our army under General Johnston, is now encamped in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House.

"From what we learn we think it improbable that any alteration in position will be made at present."

The Richmond *Examiner's* Portsmouth correspondent says that Colonel Smith, of the Lexington Military Institute, will take command of the forces on Craney Island.

Marshal Parks, agent of South Carolina at Portsmouth, has transferred to the Confederacy a fleet of five steamers, already manned and armed.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug 3.

Gen Butler arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe. The object of his visit is not known.

An arrangement has been made by which it is believed that Col. Cameron's body will be recovered.

Measures are to be taken to stop the transmission of letters from this city to the rebel States.

Last evening, at eight o'clock, a flag of truce from Gen Johnson, came within our lines at Bailey's Cross Roads, bearing despatches from Johnson (borne by Lieut. Hanger, of the 6th Georgia Regiment,) addressed to Gen. McDowell. The flag bearer was at once conducted to the tent of Acting Brig Gen McGann, who caused the package borne to be sent to Gen. McDowell, keeping the bearer and his attendants in his camp.

Last night, Gen. McDowell sent duplicates of the despatches in question to Gen McClellan, and this morning they were duly laid before the President. Their contents, of which we know nothing, are however said and believed to be of importance.

### From Washington via New York.

NEW YORK, July 31.

The *Tribune's* special Washington dispatch says General McClellan expressed the opinion that this will be an artillery war, and asks as many batteries as it is possible to procure.

Regiments have been sent by him to extend a line of pickets along the Potomac to Harper's Ferry.

Seven additional regiments have gone up to the Chain Bridge to-day, where 3 or 4 are now posted.

There are fresh indications of the inauguration of a more rigorous policy, and Gen McClellan inspires and supervises everything.

We learn from a reliable source that Fort Fillmore, Texas, has been reinforced by ten companies; also, that Col. Couly has fitted out such expedition against Fort Bliss, now held by the Texans, as makes its capture certain.

### Rapidest Battle.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

The New York papers of this morning have the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, VA., July 30.

We have [illegible] here to-day of an engagement between Col. [illegible] the Seventh Ohio regiment, at the head of 2,000 Virginia troops, and Gen. [illegible] the head of 7,000 rebels, at [illegible] Virginia is virtually clear.

### Richmond Accounts.

The Richmond papers of the 26th are filled with accounts of the battle of Bull Run, which equal in exaggeration and misrepresentation anything we have lately met with. The Richmond *Dispatch* gives the following account of the battle, which it will be seen that if the Federal reserves had been properly managed it would have more likely been a victory instead of a defeat:

Their artillery far outnumbered ours. We have captured 67 pieces of cannon, while we had only 18 guns on that part of the field. It has been stated to me by so many of our soldiers, I cannot but believe it, that the enemy by some means had obtained our signal for the day—they also used our red bridge, which fortunately was discovered in time and they carried into action the flags of the Palmetto States and the Confederate States. It has been asserted, too, by numerous individuals engaged in the battle, that there was great confusion and disorder among our own men, who mistook them for the enemy. This was now to be wondered at from the similarity of uniforms, and the mean advantages above referred to taken by our unpopulous foes. They pressed our left flank for several hours with terrible effect, but our men flinched not until their number had been so diminished by the well aimed and steady volleys, that they were compelled to give way for new regiments. The Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments, commanded by the gallant and lamented Bartow, are said to have suffered heavily during the early part of the battle. Kemper's, Shields' and Pendleton's batteries were in this part of the field, and did fearful execution. I regret to be unable to name all the regiments engaged, in their order, not having succeeded in obtaining their position. I am inclined to believe there was some mistake during the day in the delivery or execution of an order of Gen. Beauregard's, respecting an attack on the enemy's rear, which was not effected.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock large numbers of men were leaving the field, some of them wounded, others exhausted by the long struggle, who gave us gloomy reports; but as the fire on both sides continued steadily, we felt sure that our brave Southerners had not been conquered by the overwhelming hordes of the North. *It is, however, due to truth to say that the result at the hour hung trembling in the balance.* We have lost numbers of our most distinguished officers.—Generals Bartow and Bee had been stricken down. Lieut. Colonel Johnson, of the Hampton Legion, had been killed; Col Hampton had been wounded, but there was at hand the fearless general whose reputation as a commander was stacked on this battle; Gen. Beauregard promptly offered to lead the Hampton Legion into action, which he executed in a style unexpected and unencountable. Gen. Beauregard rode up and down our lines between the enemy and his own men, regardless of the heavy fire, cheeringly encouraging our troops. About this time a shell struck his horse, taking its head off, and killing the horses of his Aids, Messrs Ferguson and Howard. General Beauregard's Aids deserve honorable mention, particularly those just named, and Colonels W. Porcher Miles, James Chestnut, John L. Manning, and A. R. Chisolm. General Johnston also threw himself into the thickest of the fight waving the colors of a Georgia regiment, and rallying them to the charge. His staff signalized themselves by their intrepidity. Col Thomas is being killed and Major Mason wounded.

