VALLEY SPIRIT.

J. S. DECHERT, B. F. HAMSHER.

"VALLEY SPIRIT"

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The Valley Spirit will be published every Wednesday free of postage, at the following rates:

$1 50 per annum if paid within the first six months of the year; if not paid within the first six months $2 will be charged. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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Letter from the Army.

The following letter from a son of Mr. John Treher, of Loudon, written to his father should have appeared a few weeks ago but was omitted by being mislaid, and at week it was crowded out.

CAMP NEAR STRASSBURG,
March 26, 1862.

DEAR FATHER:—I am so worn out that I can hardly write, therefore I will be brief. I suppose you have heard, ere this, of the Last fighting we have had in these parts for the last few days. On Saturday afternoon last, at Winchester, the booming of cannon announced to us the approach of the enemy. We were double-quicked about three miles, until we reached the rebel advanced guard. After some skirmishing, in which our General (Shields) was wounded, they fell back. We were then compelled to stand out all night, and watch for their return. Sunday morning we managed to get a little bite to eat after which we took our position. The Fifth had the honor of supporting the artillery.'Tis a thundering of artillery and the bursting of shells soon announced the ball' had opened. Now, I will not attempt to tell you our strength, nor that of the enemy; nor even who commanded us or them. I was well aware that I was in a *fight*, and had to get out of it some way; this was enough for me to know. Jackson was *one* of the rebel Generals. Our force had been weakened by the withdrawal of many regiments.

At first we supported Daum's battery, (six pieces) and owing to the frequent changes in position, we were run almost to death, and that, too, with shell and solid shot flying all around us, now and then killing or wounding some poor comrade.—About noon we took three pieces down into an orchard to feel for the enemy, and see what he was made off. Well, we found out, pretty devilish quick. The rebel gunners got the range, and played upon us with about twelve pieces, and made it very uncomfortable for us. Bursting shell, round shot and grape in a manner worthy a better cause. We were ordered to shelter ourselves as much as possible, but still our brave boys fell, killed and wounded. The artillery limbered up and retreated, which threw us into confusion, but we soon rallied; went back over the hill to our old position; two more batteries came and joined us. Then we paid them back. As we looked down upon them, we could see our shell knock them right and left. They then got three batteries in position and played upon us from as many different points. I have to tell of dodging shell and cannon balls before, but I think I did my share that day. A few seconds after the report of their guns, we could hear the shell or ball coming, with a peculiar shrill whistle, becoming more distinct as they neared you, until this k-r-r-ash, it would pass. They keep up a sharp lockout, if they were coming direct towards us, we could see them coming, and thus be enabled to get out of the way. But when whole volleys came, we would throw ourselves flat upon the ground, and 'trust to luck.' When a solid shot would strike the earth and ricochet, it would make a noise like throwing a flat stone against the wind. Thus we were compelled to watch and dodge all day with nothing to eat, and no sleep the night before. During the afternoon a large body attempted to storm our position. They marched up steadily, in column, one eighteen pieces hurled death among them at every step. On they came, firmly, with colors flying, until within about five hundred yards of us, when our artillery made terrible havoc among them, cutting them down by platoons; they then fell back. It soon became evident they were forming opposite our right to advance upon us.—But our infantry, who had been standing back in line all day, saved them the trouble, by going to *them*. About five o'clock they came together. Our regiment then received orders to advance. When nearly up to the enemy, an order came for the five left companies to fall back and protect the batteries. I then had a chance to do some loafing; but when I saw my comrades falling, I began to feel, with the rest, a desire to assist them. Three men were shot down with the colors; they did not fall hardly, until they were picked up a sin. I thought I had heard heavy firing of musketry before, but this was almost maddening; my ears are ringing yet. Once the enemy succeeded in turning both our flanks, but the five companies of the fifth held them in check until the Fourteenth Indiana came up, when our boys gave three cheers and rushed at the rebels; they broke and commenced falling back. At this time we observed heavy reinforcements, on the left, coming up for the enemy; then we (the remaining five companies of the Fifth) and the Thirteenth Indiana, were ordered to that point. We entered the woods just about dark, and advanced through a stifling smoke. Reinforcements needed but two heavy volleys to turn them; their panic-stricken comrades almost run over them. The whole rebel army then ran in every direction, throwing down their guns. This was a happy moment for us poor devils; we threw up our caps and yelled like fiends. As it was quite dark, and our regiments were all mixed up, we could not pursue the enemy, therefore we formed again and bivouacked for the night without blankets or fires, and almost starved. I could have laid down and slept, however, but as we were in the advance, the regiment was ordered to display as skirmishers, and stand up all night, again, acting as pickets. I thought this hard; we had been under fire from morning till night, had done the picket duty the night before, and had no haversacks, and of course had nothing to eat. Monday morning we received a ration of coffee and crackers, after which I walked over the battle-field. Did not get time to rest; were ordered forward. Pursued the enemy that day nearly to Strasburg, then halted and got a night's rest. Next day they were reinforced, and made a show to stand again; forward our line of battle, gave them a few shell, and they again 'dit out'; followed them to this point—five miles south of Strasburg.—This morning their cavalry showed themselves in line of battle; we turned out to accommodate them, but a few shell again satisfied them. I don't think they want us just now. They are just trying to keep up appearance.

Our loss is, as near as I can judge, over one hundred killed and more than double that number wounded. The rebel loss is much greater than ours. We took several hundred prisoners. Our regiment suffered very much.

I hope to God I may never see another battle-field. 'Tis horrible! Blood and mangled bodies everywhere. Wounded crying for water. Here you see a soldier kneeling by the side of the lifeless body of a brother; there another talking to a mortally wounded comrade, who is giving him a dying message and some token for his parents. One poor fellow gave his comrade a watch, covered with his own blood, with the request to send it to his father. In one place was a shoe with a foot in it; it doubtless belonged to some poor rebel, who had hobbled off. The colonel of the enemy, as we approached them, would hold up their hands and beg for their lives; we told them we did not kill wounded men, and also gave them water. Many of the wounded told us they had been in the Bull Run fight, but that this, as far as the infantry were engaged, was more terrible. They also said we had whipped the flower of the Southern army. The Fifth Mississippi had boasted at Winchester that they wanted to meet the Fifth Ohio in the field; as luck would have it, they came together in this battle, but the Fifth Ohio was too much for them. They said we could not value life much. The colors went up and down almost constantly, and when they fell back they dragged them through the brush. Our flag has forty-one bullet holes in it, and the staff is shattered from top to bottom; it is now tied together with strings; the spear is also shot away.

The rebels wear a great variety of small caps in their fat bands, that they might the more readily distinguish each other; some of their uniforms resemble ours. Their wounded are scattered along the road in churches and private houses, all the way to this point. We still continue to pick up stragglers.

We have orders to hold ourselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Some more shell dodging ahead, I suppose. I am getting tired of it. Twelve hours of it, as a stretch, has convinced me it is a nuisance. This is the most trying kind of a fire; you are compelled to stand (either on your feet or belly) and take it, without being able to return the compliment. I believe the artillerymen like it; every time they make a 'tem-strike' they take off their caps and give a cheer.

An old darkey, a cook for one of our captains, was in the whole fight. Next day some of the boys asked him what he was doing there. The old African replied, 'God bless you honeys, I was playin' lizard 'round de trees, stickin' close up to de bark.'

It is getting late; I must close.
Till again, dear father, farewell.
Your affectionate son, HIRAM.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 15. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1862. NUMBER 45

[From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union]

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE DARK LANTERN!

The Last Shift of Republicanism!

"Sam" Superceded by "Abe"!!

It appears from the official documents which we publish below, that there are certain loyal individuals in Luzerne county whose loyalty to the Union is of so questionable a character that they are either ashamed or afraid to exhibit it in a public manner, but prefer the shades of night and the screen of secrecy to brew and concoct their sinister machinations. Accordingly they have formed a secret association in strict imitation of the 'Know-Nothing' organization, under the specious and sounding appellation of the *'Luzerne County Loyal Union League,'* of which a Mr. Hosea Carpenter is President. These 'minions of the moon,' desirous of uniting all the spoilsmen of the State into one grand corporation with a monopoly of all the State, county and township offices, deputed their President, Mr Hosea Carpenter, to Harrisburg, with authority to create and organize throughout the State, county councils, *at five dollars a piece* subordinate to the state council subsequently to be organized.

Mr Hosea Carpenter, who understood his business, and who therefore knew where to find the best material for his purpose, went straight to Senator Ketcham, who without hesitation, immediately caught Mr E W Capron, Assistant Clerk of the House, who not only *'understood the business of forming the constitution,'* but was also *'entirely reliable in every respect.'*

Thus, in a short time, the constitution of 'The Loyal Union of the State of Pennsylvania' was framed; Mr Capron, the author, elected President of the *'Legislative Loyal Union organization,'* and Mr H V Hall, Corresponding Secretary. It further appears that, about that time, the county council of Dauphin was organized by the election of David Mumma as President, and George Bergner Corresponding Secretary. There is no doubt Mr Carpenter is now traveling in the various counties of the Commonwealth to organize secret councils therein, and to levy his fee of five dollars.

Our space will not permit the publication of the whole of the constitution adopted by the parties concerned, a printed copy of which is in our hands. We give the principal such articles as are calculated to lay bare the objects of the organization—

By article VI. it will appear that it is intended to take a snap judgment upon the people by not revealing the ticket until the morning of the election

Article VII binds the members of the association, who are to be under oath, to support the ticket formed by the Committee whether they like it or not

Article IX is an ingenious way of putting up the offices to the highest bidder, which will efficiently exclude the poor devils who have no money. A good chance for the shoddy and other contractors who have lined their purses.

Article IX. excludes from office all persons outside of the ring:

Article XVII. teaches how to trap members into the league, and introduces 'Abe.'

Article XVIII., under the obligation of an oath, enjoins secrecy and even falsehood.

For further particulars as to the residence and travels of 'Abe' enquire of David Mumma or George Bergner, P. M., Harrisburg.

If there were any evidence wanting of the desperation of the Republican party, this effort of their leaders to revamp and assume all the abominations of Know-Nothingism, long since repudiated by the sober second thought of the people, would prove the hopeless straits to which they are reduced. We feel assured that the bare exposure of this covert attempts to deceive and defraud the people, will blow up the conspirators and their dark lanterns sky high!

We, the undersigned, Committee of Luzerne County Loyal Union League, hereby authorise our President, Hosea Carpenter, to organize a County Council of the League in every county in the State of Pennsylvania, and when he shall have so organized two-thirds of the counties of the Commonwealth, he is empowered to call a meeting of the Presidents of each County Council, to meet at Harrisburg, for the purpose of forming a State Council, by giving them 14 days' notice of such meeting. A receipt signed by Hosea Carpenter for $5 for organizing a County Council will be deemed a sufficient voucher to admit the President to the first State meeting.

D N Lathrop, Carbondale, Pa.
S P Longstreet, Wilkesbarre.
R C Wright, Wilkesbarre.
D G Driesbach, Beach Haven.
J T Fellows, Hyde Park.
D H Jay, Scranton.
C J Baldwin, Wilkesbarre.
S A Northrop, Parke Green.
Theodore Strong, Pittston.

Scranton, March 4, 1862.

On my arrival at Harrisburg, I immediately called on Hon W W Ketcham, Senator from Luzerne. On telling him my business he said he would introduce to me a gentleman in the House of Representatives who would understand the business of framing the Constitution, and was entirely reliable in every respect. He then introduced me to E W Capron, Assistant Clerk of the House, (and editor of the Chester county *Times*, of West Chester, Pa.) Mr Capron immediately entered upon the work, and wrote out the articles of the Constitution and prepared them for the printer.

Mr Capron is now President of the Legislative Loyal Union Organization, and H V Hall, Esq., is Corresponding Secretary. Any information that may be required by Loyal men in any part of the State concerning the organization of the Legislative Council may be obtained by addressing the above named President or Secretary, at Harrisburg during the session of the Legislature. Any information towards Dauphin county should be addressed to David Mumma, President, or George Bergner, Corresponding Secretary at Harrisburg.

Any communication for me should be addressed to Harrisburg, care of George Bergner, Esq., Post Master, and editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

HOSEA CARPENTER, Pres't.

CONSTITUTION
OF
THE LOYAL UNION.
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
INSTITUTED, 1862.

Article VI. It is the duty of the seven committee to have a separate meeting as a committee, to nominate a ticket to be supported at the borough and township elections, and *not to reveal the ticket until the morning of the election*; the committee shall designate one from among their number to represent their borough, ward or township in County Convention for the nomination of a County ticket to be supported at the general election

Article VIII *It shall be the duty of every member to support the ticket nominated by the Committee or their representatives*; no President, Secretary or Committee, is to be nominated in the Order.

Article IX Every subordinate Council shall make returns to the County Council on the first Saturday in each month, stating the number of brothers and *the amount of contribution by each brother, with the name of the contributor.*

On the first Saturday of August of each year a full list shall be prepared by the County Council of *all brothers who have contributed during the year, their names and the amount contributed*, and the list thus prepared shall be sent to each subordinate Council in the county.

Article X. On the first Monday in August in each year a list of brothers for candidates for the county offices, shall be sent to the Corresponding Secretary of the county, to be certified by the President, countersigned by the Secretary, *stating that they are true and loyal brothers in good standing, and that they are worthy to hold the office which they desire to fill;* and the Corresponding Secretary shall send a copy of said names and certificates to the subordinate Council in the county.

Article XVII. In approaching a person who is known to be of the right stamp, the member will first show him the declaration card and ask him to read it; if he replies that he endorses the sentiments, then present him the second card. If he is willing to pledge himself to that, ask him if he will keep confidentially and sacredly the secret of any names to the pledge he may now present to him for his signature, if he should not be willing to sign it. If he replies in the affirmative, the declaration may be presented for his signature; *but he must not be informed where Abe lives and travels, before his name is signed to the declaration roll.*

Article XVIII. No brother shall reveal the name of any member of the Council, nor its place of meeting; nor shall he reveal the fact, that any such organization exists in any township, unless to a known brother; and no brother shall be allowed to communicate the pass word, unless it be the President of a Council, or, in his absence, the Vice President; and if any brother shall reveal any private matters whatever, concerning the existence, workings or doings of any Council, his name shall forthwith be stricken from the roll of members, and notice of his treachery sent throughout all the Councils of the Order.

Knights of the Golden Age.

The Chicago *Times* says:

"A contemporary makes a sensible suggestion. It is that Dr Hopkins, the hero of the Knights of the Golden Circle practical joke, shall proceed to the organization of a new circle, to be called the Knights of the Golden Age, and that Senator Chandler, of Michigan, be made the Grand High Priest of the Order. It was Chandler who, in 1860, gave evidence to the existence of the Golden Circle, in Illinois, and asserted that it had put a good many of his men into the army, 'to his certain knowledge.' As an age he is unexpounded."

The Dr Hopkins above alluded to as the hero of the Knights of the Golden Circle practical joke, got himself into Fort Warren for his pains. Instead of being a practical joke it was a malicious invention intended to destroy the character of some of the leading men in the country. Ex-President Pierce showed up the practical joke in its true light and extorted an apology from Secretary Seward for giving a moment's credence to so improbable a story.—*Patriot and Union.*

[From the Louisville Democrat]

Congress and Abolition.

