

"VALLEY SPIRIT."

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The "Valley Spirit" will be published every Wednesday and Saturday, and will contain the following pages:—  
1. One page of news from which a number of columns will be selected, and which will be followed by a column of editorials, and will also contain the expression of the views of all individuals and friends to the immediate action of the class, as expected to occur next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Whole page \$100 per square of five lines for three weeks; one-half page \$50 per square of five lines for three weeks; one-quarter page \$25 per square of five lines for three weeks; one-eighth page \$12.50 per square of five lines for three weeks; one-sixteenth page \$6.25 per square of five lines for three weeks; one-thirtieth page \$3.125 per square of five lines for three weeks; one-hundredth page \$1.5625 per square of five lines for three weeks; one-thousandth page \$0.15625 per square of five lines for three weeks.

JOINT PRINTING.

One-half page \$100 per square of five lines for three weeks; one-quarter page \$50 per square of five lines for three weeks; one-eighth page \$25 per square of five lines for three weeks; one-sixteenth page \$12.50 per square of five lines for three weeks; one-thirtieth page \$6.25 per square of five lines for three weeks; one-hundredth page \$3.125 per square of five lines for three weeks; one-thousandth page \$1.5625 per square of five lines for three weeks.

GEO. H. MORROW.

War News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Reconnoisance at Lewinsville, Virginia.

Cattle and Horses seized—Equipment with Five-Hundred Regiments—The Rebels Attacked—A Rebel Officer Captured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

This morning, at 8 o'clock, 500 men, try, three companies of cavalry, and three batteries, left the Chain Bridge under command of Col. Wm. F. Smith, for the purpose of making a reconnoisance in the neighborhood of L. M. Lewinsville, and to obtain forage, etc. The result of the expedition was entirely successful. Several head of cattle and sheep, besides large quantities of hay, corn, and oats, in wagons employed for the purpose, were brought into camp.

About two o'clock this afternoon, while our troops were at Lewinsville, a large party of Rebels, consisting of about five regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and companies of artillery, approached from the direction of Falls Church—they opened on our men with their battery, and their fire was immediately responded to by Captains Griffin's and Mott's guns. Thirty-five shots, both shell and solid, were fired from our batteries, which silenced the Rebel cannon, and the gun immediately retreated to Falls Church.

It is not known what damage was sustained on either side. One man on our side was slightly wounded by the explosion of a shell.

The object of the expedition having been accomplished, our troops fell back to their original position at the Chain Bridge, bringing with them a man representing himself as a scout to Col. Stewart, of the Virginia Cavalry, and who was taken prisoner at Lewinsville.

He was dressed as a civilian, with the exception of a hat, which he procured at Buil Run, originally belonging to one of our men. He was armed with a sabre, revolver, and a Bowie knife.

At two o'clock this afternoon, the number house of Mrs. Hunter, near Hunter's Chapel was destroyed by fire, and according to the report, by our own men.

Gen. McCallum and staff occupied the day reviewing the troops under command of Gen. Franklin.

Rebels Closing up the Potomac. Steamer *Delaware* fired into within twenty miles of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

The steamer *Delaware*, which was on her way from Philadelphia, with 300 marines for the *Peninsula*, now nearly ready for service, when passing the R. B. battery at Freestone Point, was fired into this morning. None of the shots struck her, but were well aimed, all being live shot, and going either over or falling short. The battery is now unmasked by the removal of trees and brushwood in front of it. The shots fired were from rifled cannon. The *Delaware* did not reply, not being in condition for an engagement.

On Wednesday the *Delaware* was boarded by a boat from the U. S. gun-boat *Monticello*, off the Rappahannock river, all hands well. At half-past seven the *Delaware* ran into the Philadelphia transport steamer *Planet*, near Cedar Creek, striking her a little forward of midships; she sank in fifteen minutes. There were eleven in all, were saved with much difficulty. The *Ice Boat* was laying off Aquia creek, and the *Seminole* and two others off Freestone point.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26. Christian Morris ad. of Harrisburg, was accidentally killed at Tidewater yesterday, by Capt. Eberle. They both belonged to the Pennsylvania Twelfth Reserve Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. It was generally rumored through the city that there would be an advance from one of our divisions across the Potomac this morning, for the purpose of driving the rebels out of their entrenchments on Moxon's Hill. But up to now all was quiet.