Your correspondent heard Gen. Johnston exclaim to Gen. Cocke just at this critical moment "Oh for four regiments!" His wish was answered, for in the distance our reinforcements appeared. The tide of battle was turned in our favor by the arrival of Gen. Kirby Smith, from Winchester, with four thousand men of Gen. Johnston's division. Gen. Smith heard while on the cars the ominous railroad cars the roar of battle. He stopped the train and hurried his troops across the field to the point just where he was most needed. They were at first supposed to be the enemy, their arrival at that point of the field entirely unexpected. The enemy fell back and a panic seized them. Cheer after cheer from our men went up, and we knew the battle had been won. Thus was the best appointed army that had ever taken the field on this continent beaten, and compelled to retreat in hot haste, leaving behind them everything that impeded their escape. Guns, knapsacks, hats, caps, shoes, canteens, and blankets covered the ground for miles and miles.

Of the pursuit, already the particulars are known. Suffice it to say, we followed them on the Leesburg road and on the Centreville road as far as Centreville and Fairfax. The poor wretches dropped their guns, their knapsacks, their blankets, and everything they had—they fell on their knees and prayed for mercy. They received it—Southerners have no animosity against a defeated enemy. We have captured nine hundred prisoners, and they will be treated with kindness. We have also captured sixty-seven pieces of cannon, among them numerous fine pieces, Armstrong guns and rifled cannon, hundreds of wagon loads of provisions and ammunition. The credit is accorded them they fought well and long but their cause was bad—they were on all not their own, and they met their equals, who were fighting in defence of their homes, their liberty, and their honor.

### Troops Furnished by Pennsylvania.

The following statement relative to the number of troops furnished by Pennsylvania, was obtained from the office of the Department at Harrisburg:

Under the first requisition of the general Government, Pennsylvania furnished

| | |
|---|---|
| Twenty-five regiments of 750 men each | 19,500 |
| Four regiments, called for by the United States directly, of 1040 men each. | 4,160 |
| Thirteen regiments, Pennsylvania Reserve | |
| Volunteer corps, of 1040 men each. | 13,520 |
| Rangers estimated for Sickles', Garibaldi, Baker's regiments, &c; at least. | 5,000 |
| First City Troop and McMullin's Rangers | 180 |
| Total men. | 42,360 |

Pennsylvania has now almost ready for the field:

| | |
|---|---|
| One regiment of Cavalry, of | 1,040 |
| One regiment of Artillery, of | 1,040 |
| Twelve regiments of Infantry, of 1,040 men each. | 12,480 |
| Fourteen regiments accepted directly by the United States Government of 1,040 men each, to relieve those of the three months' volunteers, numbering | 14,560 |
| Making an aggregate of | 29,120 |

To the above [illegible] Pennsylvania furnished for disposal:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Reserve Corps, [illegible] | 13,520 |
| The Rangers [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sickles' [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Baker's [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pennsylvania [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Regular Troops | 5,000 |
| Total | [illegible] |

"Let it be a great [illegible] that Pennsylvania furnished [illegible] men, [illegible] men, and [illegible] men, [illegible] men, [illegible] men,

Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, AUG. 7, 1861.

**Wanted.**—1 load of Oak Wood will be taken at this office in pay for subscription.

**Cool Congressman, we'll Monday,** when we will dispose of our town property, and the dull report we have to make will be the last fourth pass away.