This Congress, it is thought, will persevere in its crusade against slavery. Well, let them go on; 'tis an ill wind that blows no good.' They are making issues, sharp and well-defined, that the people at home will all understand.

Their zeal to free the negro is one of these issues. The effect will be to increase that sort of population in the free States. Thousands have got to Kansas, and several hundred have reached Philadelphia. What few are left to be freed in the District of Columbia, if the bill now before Congress becomes a law, will find homes, at least partly, in the free States.

The papers of Kansas begin to bewail his influx of a helpless, destitute and thriftless class. The white laborer has little enough to do, and the free negro nothing. He becomes a burden. The people of Philadelphia begin to deplore the condition of their refugees. What can be done? There is even there very little for white men to do, and the free negro is a pauper. The people begin to petition legislative bodies to exclude this class of people from their borders.

They begin to see that the policy of this Congress is supporting an evil they can't endure, and that they will not tolerate. The rejoicing at the emancipation of slaves, and the escape of slaves, is delightful; it hurts the rebels; but the evil don't stop there. The escaped slave, these times, will not remain South. He will seek a home in the free States; the greater the success of Abolition in freeing negroes, the greater the burden on the free States.—The people will not fail to see that; and what relief do the Abolitionists propose? They will tax the whole people to remove and colonize the negro. Will the free State people consent to wring hundreds of millions from the toil and sweat of white men to colonize the negro, when he will not work to support himself? What other result can come of this? Will the negro be emancipated and compelled to remain South? Do they expect Kentucky will tolerate three hundred thousand free negroes, when no free State would permit itself to be cursed with such a population? This is a species of injustice that no State composed of white men would inflict on white men for the sake of the negro.

But the Abolition programme be made out by this Congress, and the issues sharply defined, so that there may be no mistake.

They have a confiscation bill on hand. These Abolitionists don't care so much about confiscation; it is the freedom of the negro they are after. There would be no confiscation if slaves were not for the effect against slavery. When freed, however, he is to be disposed of somehow.—Are the people of the free States ready to assume the burden?

There is no doubt of the ultimate failure of these absurd attempts; but they may, if not arrested, do more evil than the war.

It is well that this Congress should make up its record. Let them do all the evil they meditate. The elections come on next October and November, and by that time the sovereigns, who make and unmake Congressmen, will understand what they have to expect.

The Abolition programme is a gigantic scheme of folly that would bankrupt and ruin this country or any other. Before it makes any progress, let the people consider it and see where it will end.

This programme, instead of making any slave State a free State, would make all the border free States virtually slave.

They contain but few negroes now.—The burden, though felt in some localities, is not insupportable. Still the negro is carefully confined to a subordinate condition. He can't vote, can't hold office, can't serve on juries, can't give testimony in court against a white man.

Force an increase of the number and what would be the result? Would not one restriction after another be placed on the negro? Would he not be compelled to support himself? Would he not at last be committed to the individual white man, who would be responsible for his support and his behavior, and entitled to a stipulated service? Would not self-defence lead the free States into that policy? We have not a doubt of it, slavery would be extended instead of restricted.

Let the Abolition experiment be made when it will, this will be the end of it.

The anti-slavery fanatics don't understand this subject. African slavery has grown out of the necessity of the two races. It was not created by law, and the system is not subject to the will of the slaveholder. He couldn't free the negro if he would. Nor is it in the power of the free States and slave States united to accomplish what Abolitionists propose. Taking the two races as they are, the question is, how can they live on the same soil in such formidable numbers? In the free States, where there are few of the African race, they are treated with the most stringent disabilities in politics, and are socially excluded from the society of the white man. The South only treats the negro upon the same principle, and go further in restrictions upon him under the greater pressure of the same necessity.

The people of the free States are bound to comprehend this in time, and the sooner the better for us as well as themselves.

[From the Louisville Democrat]

WIT AND HUMOR.

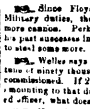
The Southern Confederacy is supporting several renegade Kentuckians as Senators, Congressmen, etc. There are a few more, not worth their feed, entirely at its service on the same terms.

Since Floyd has been relieved from Military duties, the rebels continue to lose more cannon. Perhaps the Confeds. in view of his past successes in that line, propose for him a novel some more.

Wells says Morgan, who made a fortune of ninety thousand dollars, was regularly commissioned. If 2½ per cent on purchases amounting to that doesn't make a commissioned officer, what does?

How long is Welles to remain at the head of one of the most important departments in the government? Are there any more Morgans to be enriched and Cumberlands to be sunk?

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.



The rebels took advantage of the thunder storm to bolt from New Madrid. We suppose mistaking the Southern thunder bolts we have heard so much about.

The difference between rebellion and abolition is just the difference between a bold bandit and a midnight assassin.

The United States naval department claims to have heard of the coming of the Merrimac. We suspect the report came from her cannon.

The battlefield of Pittsburg was partly mountainous; so it may be called, in consideration of the flight of the rebels, a field of partridge.

The rebel Congressman from the First District characteristically named, in accordance with the rebel destruction of property, Burnett.

A correspondent denies the scarcity of bullion in the South, and says the Confeds have the pewter. We suppose they are pewtrid.

The Georgia Confederacy says the C. S. A. will yet present a solid bulwark, &c. It may; but as yet it has been very flew-id.

The Confederacy claims to have no foreign debt, but those who have speculated in their stocks confess to its sinking fund.

An artist is hunting for Harris, of Tennessee. He so admires his swiftness, he wishes to get a shin plaster cast of him.

A shell generally opens an engagement, rather than a solid shot, as the explosive material in it serves to open the ball.

Congress has postponed the consideration of the bankrupt law until December. *It was found not to have a 'nigger' in it.*

Pillow, too, is to die in the last ditch. His treason shows that he will dig it on the wrong side again.

The country so appreciated the awful picture of rebellion, it will have it *engraved* as a lesson to our children.

Truth is said to be found in the bottom of a well, but some one kick the bucket without ever drawing it up.

We don't know whether Abolitionists can be classed as quadrupeds, but they are the finest running in instruction.

Some Ohio regiments thought a battle singularly terrible, and they consequently behaved so awed.

The Government should enter into a correspondence with Jeff Davis, at least they ought to drop him a line.

Beauregard didn't get to wash in the Tennessee river, but notwithstanding he showed a good pair of heels.

Since the rebels have declared free trade with all nations, why don't they ship their cotton to the United States?

Never put list around your doors to keep out the weather; for, it is said, 'The wind bloweth where it listeth.'

Our neighbor had such an appreciation of the danger to Hanson, he sent him a slight bullet lock for his jugular.

The apple of discord, called rebellion, has got pretty severely bit, and will get bitter to those who produced it.

It was hardly discreet to give Fremont command of the mountain range, because he, like them, was piqued.

The kind of stocks which are apt to rise when soldiers are in an enemy's country are gun stocks.

As the degree of doctor has been conferred on Lincoln, we suppose he is one of the pill-ers of the Constitution.

The rebels thought to secure themselves from a battle at Corinth, and we fancy they will find its good *hiding* place.

The reluctance of some Ohio regiments is said to be the only instance of Western Reserve.

The rebels stopped at Corinth. In Shakespeare's time rogues were called Corinthians.

The rebellion should be bridled, or its starving soldiers will swear be able to get a bit in their mouths.

Some people prefer oysters in the shell; but Wendell Phillips takes his chickens that way.

Yancey's college for educating the southern mind to rebellion must have been Gotin-gin.

The rebels, just now, are quarreling among themselves like dogs. That shows their cur-age.

The tax on our gold watches will serve to warn us against the Government going on tick.

How could the Confeds be broke, when their currency wouldn't be touched by brokers?

It is not surprising to read that retreating fire-eaters consume their stores with fire.

The rebels pretended to drive off Cumberland, although they did, at one time, run her down.

The rebel leaders of this rebellion will find their only chance a loop-hole of escape.

The currency of the Southern Confederacy proves the people to take the papers.

The rebels must be getting barefooted when they put out manifest-foes.

The rebels talk of destroying their tobacco. They must kick smoke.

It is not unreasonable for the fall of rebellion to begin in the spring.

Where do we stand? asks a Richmond paper. Not very high just now.

The contrast given to some men might be avoided their legislators.

It is always reasonable to pepper cannon balls.

Morgan's mode of warfare seems to be chicken.

The apple of discord has a pestle of artillery.

The rebels are pretty effectually dispersed.

A page blotted doesn't remove stationery.

From the Lady's Book for April.

The FIRST OF APRIL.

BY MARY CLAKKE.

"Yes," said Aunt Hetty, laying aside her knitting, and folding her hands for a quiet chat, with her sister Elsie and myself, "I knew it was the first of April. I never told you about the first of April thirty-five years ago, when we served my brother Tom such a trick, did I, girls?"

"There was any one special thing delightful to Elsie and myself, it was to hear Aunt Hetty tell stories about her own youth; so we said eagerly: "Oh, do tell us about it, nunty!"

"Your Uncle Tom," said Aunt Hetty, "was about the smartest and handsomest young chap you ever saw, when he came home from college to Meyersville. Your grandfather was *the* rich man of the village, and Tom being the oldest son, he sent him to Cambridge to be educated. Meyersville was even now an out of the way place, but then it was far from any city or town, and off the direct line of travel, and you can scarcely imagine a more primitive place, I think. Tom was the first young man who ever left there for college.—He made quite a stir in the place. Mr Way, the school-master felt quite insulted that Tom's education was not considered finished when he left him, and did not speak to father for weeks afterwards. However, in the face of all the shrugged shoulders and raised eyebrows, Tom went; and one bright day in August, Tom graduated and came home. He was then just twenty, with a tall, fine figure, coal black eyes and hair, and wore the most astonishing pair of whiskers. Such airs as he gave himself! Such tales of his conquests amongst the Cambridge belles as he related for our benefit! Such cutting remarks as he made upon our dresses and styles of wearing our hair! In short, such a complete fopas he was, was never before seen in our quiet village. Your father, girls, who was then a fair-haired slender boy of sixteen, was the first to murmur at Tom's airs; I followed suit; and cousin Molly, who was making us a visit, came next in order; and we had an indignation meeting, and voted that Tom was intolerable and must be put down. But how?

"If he could only be caught in a love scrape,' sighed Molly. 'I am sure there are pretty girls enough in Meyersville.'

"He won't look at them,' I said indignantly. 'If Venus herself stood before him in one of our quiet dresses, he would turn up his nose, curl his lip, and say, 'Rather pretty, but dresses shockingly.'

"It is six months since he came home,' said E gar, your father, 'and he is worse now than he was at first. He turns up his nose at everything short of a fashionplate.'

"'Oh,' I cried, 'I know how to fix him!'

"Can you take the intolerable conceit out of him? It will be such fun to play sometrick upon him, to convince him, that he is not so wise as he thinks he is.

"Our plot was formed then and there, and for the next month we—Molly and I—were very busy. We sent to Boston for fashion-plates and materials, smuggled them into the house while Tom was out, and worked industriously to carry out our schemes. Edgar looked on, giggled now and then, but kept the secret. At last we were ready, and at tea time one fine evening opened our battery upon Tom.

'Oh, Hetty,' said Edgar to me, 'have you seen the young lady from Boston who is staying at the Blue Bear?'

"'Staying at a tavern!' I said, looking shocked.

"'Oh, I believe she is left by her father, or uncle, or brother, or somebody. Anyhow, there is mystery.—She always goes out veiled, because her complexion will not stand the sun, like yours or Molly's, and she reads novels, they say, all day.'

"'Some of the Boston aristocracy, no doubt, said Tom. 'I hope you will call, girls; she may give you some hints that will be useful to you, on dress or manners.'

'Molly drew herself up. 'I'm sure you are very kind to think of us,' she said.

"'Such a bonnet, such flounces and ruffles!' said Edgar. 'And a new thing they call a pelisse, all made of green velvet, and trimmed with fur.'

"'Then you have seen her!'

"'Oh yes; she sailed down Main street just before dusk with all her finery, and a thick veil over her face, and I saw her go into the tavern myself. So I made bold to follow, and Mr Meens showed me the name on the books—Mrs Arabella Abbott, Boston, widow.'

"'Widow?' said I.

"'Yes. A funny thing to put on the books, ain't it? A sort of invitation to be wooed by the bachelors of the village. Means says she came in a carriage last evening, just before dark, and when she got to the door, she called to some one inside, 'Goodby, father,' or uncle, he wasn't sure which, and the carriage drove off. She has engaged rooms for four weeks, and she has been locked up in one all day until she took her walk this even ng.

"'Just at this instant the servant came in with a tiny, delicately scented note for Tom, which he read, looked magnificent, and put in his vest pocket.

"'Edgar,' he said with a wave of his hand, 'this lady is no subject for your impertinent curiosity, and you will not intrude upon her secret again. And with one of his airs,' as we called them, he walked off. Father was in the city at the time, for some months, so we three conspirators were left alone.

"'What was in the note?' said Edgar to me.

"'Oh, the lady saw him at Cambridge when he graduated, and was smitten. She is a widow, rich and young, and she implores him not to drap e her for leaving the beaten track of fashionably to follow him here. She begs that he will not call at the tavern, or seem to pursue her, but wait until she names a fitting opportunity for a meeting.—In the meantime, that he may know her at such time, he must be at the confectioner's on Main Street, to-morrow afternoon, just before dusk, and she will pass. Upon pain of her eternal displeasure, he is forbidden to join her then.'

"'Ain't it fun?' said Edgar. 'I wonder if he will go?'

"'Of course he will.'

"The next afternoon I went to the little store where we bought the few sweetmeats and many cakes which Meyersville demanded and under pretence of buying some cake for tea, went in. There was Tom eating poundcake and playing the agreeable to the shop keeper, while both eyes were fixed on the door. He looked vexed when I came in, but it was no part of our scheme to allow him to join the fair widow, I stood my ground. In a few minutes she passed. She was dressed in the full fashion of the day, and half the children of the village were running after her. An immense bonnet profusely trimmed with choice flowers and ribbons, came far over her face, and from the front depended a green veil. She was very tall, but the gored skirt of her rich green silk fell to her ankles, and terminated in a broad ruffle at the bottom of the skirt. The trimming of the velvet pelisse Edgar had described was not the only fur article, for she carried an immense muff, and as she passed she slightly waved a kid-gloved hand, the first ever seen in Meyersville, towards the door of the store.

"'Oh, Tom,' I said, 'that must be the Boston lady. Doesn't she look queer?'

"'I don't see anything queer,' said Tom. 'She is dressed in the style of fashionable ladies in Boston, and really carries herself very well. I wished you managed your figure as well, Hetty.'

"I kept a grave face, and as soon as she was far enough ahead invited Tom to escort me home. As I had a basket, and it was nearly dark, he could not well refuse, and so we went home together.

"The next day, another scented note thanked him for his punctuality and obedience. Renewed protestations and cautions filled it up. It was brimming full of flattery, but Tom swallowed the whole of it.