One of our pickets was severely wounded by a shot from a rebel picket last night. This shows that they have not abandoned this practice, which has been forbidden along the Federal line.

The Government has satisfactory assurances that there will be as many volunteers tendered as will be needed, without resorting to drafting, and has, therefore, refused to cancel the later process of drafting men.

Thomas J. Jeffries, Esq., of Philadelphia, paid a visit to Washington, a few days since, at the request of the War Department, to make arrangements for establishing a large hardware shop for the Department. The amount of work is very

# VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

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NUMBER 15.

large. The economical management of the Assistant Secretary of War, is exhibited, in this instance, by making such chances as will save, in this one month, a hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Private T. K. Keane, of company C, Thirtieth Pennsylvania regiment, who was wounded with a bayonet, on Sunday last, in the Seventh ward, has improved considerably, within the past day or two, and is now considered out of danger.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

As the old edition of the Army Regulations, heretofore issued, has become useless, on account of the important changes in commandments made by the recent acts of Congress, etc., the following order of reference to the newly revised Regulations is published for the information of the army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1861.

Whereas, it has been found expedient to revise the regulations for the Army, and the same having been approved by the President of the United States, he commands that they be published for the information and government of the military service, and that from and after the date of their publication, the same shall be observed as the rule and standing authority upon the matter therein contained.

Nothing contrary to the tenor of these regulations will be enforced in any part of the forces of the United States by any command or whatever.

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON,  
Secretary of War.

The Lewinsville Reconnoissance—Philadelphia Soldiers Engaged.

A reconnoisance was made by our troops towards L. M. Lewinsville, yesterday—Eighty-two members of Baxter's Zouaves, commanded by Capt. Meggernon, aided by Lieutenants Ness and Brind, acted as skirmishers for the party. During the firing by the Rebels, a shell weighing eighteen pounds very nearly struck the right arm of Col. Baker, who was standing upon an eminence one mile and a half distant.

Rumored Blockade of the Potomac by the Rebels—the Report Contadicated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

It is currently reported here that the Rebels have succeeded in sinking a vessel at Freeport Point, this morning. If this should be so, they have blocked the river. The gun-boat *Yankee* which has since arrived from down the Potomac deutes the report.

Movement of the Rebels.

It is reported that the enemy's forces on the Potow have made another important movement. A large force is now concentrating at the mouth of the Occoquan river, twenty miles below. A cavalry, probably for the purpose of checking any flank movement of the Federal troops upon their position at Manassas.

The Rebel Pickets Drawing Closely Upon Us.

A private in the Second Michigan Regiment was wounded to the head, yesterday, by a Rebel bullet, near Arlington Mills. This is the first case of any one being shot so near Arlington Heights.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Col. Geary has another Skirmish.

POINT OF ROCKS, Sept. 24.

To-day an action took place at this point between a part of the forces under Colonel Geary and four or five hundred Rebels on the Virginia side of the Potow. The enemy were sheltered in the high point of Calisto Mountain, and in the houses at its base, but they were driven from every place by the battery and rifles of Colonel Geary's command. The houses were burned to the ground. The United States troops sustained no injury.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 23.

Advice from Colonel Geary's command at the Point of Rocks bring information that the conflict there on the 13th inst., resulted in a Rebel loss of eighteen killed. One shell alone from our battery killed eight Secessians.

Not a day or night passes but bodies of Rebels make their appearance at some point on the Seneca side of the river opposite Col. Geary's line of guard, keeping his force in a constant state of bodily exercise. He only uses his artillery when he knows it will be effective.

A Flag of Truce—Killing two Birds with One Stone.

Yesterday a flag of truce was sent out by Gen. Johnston to Gen. Banks. A man brought it over in a canoe, and as he came across it was observed that he had a sling in his hand, and was engaged in attacking the struts. He was lodged in the guard-house, and will probably not get back very soon to make a report of the depth of the water.

People who would communicate in two ways, should say their name and Capt. J. L. DODDRELL. The company captain in getting a better article, at a little lower price than elsewhere. Try the experiment, and find out the truth of what we say. His store is four doors south of the Diamond, east side.

Important Advance of Gen. McClellan.  
MUNSON'S HILL CAPTURED.

The Rebel Flag Displaced by the Stars and Stripes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

During the past week it was so frequently reported from day to day that our troops had taken possession of Munson's Hill, that when last night this long protracted event took place, it found few believers among those least excited by sensational rumors. A personal visit, however, places the fact beyond doubt.