Miller & Hassler, Druggists, store on the Diamond near the Court House, have just received a fresh supply of Drugs to their already large stock. We feel safe in saying that their house cannot be excelled by any in town in the facilities they have for supplying with promptness, all demands made upon them for earth up in their line. Their Drugs are always fresh and pure, their Patent Medicines warranted genuine and their Horse and Cattle powders are decidedly the best in use. Give them a call. Terms such as to suit all.

**Our National Anthem:**—

When the egg was opened,
Fort Sumter tumbled out,
Hatched the Union soldiers,
Giving "O.J Jaxy" the gout.

The rest is undergoing a severe process of manufacture, but is not half so good as the elegant Stove, Tinware, &c., purchased at the large and extensive ware-room of EITER & HAMILTON, on the southeast corner of the Diamond.

**There** is a way of doing good in the world on a small scale that is hardly appreciated. A man who clothes one child cheaply may effect a work of greater benevolence than one who has won the name of philanthropist. A man who purchases his Hats and Caps at the fashionable Emporium of J. L. DECHERT, not only saves his money, but shows his taste and good judgment. Hats and Caps of all styles always on hand.

**Never Satisfied.**—Give a man the necessaries of life, and he wants the conveniences, and he craves for the luxuries, and he sighs for the elegancies. Let him have the elegancies, and he yearns for the follies. Give him all together, and he complains that he has been cheated both in price and quality of the article. No man ever complained of this who had the good sense to purchase his Cabinet Ware from the Furniture Warerooms of H. SEIBER, on the corner of the alley, West Queen street.

**The Gift Enterprise of Austin & Wherry.**—This enterprise which is founded upon the sale of the beautiful engraving of "The Lord's Prayer," which has been advertised in the different papers of this town as well as elsewhere, has been delayed because of the limited sale of tickets consequent on the present national troubles. It will be one scary for the proprietors to continue the time, to enable those of the public who may be yet desirous of purchasing the engraving and taking a chance in the enterprise, and that the proprietors owing to the hard times in perfect their arrangements. The time now fixed is the first of October, at which time the distribution will positively take place. Editors of newspapers will continue to advertise the enterprise, and those who have not yet received the engraving of the Lord's Prayer framed, will have them sent this week. The public are then given a further opportunity of availing themselves of this excellent enterprise.

**Camp Meeting.**—The "*Oaks Camp-Meeting*" of the Churches of God in Chambersburg, Fayetteville, Orrstown, Shippensburg, Newburg, &c., will be held on the old ground, one mile from Scotland station; and will commence D. V. on Thursday, the 15th of August.

THE CHEMISTRY OF MEDICINE.—Among the special delights which have so richly repaid our visits to New England was the large time, it was our privilege to make of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Laboratory, at Lowell. Although we know by hear-say, that it was large, yet we were surprised when we came into view of its vast magnitude, and still more by the extent and complication of its truly immense business. The whole massive structure is in fact one vast chemical laboratory, in which the processes of this wonderful art are constantly going on.—Medico chemical science has found that the curative properties of any substance exist in some more or less degree, in the innocent parts. The remedial effects of opium are due solely to the morphia it contains, although this is but one eighteenth part of its weight; the other seventeen parts are gum, extractive and inert or offensive matter. Dr. Ayer's system separates the medical properties of each substance employed and by a process known the processes by which the other of each therapeutical agent are chased through the alembics until they come out completely pure at last. These concentrated, purified medical properties, or virtues are finally combined together to produce the remedies which have made themselves a reputation for unrivalled excellence, all over the world. Not only does the Doctor disclaim all secrecy in his art and explain every process and every particular, but he does claim that this is the only process by which the people can be supplied with the best possible remedies for the obvious difficulties.—The Formulas by which his remedies are made are published in the Medical Journals and have been presented to a large part of the medical Faculty of the United States, and are constantly sent by mail to each physician so apply for them.—*Daily Chronicle, San Francisco.*

For Toothpaste, Try Barbour's Holland Bloom.

For Toothache, Try Barbour's Holland Bloom.

For Toothache, Try Barbour's Holland Bloom.

For Toothache

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC MORNING PAPER,

# "The Union."

With a view to meet a generally adverse wont, the undersigned will issue on Monday, the 15th of July next, a Morning Penny paper, to be called "THE UNION."