"Well, several notes came, and the fair being occasionally allowed Tom a glimpse of her furs, silks and velvets, but no chance of seeing her face.—Molly or I contrived that Tom was never alone at such times. Two choice boquets, some *billetdoux*, and a basket of fruit left at the tavern, testified to our complete success. It was the last day of March, and the conversation had turned upo the jests and follies usually played off on April Fool's day. Tom had declared, in his grand way, that none but a fool was ever fooled, and defied the world to cheat him.

"At breakfast the next day, the little note, about which he would never give us any satisfaction, was handed to him. It was as follows:—

MEYERSVILLE, *April 1st*, 1862.

MY DEAR:—I can no longer bear the agony of being near and not with you. Meet me at four this afternoon at the foot of the Poplar Avenue, and all mystery shall be thrown aside. In love,

Yours, eternally,

ARABELLA.

'The Poplar Avenue terminated at the high wall which separated our garden from the village property, and you may be sure we had made a hole through which to see the fun.

'Four o'clock came, and punctual to the hour we saw Tom come along the avenue in his finest broadcloth, and most exquisitely arranged hair and whiskers. He had gone from the front of the house, lest we should suspect something if we saw him climbing the wall. In a few minutes we saw the well known huge bonnet, green pelisse, and silk dress coming up the avenue; but the widow was minus the muff; she well knew she would want the use of both hands shortly; Tom's last bouquet, however, she carried daintily in one hand. As my brother sprang forward to meet her, she let her head droop, and said, in a low, feigned voice, of rather dubious sweetness—

"'Pardon, oh, pardon this unwomanly forwardness.'

"'Speak not of that!' cried Tom, archly. 'Love breaks the barriers of cold prudence, and your bewitching candor is my dearest blessing.'

'A lot more of such talk followed, and then Tom put his hand up to the green veil.

"'Suffer me,' he said, 'to tear aside this envious veil, which shields your loveliness from my admiring eyes.'

"'Spare my blushes cried the widow, holding the veil fast. Oh! if after all, you do not love me. Swear, swear you will be true.

"'If Tom at this didn't kneel right down on the ground!

"'At your feet hear me swear eternal devotion!' he cried, an then turned his eyes to the now unveiled face.

"One cry of rage, and he sprang up, just as the willow vaulted over the wall, and hit besides Molly and me. Tom followed, and dragged her from behind us, tore off the bonnet, leaving Edgar's fair hair uncovered, and shook the poor boy violently, fairly crimson with rage. Molly and I flew to the rescue, and pulled him away, and still speechless Tom stood off. For years after, when ever Tom began a conceited speech, we could silence him by affectionately inquiring after the health of the 'widow of Boston.'

A SHORT STORY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Pet's Adventure.

Pet was a merry, laughing, careless little rogue, entirely independent, as one would suppose who might have watched her as she performed droll antics in the nursery, or imitated grown up ladies in the parlor. Her real name was Fannie, but she seldom called by it. One of her favorite amusements was to make calls—she would dress up in any garment she could find which belonged to an older person, get a parasol or a fan, if she could find one, and then go about the house making calls in the kitchen, parlor, dining-room, or nursery, anywhere she could find any one; she would inquire after the health of all their real or imaginary relations, and ask the oldest questions and make the drollest answers. She would hold long conversations with the rocking-chair or bureau, and then rise and bid them 'good morning' or 'good evening,' and take her departure with the air of an experienced member of society.

It so happened one day that when Fannie was in one of her 'calling' entertainments, a company of soldiers passed the head of the street with a band of music; and her brother, who was playing with his top in the same room, dropped his toys, and ran off after them leaving the street door open. This was in a large city, where people keep the r doors locked all the time, except when people go out and in. Fannie ran after her brother, and for the first time in her life found herself al ne at the open door.

"Now I'll make some calls,' said the little rogue to herself; and she took a large, red silk handkerchief of her father's, which she had been playing with, and spread it out all over her little white shoulders; then getting a cane she contrived to knock down a bonnet of her older sister's from the high place where it hung, and put it on her head, and taking an old fan from among her playthings, she started off. She scampered down the street as fast as she could, lest somebody should see her and come after her.—When she got to the corner, she hesitated a little which way to go, but finally followed the soldiers, though they were now some distance off. After walking a long way, looking into various shops, and gratifying her curiosity for the first time in looking as long as she pleased at whatever she saw, she though she would make a 'call.' So she went up the first pair of steps she came to, and stood on tip-toe to pull the bell. Her tiny little fingers could not pull the handle much, but she waited and waited, and as nobody came she at last said to herself:

'I guess they're all gone out of town to-day;' and she started off with a run and jump, and wandered on, and at last tried another door bell. This one was lower, and pulled easier; she made was low, and presently the girl came to the door.

'Is Mrs. Brown at home?' asked Fannie.

'Mrs. Brown? Indade she doesn't live here,' answered the girl.

'Is Mrs. Howard at home, then?'

'There's no such lady here, and what for do ye want to find her?' said the girl, who saw that the child was some little runnaway, from her unsouth bonnet and great red handkerchief.

'Oh! I'm only out making calls,' said Pet; and off she ran, straight into the street, directly before an omnibus, which was' coming rapidly down the street.

A lady sprang from the side walk and caught her in her arms, just in time to save her.

'Where are you going little one?' she asked.

'Don't catch me up so! I am going out making calls,' said Fannie, as she landed on the side walk.

A glance at the enormous bonnet which swung and jostled and twisted round on the little curly head, and the great handkerchief, all awry, convinced the lady that she had caught a nursery runaway, and ought to take care of her.

'What is your name?' asked the young lady.

'My name is Pet,' she replied.

'But your *other* name, dear, said the lady; 'can't you tell me your real name?'

'I've only got one other real, truly name,' said Pet.

'Well, what is that?'

'It's 'darling.' That's what mamma calls me.'

The lady laughed heartily.

'Well, we'll you come home with me? Come, and make a call at my house,' she said. 'I love little girls.'

'Where is your house?' said Pet.

'Oh, it isn't far,' said the lady; and her sister, who was with her, very much amused, was delighted at the prospect of taking the sweet little creature home with them, finding out where she lived, and taking her home to her parents.

They were soon at the lady's house and there Pet made herself quite at home, seeming not in the least shy of strangers. The Mother of the young ladies, learning that she had been saved from being run over, was full of interest to find out whom she belonged to.

'She must be three years old, at least,' said the elder lady, when they told her she would tell no name but 'Pet' and 'Darling.' So she undertook to question her.

'What is your mamma's name?' asked the lady.

'It's my darling mamma, nothing else.

'Well, where does your darling mamma live?' said the lady.

'Oh, up in the front chamber, most always.

'But can't you tell me what street it is?'

'Oh, yes, it's the street where Minnie Bell lives, and Carrie Gray.'

'Does your papa keep a store?'

'My papa's gone to his office.'

'Where is it, Pet? Don't you know what street papa's office is in? said the younger lady.

'It's down town. He goes down there every day,' said the little witch, who knew perfectly well the street, and number of both house and office; but she was out in search of adventure, and did not want to be taken home.

Just then one of the young ladies noticed a mark, on the corner of the red bankerchief, and discovered her father's initials, G. W. C., in white sewing silk.

'Now I'll get the directory and find this all out,' said the young lady.

So she looked over all the names of people, who had offices, lawyers, doctors, railroad agents, editors, etc., till she found a name which had those initials—in fact, she found three or four; then she looked for the place of residence, and having found it, she proceeded to find out whether any Bells or Grays lived in the street, and having found both she clapped her hands and exclaimed,

'Eureka! Now I think, little Pet, that you and I will take another walk together, and the sisters prepared for a walk of awo miles to take the little estray home to her frightened mother.

They did not miss her for some time after she was gone, for the family down stairs supposed she was up in the nursery, and her mother who set sewing in the front chamber, thought she was safe down stairs with her brother; but when the street door was found open, and Pet was missing, the whole house was in alarm. The mother hastily ran to her neighbors, Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Bell, to see if Fannie was there; she sent the nursery maid to hunt in the streets, and her eldest daughter to inform her father at his office, and he hastened at once to the chief of police, and soon it was telegraphed all over the city that a child was lost. The mother was in an agony of grief and terror, and the careless little brother who left the door open cried as if his heart would break.

The father, after she had been three hours missing, was hurrying in a half distracted manner once more to the police station to see if he could get any tidings of his lost child, fearing she might be found trampled by the feet of horses, when what should he see coming toward him but his lost one, led between the two young ladies!

She made one bound forward, and he caught her in his arms.

'Oh! my child, my precious Pet—where have you been?' he exclaimed with joy, holding her to his bosom.

'Only out to make a few calls, papa,' said the little rogue, 'and they had all gone out of town!'

FRANKLIN COUNTY TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—Agreeable to a resolution of this Association, at the last meeting in Chambersburg, the Semi-annual meeting will be held in Strasburg, commencing Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continue in session three days.

The following subjects may be taken up and discussed, viz:—

Written Arithmetic—C B Wolfe, H B Eby, E K Lehman, W Ware, W H Kurtz, Jos Eckhart, G E Jones.

Grammar—A B Wingert, S D Stack, J H M'Mullen, W H Bickenberry, J H Montgomery, J R Eckman.

Geography—A M E'wain, Sam'l Gelwix, J L Fletcher, J Cook, A S Orer, J W Weil, G W Hays.

Geography and Reading—T Everline, T M Swisher, R L Montgomery, D D Decker, H B Kohler, J Bell.

Geography—J S M E'wain, J W Weil, S W Hays, D D Decker, J M Gelwix, J S Wilson.

Pronunciation—H Omwake, J Cook, G W Reis R L Montgomery.

Elocution—P M Shoemaker, A M E'wain, S Gelwix, A B Orer.

Geometry and Mensuration—C B Wolfe, P M Shoemaker.

Mental Arithmetic—S H Eby, J W P Reid.

General History—A M E'wain, T E Stamper.

Essays—Misses M E Work, H M Seibert, N E Patton, F E Egan, M Reid, M E Parker, Wel.

Messrs J L P Bittner, S Gelwix, S D Stack G B Mc—, G E Jones, J H H Mullen, J S M E'wain.

The above subjects, with the names attached have been selected with the view to elicit investigation in order that the best "Theory and Practice of Teaching" may be presented.

We trust that those whose names have been omitted in the programme, will feel it to be their privilege, as well as their duty, to select a subject, and come prepared to participate in the discussions.

Addresses by able speakers may be expected during the Evening Sessions.

The friends and patrons of our cause are most respectfully invited to meet with us and participate in the exercises.

For the Executive Committee.

T M Richards, Chairman.

F Drum, President.

P S—I am authorized to state that persons attending the Institute may be furnished with board and lodging at two thirds the usual price of fare, or 50 cents per day. T M R.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing in Dry Goods under the firm of Sellers & Seibert, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue to carry on the business at the old stand, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for the past favor of the firm, we hope by close attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

SAMUEL SEIBERT.

March 30, 1862. JOHN SELLERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having bought out the stock of the above firm I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, and pledge myself that the goods shall be sold cheap.

SAMUEL SEIBERT.

March 30, 1862.

ORDERS FROM A DISTANCE FOR all kinds of PAINT and VARNISHES promptly attended to. Send to the VALLEY SPIRIT Office.

Solace Tobacco, Sunny Side Tobacco, HAVANA Segar store.

LIST OF RETAILERS.—Notice is hereby given to all Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Snuff and Tobacco Manufactures, Peddlers and Brokers, what part of the growth of Tobacco and manufactures of the United States of any kind, upon which all Sales, Purchases &c., resulting in the transfer of Tobacco and the sale of Tobacco, that they are required and assessed by the undersigned Assessor of Internal Revenue, for the month of April, 1862, as follows:

CHAMBERSBURG.

Place.			Dollars.
14	Allen Smith & Co.	Grocery,	$ 7.00
14	A. Kauffman,	do	7.00
14	Thomas Stirrell,	do	7.00
14	Noble & Beatley,	Drugs,	7.00
14	Chambers Mansion,	Confectioner,	7.00
14	William Sellers,	Grocery,	7.00
14	Jack Feldman,	Clothing	7.00
14	J. T. Hoshinson,	do	7.00
14	Frank Kind,	do	7.00
14	Jacob D Miller,	Shoes,	7.00
14	Jacob Spangler,	do	7.00
14	D. F. Jacobs & Co,	Grocery,	7.00
14	Jacob Kauffman,	do	7.00
14	Jacob Black,	Grocery,	7.00
14	Jacob Hinton,	do	7.00
14	Mathiot & Son,	Hats	7.00
14	John G. Hutton & Bro,	Jewelry,	7.00
14	Levi Miller,	Confectioner,	7.00
14	J. D. Jacobs,	Tobacco,	7.00
14	Wm Heyser,	Grocery,	7.00
14	J. S. Lehing,	Shoes,	7.00
14	Geo Lehner	Jewelry,	7.00
14	A. Heineman,	Confectioner,	7.00
14	Jacob Bender,	Shoes,	7.00
14	J. Hutton,	Confectioner,	7.00
14	John Hutton,	do	7.00
14	J. Deckenmyer,	do	7.00
14	G. Gerlach,	do	7.00
14	John Steck,	Clothing,	7.00
14	Hutz & Keefer,	Dry Goods,	12.00
14	M. Kurtz,	Jewelry	7.00
14	J. H. Kirby,	Confectioner,	7.00
14	Hoover & Gilbert,	Drugs,	20.00
14	William Wallace,	Store,	20.00
14	Peter Feldman,	Shoes	7.00
14	H J Lockhorn,	Clot ing,	7.00
14	J. S. Nixon,	Grocery,	20.00
14	Myers & Brandt,	Hardware	20.00
14	Jacob A. Hoffer,	Shoes	10.00
14	J. J. Eyster,	Paper Mill,	7.00
14	Alexander Hamilton,	Stores,	7.00
14	H. White,	Clothing,	7.00
14	J. J. Deckert,	Hats	7.00
14	W. W. Paxton,	Hats & Shoes	7.00
14	G. S. Heck,	Stores,	7.00
14	J. Hoke & Co,	Stores,	20.00
14	J. A. S Cramer,	Tobacco Store,	7.00
14	Conrad Wagner,	Drugs,	7.00
14	Wm Seibert,	Foundry	7.00
14	Wm. S. Houseman,	do	10.00
	George Landvig,	Brewery,	25.00
14	Jacob Stamm,	do	25.00
14	Wunderlich, Need & Co,	Ware House	7.00
14	J. Hoke & Bro,	do	7.00
14	C. W. Eyster & Co,	do	7.00
14	Huber & Lambert,	Paper Mill,	7.00
14	John Bender,	Grocery,	7.00
14	Moses Greenawalt,	do	7.00
14	John Bell,	do	7.00
14	Lewis Wampler,	Plater,	7.00
14	T. J. Nelson,	Books,	7.00
14	Wm. Mulberry,	Billiard Tables,	40.00
14	Jacob Schaffner,	Edge Tools,	7.00
14	James Watson,	Books,	7.00
14	Horace Bliss,	Stores,	7.00
14	William Cunningham,	Flour Store,	7.00
14	Joseph Sellers,	Grocery,	7.00
14	C. Miller,	Hat and Shoe Store	7.00
14	Samuel Kauffman,	Grocery,	7.00
14	Thomas Hobek,	do	7.00
14	Samuel Seibert,	do	7.00
14	H. Hess,	do	7.00
14	Wesley Jacobs,	Tobacco,	7.00
14	Jacob Clark,	Grocery,	7.00
14	Jacob Hinton,	do	7.00
14	J. B. McCurdy,	Wool Factory,	7.00
14	Alexander Stine,	Grocery,	7.00
14	Catharine Brubaker,	Flour Store	12.00
14	Huber & Carlisle,	Edge Tools,	7.00
14	Jacob Hoke,	Flour Store,	7.00
14	Lewis Hoke,	Tobacco and Segars,	7.00
14	Geo. Smith,	Shoes,	7.00
14	Conrad Miller,	Shoes,	7.00

RETAILERS.