The American flag now flies there in place of that of the Rebels.

Detachments from Generals Richardson, Keyes and Wadsworth's Brigades, and also from General Franklin's Division now occupy Munson's Hill, bringing command of Col. Ferry, of the Fifth Michigan Regt.

Early this forenoon the pickets from General Smith's advanced to, and now occupy Falls Church.

Neither nor the preceding movement met with any opposition whatever, the Rebel Army had, Friday night, retreated from the whole of their positions fronting Washington. Upton's Hill, this side of Falls Church, is necessarily included among the points now held by the Federal forces. The works of the enemy at the places they had evacuated were, to a military view, almost worthless, being no more than rifle pits of very common construction.

The position at Munson's and Murray's Hill afforded the Rebels nearly an unobstructed view of all our fortifications and other defences.

The appearance of the ground deserted by the Rebels indicate that they were dependent in those arrangements which serve to make camp life comfortable, having no tents but merely a cluster, rudely constructed; there were no signs to show that they had mounted any gunboats. Our troops are now so employed as to show that they do not merely intend temporarily to occupy their present positions.

Melancholy Catastrophe.

The advance of General Smith on Falls Church from the Chain Bridge was attended by events of the most deplorable character. A wing passed Vanderwerf's and Vanderberg's houses, on their way to the former place, and when about half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blunder Colonel Owen's Philadelphia Irish Regiment, in the darkness of the night, mistaking for the Rebels Captain Mott's battery, which was in the advance, sustained by General Baker's California Regt., led by Baxter's Philadelphia Fire Zouaves and Col. Friedman's cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding 26 in number.

The California Regt., not knowing whence the fire came, returned it to the supposed enemy, when word was sent to him that he was in the company of friends. All was execration, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence re-established. Many confused stories prevail as to the parties on whom the blame should rest.

Burial of the Dead.

The killed were buried to-day, near their encampments, with military honors, while the wounded were removed to the hospitals—in Georgetown principally—where they are receiving the best attention.

There are reports of more being killed, but no positive information has so far been obtained.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Another Victory.

GRATON, VA., Sept. 25.

Five hundred of the Fourth Ohio, with one piece of artillery, and the Bingham Cavalry, 75 in number, under Col. Carroll, and 400 of the Eighth Ohio, under Col. Haskett, made an advance from New Creek, on Monday, towards Romney. They drove the enemy, 300 strong, out of the Mechanicville Gap, or the morning of the 26th, and advancing on Romney, stormed Romney, causing the enemy, whose force numbered 1400 infantry and cavalry, to retreat up to the mountains, with the loss of 85 killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was 8 killed and 10 wounded.

Departure of Fremont for the Field.

FOOTES PREPARING TO RETIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.

General Fremont and part of his staff left for Jefferson City this afternoon. Fremont received here to-night state that Gen. Price has disengaged all his horses except four regiments, and is organizing his army for a determined stand against Gen. Fremont.

Great Margarine—Superior and well made. Fresh butter, at the lowest cash price ever charged, is a little lower price than elsewhere. Try the experiment, and find out the truth of what we say. His store is four doors south of the Diamond, east side.

People who would communicate in two ways, should say their name and Capt. J. L. DODDRELL. The company captain in getting a better article, at a little lower price than elsewhere. Try the experiment, and find out the truth of what we say. His store is four doors south of the Diamond, east side.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Surrender of Lexington.

Further Patriotism. Mulligan's Command.

White of Stickles' St. Louis Regiment, killed by a musket ball.

A man named Bridger, a Rebel from Lexington, is here under arrest as a spy.

He was sent down here by General Price to learn the strength of our forces.

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He was sent down





## Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, OCT. 2, 1861.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

*President Judge.*

WILSON REILLY, of Franklin Co.

*Associate Judge.*

AUGUSTUS DUNCAN, of Chambersburg.

*Legislature.*

CHRISTIAN D. LASHER, of Anttrim.

HENRY S. WISHART, of Fulton Co.

*Treasurer.*

SAMUEL FISHER, of Anttrim.

*Commissioner.*

JOSEPH M. DOYLE, of Fannett.

*Director of the Poor.*

JOHN CLARK, of St. Thomas.

*Auditor.*

JOHN GILLAN, JR., of Letterkenny.