The great mission of the Democratic Party, which has ever stood as the bulwark of the Union and the Champion of the Constitution, renders the entire duty and hold it trade in this hour of National peril a matter of vital concern. The gladiating struggle is not lost for the maintenance of Liberty then for the Perpetuation of Democratic Principles, the only ended by Integrity and Patriotism. The most momentous interests hang upon the issue. Mere party questions are for the time being almost obliterated. *The past is dead, sunk in the bottomless abyss of oblivion.*

The Democrats with hearts in the cause of their country are the true conservatives and champions of the constitution.

They were united with the same object around the banner of the Constitution only. But the opinions formed their duties. The Government will be saved and restored to its working order, if every patriot, in his sphere, will do his duty. The Preservation of Constitutional Liberty rest where it ever has, with the people. Such is the conviction of the Proprietors of "THE UNION," in entering upon a first class Journal. The journey will be made from the point of a good and serious Morning paper daily, and another will be issued under "THE UNION" both popular and cheap, and at a price not exceeding a fourth or fifth of the usual price for single copies. The Democratic party have not yet lost their influence. Which are to be multiplied tenfold.

The Proprietors have perfected their arrangements, and will supply the enterprise from the beginning, upon a substantial basis, based, with abundant means to make a Newspaper second in interest and ability to no other in the city, and will ship the paper with the promptness and ability, it will unhesitatingly avoid all factions as the deadliest bane to party subjugation.

We look to the DEMOCRATIC MASSES for support, and shall endeavor to make "THE UNION" in every way worthy their confidence and liberal patronage, as a Popular and business Journal.

TERMS—Five Dollars per annum, Three Dollars for six months, Two Dollars for three months.

Subscribers will be entitled to the Paper at the Office of Publication, or delivered in the City for Twelve Cents per week.

Address, JOHN W. FORNEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 22, '61.

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, Inflammation of the Throat, relieve the Hoarse, Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Croup, and Consumption, if taken in time.

PULMONIC WAFERS

are recommended by eminent Physicians and Public Speakers, and Singers.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S Troches. That trouble in my Throat, for which the "Troches" are a specific, having made me a public speaker, I am a mere whisper! N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S Troches. I recommend them as Pulmonic Remedies. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S Troches. I have proved extremely serviceable for Bronchial Affections. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S Troches. Almost instant relief in the Hoarseness, labor of breathing so much in request in Public Speaking. C. H. SPURGEON, Jun.

BROWN'S Troches. Contain no opiate or anything injurious. Dr. J. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

BROWN'S Troches. A simple and pleasant combination for Bronchial Affections. Dr. O. F. BOERLOW, Boston.

BROWN'S Troches. Invaluable in Bronchitis. Dr. J. F. LANE, Boston.

BROWN'S Troches. Have proved efficacious in relieving Hoarseness and Bronchial Irritation. Rev. W. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

BROWN'S Troches. Effectual when compelled to speak, sing or exercise the voice. Rev. A. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

BROWN'S Troches. Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Sensitive and Nervous Singers. Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, La Grange, Ga.

BROWN'S Troches. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College, Covington, Ga., recommends them as the best article she knows of for Public Speakers, as they prevent Hoarseness. "For the last year I think I have used your Troches, of permanent advantage to me." Rev. R. BOWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Ga.

BROWN'S Troches. Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.



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PRINTING IN COLORS, BRONZES, And all FANCY STYLES, done equal to THE BEST CITY WORK.

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And Business Men generally, will find it to their interest to patronize the

VALLEY SPIRIT JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

☞ Call and examine specimens of work. ☜

☞ Orders attended to promptly. ☜

☞ Send for a Circular containing a list of all kinds of Printing and the prices attached to each. ☜

FANCY Job Printing, promptly attended to.

Nov 24, '60.


WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, December 3rd, 1860, Passenger Trains will run daily, as follows, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR CHAMBERSBURG AND HARRISBURG:

| | Mail Train. | Fast Line. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Hagerstown, | 7.00 A. M. | 3.10 P. M. |
| " Greencastle, | 7.37 | 3.55 |
| " Chambersburg, Arr. | 8.25 | 4.30 |
| " Chambersburg, Leave | 8.30 | 4.35 |
| " Shippensburg, | 9.07 | 5.17 |
| " Newville, | 9.20 | 5.40 |
| " Carlisle, | 10.00 | 6.20 |
| " Mechanicsburg, | 10.20 | 6.40 |
| Arr. at Harrisburg, | 11.00 | 7.20 |

FOR CHAMBERSBURG AND HAGERSTOWN:

| | Mail Train. | Fast Line. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Harrisburg, | 7.00 A. M. | 3.00 P. M. |
| " Mechanicsburg, | 7.40 | 3.40 |
| " Newville, | 8.00 | 4.00 |
| " Carlisle, | 8.20 | 4.20 |
| " Shippensburg, | 9.00 | 5.00 |
| Arr. at Chambersburg, | 9.30 | 5.30 |
| Leave Chambersburg, | 9.35 | 5.35 |
| " Greencastle, | 10.17 | 6.17 |
| Arr. at Hagerstown, | 11.00 | 7.00 |

☞ Mail Train connects at Harrisburg with Train for Philadelphia and New York, and at Hagerstown with Train for Williamsport.

Fare as low as by other routes. For information, apply at the Ticket Office at Harrisburg.

A. HOW, Agent.

Nov. 28, 1860.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LANCASTER WATCH COMPANY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE,

JOHN A STODDART

No 411 Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Attention is invited to the following statement, and the accompanying testimonials in favor of our

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES.

A GOLD MEDAL was awarded the Company by the Commissioners of Industrial Exhibition, 1857. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1859. The Company also received the FIRST PREMIUM — Gold Medal from the Franklin Institute, in 1859.

These watches have now been in use in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

Accuracy, Durability and Reliability,

by every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

The result has been brought about by a strict application of the business, to the construction of the watch from the very inception, rendering it, when finished

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT,

in all its proportions, and necessarily so perfect, a time keeper as is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches in many instances, by actual daily wearing, and the results of this test have been that they exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and believe that we may with truth, unhesitatingly pronounce it the most perfect time keeper ever produced with several improvements which have been recently introduced, and which are calculated to prevent the great accidents and derangements which have so long rendered the watch a

*The following is from Mr. Porter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.*

Denver, Sept. 4th, 1858.

Mr. B. B. Kennedy, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

*Dear Sir.*—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them, without an exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine.
Hon. O. Stave, Vermont.
Horace Greeley, New York.
Jacob Lawton, " "

CAUTION.

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by an certificate of genuineness, bearing the signature of the Watch and signed by our Treasurer, B. B. Kennedy, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Applicants, Trust Ad'ce.

Persons Wishing Watches will please address generally, and in the last on application to the undersigned.

J. A. STODDART,

No. 411 Chestnut Street, above Sixth St.,

March 14, '61 Ame. Philadelphia, Pa.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.

10,000 Beautiful Steel Plate Engravings of the Lord's Prayer, For Sale.

VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!

The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer in an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce a work of national and universal taste, was conceived and carried out by DEMOREST, the celebrated Publisher, of New York City. It commences with the exquisitely executed word, of Our Father," and then follows in succession the other parts of the Prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Few editions of the picture are in only elegantly framed, DEPICTS OUR SAVIOUR and surrounding the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, on a beaming one of the

TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament to any of the best appointed are published in the country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 24 inches, and is unquestionably the finest engraving ever offered in this country.

Agents Wanted in every County in the United States, to whom a liberal discount will be made. Single copies will be sent to any address, on receipt of the price, viz: One Dollar, postage paid. Letters must be addressed to

W. DEMOREST,

No. 335 Broadway, New York.

## MEDICAL.

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CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE

PILLS IRON.

An elegant and Chemical preparation of IRON, prepared by a regular Medical Practitioner, and recommended by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that the preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of mind energy, pulmonary and many dangerous maladies are necessarily in almost every case attendant.

Impurities in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz.

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dissatisfaction, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculous, Bad Blood, Menstruation, Pallor, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases Chronic Debility, where the system is in a state of the most and those that of nervous and mental prostration, combined with Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Complaints, and Bad Blood, which the application has proved so beneficial to us, and which the application not within attendance would take the results, invariably bringing into action as to have to come back to the neighborhood of health, and to be apparently in the long wont and full restored from physicians treatment, a distinctly very questionable, as it is the only remedy, and consequently, the only remedy, and consequently, the only remedy, and consequently,