14	Geo Brauer	Tobacco and Segars,	7.00
14	J. M. Moffitt,	Store,	7.00
14	A. Beatty,	Coal, Lumber & W House,	7.00
14	J. Grier,	Warehouse,	7.00
14	Agt. Mutual,	Agt. Mutual,	10.00
14	Samuel Shryock,	Book Store,	12.00
14	John Jeffries,	Confectioner	7.00
14	Mack Murphy,	Shoes,	7.00
14	Daniel Lilly,	Confectionery,	7.00
14	L. B. Snyder,	Lumber,	7.00
14	Isaac Fraelle,	Segars &c	7.00
14	Boehm & Brown,	do	7.00
14	George Schaffer	do	7.00
14	Henry Rupp	Confectioner	7.00

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

14	John Downing,	Distillery,	25.00
14	J. Fourthman,	Brewery,	7.00
14	M M Stouer,	do	7.00
14	J. J. Kauffman,	do	7.00
14	J. M. Miller,	Shoes	7.00
14	W. A. Trostle,	Tobacco	7.00
14	T. J. Fisher,	Clothing Store,	7.00
14	Philip Bender,	Dry Goods,	10.00
14	Jacob Beaver,	Variety Store,	7.00
14	W. H. Bonebrake,	do	7.00
14	Andrew Bonebrake & Co	do	10.00
14	Jacob Hoover,	do	7.00
14	Joseph Frey,	do	7.00
14	Peter Kauffman,	do	7.00
14	George Stouer,	do	12.00
14	Jacob Bender,	Clothing	7.00
14	H. Rosenbaum,	Hardware	7.00
14	J. H. Stouer,	Grocery	7.00
14	W. H. Gross,	Confectioner	7.00
14	A. Kaufman,	Clothing Store,	7.00
14	Jacob Bender,	Jewelry,	7.00
14	Geo Brick,	Brewery,	10.00
14	Jacob Gelwicks,	Grocery,	7.00
14	Geo Pontlitzer,	Hearse,	10.00
14	Jacob Bender,	Store	7.00
14	D. Brandt,	Coal Yard	7.00
14	Jacob Hoover & Bro,	Coal Yard	7.00
14	Thomas Smith,	do	7.00
14	H. Ziegler,	Jewelry	7.00
14	Hiner & Stoffer,	Factory	7.00
14	F. W. Martin & Co,	Tobacco	7.00

ANTRIM TOWNSHIP.

14	A. L. Irvin,	Hardware,	7.00
14	Wm. Zeigler,	Brewery,	25.00
14	William Neff,	Brewery,	7.00
14	H. H. Spottswood,	Confectioner	7.00
14	Adam Harter,	Store,	7.00
14	Jacob Bender,	Tobacco	7.00
14	Benjamin Eby,	Hearse,	10.00
14	Jacob Bender,	Store	7.00
14	D. Brandt,	Coal Yard	7.00
14	Jacob Eby & Bro,	Coal Yard	7.00
14	Thomas Smith,	do	7.00
14	J. Ziegler,	Jewelry	7.00
14	Hiner & Stoffer,	Factory	7.00
14	F. W. Martin & Co,	Tobacco	7.00

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14	Wm. Zeigler,	Brewery,	25.00
14	William Neff,	Brewery,	7.00
14	H. H. Spottswood,	Confectioner	7.00
14	Adam Harter,	Store,	7.00
14	Benjamin Eby,	Hearse,	10.00
14	Jacob Bender,	Tobacco	7.00
14	Jacob Bender,	Store	7.00
14	Thomas Smith,	do	7.00
14	H. Ziegler,	Jewelry	7.00
14	Hiner & Stoffer,	Factory	7.00
14	F. W. Martin & Co,	Tobacco	7.00

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

14	John D Eby,	Salt,	7.00
14	Thomas Gilmore	Store,	7.00
14	Mellon Smith,	Shoe Store	7.00
14	H M Snyder & Co,	Clothing,	7.00
14	W. W. Schmidt,	Store,	10.00
14	Guy Bagley,	Stores	7.00
14	Jacob Bender,	Variety Store,	7.00
14	Wm Newcomer,	Flour,	7.00
14	Jacob Bender,	Hardware,	7.00
14	T. C. Fitzgerald,	Store,	7.00
14	J. M. & J. T. Brown	Store,	7.00
14	H. H. Cook,	Store,	7.00
14	Jacob Eby,	Grocery,	7.00
14	Edward Baxter,	Store,	7.00
14	J. C. Bradley & Co,	Grocery,	7.00
14	Philip Reedback,	Confectioner,	7.00
14	Thomas Bates,	Store	14.00

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

14	John Zimmerman,	Store,	10.00

QUINCY TOWNSHIP.

14	John A. Reed,	Iron Foundery,	7.00
14	Lewis Hinkle,	Store,	14.00
14	J. A. Gerhart,	Store,	7.00
14	George Kuppper,	do	7.00
14	Peter Mellott,	Flour Store,	7.00
14	J. Jacob Hughes,	Furniture,	12.00
14	do	Store,	7.00
14	do	Rolling Mill,	12.00
14	do	Store	10.00
14	Robert Johnston,	Distillery,	14.00
14	Henry Brooks,	do	28.00
14	Peter Grand,	do	28.00
14	Jac. M'Cook,	Store	10.00
14	Chilhower & Chestnut,	do	7.00
14	Lockhart, Light & Sentel,	do	7.00
14	Daniel K. Sharp,	do	7.00
14	Dr Rosenberg,	Drugs,	7.00
14	Susan Lilly	Confectioner,	7.00
14	Jacob Rock	Confectioner	7.00

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

14	Jacob Cook,	Store,	12.00
14	H. Hinman & Sonberger,	do	7.00
14	Robert Black,	Store,	7.00
14	C. W. Wilke,	Wool Factory,	7.00
14	Thaddeus Stevens,	Furnace,	10.00
	do	Rolling Mill,	10.00
	do	Store,	7.00
14	Dunbrier & Bailey,	Store,	7.00
14	Michael Hand,	Wool Factory,	7.00
14	Isaac Bender,	Grocery,	7.00
14	J. P. Wallace,	Store,	7.00
14	Wm. Cook,	Confectioner,	7.00
14	Jacob Hargleroad,	Distillery,	25.00
	do	Ware House,	7.00

GUILFORD TOWNSHIP.

14	C. H. M. Knight,	Store,	7.00
14	Abraham Duffy,	do	7.00
14	Jacob Strickler & Co,	Saw Mill,	7.00
14	J. A. Frazer,	Paper Mill,	7.00
14	J. Duff & Heyser,	Saw Mill,	7.00
14	John McKnight,	Store,	7.00

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

	A Hoffer,	Distillery,	25.00
14	David H. Keller,	Store,	7.00
14	Henry Lambert,	Store,	7.00
14	Daniel Baker,	Confectioner,	7.00
14	Mrs. Elliott,	Grocery,	7.00

LETTERKENNY TOWNSHIP.

14	James Sipler,	Store,	7.00
14	Jacob McFeelan,	do	7.00
14	James Pepper,	do	7.00
14	George Wantland,	do	7.00

FANNET TOWNSHIP.

14	William A. Mackey	Store,	7.00
14	Isaac Kingston,	do	7.00
14	W. C. A. Mackey & Son,	do	7.00
14	Isaac Mackey,	do	7.00
14	W. E. Pomeroy,	do	7.00
14	William Johnston,	do	7.00
14	Samuel A. Byerly,	Store	7.00
14	S. H. Bickenberry,	Store	7.00
14	John Cramer,	Tobacco and Segars	7.00
14	George M. Taylor,	Wool Factory,	7.00
14	A. A. Beatty,	Mill Stones,	7.00
14	James M. Rankin,	Confectionery	7.00
14	W. Eicher,	Tobacco and Segars,	7.00
14	Peter Kanner	Confectioner,	7.00

ST. THOMAS TOWNSHIP.

14	David A. Polk,	Store,	7.00
14	Dennis & Miller,	do	10.00
14	Christian Pitzer,	Store,	7.00
14	Daniel Burhart,	do	7.00
14	Jacob Hoover,	Store,	7.00
14	Miller & Hicks,	Distillery,	25.00
14	Susan Turley,	Confectioner,	7.00

PETERS TOWNSHIP.

14	James D Scott,	Store	10.00
14	Samuel Nance,	Store,	7.00
14	Jacob Bender,	Stove and Forge,	7.00
14	B & S Keyler,	Foundry,	7.00
14	Jacob Bender,	Foundry,	7.00
14	W. Brewbaker,	Confectioner,	7.00
14	Jacob Bender,	Confectioner,	7.00
14	James McGuire,	Grocer	7.00
14	A. B. Stake,	Drug Store,	7.00
14	Mary Kenner,	Confectioner,	7.00
14	Frank & Newman,	Hall,	7.00

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

14	J. R & W Orr,	Store,	10.00
14	John Keyser	do	7.00
14	John Hoover,	Hat Store,	7.00
14	Jacob Zeafross,	Clothing,	7.00
14	Philip Reed,	Confectioner,	7.00

MERAL TOWNSHIP.

14	John S Shipman,	Store,	7.00
14	W. M. Miller,	do	7.00
14	J. H. Walker,	Shoe Store,	7.00
14	Samuel Walker,	do	7.00
14	McCurdy & Montgomery,	do	7.00

LURGAN TOWNSHIP.

14	Thos Pomeroy,	Store,	7.00
14	M. H. Skinner & Son,	do	7.00
14	George Bonebrake,	Confectioner,	7.00
14	Jacob Hinkle,	Wool Factory,	7.00

An appeal will be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of May, next, at the Commissioners Office, in the Borough of Chambersburg, when and where all persons interested who are not satisfied with the above distribution, may attend if they see proper. By order of the Board of Assessors.

JOS. A. DUNLAP, Assessor.

April, 1862.

April 30, '62. Internal Revenue Assessor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM

New York Auctions!!

AT WALLACE'S,

CORNER OF MAIN AND QUEEN STREETS

New Plaid Linen Lawns
Fancy Embroidery
Fancy Embroidery for traveling dresses
Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs
Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs
Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs
Pongee Linen Handkerchiefs
Pongee Linen Handkerchiefs
Pongee Linen Handkerchiefs
A large lot of Linen Lawns
Linen Cambrics
Linen Cambrics
Linen Cambrics

Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, APRIL 30, 1862

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM!

Purposes of the War!

CONGRESS, BY A VOTE NEARLY UNANIMOUS, PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, WHICH EXPRESSES THE VOICE OF THE NATION AND IS THE TRUE STANDARD OF LOYALTY:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital: that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of more passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country: *that this war is not waged on the part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the right or established institutions of the Southern States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"

A Strong Backing Up.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* tries to be severe, and the Chambersburg *Transcript* "gleamy," on the *Valley Spirit* for its recent notice of Speaker ROWE. The comments of the latter are so puerile, and so glaringly the production of an egregious ass, as to render them unworthy of notice. We have only this single remark to make in reference to them. If the writer, through his weakness of intellect, imagines that he can assuage MR ROWE'S wounded dignity by making it appear that some other Speaker was snubbed off with a short allowance of thanks, both he and MR. ROWE are welcome to all the consolation they can draw from such a small crumb of comfort. The *Telegraph* in its generous nature jumps to the conclusion that "the judgement of the writer in the *Spirit*, in this instance, is evidently so warped by prejudice and personal hatred that his opinion becomes entirely worthless." Now it is news to us that we entertain any "*personal hatred*" towards Mr. ROWE, and it would be fair to presume that we understand the state of our feelings in that respect much better than the *Telegraph*. We are, however, very willing to admit that politically we have not the most amiable feelings towards him, and we question if his status at this day can claim his own admiration. It would not be *natural* that we should feel kindly towards Mr. ROWE. We could not well do that and entertain any regard for the Democratic party. Mr. ROWE while professing to be a Democrat, and "a strong Union man," opposed the regular Democratic candidate, Capt. WISHART, who is fighting for the Union, and but the other day helped to achieve a glorious victory, in its behalf, at Pittsburg Landing.—It may do very well for Mr. ROWE to hang about home in time of war and sport the military title of "*Major*," and claim to be "*a strong Union man*," but he must understand that *words* wont pass for *acts* these trying times. Such bogus patriotism will never pass current with the Democracy, and MR. ROWE seemed to be well aware of that fact when he went over to the Republicans to palm off *his* "Unionism."—When we add to this his bargain and sale to defeat the Democratic nominee for Speaker, and his efforts to gerrymander the State so as to disfranchise the Democratic party, could it be expected that Democrats would entertain kindly feelings towards such an enemy to their party? To convince the *Telegraph* that we do not stand alone in "our opinion" of MR. ROWE, and that it is not prompted by "personal hatred," and, therefore, not so "entirely worthless," we subjoin the following, extracted from an editorial in the Columbia *Democrat*. This paper is edited by Col. L. L. TATE, a member of the Legislature during the late session, who ought to "speak by the card" in regard to the course of the *model* Speaker. The *Democrat* says:—

"In both branches there was a Republican preponderance, and consequently, the no-party-party, had everything their own way. *John Rowe*, with eight other pretended Union Democrats, prior to the organization, effected a bargain and sale with the enemies of the Democratic party and used their ill-gotten power, throughout, to oppress the friends of liberal principles and defeat the best interests of the country. Every man who was elected by the so-called "Union Party," excepting always the Hon ABRAM PETERS, of Lancaster county, acted during the session with the *Republicans*. We ask honest meaning Democrats, here and elsewhere, who last fall coalesced with the common enemy, in Hunzas for the Union, when their object only was for office, if this is the entertainment to which they were invited."

The relative strength of parties stood, 10 Democrats to 23 Republicans in the Senate, and 47 Democrats to 53 Republicans in the House, and never was there a more violent association of political partizans bonded together for political partizan purposes, as the records show, than this same no-party-Union-party, not even excepting Thad Stevens' notorious political inquisition. Every measure asked for by the Democrats and demanded by the conservative justice of the people, was indecently overrode upon the high-party-course principle and carried through by the whip and spur of the previous question-gag-law.

The bill apportioning the State into Congressional Districts, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday, and was approved by the Governor the same day. It passed the House precisely as it came from the Senate, without a single amendment or alteration. It comes as clear disfranchising the Democratic voters of the State as it was possible for unscrupulous partizan ingenuity to accomplish and that its passage through the H use of Representatives was procured by the grossest violation of the rules of that body on the part of the pretended no party Speaker."