*Clerk.*

WILLIAM H. BOYNTON, M. D., of Chambersburg.

## DELEGATES FROM THE COUNTIES.

EDWARD HAMPTON, Chambersburg.

GEORGE W. PEARSON, —

J. M. SHARPE, —

GEORGE LUDLOW, —

JOHN A. SMITH, —

J. J. KELLY, —

J. W. WEAVER, Anttrim.

W. D. MCKEE, —, Mercersburg.

Peter STANGER, London.

George R. W. McAllister, Franklinburg.

David J. SWANKE, D. J. Ryan.

J. E. COOPER, —, Bedford.

D. G. COOPER, —, Bedford.

S. G. GREEN, —, Huntingdon.

Sam BURKINSHAW, Fayetteville.

J. J. KENNEDY, Oxford.

S. C. BOYCE, —, Green.

John N. KELLY, West Penn.

S. C. BOYCE, Warren.

W. C. BOYCE, Southampton.

B. COOPER, —, St. Thomas.

W. C. BOYCE, Hamilton.

H. G. SKINNER, —, Derry.

D. C. LEWIS, —, Quaker.

S. C. BOYCE, —, Washington.

## Are You Ready?

In a few days the time for holding the annual election will be here. It comes this year on Tuesday, Oct. 8th. Remember the day and be prepared to do your duty to your country and your party. Matters of great importance for the present and the future will be decided on that day. The acts and omissions of the State Administration will be endorsed or condemned. The flag of the good old Union-loving Democratic party will be thrown to the breeze in triumph; or will continue to trail in the dust. If it trails, sectionalism, Abolitionism and fanaticism will triumph.

Fellow Democrats, the issue is upon you. It must be met, and should be met in a spirit of exalted patriotism and devotion to country; whilst you have given men and money without stint, to put down and rebuke the sectionalism of the South, rise in the majesty of your power and rebuke at the ballot box the sectionalism of the North.

The issue is forced upon you, to decide in favor of Democracy or of Sectional Black Republicanism and Abolitionism.

The cry of "no party," is one of the most flimsy devices of the enemy, to gull the people, whilst this and other similar schemes are continually prusted around by the Republican party; they are at this very time more intensely and uncompromisingly partisan than they have ever been in the past. And in the very face of these unblushing protestations of "Union" and "no party," they have offered and are now most industriously laboring and planning by all means in their power for the election of a ticket composed entirely of partisans of the strictest sect, whose greatest recommendation is their devotion to Republicanism—their opposition to Democratic men and measures.

Is there anything in the nominees of that party to induce Democrats to support them? Is there anything in their principles or the acts of their State or National Administration, that entitles them to a preference over Democratic candidates?

We most unhesitatingly say there is not. We present to you a ticket of which any party should be proud. Men well known to you, and we believe very favorably known. Men eminently qualified for the positions for which they are offered. Men of ability and character, and the foulest enemy dare not dispute it. Men whose lives have been devoted to the good of the country and for the supremacy of the laws—men, in whose hands the interests of the people will be safe.

Turn out on Election day—Tuesday the Eighth of October and vote the Democratic ticket.

## The Judgeship of our District.

In times like these, it is eminently proper, that the chief concern of every citizen should be about the integrity of the government, and the safety of the Republic. No one ought to be willing to see that all absorbing interest above the title of a chair. There is danger, however, that even this sacred feeling of patriotism may have its abuses, and may lead to evil consequences. It is not unusual, now-a-days, to meet our best citizens, and to hear them express themselves so solicitous in regard to our national existence as to be entirely careless about the issues of the approaching election, and the fate of the respective candidates before the people. Such indifference is wrong, and may indeed be criminal. There is a wide difference between politics and politics. The first is defined to be that part of ethics, which consists in the regulation and government of a state, for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity. The latter used to be those who were versed in the science of government and the art of governing. But now they are known simply as those who have very little head, but very big pockets, no skill in government, but amazing dexterity in getting up the revenues of the State. What in times like these of ours may be very properly disregarded by the people, it would be extremely hazardous, even if they thought appropriate to pass over, without saying to, that none but proper persons should be elevated to office.

A practical and able Judge may be the best statesman of all good government, and in lead and safety. On the second Tuesday of October, the voters of the Sixteenth Judicial District, will be called upon to elect a Judge to preside over their Courts for ten years. Every one knows the candidates to be Wilson Reilly and James Nill, both residents of Chambersburg.

Let us first propose to draw in various distinctions between these two gentlemen. We take it for granted, however, that each one of them must be prepared to administer fairly the following three instances. Let us expect to see the suffrage of any intelligent voter in the District 1st. Are you a Union man? 2d. Are you an honest man? And lastly, have you the legal capacity enough to make a competent Judge? It will thus be observed, that the exigencies of the times have added to the old-fashioned standard of honesty and capacity, the additional quality of patriotism. Does Wilson Reilly come up to the standard of the times? Let us see. Is he simply a partisan, or is he indeed a patriot? In the long course of uninterrupted prosperity, through which our country has been passing, our ideas of patriotism have become a little disengaged and foggy. In the days of the Revolution, a patriot was he, *loved his country, and abhorred his enemies*. Between that time, and the present, there have lived many patriots, but unfortunately most of them loved their country second, themselves first. Again, we are in the midst of a stupendous and wicked Revolt on, and it is high time that we should get back to the old style of patriots. Does Mr. Reilly fall within the true *patrio-class*? We remember to have heard him declare in a public speech, and frequently in private conversation, at the very earliest period of our national troubles, that the government *must be sustained at all hazards*. He thus fulfilled one part of the definition of a patriot, from the very first. He *loved his country better than his party*. But in doing this he still did not quite come up to the Revolutionary idea of patriotism. That required the patriot not only to love his country, but also *zealously to defend and support and its interests*. Did Mr. Reilly fall short in this respect? He did not stop with patriotic emotions, but he acted out the feelings that were within him. Who does not know that he shouldered his musket, tendered his services to the government, and endured the privations of a soldier's life for three months, until a shattered constitution and enfeebled health warned him that he must desist if he would live. With such a record can any one question either his patriotism or his devotion to the Union?

2d Is Wilson Reilly an honest man? Poverty is usually the badge of honesty. Dishonesty generally brings forth visible fruits, in the shape of Bank and Railroad Stocks, palatial residences, money at interest and broad acres. If Mr. Reilly has anything of this sort, we are ignorant of the fact. There is one

## Stand by Your Party.

thing we do know, however, that when Mr. Reilly was in Congress, he was a member of the Committee on Patents. That a gentleman who had obtained a Patent for the exclusive manufacture and sale of a useful invention, made application to the committee for a renewal of his patent, for an additional period of seven years. He would have given Mr. Reilly a large sum of money for his vote in favor of a renewal. This was a question which involved no sacrifice of political standing or principle. It was simply a question of domestic economy, as to whether this patentee, having already realized a princely fortune out of his invention should for a longer time be suffered to monopolize his manufacture and sale. Mr. Reilly believing that after a man has made a fortune out of his brains, that the public should no longer be deprived of the benefits of such inventions voted against a renewal of the patent and thus sacrificed the chance of making a handsome fortune. If he had not been honest, why did he not pocket the money? Why would he then be in the wiser or worse off in his doing so? There is another thing which everybody knows and that Mr. Reilly retired from Congress a poor man. This is the best commentary that can be made upon the Legislators of our day. In addition to all this, a long and insulted life of integrity, challenges the world to cast open hand the taint of dishonesty.

3d Has he a capacity to make a competent Judge? Nature has gifted him with a clear, logical and analytical mind. He argues from premises to conclusions with consummate skill and logical precision and accuracy. The very best stamp of legal mind for a Judge. His industry for many years of his early professional life, is a matter of tradition among the members of the Bar. Almost a quarter of a century passed in an extensive and varied practice, has garnered up a rich store of knowledge and experience which now places him in the front rank of the Lawyers of the State. No one who has heard him in our courts can question his competency.