This would be all-sufficient to sustain our position, and answer our purpose so far as the *Telegraph* is concerned, and silence too effectually that time-serving Democrat "Mr. JACOB ZEIGLER," but a duty we owe our party demands a further exposé of the leaders of that traitorous crew, in this county, who style themselves "Union Democrats." Here is what that sound Democratic paper, the Bedford *Gazette*, says of one of them. The *Gazette* handles Mr. ROWE after this fashion:

Mr. Speaker Rowe.

The above named gentleman was elected to the House of Representatives as a "Union Democrat," and at the organization of that body was chosen Speaker by the combined vote of the "Union Democrats" and Republicans. Although he pretended to be "as good a Democrat as ever lived," he no opportunity, from the time of his nomination by the Republicans of Franklin county, to do all in his power to injure the Democratic organization and to minister to the advantage of its opponents. Not satisfied with his agency in the defeat of the regular Democratic nominee for representative in his district, one of whom was the gallant Capt Wishart, at that time recruiting the company of volunteers with which he is now serving in the bloody campaign of the South West) his vaulting ambition and insatiable greed for office induced him to oppose the Democratic nominee for Speaker, and to lend his assistance in electing Republicans to the other offices of the House. During the entire session, in nearly every poll call case, his vote and influence were given to the Republican side, whilst upon the apportionment of districts for members of Congress, he even violated the plainest parliamentary rules, and acted in the most tyrannical manner, in order to rush through the House the "gerrymander" of the Republican Senate. And at last, when the Speaker's chair became too hot for him, he resigned the gavel to the leader of the Republicans, Mr Armstrong, so that the peg might be more readily applied to the Democratic members. Mr. Rowe has more than once received honor and emolument at the hands of the Democratic party. Nay, he would never have been heard of outside of the village of Greencastle, had not the Democratic party fondled him and lifted him up. And now, some people—such as have never studied political tactics under A K McClure—are at a loss which to admire the more, the gratitude or the consistency of the *model* Speaker. Well may the Democracy exclaim:

"Hatchon not spoken like thunder on my side?
Been sworn my soldier? bidding me depend
Upon thy stars, thy fortune and thy strength?
And dost thou now fall over to my foes?
Thou wear'st a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf-skin on those recreant limbs!"

The *Telegraph* will hardly venture to find fault with the "judgement" of the *Spirit* after such a strong backing up of its "opinion" by the Democratic press of the State. The brilliant ideas advanced by the *Telegraph* that "to oppose JOHN ROWE is to oppose the war to suppress rebellion;" is too luminous for contemplation. Such a peculiar appreciation of patriotism could only originate in the mind of a cowardly Hessian.

☞ McClellan can easily obtain the applause of the abolitionists. He may achieve nothing in battle matters, but if he will run off a darkey or two from Virginia, he will be at once a great General, as Fremont is. McClellan will find still greater advantage in taking the negro mania. He can steal as much as he pleases. He and his friends can pocket the money, and still he will have hosts of admirers and apologists, who will insist on his title to the highest military and civil honors, although he may never show, by words or acts, any capacity in war and peace.

☞ The Abolitionists appear to be color blind

The Union—Its True Friends and Real Enemies.

The true friends of the Union are those who believe that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and that in the sacred observance of its sacred provisions our safety as a nation depends, and that while it is the duty of the government to deal rigorously with armed rebellion, it is equally its duty to pursue such a policy towards the people of the States in which rebellion exists, as will induce them to return to their allegiance and convince them that their rights under the Constitution will be strictly maintained. On the other hand the real enemies of the Union, apart from the Secessionists of the South, are the Abolitionists of the North who would trample the Constitution in the dust and see the Union broken into a thousand fragments, rather than see a restoration of the Union as our fathers made it. The kind of a Union they want is an abolition Union, with four millions of lazy, thriftless negroes turned a drift upon the Country, to enter into competition with poor white laborers and to fill our jails and almshouses with criminals and paupers whom our tax-payers would have to support.

To this latter class belong the majority in the present Congress, together with nearly the entire Republican party which has become pretty well abolitionized, and from recent acts of the President we feel that we would not be doing him much injustice to put him down in the same class. If we wished to see an exhibition of supreme madness and folly, we would instinctively look to this Congress for a realization of our wishes. They pretend to be for the Union and yet are pursuing a policy which must lead to the total destruction of the Union sentiment of the South, and consequently make the restoration of the Union an utter impossibility. From day to day they persist in forcing their unconstitutional and obnoxious measures upon the Country, against the unanimous protest of the Union men from the Border Slave States and the conservative sentiment of the Free States. These radical measures, unless quickly abandoned and a more rational, conservative and constitutional policy inaugurated, will precipitate the country into anarchy and irretrievable ruin. In confirmation of what we here affirm, we copy the following extract from an article in the New York *Observer*, a religious journal of large circulation, and great influence.

"In the Senate of the United States, last week, when the arrest and imprisonment of General Stone were under discussion, Senator Waldo rebuked those who regarded civil rights, under the Constitution, the common law and the military law of the country, had been violated, was, that the Government, in this great exigency, is bound to protect itself, and that the Constitution is virtually repealed until the Government has become able to restore its authority to the rebellious States.

We find this in the report of the debates in Congress—it has been before the public for a week or more without contradiction—we copy it to fasten the eyes of the nation upon it, as the highest avowal yet made of a doctrine that is working a radical change in the theory of our Government, and rapidly transforming it into a despotism of the worst possible type and form. If this doctrine, so distinctly set forth by Senator Waldo, and which has been with equal boldness avowed by Senator Sumner and other distinguished abolition leaders, becomes the policy and creed of the country, our Government, like "the baseless fabric of a dream" is gone, and only a miserable wreck is left behind."

Not only do these radical measures endanger the rights of the citizen, and tend to the overthrow of constitutional liberty in this country, but they are the greatest obstacles in the way of a re-construction of the Union and the return of the people of the South to their former allegiance to the government. Every radical measure of Congress, every ultra speech that is made there or elsewhere, and every unconstitutional act of the President becomes a powerful argument in the hands of the Southern leaders to bolster up their bogus confederacy.

Our Union exchanges from the Border Slave States inform us that the recent acts of Congress, and the act of the President in signing the Bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, has greatly injured the Union cause in those States, and that the secessionists are jubilant in consequence. This is no more, however, than every man who has capacity and will to reason from the cause to effect, anticipated. In an article on this subject, the *Louisville Democrat*, one of the soundest and most vigorous Union papers in the country, either South or North, says:—

"The Secessionists of Kentucky, just now, are exultant over the act of the President emancipating slaves in the District of Columbia. They are as well pleased as if the rebels had gained a victory."

Of course they are. And why should they not be? This single act of Congress and the President, indicating as it does the designs of the party in power, will do more to strengthen the rebel cause and impel the Southern people to a continued resistance to the authority of the government than would the gaining of a dozen victories in the field. It will enable the Southern leaders to verify their oft-repeated predictions that the Republican party intend to invade their constitutional rights and abolish slavery. It will still further excite and inflame the Southern mind when the policy should be to allay the excitement and restore confidence, and if the policy here indicated be persevered in it will result in consolidating the people of the South as one man against the government, instead of winning them back to the Union. We think it must appear clear to every impartial mind that the Republican party, in its present attitude, is directly opposed to a restoration of the Union as it existed before. The Union now as heretofore, finds its sincere and earnest defenders in the masses of the Democratic party. They are the *true* friends of the Union without any conditions attached. They are for the Union *as it was*, and the Constitution *as it is*, because they love and reverence both. Upon this platform will the Democratic party stand, and to this platform will it cling as "The mariner clings to the last plank when night and the tempest close around him."

"Gleamy."

The leader in the last issue of the *Transcript*, is so "gleamy" that we can't see the sense of it. We do not know whether the dazzling brilliancy of the composition so affected our vision as to prevent us from reading correctly, or whether it is owing to our dullness of comprehension. We presume our friend, the editor of the *Transcript*, will attribute it to the latter cause. If that be the case all we have to say is, that there are a great many dull people in this community just now. We tried every imaginable way to read it so as to get at the meaning of the author, but without success. Every effort we made proved a complete failure and left us with "confusion worse confounded." We first tried to read in the regular way, but could make nothing out of it. We then thought it might be *Hebrew*, and should be read *backwards*. We tried that but it was "no go." We then undertook to transpose some of the sentences in order to get some sense out of them, but the result was the same. We then tried to supply words, thinking the compositor might have omitted something the Editor had written, but we could find nothing that would fit in and make sense. We then took some words out under the impression that the waggish compositor had interpolated something to make his master appear ridiculous, but the only result we could arrive at was, "take *naught* from *naught* and *nothing* still remains.

The names of three of his cotemporaries appear in the production in plain english, (the *Spirit* among the number,) from which we would infer that the article in question was intended by its author as a perfect *crusher*, to annihilate us all at one fell swoop! "Insatiate monster! could not one suffice?" If we had any means to decipher our friend's production, we could then form an opinion as to his success in the *crushing* business. It may be that there are some terrible invectives *concealed* in the article under consideration, but they certainly are not visible to the naked eye.

The following is what he says about us.

"He did it in his usual gentlemanly style—quoting from others—as he is exceedingly versed in Sam literature, particularly that of some of the early editions of the famous papers that were published in this place some years since. We have no reply to make to him, as his arguments are powerful, and unanswerable, and there is no use for "a school boy twelve years of age" to pretend to cope with him."

Now, if that isn't "*gleamy*" and gloomy too, we are no judge of "fine literature."

Capture of Fort Jackson.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The *Mercury* states on the authority of the officers of the steamer Boston, that Fort Jackson, six miles below Savannah, is in possession of our troops, and that our pickets are within four miles of Savannah.

The steamer Atlantic from Port Royal, with dates to the 24th inst., brings 85 prisoners from Fort Pulaski, and 1,957 bags of unginned, and 86 bags of ginned cotton. She brings no news.

The Democratic Party.

Every true friend of the Union will hereafter act with the Democratic party. The evidence now before us is sufficient to convince any reasonable man that no other party can successfully administer the affairs of the government. From the reign of the first old Federalist, John Adams, down to the present time, every anti-Democratic administration has proved a failure. No opponent of the Democratic party has occupied the Presidential chair two terms.—Every measure ever originated by the enemies of the Democratic party has been repudiated by the people, while the principles and measures of the Democratic party have been adopted as the policy of the country. It is a truth that the history of the Democratic party is but a history of the country.

It is a safe maxim that we can only judge the future by the past, and as in all time past the Democracy of the country have been the guardians of the Constitution and the Union, all persons having the good of the country at heart will act with the glorious old Democratic party. Look at the history and see what a bright record our party has made and how the country is indebted to it for its existence, its glory and its prosperity.

The immortal Declaration of Independence, that ushered in the dawn of American liberty, was written by the founder of the Democratic party.

The Constitution of the United States was made by a Democratic Convention and adopted by Democratic States.

The Fugitive Slave Law was enacted in 1793 during the Democratic administration of George Washington.

During the Democratic administration of the "Father of his Country" the present naturalization laws were passed.

During the Democratic administration of Thomas Jefferson the great territory of Louisiana was acquired. This Territory comprised all the country from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes of the North, and from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

During the same Democratic administration the naturalization laws enacted during Washington's administration, which had been repealed by John Adams, were restored.

During the same Democratic administration the odious alien and sedition laws were wiped from our statute books.

The war of 1812 was favored by the Democrats and opposed by the Federalists.

Our foreign policy was inaugurated by James Monroe, a Democratic President.

During the Democratic administration of Andrew Jackson the deposites were removed from the United States Bank and our finances taken out of the hand of bankers.

During the same patriotic administration the nullification in South Carolina was checked.

During the administration of Martin Van Buren, another Democrat, the present subtreasury system was instituted.

The Mexican war was favored and fought by Democrats and opposed by the opponents of Democracy.

During the Democratic administration of James K. Polk, we acquired, Texas, California, Mexico and the Golden State of California.

For nearly every new State that has been admitted, for every Territory that has been acquired, for our foreign, domestic and financial policy, and for everything that has made us a great and happy people, we are indebted, under God, to the Democratic party. When the United States achieved their independence their limits did not exceed 820,680 square miles By the wise policy of the Democratic party our national area has increased threefold, or 2,447,530 square miles.

The country owes its rise, progress and prosperity, its free institutions and its glory to the Democratic party. By the defeat of that party the country is now trembling on the verge of destruction, and if the people would have peace, prosperity and freedom again restored they must return to that only party that can successfully administer the affairs of our government.—*Crawford Co., (Ohio) Forum.*

Official Announcement of General C. F. Smith's Death.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 27.—To the Hon E M Stanton, Secretary of War:—Major-General C F Smith died at 6 o'clock P M, on the 25th. His remains have been sent to St Louis, where they will be buried with military honors He is a great loss to this army.

I have not directed military honors to be paid to his memory here, but will wait your orders.

The enemy has been strongly reinforced since the battle.

(Signed) H W HALLECK, Maj. Gen.

Order Directing Military Honors to be Paid to the memory of Major General C. F. Smith.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1862.—This Department has learned with deep regret that the gallant Major-General C F Smith, whose patriotic valor and military skill was signally exhibited at the capture of Fort Donelson, died at Savannah, Tennessee, at the hour of 6 o'clock, on the 25th of this month, and it is ordered that the customary military honors be paid to his memory.

(Signed) E M STANTON, Sec. of War.

HOMICIDE IN DILLSBURG.—A difficulty occurred between William Peters, aged 14 years, and Frederick Pentz, aged 17 years, in Dillsburg, on the 11th inst., which resulted in the death of the latter. It appears that a deep feeling of hostility existed between them for some time, which resulted in a fight between the parties on the afternoon mentioned above, when McKeever inflicted a severe wound in Pentz's left breast with his pocket-knife, which caused his death in the course of thirty minutes after the unfortunate occurrence took place McKeever was taken to York, on Saturday last, by officer Deardorff and lodged in jail to await his trial at the April Session.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

☞ BOY WANTED.—A boy of good moral habits with a good common school education, who lives in town, will be received at the office as an apprentice to learn the printing business. Apply immediately.

War News.

NEW ORLEANS TAKEN!

Great Destruction of Property!

FORT JACKSON IN OUR POSSESSION.

New Orleans Captured.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

A fugitive black just arrived from Portsmouth brings the Petersburg *Express* of yesterday, which contains the following dispatch:

MOBILE, April 25.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless, martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport cotton, ammunition, &c, were destroyed.

At one o'clock to day the operators bade us good bye, saying that the enemy appeared before the city. This is all we know regarding the fall. We will send the particulars as soon as they can be had.

The negro bringing the above, reports that the rebels have two iron-clad steamers nearly completed, and that it is believed that the Merrimac will be out tomorrow (Signed)

JOHN E WOOL, Headquarters

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DEPARTMENT OF RAPPAHANNOCK, April 27, 1862.

To Hon E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburg. I was told the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th, had been received in town, announcing as follows: "New Orleans taken. Great destruction of property—Cotton and steamboats. Not enough boats saved to take away the ammunition Great consternation of the inhabitants."