If all these things be true, why should party lines be closely drawn in this case? We take it for granted, however, that each one of them must be prepared to administer fairly the following three instances. Let us expect to see the suffrage of any intelligent voter in the District 1st. Are you a Union man? 2d. Are you an honest man? And lastly, have you the legal capacity enough to make a competent Judge? It will thus be observed, that the exigencies of the times have added to the old-fashioned standard of honesty and capacity, the additional quality of patriotism. Does Wilson Reilly come up to the standard of the times? Let us see. Is he simply a partisan, or is he indeed a patriot? In the long course of uninterrupted prosperity, through which our country has been passing, our ideas of patriotism have become a little disengaged and foggy. In the days of the Revolution, a patriot was he, *loved his country, and abhorred his enemies*. Between that time, and the present, there have lived many patriots, but unfortunately most of them loved their country second, themselves first. Again, we are in the midst of a stupendous and wicked Revolt on, and it is high time that we should get back to the old style of patriots. Does Mr. Reilly fall within the true *patrio-class*? We remember to have heard him declare in a public speech, and frequently in private conversation, at the very earliest period of our national troubles, that the government *must be sustained at all hazards*. He thus fulfilled one part of the definition of a patriot, from the very first. He *loved his country better than his party*. But in doing this he still did not quite come up to the Revolutionary idea of patriotism. That required the patriot not only to love his country, but also *zealously to defend and support and its interests*. Did Mr. Reilly fall short in this respect? He did not stop with patriotic emotions, but he acted out the feelings that were within him. Who does not know that he shouldered his musket, tendered his services to the government, and endured the privations of a soldier's life for three months, until a shattered

constitution and enfeebled health warned him that he must desist if he would live. With such a record can any one question either his patriotism or his devotion to the Union?

2d Is Wilson Reilly an honest man? Poverty is usually the badge of honesty. Dishonesty generally brings forth visible fruits, in the shape of Bank and Railroad Stocks, palatial residences, money at interest and broad acres. If Mr. Reilly has anything of this sort, we are ignorant of the fact. There is one

thing we do know, however, that when Mr. Reilly was in Congress, he was a member of the Committee on Patents. That a gentleman who had obtained a Patent for the exclusive manufacture and sale of a useful invention, made application to the committee for a renewal of his patent, for an additional period of seven years. He would have given Mr. Reilly a large sum of money for his vote in favor of a renewal. This was a question which involved no sacrifice of political standing or principle. It was simply a question of domestic economy, as to whether this patentee, having already realized a princely fortune out of his invention should for a longer time be suffered to monopolize his manufacture and sale. Mr. Reilly believing that after a man has made a fortune out of his brains, that the public should no longer be deprived of the benefits of such inventions voted against a renewal of the patent and thus sacrificed the chance of making a handsome fortune. If he had not been honest, why did he not pocket the money? Why would he then be in the wiser or worse off in his doing so? There is another thing which everybody knows and that Mr. Reilly retired from Congress a poor man. This is the best commentary that can be made upon the Legislators of our day. In addition to all this, a long and insulted life of integrity, challenges the world to cast open hand the taint of dishonesty.

3d Has he a capacity to make a competent Judge? Nature has gifted him with a clear, logical and analytical mind. He argues from premises to conclusions with consummate skill and logical precision and accuracy. The very best stamp of legal mind for a Judge. His industry for many years of his early professional life, is a matter of tradition among the members of the Bar. Almost a quarter of a century passed in an extensive and varied practice, has garnered up a rich store of knowledge and experience which now places him in the front rank of the Lawyers of the State. No one who has heard him in our courts can question his competency.

If all these things be true, why should party lines be closely drawn in this case?

## Stand by Your Party.

It should be all sufficient for the voters of this Judicial District to remember that the bogus Union candidate for Judge was appointed by the Governor of the State, a few years ago, to preside over the Courts of Chester and Delaware counties, and that he held one session in which his incompetency was so conclusively established that the Bars of the respective courts in the district, with one accord, petitioned for his removal. Strong remonstrances were sent into the Senate against the confirmation of his appointment, and the Senate accordingly reported that after examining the evidence laid before them against Mr. Nill, they were entirely satisfied that it turned in his favor and his removal was demanded. The gallant Mulligan and his heroic little band at Lexington were left to die of thirst or surrender the important post and the immense treasures they held to a force five or ten times their number, while Gen. Fremont remained shut up so close in his strong quarters at St. Louis, that even the Union Governor of Missouri could not get an audience of him after waiting three days at his royal door.

A little more bungling by Fremont will settle the Union hash in the whole Southwest. The rebel cause has made men and a laudable progress there during the last three or four weeks. While Fremont has been fiddling away his time making little arrangements for *knives* with beef and mule contractors, at St. Louis, Price, Jackson and McCullough, with their rebel followers, have overrun the best part of the State and now bid fair to drive the Union men all east of the Mississippi. The President would do an act highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the Union men of the whole country, (among whom we do not include the abolitionists,) if he would kick Fremont out of the army. He is nothing but a South Carolina renegade anyhow. He sold his Southern birthright for an abolition nomination for the Pres. Levee, and he would sell the Union cause for half enough of money to pay the debt on Mariposa.

## Missouri.

The issue at Bull Run, though deplorable enough, was nothing in comparison with the disasters that have overtaken the Union cause in Missouri, through the criminal management of General John C. Fremont. The work so gloriously begun by General Lyon has all been spoiled by the petty politician whom political favoritism set up over the hero of St. Louis and Springfield. Before the advent of Fremont and the foreign court established by him at St. Louis, General Lyon, with a mere handful of men, had nearly cleared the whole State of Missouri of the rebels in arms against the government. But Fremont, with sixty thousand men at his command, has let Gen. Price and his Arkansas allies take various strong places in the very heart of the State. The gallant Mulligan and his heroic little band at Lexington were left to die of thirst or surrender the important post and the immense treasures they held to a force five or ten times their number, while Gen. Fremont remained shut up so close in his strong quarters at St. Louis, that even the Union Governor of Missouri could not get an audience of him after waiting three days at his royal door.

The two candidates now for President Judge, are Democrats, and are both Union men. Hon. Wilson Reilly volunteered his services for his country, and was elected Captain of his company, and has done much good in his speeches in favor of the cause of the Union. He is well qualified for this important office. Mr. Nill is also strong and influential Union man, and has all the qualifications necessary to make a good Judge. They stand before the eyes of Bedford County in nearly equal favor as to claims and qualifications, and we are yet undecided whether we will support either of the gentlemen, or something for this responsible position.

## Judicial Conference.

We copy the following from the *Belford Inquirer*, the organ of the Republican party of Belford county which pretty clearly indicates the course the Republicans intend to pursue in reference to the Judge question in that county.

We publish the proceedings of the Judicial Conference which assembled at the Junta Crossing, on Tuesday last, in another column. Sonest county was not represented. Hon. James Nill of Franklin county was nominated on first ballot. The Candidates from Belford and Fulton counties were instructed by county conventions to vote for Hon. Alex. King. Notwithstanding their instructions, Messrs. Rowland Austin & George Wilds, two of the Fulton Candidates, voted along with those from Franklin, and nominated Mr. Nill on first ballot. Could anything be more absurd? If these men had acted *honestly* Mr. King would have received *no votes* on first ballot, and have been nominated. A President Judge ought to be nominated and elected *free from any charge of treachery on the part of his constituents*. We regret that this is not so in this case.

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**Be Active—Be Watchful.**

Let no Democrat be deceived into voting for Nill—they may, recollect that he is running against the regular nominee of the Democratic party. If a Democrat votes for Nill, he is helping to break down his own party. We say vote for a Repub. man any day sooner than a renegade who will forsake his party for the sake of an office. The Republica is understand very ill that Nill has come among them on an office-seeking expedition and he will meet with but little favor at their hands. Why should any Democrat vote for him when he will intimate that you cannot be a Union man and belong to the Democratic party—that you must join with the Republicans to show your devotion for the Union! Remember this Democrats and be watchful that no ticket with the name of Nill upon it goes into the ballot-box in your district.

**Sure Enough.**

Notwithstanding the skillful manner in which the lash is applied to whipping all to vote the mongrel ticket, an independent Republican who does his own thinking as well as his own voting, made this remark the other day—"what in thunder has John Nill ever done for the Republican party that they should vote for him for an office? If the Republican party can't furnish better material than Nill and Nutterhouse I shant vote on election day that's so." Sensible Republican that!

**New Military Map.**

We have received from the publisher, JAMES T. LOYD, of 164 Broadway, N. Y., a copy of his New Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States. It is of very large size, neatly gotten up, and is furnished at 50 cents colored by States, or 60 cents colored by counties. It is very valuable in these times and well worth the price. It will be sent on receipt of the price, to any address, and agents are wanted for its circulation.

**How to Vote.**

Election officers should bear in mind that in depositing the ballots in the boxes, that portion of the ticket for President Judge is required to be put in a separate box from the balance of the ticket.

**Have Your Tickets Ready.**

See that tickets are cut and on the ground early, at every election district, let every man make up his mind to take a day. Be on the ground early and stay all day. See that every man entitled gets a vote, and that no illegal votes are polled. Do nothing wrong and submit to nothing wrong.