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major General.

Important from Yorktown.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, April 26, 11 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:—

Early this morning an advanced lunette of the Rebels on this side of the Warwick, near its head, was carried by assault by Company H, First Massachusetts Regiment. The works had a ditch six feet deep, with a strong parapet, and was manned by two companies of infantry, but no artillery.

Our men moved over open, soft ground, some six hundred yards, received the fire of the Rebels at fifty paces, did not return it, but rushed over the ditch and parapet in the most gallant manner The Rebels broke and ran as soon as they saw that our men intened to cross the parapet.

Our loss is three killed, one mortally and twelve otherwise wounded.

We took fourteen prisoners, and destroyed the work sufficiently to render it useless, and retired.

The operation was conducted by Gen. C. Grover, who managed the affair most handsomely Nothing could have been better than the conduct of all the men under fire. The supports, who were also under the artillery fire of other works, were companies of the First and Eleventh Massachusetts.

In spite of the rain our work progresses well.

(Signed) G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

Important from Halleck's Army.

CAIRO, April 26.—A reconnoissance in force was made towards Corinth, on Thursday, by the United States troops.

When nine miles out, they surprised a Rebel camp, took 27 prisoners, and destroyed an amount of camp equipage.

Yesterday they advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles from Corinth, where they remained from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, without finding any signs of the enemy.

Mr. Stevenson, of Danville, who accompanied the reconnoissance, reports that they heard a constant rattling of cars and sounding of whistles towards the direction of Memphis; and they got the impression that the Rebels were evacuating Corinth for the latter place.

[LATER]

Evacuation of Corinth Confirmed.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A special despatch from Cairo, to the Times, says that passengers from Pittsburg Landing report, that, on Thursday, thirty deserters from the Rebel army entered our camp and begged to be enrolled among our troops. They all corroborate the statement received the day before relative to the evacuation by the Rebels of their present position. It is asserted that Beauregard had withdrawn a considerable portion of his forces for the defence of Memphis.

Startling Rumor from Yorktown.

It is rumored here from Yorktown that the Rebels, appreciating the masterly strategical movements of McClellan, recently executed by his Generals, have offered to capitulate upon certain conditions. It is generally believed here that the fate of Yorktown is sealed, and it will be ours in a very few days.

Gen. Banks' Command.

On Saturday last, Gen Banks, with his active and persevering command, was at Harrisonburg, within sixteen miles of the Rebel General Jackson, who, with his entire force, was resting on the east bank of the Shenandoah.

Harrisonburg is the county seat of Rockingham county, and is a flourishing and handsomely built village of some fifteen hundred inhabitants. It is about 125 miles northwest of Richmond, and 36 from Staunton.

Valley Spirit.
CHAMBERSBURG, APRIL 30, 1862

LOCAL NEWS.

NOTICE.—The Books of the undersigned, late proprietor of the *Valley Spirit*, will remain in the office, where all persons knowing themselves indebted, are earnestly solicited to call and make payment at as early a day as possible. GEO. H. MENGEL.

NOW IS THE TIME AND THIS IS THE PLACE—The season of the year is approaching when merchants and others should advertise their business extensively, and as the *Valley Spirit* circulates largely in this and adjoining counties, they cannot do better than advertise fully and liberally in its columns. When you advertise your business make no half work of it—ADVERTISE BY THE COLUMN and it will be sure to pay. A Merchant doing business in this place whose daily ordinary sales amounted to three or four hundred dollars, commenced advertising by the column, in all the papers of this and adjoining counties, and immediately his sales went up to seven, eight and nine hundred, and some days to over a thousand dollars. This is a fact and the practical result of judicious advertising.

Merchants and Business men look to your interests! Do not wait to be solicited for your advertisement or suppose that you are only benefiting the printer. It is far more to your interests to advertise than it is to make money. Remember that the lever that moves the Business World is Printer's Ink and don't fail to use it freely.

N B. Our Merchants all say that their Advertisements in the *Valley Spirit* pay best—REMEMBER THAT FACT.

MAY FESTIVAL.—A grand Festival for the benefit of the Brass Band will be given in the Franklin Hallgen the evenings of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of May. We earnestly hope that this entertainment may prove an entire success. It is the duty of our citizens to turn out on this occasion and contribute to the support of this excellent home institution—OUR BAND. It is composed of very worthy young men possessing the highest order of musical talent, who have contributed so often to the enjoyment of our community, by their delightful music, not to be remembered and rewarded when they come before the public and solicit its patronage. The Hall will be handsomely decorated, amply provided with refreshments and choicest music of every description. We can promise that a perfect phalanx of musical talent, never surpassed, will be present and enliven the grand promenades with their excellent music. We anticipate a immense throng on the occasion, and everything necessary to conduct to the comfort and pleasure of visitors has been considered and provided. Admission—Gentlemen 10 cts, Ladies free.

PROMOTED.—We take the pleasure in stating that Lieut. Thomas, of this place, who has been in the recruiting service here for several months, has received a commission to the vacant Captaincy in Company H, 77th Regiment, Penna. Volunteers. Lieut. J. F. Shattuck, formerly promoted to Lieutenant, has been in command of this company since the 31st of March, and led it gallantly in to battle at Pittsburg Landing on the 7th inst. Company H, had two men severely wounded in the battle, one a Corporal shot down at Lieut. Shattuck's side.

THE WOUNDED.—The following are the names of the wounded in the 77th Regt's Pennsylvania Volunteers at the Battle of Pittsburg Landing or "Shiloh." The latter name is given to the battle field after a small church that stands upon the grounds.

Co. B W. Z Jack, wounded in Arm—musket ball
" " Ed Acker " " Thigh " "
" " D. Geo. Sniffler " " Hip " "
" " F. Hez Beck " " Wrist " "
" " Thos. McElwee " " Abdomen—mort.
H. Eli. B Cavell " " Hip " sever.
" " Henry Shutts " " Head " "
K, Geo. K Taylor, Missing.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This Association will convene at Strasburg, on Wednesday the 7th of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M, and continue in session three days. The exercises during the day will consist of essays and discussions on the branches taught in the Common Schools; and on Wednesday evening addresses will be delivered by J. Stewart and W. S. Everett, Esqs, and on Thursday Evening by Rev. J Bird. The friends of Common School Education are respectfully invited to attend all the meetings of the Association.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Died in the Hospital at Nashville, of Chronic Diarrhoea, on the 29 ult, JOHN ESSON, Co. A, 77th Regt. Penna. Volunteers, formerly of this place. Poor Jack is no longer of earth—he has fought his last battle and gone to his rest. He was well known in this community where he has many friends who will regret to hear of his untimely death in the land of strangers, but who will be consoled by the reflection that his warm generous heart, and amiable disposition, must have secured for him sympathy and attention to his last moment of life.

MERCERSBURG SOLDIER WOUNDED.—Hezekiah Beck, wounded at the Battle of Pittsburg Landing, was a resident of Mercersburg, and a member of Capt. Wishart's company. His wound, we understand, is in the head and arm—the ball passing through the head and up the arm to near the elbow.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.—Thomas McEwan the young man, belonging to the 77th Regiment, mortally wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, is a native of Franklin county, and formerly resided near Fayetteville, where he has relations now living. He was a member of Capt. Wishart's company, and noted among his comrades as a brave and daring soldier.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—This much talked of work will be ready for publication about the middle of May. It will be published in one volume, 12 mo, fully illustrated, of about 400 pages, at $1 25. As to the character of the work we quote the following paragraph from the Publisher's Prospectus:

"We have no hesitation in saying that the public will be startled at the nature of facts it will lay bare the persecutions and cruelty which marked the development of the secession policy of Southern rebellion, and the fearful ruin with which it devastated communities once prosperous and rendered families once happy, more than all it will expose the bad faith of secession sophistry, and the relentless tiger-like fury, by which the originators of the conspiracy were stimulated to their work of crime and treason."

We are authorized to announce that Messrs. Burkholder & Wilson, Agents for Franklin county, will commence immediately to canvass the county and solicit orders for the work. We would bespeak for them a liberal patronage from the citizens of this county, as we have no doubt a single perusal of the book will amply compensate for its cost.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for May, is upon our table. It is always a welcome visitor to our sanctum, as it no doubt is to thousands of homes throughout this broad land. Its price is a trifle, compared with its value, and the amount of useful information contained in a single number, apart from the interesting tales, &c., is worth the price of the Book for a year. Send for the Book, for a Month, 323 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Price $3 a year.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for May, is a charming number, surpasses all others of this volume, and is not out done by any other publication of like character. Its fashion plates are magnificent and grand, well calculated for the season which they are intended. Its reading department is quite a treat for any one who is fond of choice literature. Peterson is among the very best. Published in Philadelphia, at $2 a year single subscription.

KNICK KNACKER.—The *inimitable* KNICKERBOCKER for May is on our table. This number of "odd knick" is equal to any of his predecessors. If you want to enjoy yourself an hour or two each evening for a week with neat, substantial amusement, buy a copy of "old knick" Published by J. H. Gilmore 532 Broadway, New York.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the May number of this excellent Magazine. Its pages are filled with the best reading matter, fine engravings and several beautiful fashion plates. One article in this number is more than worth the price of the Magazine. Published by Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday night last a Peddler's Wagon, on the premises of the Franklin Hotel was broken into and robbed of Dry Goods amounting in value to some $25 or $30. No arrests made.

Letter from the Battle Field.

We make the following extract from a private letter written by Lieut. Col. Hoosum from the battle field of Shiloh. It contains the latest information from that quarter.

BATTLE FIELD OF SHILOH,
NEAR Pittsburg Landing, Tenn, April 16.

Since writing yesterday we have moved our camp one and a-half miles further out on the Corinth road. I was trying to have it done for several days past. The march from dead men and horses was awful. Close to where we lent was, 14 rebels and two of our men were buried; about a half mile off, in one grave, were buried over 200 rebels. I never witnessed such awful sights and hope to God I may never witness the like again. On last Tuesday morning, after the battle, we began to hunt up dead men scattered about promiscuously. Our regiment alone passed through a large oak tree and afterwards killed 3 rebels by passing through their breasts, and they all laid in one heap as they fell. Another place 6 men were torn to pieces by the explosion of a shell and at another 7 were killed by a shell. I saw where one man had been torn to pieces, and yet there was but about one half of him could be found, to be buried. At one place, about the size of a lot, were found the bodies of 8 rebels, which, I think, must have only been wounded; after they fell the woods caught fire and burned them all to death, burning the clothes entirely from their bodies. That was the most awful sight I met on the whole battle-field. The rebels never sent back to bury their dead, or to take care of their wounded. Many a poor fellow wounded laid out from Sunday until Tuesday before he was found. I have no doubt but many of the wounded died who could have been saved if they could have been found sooner. The ground on which this battle was fought is 7 miles wide by 10 miles long. Some of our scouts returned last night and reported the bodies of hundreds of rebels still unburied about six miles in advance, and almost within their lines. It is most inhuman in them to allow their dead to remain unburied. They carried a new Colonel off on a litter, on the field on Sunday, dressed their wounds for them, filled their haversacks and left them. I saw a rebel Major who had his leg cut off the battle who had been dead some time with a cracker in his hand, as if he had been eating it when he died. We suffered after the battle for want of water. There were plenty of small streams running through the ground, but as a matter of course the blood would destroy all water for drinking purposes. I believe that I could taste the blood in it, but latterly it tasted worse than that, and we cannot use it at all. The Major of the 54th Illinois, (Lewis) was shot in the head, and his brains half oozed out after we got into action. The Colonel of the same regiment is severely wounded. The Colonel of the Indiana regiment, (R. R. Bass,) was badly wounded and has since died. Our regiment escaped, how, I cannot tell. We had only eight men wounded and one missing. One of the wounded died on Sunday, but has since died—[I have just learned that he is still living.] The missing man is supposed to have been killed during the battle. Horses were killed without number. Our regiment alone fire killed over 20 horses, and 6 or 8 men, belonging to a rebel battery of Artillery, which they had left the caisson in her possession. We fired into a regiment of rebel cavalry near the close of the battle, and some of the rebel prisoners say we killed and wounded about 50 men. Our guns are splendid. I consider them the best in the service. The 77th is the only Pennsylvania regiment that was in the battle. They battled on up day before yesterday. They were in hearing of the fight but could not get here for which they appeared sorry. For my part I am well satisfied that they were not here as it was a hard battle on artillerists.

Yours, &c., F. B. HOOSUM,
Lieut Col. 77th Regt P. V.

Extract from the Minutes of the City Democratic Executive Committee, Harrisburg, April 23, 1862.

On motion of Wm F. Huber, seconded by Wm. Hamilton, the following proceedings and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Committee is in possession of reliable proofs of the existence of secret political societies in Pennsylvania, this Commonwealth, to wit: One in Lancaster county, of which Hiram Carpenter is President; one composed of Republican members and officers of the Legislature, of which E. W. Capron is President, and H. V. Hall Secretary; one in Dauphin county, of which David Mumma is President and Jno. Scoville Secretary; and

Whereas, The aforesaid Hiram Carpenter is authorized by the "Lancaster County Loyal Union Society," to organize a "Secret Council of the League in every county of the State of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, The said Hiram Carpenter did, in the month of March last arrive in the city of Harrisburg and there organized the Legislature Loyal Union organization and the Dauphin County Loyal Union League; and

Whereas, The aforesaid societies are secret organizations, the members of which are bound by oath to support the Republican ticket and candidates by means unconstitutional to the Constitution and the laws of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, The action in the constitution of the secret societies referred to, provide that the ticket, agreed upon by a committee of seven, *shall not be revealed until the in among*, and that the members are bound by their oath, *not to vote a brother from revealing the name of any member of the Council, or the existence of any such organization, except to a brother*, are simple and unmistakable evidences of the political ratio aforesaid are illegal and aim a deadly blow at the elective franchise and the liberties of the people; and

Whereas, The name and title of the secret societies aforesaid, however specious and high-sounding, are but a cloak to hide the sinister proceedings of midnight conspirators; therefore

Resolved, That the City Democratic Executive Committee of the City of Harrisburg hereby denounce to the people of Pennsylvania the attempt now being made, by certain Republicans, to organize in every county of this Commonwealth, secret political societies, in the close imitation of *the dark lantern* organizations of the past, the purpose of which is to control the ballot, and thereby, defeat the nominations for the special behoof and benefit of the members thereof; to take a snap judgment upon the people at the polls, and to screen from the light of day, the dark machinations against the liberties of the people which may be devised in secret conclave by men whose oaths of secrecy place them, as they imagine, beyond the reach of the law.

Resolved, That we recommend to the democratic masses of this Commonwealth, the publication of the above preamble and resolutions, to the end that the people in their respective counties may be put upon their guard against the secret operations of the organizations aforesaid.

A. L. RUMFORT, Pres't
LEVI WALTINGER, Sec'y.

How our Mortars are Discharged.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Tribune* thus describes in an interesting manner the manner in which the immense Pittsburg mortars, being used in the reduction of Island No 10, are discharged. He says:—"A box of the shell, weighing about one hundred and twenty pounds, is dropped into the bore of the huge monster. The derrick drops the shell in, the angle is calculated, a long cord is attached to the fuse, the gunner jumps upon the platform, and the balance of the crew on shore; the captain gives the word, the gunner gives the cord a sudden jerk, the fuse is set on fire and thunders follows, then a tongue of flame leaps from the mouth of the mortar, and a column of smoke rolls up in beautiful fleecy clouds, and the shell is on its way in fifty seconds portions. One can see the shell, as it leaves the mortar, flying through the air, apparently no larger than a musket ball. The next you see of the shell, a beautiful cloud of smoke bursts into sight, caused by the explosion. Imagine ten of these monsters thundering at once, the air filled with smoke clouds, the gunners belching out destruction and completely hidden from sight in white of smoke, the shells screaming through the air with an unearthly sound, and the distant gaze of the enemy sending their solid shot and shell above and around us, dashing the water up in glittering columns and jets of spray, and you have the sublime poetry of war."

Sympathetic.

That virtuous individual, the interesting and charming Forney, who in his whole life has been one of pious devotion to principle, is just now breaking his heart over the recent arrest of Simon Cameron, on the complaint of Pierce Butler. The indignant Forney sees in this arrest another trick of the "Breckinridge Democracy." Butler's arrest is an incarceration less numerous for nothing, was all right; but his attempt now to prove his loyalty to his government at the time he was suspected, is a monstrous outrage, because it is likely to inconvenience a suspected and discarded public functionary.

But his humiliation will not prove fatal to the ex-Secretary; he will survive it. We remember that when the General and Forney were rival candidates for the United States Senate, about four years ago, the latter published some reminiscences in the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, going to show, that his competitor ought not to be successful, inasmuch as he had tricks he had played successfully upon the "Winnebago Indians." But these revelations never annoyed the thick skinned Cameronian; he was elected over honest John, and in six or twelve months after, Forney instead of talking and writing 'fugle' about his patriotism, proved to himself to his complete vindication. In this, although the miserably stultified writer did not succeed in purging Simon, he succeeded in convincing his readers that he was himself, at all times ready to vilify, or praise just as it suited his interest and purposes. By the way we have's these from the pious Forney for several weeks; we are anxious again to have an opportunity for the renewal of our 'most profound consideration.'

—*Pittsburg Post.*

☞ See advertisement in to-days paper of Prof. Wood.

The Niggers are coming—Fine Prospects Ahead.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Herald*, gives the following account of the arrival, in Philadelphia, of a company of negroes from the Southern rebellious states:

"PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1862.

At five o'clock this morning ninety-seven fugitive slaves reached this city by the Baltimore Railroad, and were marshaled immediately to the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, at the foot of Washington street, by a deputation of police officers of the first district. In an immense crowd followed the contrabands, shrieking, mimicking and tormenting them. At the saloon they were plied with food, and at the tables where a hundred thousand soldiers have been refreshed. The crowd meantime surrounded the shed or stale wherein the were feeding, and all their conspicuous parts were the air clamour with their cries. Some intensely ludicrous scenes were here enacted, and the negroes were very little disturbed by the fun and fleers. About a hundred Philadelphia blacks had in the meantime heard of the arrival of their brethren, and a number of them were allowed to enter the saloon and conduct with the fugitives. The interview is said to have been exceedingly humorous and solemn in the acceptation of both parties. Some of the fugitives accepted invitations to lodge with our negro citizens.

The wealthy negro families here have generally intimated that they will not, and probably that a number will remain in the city. The abolitionists are using every endeavor to secure the employment of blacks in the arsenals and navy yards. Mr. Dallas is in Washington, and being consulted in this city, and certain Congressmen are pledged to agitate the matter in Congress.

The negroes who have arrived are dressed in the cast-off garb of hemp, and those taut stray around the city are singled out for universal criticism and laughter. Some of the Philadelphia bands have been engaged with Banks' division, repairing railroads on the Upper Potomac—they have brought their wives and children, and children, away, and we saw among the arrivals no women upward of a hundred years old. It is stated that she had more than twenty children.

Three of these negroes were the property of a Senator Mason, and two of Hon C.C. Faulkner.

Three hundred Fugitives expect t. get here next week.

Our citizens are, in the main, incensed at the appearance of these people, and the laboring people are particularly disgusted. Several of the men have money, and one negro had Treasury notes amounting to a hundred dollars.

Here now, we have a practical demonstration of the effect of the efforts of the insane abolitionists, free the negroes, and they already begin to come North in gangs of one hundred at a time, bringing along their children and Grandmothers, to be supported by the people of the North. Will not Congress do something next week!" So we are told—and their good friends, the abolitionists, are trying to "secure them employment in the arsenals and the Navy yards!" Pleasant prospects for the Irish, German and American laborers! Sambo to get all the work; poor white men to be thrown out of employ to make room for the negroes, and to be well taxed to make up Sambo's pay. Glorious prospects, ahead!

What does our German and laboring men, particularly those who put the Republican party to power, think of this state of affairs? Does not the prove that the Democrats were right, when they declared that the effect of the abolition principles proving triumphant, would result in saving the whole North overrun with worthless negroes, to the inconvenience and ruin of the laborer? When the Democratic papers predicted that this would be the case, they were ridiculed and scoffed at by the Republican papers.

This is but the beginning of the end. They are now coming by the hundred, and if abolitionism is not crushed out and put down, by the potent influence of the ballot box, in a short while they will come by the thousand! As these blacks are willing to work cheaper than white men, our mechanics, laborers will, as a matter of course, be thrown out of employment, and we can tell that these people are introduced into our midst. That will be the inevitable result.—Shall Northern Pennsylvania, we ask, be made more than our share and may expect to suffer more than others.

The Democratic party is in favor of letting their negro governors *in the South* and care for living on the plantations where they have been reared. We do not want them here, to throw our white laboring population out of employment, to steal from our Farmers and to fill our Poor Houses and Prisons. We have as many colored people here as we need. Let the Southern states take care of their own year old women and young darkies, themselves. Unless this thing is checked by some means, it will prove a serious evil and an insufferable nuisance.—*Easton Argus.*

Found Guilty.

By reference to our report of Court proceedings, says the Carlisle *Volunteer*, it will be seen that Messrs. Richard Oswald, A J Cauffman, Jr., and Levi Eberly, all of Mechanicsburg, were found guilty for arresting and holding in custody a secessionist named Kennedy, who appeared in evidence, that on the 20th day of June last, Kennedy made a visit to Mechanicsburg, for the purpose of purchasing a horse, etc. During his stay in town the Cumberland Valley cars passed down the road, having among the passengers (in charge of a guard,) a certain Albert G Fenderson, who had been arrested by order of the then Secretary of War, (Cameron,) and sent to one of our forts. No charge had been preferred against Fenderson by the Government, and after a few days confinement in the fort he was released, and permitted to go home. He is, we understand, a Union, and always has been, from the first of Adam's day, without being told why he was arrested, Kennedy denounced as "unlawful and unconstitutional" in this he was right. Finally, Kennedy, (who is a man of weak mind, spoke of the war as a crusade against slavery; as having been got up by abolitionists for the express purpose of freeing the negroes, and declaring the people; that the Southerners were only contending for their rights, &c. He still believed, however, that Lincoln was a man, and in favor of the Constitution as it was. All in all, his language may have been imprudent, but should not have been heeded by men of sense.

After thus expressing himself, he mounted his horse, and proceeded in the direction of his home. After riding a short distance, he was stopped by Eberly, Kaufman, Oswald and others, (who called themselves a Vigilance Committee,) who took hold of the bridle, and led him down a side road, to a secluded place, they gave Kennedy a mock trial, and finally concluded to release him. Again Kennedy mounted his horse and rode home, and again his prosecutors followed and overtook him, and escorted him back to the Town Hall, where they demanded that he should take the oath of allegiance. Kennedy refused to do so, and again he was released, and went home. This is about the history of the case.

The case created considerable interest, and a great many witnesses, as well as spectators, were in the Court room during the protracted trial. It was the first case of the kind, perhaps, ever tried. It was for the jury to decide the question whether a set of fanatical enthusiasts can, with impunity, and whenever they please, arrest and insult men who happen to differ with them politically. It was for to the question whether a self-constituted authoritative committee of stay-at-home patriots dare act the laws and Constitution at defiance at pleasure.

The trial occupied two full days, during it whole of which time the Court room was crowded. After the attorneys on both sides had argued their say, Judge Graham charged the Jury most ably, and pointed out the Constitutional provisions which should govern it in rendering a verdict. On the following morning the jury returned into Court with their verdict—viz: the defendants "guilty of false imprisonment." At this writing the defendants had not been sentenced, but we hear this important trial.

We hope the result of this trial will serve as a lesson to Republican zealots, who, whilst affecting great patriotism, are at the same time doing the very thing for which the rebels of the South are now being justly punished, viz: violating the Constitution and the laws. The Republicans—the "home guards," who had no fire to small gun-pieces—imitating the example of the petty tyrant and speculator, Cameron took to their heads that they too could not be denied the right to instruct Democrats how to conduct themselves during our country's troubles. Their bigoted tongues denounced every man who in conscience refused to worship at the shrine of Abolitionism, or who could not and would not endorse all the acts of the weak-kneed Republicans, and those *honest patriots* Welles and Cameron, and abolition of this last named gentleman, we say, they have attempted to set their feet upon the necks of Democrats—they have organized secret Vigilance Committees, and those self-constituted committees have had the brazen impudence to visit some of the best and most loyal men in our country, and question them, and demand of them that they "take the oath of allegiance." They threatened and menaced, until their impulsive natures got so guilty as to violate the act of Constitution themselves, and therefore disturbed as, they wanted loyal men to follow their lead, and were indignant and enraged when they refused to do so. We hope, we repeat, that the result of this trial may have a good effect, and teach men that here in Cumberland county we will not tolerate such violate the Constitution and laws with impunity.

It gives us no pleasure to announce the condition of the Iron Market, at this place. Indeed, we are sorry that men so highly respectable should have been engaged in unlawful and unconstitutional acts. We feel warranted in saying that it is the desire of no one to see them severely dealt with by the Court, for we are satisfied that there are twenty or thirty more just as guilty as those who were convicted. We hope, however, as we said before, that the result of this trial may serve a good purpose. Let us all obey the laws—let us all respect the Constitution, and let those who refuse to do so, and it will be better for ourselves and better for the country. So mote it be.

[For the Patriot and Union.]

The First Step Towards Amalgamation.

Any one who walks the streets of Harrisburg may see, at almost every corner, a promiscuous crowd of white and black boys playing together, wrangling together and practically carrying out a Abolition doctrine of perfect equality between the races. It not unfrequently happens that, in these assemblages, fights occur, in which white boys are sometimes whipped by the blacks, who are not slow to avail themselves of their superior size and strength, and who carry out the natural law which gives right to might.

Now, what can you expect from a white boy who is in the habit of from and equal intercourse with black boys? Can any amount of school education every one of our citizens understands?

Can the white boy who has been kicked and cuffed by a negro entertain the self-respect and sense of dignity which is obtained from his low and immoral habits?

The sphere in that "evil communications corrupt good manners" was never more fully exemplified than in the present case. We wonder that parents do not interpose to correct an evil so demoralizing to the rising generation, and which, unfortunately, is the bitterness and fruitage of the turbid stream of Abolition speeches, essays and tracts sown broad cast over the land by fanatical people. Yet I find all classes have more confidence in Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, than in the impregnated waters or any compound of the root that they can make. Those who can afford to buy it, do so, and it is in very general use here, curing them sorer and quicker than they can get relief without it. Few of our staple products go thus to foreign lands as there manipulated by scientific or artisan skill, and then come back for our consumption and use. [Correspondent of the Herald, from Trenilla.]

DIED.

On the 24th inst., Mr. B. H. Anderson, of Letterkenny township, in his 58th year.

On the 25th inst., Mr. John Highlands of St. Thomas township in the 74th year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.

Would inform her acquaintances, and the public generally, that she has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with the largest and most complete assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, and Children's Hats, Fancy and Mourning Caps; also Head Dresses. Her assortment of Dress and Millinery Goods—to which she invites the attention of purchasers.

Store Room on Main St., three doors north of Hetz & Zeiber's Store.

April 23, '62-4t.

CURE FOR RUPTURE OR HERNIA.

The undersigned has obtained a remedy for the permanent cure of Rupture or Hernia. He can cure it without the use of the knife, without confining the patient to the house and very frequently fails to produce the least relief. His remedy is simple, and seldom fails to effect a cure. If other remedies have failed, he would prefer the benefit of his success in treating this troublesome and very often dangerous disease.

Charges moderate—No cure no Pay. His residence is in Dover Township, Adams co. Md., and all persons desirous to him at Mechanicsburg, Pref'n Co. Md., will receive prompt attention. CAPT. JOHN BLAIR,
Mechanicsburg, Md.

April 30, '62.

ESTATE OF MARY SMITH DEC'D.

Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Mary Smith, late of Upper Strasburg, Franklin Co, Pa, and formerly of Pinkerton's Mills, Dauphin County, granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of said deceased, will make known the same, without delay, to

W. H. BLAIR,
Executor.

April 30, '62-6t.

NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Franklin Farmers' and Dauphin Industrial association of Franklin Co., will hold their Semi-Annual meeting at the house of Jacob Hykes, in Chambersburg, on the second Tuesday of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M. At which time and place, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, the Stock Holders of the Board is requested to be present.

By order of the President.

JOHN H. BRANDT,
Secretary.

April 30, '62-2t.

PUBLIC SALE OF ALDERNEY CATTLE.

On Thursday, the 15th day of May, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the farm of Thomas G. Morris, near Lewisberry, York county, Pa., on the Public and Trustee Railroad, 11 miles North of the Kennebec Bridge, the following lot of Alderney Cattle, consisting of 1 Bull, 14 Cows and 12 Calves.

The Cattle are of the Jersey breed, and have been in my possession for the last three years, and the whole lot have been bred directly from imported stock, and the whole lot of pure blood and in complete health.

The cattle may be examined at any time previous to the day of sale, by calling on the subscriber, in Lewisberry, York co., Pa.

THOMAS G. MORRIS.

April 30, '62.

THE MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG, April, 29 1862.
Corrected Weekly.

FLOUR—White	$4 [illegible]
FLOUR—Extra	5 [illegible]
FLOUR—Superfine	5 00
FLOUR—Rye	3 [illegible]
WHEAT—White	0.0[illegible] 1.1[illegible]
WHEAT—Red	0.0[illegible] 1.0
RYE	0 [illegible]
CORN	[illegible]
OATS	[illegible]
TIMOTHY SEED	1 [illegible]
FLAXSEED	1 [illegible]
CLOVER SEED	1 45
BACON	14
LARD	10
BUTTER	15
TALLOW	07
HAY—Loose	0 [illegible]
HAY—Pressed	[illegible]
BACON SIDES	0 [illegible]
BACON HAMS	0 [illegible]
POTATOES	45
APPLES—Green	1 00
APPLES—Dried	1 00
PEACHES—Dried	1 50
PEACHES—Peeled	1 [illegible]
DRIED APPLES	1 50

From the Baltimore American.

BALTIMORE, April 28.

CATTLE.—The offerings to-day of Cattle at the Live Stock Scales were 400 head, against 1,100 head last week. Of the number received, 100 head were sold to Eastern Shippers, and the balance (300 head) sold to city butchers and packers at prices ranging from $4 25 to $5 25 per 100 lbs gross, the latter price being for the same amount in inferior grades of Cattle.

HOGS.—The demand for Hogs was good, but the receipts were full enough the market ruled steady at $5 to 5 per 100 lbs. for fair to prime live Hogs.

SHEEP.—The market was well supplied with good to prime clipped sheep at from 4 1-2 to 4 cts per lb. gross, an improvement of 1 cent per lb. since last Tuesday.

FLOUR.—The general tone of the Flour market is decidedly firmer than at this period last week. The following are quotations:

Howard Street Super $5 25 a 0 0
" " Shipping brands Extra 5 50 a 5 0
" " Family 6 25 a 6 50
C. Mills, good to fancy brands $. 5 50 a 5 25
" " Shipping brands Extra 6 25 a 6 37½

GRAIN.—Wheat continues in good request for milling purposes, and with very little of a suitable description coming to market prices have rulled quite firm. Sales of prime Pennsylvania red 126@128 cts. and Southern do. 128a130 cts per bushel.

RYE.—The off-crops of Rye at market have been very limited but equal to the demand.—Sales reported of some 2000 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania at 70@72 cts and 500 bushels Maryland at 69@70 cts per bushel at which figures we now quote

CORN.—Today some 15,000 bushels were at market, 10,000 of which changed hands at 62@63 cts. for good and prime white, and 56a58 cts for fair to prime yellow. A lot 700 bushels Southern brought 64 cts. per bushel.—The market at the close was firm at 61@62 cts for fair to prime white, and 56a58 cts per bushel for yellow do

OATS.—The market for Oats closed dull and heavy on Saturday, at our quotations of the previous day, sales were reported of fair to prime Pennsylvania at 36a38 cts. a decline of 1 cent per bushel. Southern sold quiet at 34a36 cts per bushel. To day some 2 000 bushels were received, the market was dull as previously quoted.

IN HONDURAS, invalids afflicted with Scrofula visit the medicinal springs which gush from the wild lands where Sarsaparilla grows. It is found that the waters become impregnated with the medicinal virtues of this drug, and the natives drink it, bathe in it, and live in it for weeks. Whatever its effects, these "*watering-places*" have a reputation not inferior to our own Saratoga, and great numbers resort annually after it them from the eruptions, ulcerations, and sores, which are so afflicting always to the afflicted people. Yet I find all classes have more confidence in Dr. Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, than in the impregnated waters or any compound of the root that they can make. Those who can afford to buy it, do so, and it is in very general use here, curing them sorer and quicker than they can get relief without it. Few of our staple products go thus to foreign lands are there manipulated by scientific or artisan skill, and then come back for our consumption and use. [Correspondent of the Herald, from Trenilla.]

Rules for home Education.

The following are written by it being printed in letters of gold, and being placed in a conspicuous position in your household:

1. Form your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the importance of obedience.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.

3 Never promise anything unless you are sure you can give them what you promise.

4. If you call a child to do anything, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.

6. Let your children see you do what you command them to do.

7. If they give way to peevishness and temper will till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual and less painful than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be repeated.

9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you would have at another time, under the same circumstances, forbidden.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to improve good, is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little rest-able in perfect truth.

13. Never allow tale bearing.

14. Teach them that self-denial, not self-indulgence, is the appointed and sure method of enjoying happiness.

Spangler's Distemper Powder is a sure cure for distemper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philadelphia Inquirer.

DOUBLE SHEET, FORTY COLUMNS.

Published every Morning, Evening and Sunday by WILLIAM W. HARDING, No. 112 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

The Great Newspaper of Philadelphia!

The trying times in the Nation through which we live, render a LIVE NEWSPAPER

An independent newspaper, which will not be influenced by party ties, or sectarian prejudices, but will fearlessly and impartially speak the truth in the cause of Truth, Justice and Humanity, is a necessity in the Nation, and the Inquirer has endeavored to be such a paper during the four years of its existence.

THE GREAT REBELLION,

and all the events that have arisen from it, THE WAR GENERAL NEWS, THE INQUIRER has been pre-eminently the Journal of the people, and has maintained its position by the enterprise, industry and fearlessness of its conductors.

Over Two Hundred Thousand Copies!

A week, of each FORTY TIMES the number of any other Philadelphia Daily Newspaper, is the Record of the New York Dispatch, Tribune and Herald, in its News and Editorial department. It is the Cheapest Paper as well as the Best.

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Eleven Cents a Week, Delivered.

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All Letters should be addressed to

WILLIAM W. HARDING, Post Office Box 1227, Philadelphia.

March 26 '62.

VOLUME XVII.—1862.

Established by A. D. Judson in 1846.

THE HORTICULTURIST,

AND JOURNAL OF RURAL ART AND RURAL TASTE.

PETER B. MEAD & GEO. E. WOODWARD, Editors and Proprietors,

New York.

A Monthly Magazine, devoted to the Art and Science of Horticulture, Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture and other Rural Employments, for the Home.

The New Fruits and Flowers, and all other important rural art, will be liberally illustrated.

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Annual subscription, Two Dollars. Bound Volumes, Two Dollars. Back Numbers, Twenty Cents.

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BOSTON WITH COMPANY.

Annual subscription, Five Dollars. Bound Volumes, Five Dollars, and subscription.

PETER BOSTON WITH COMPANY.

March 12 '62—3t.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY JOURNAL of Commerce.

A CONSERVATIVE FAMILY AND BUSINESS PAPER.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WEEKLY IN AMERICA

Contains news from all the world, the best reports of the Produce, Grain and Cattle Markets, Dry Goods and Money Markets.

The best Advertisements, North or South. The support of the Mechanic, Merchant, and the Farmer.

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Twenty Copies sent for one address $18 each. Thirty copies for one address $25 each. Forty copies for one address $30 each. Fifty copies for one address $37 each. Under Twenty Copies $2 each.

An extra copy to any one sending a club of twenty with the money. The Daily Journal of Commerce, six cents, issued for the Country, $5 a year.

Specimen copies sent free.

PRINT, STARK, HALE AND HALLOCK 97 Wall street, New York.

Jan. 1, '62—6m.

THE FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE AND BROAIDERER.

The subject of Sewing Machinery has now become one of vast importance to the community and to our business. Its great practical usefulness can no longer be doubted. In its World Machine and Broiderer we confidently demand, publication. The Franklin Machine is not an experiment, but the results derived from its sale, but with a view to meet a public want, and to the work for which it is designed. Every Machine is constructed to be experienced skilled workmen, and no pains are spared to make them all they are represented to be. The advantages of the Franklin Machine over others are numerous and obvious, while all double-thread machines rest from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars, the Franklin Machine equally as beautiful and practical, is offered for only $20 for the Hand Machine, $25 for the Treadle Machine, and $30 for the Machine with Table &c.

Two will Hem, Fell, Stitch, Gather and Bind, in the most superior manner, and are the only machines on the market that do well and simply made that they may be sent into families with nothing further than the directions contained in a circular which accompanies each Machine, and from which a child of fourteen years may be taught to learn how to use and keep them in order. It makes a seam which will last for years, though every third stitch is cut. It sews from two spools, and thus has the advantage of winding thread in a shuttle. The same machine by a mere exchange of spools can be adapted to all varieties of work.

The Machines are sold for cash when delivered, or after they are set up and tried and found to do well, to persons wishing to see or try one of the Machines, before giving a single cent, or before they can be sold by sending a few lines to me. For address

JOHN WOLFFLEY,

New Bedford, Franklin Co.

General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

March 19, '62—3m.

METZ'S

PLOW MANUFACTORY.

Corner of Washington & Second Sts.,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Gilmore's Improved Premium Plows, and all other Plows on hand to general use.

WITH POLISHED MOLD BOARD.

both Wrought Iron Plates and Cold-hardening. Harrows, Horse harrows and cultivators, constantly on hand, or made to order at short notice. Also on hand constantly, Plow castings of all kinds.

Farmers should bear in mind that Plows purchased of me can be repaired at less trouble and expense than those that are made at a great distance from home. Call and be convinced.

☞ BLACKSMITHING in all its various branches, also carried on at the above named place.

ABRAHAM METZ.

March 6, '62.

NEW MARBLE YARD.

J. A. GROVE,

Practical Marble Cutter and Sculptor, has opened a *MARBLE CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT,*

On the corner of MT MARKET and FRANKLIN Sts.

Where he is prepared to manufacture to order, Monuments, Tombstones, Vases &c., Impacting Stones, Table, Stand and Bureau Tops and anything in his line, at the most nearly finished and on reasonable terms. He has on hand a variety of designs of the latest styles for Monuments and Headstones which, in neatness and taste cannot be excelled. If not wishing to purchase anything in stock, please give him a call and he is confident he can render satisfactory satisfaction.

March 26—1y.

S. S. CORBIN,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

MOULDINGS, BOUDOIR FRAMES,

Pictures, Feathers, Straw and Millinery Goods in general.

No. 216 Arch Street, above Second,

April 24, '61—1y. PHILADELPHIA

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MEDICAL

THE BUGLE CALLS!!

THE WAR HAS BEGUN!

A War of Extermination Against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY

A Complete Set of Remedies for

PRESERVING THE TEETH,

PURIFYING THE

BREATH AND MOUTH,

AND

Curing Toothache and NEURALGIA.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Embrazed MOUTH WASH, one dollar.

Dr. Hurd's Unequaled TOOTH ACHE DROPS, one dollar.

Dr. Hurd's UNIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER, one dollar.

Dr. Hurd's MANY of other Medicines, Specifics, Pastes, Powders, Tooth Picks, &c., &c.

FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between TEETH PICKS, &c., &c.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ Dental Treasury makes a package worth $5 for $1.

☞ Full directions for use in each article.

☞ Treatise on Preserving Teeth—and Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, sent free on receipt of stamp.

☞ Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plasters, large size, for chronic cases, four shillings each, or one dollar per dozen, sent postpaid on receipt of Dollar.

WM. B. HURD & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER, and TOOTHACHE DROPS are the best in the world, and can be purchased of Druggists everywhere. Dr. Hurd's Dental Treasury, Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Plaster, Dr. Hurd's Tooth Picks, Dental Tooth Picks, Floss Silk, Tooth Powder, Tooth Ache Drops, Tooth Paste, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Pick Holders, Tooth Powder Boxes

MEDICAL.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.—DR. JOHNSTON, the founder of this celebrated Institution, treats most Diseases, Speedily, and only effectual remedy in the world for

SECRET DISEASES.

Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Pain in the Loins, Lassitude and Debility, Impotency, Which have led to Premature Old Age, Loss of the Sexual Delegation, Diseases of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Diseases of the Kidneys, Blood and Skin, Pains in the Limbs, Nervous Prostration, Consumption, Insanity, &c. Cases of long standing, or those considered incurable, are specially invited to consult the Doctor.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, are informed that a Medical Impediment may exist, rendering them unfit for the married state, which may be speedily removed by a simple remedy. Such cases are treated with the Doctor's Unfailing Success.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK-ST.

Left hand side, as you go from Baltimore-street. Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Private Entrance, Second Door. Separate Rooms for Patients.

Boards and Lodging at reasonable rates. Patients at a distance may be treated by letter. Medicines sent to any part of the Country, free from observation. Consultation Fee, $5. Cure Guaranteed. Medicines, $1 per month. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 2 and from 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 10 A. M.

N.B. Young men who have injured themselves by a certain practice recommended by evil companions, or other causes, which ruins both mind and body, should not fail to consult the Doctor. Without hesitation, he can say to the afflicted, that there are many who have been cured by his skill, who had given up all hope of being restored to perfect manhood. Strict Secrecy and Honor may be relied on. Boarding and Lodging, $3 per week. Cure Guaranteed. Medicines, $1 per month. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 2 and from 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 10 A. M.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Baltimore, Md.

Whatever may be the cause or nature of your disease, or how long or how severely you may have suffered, or what other Physicians may have prescribed or failed to cure, or how or by whom you may have been deceived or disappointed, or what you may have lost by quacks, or how you may be discouraged, or how you may doubt, or why you may be unbelieving, or how you may be prejudiced, or how you may be ashamed to expose your disease, or how you may be ashamed of your condition, or how you may be ashamed of your conduct, or how you may be ashamed of your ignorance, or how you may be ashamed of your shame, or how you may be ashamed of your fears, or how you may be ashamed of your hopes, or how you may be ashamed of your ashamed, or how you may be ashamed of your ashamed of your ashamed, or how you may be ashamed of your ashamed of your ashamed, or how you may be ashamed of your

Dear Sir: I am Yours Respectfully, Dr. W. Evans, Washington, D. C. June 11, 1860.

I have used the contents of your *Holland Bitters* and have found it very useful a solid of indigestion and loss of appetite, and I recommend it to all who need a pleasant and efficacious remedy and valuable tonic.

To the Rev. Hugh Sheridan Rev. Dr. Evans, county Antrim.

Sir—I am affected with Dyspepsia of the Digestive Organs, resulting in a severe attack of Dyspepsia, which had reduced my strength very much. My wife was also afflicted under same circumstances, and with same disease. Hearing about your medicine called Harshaw's Holland Bitters, we both obtained relief, and are happy to afford you this public testimony of the cure.

Pottsville, Jan. 22d, 1861. JOHN FORSYTH.

For sale at Miller & Hensley's Drug Store Chambersburg, Pa.

Cancers, that had destroyed a Man's Nose *Tetter*, that lasted for 10 my life time *Scrofula*, that broke out in a dozen places *Old Sores* on the legs, that had lasted for years

These that nothing else would cure.

All these have been cured by "BLOOD SEARCHER."

For full particulars, get a circular from any of the Agents. For a collection of Facts, read the *Valley Spirit* of this week—page 8.

Prepared by Dr. KEYSER, Pittsburg, who will insure cures.

Prof. Wood's Restorative for Bald and Black Restorative is without doubt "the best hair-dye" that is in the world. Thousands who are suffering from General Debility are would recommend its use, for which it is pleasant to the taste, it is strengthening to the system, and will at once tend to remove all impurities of the blood, and eradicate all traces of disease. It can be taken by the weakest stomach, while those in good health will at once feel invigorating power. We are confident that those using one bottle of Cordial none will be for a day without it. See advertisement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE TAX PAYERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.—The Commissioners will pass at the place where the last previous sittings for the purpose of receiving the county and state taxes, for the year A. D. 1862:

Quincy township, Monday, the 5th day of May, at the House of Jacob Shook.

Washington township, Wednesday, at the House of Robert Cook.

Antrim township, Tuesday, at the House of John Pelling.

Montgomery township, at Fort Loudon, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th days of May.

Peters township, Friday, at the House of Jacob Miller.

Green township, Friday, at the House of John Brown.

Warren township, at the House of John Zimmerman.

St. Thomas township, Saturday, at the House of Jacob Miller.

Lurgan township, Saturday, at the House of John Wenger.

Hamilton township, at the House of John Gerlach.

Chambersburg at the Commissioners Office on Monday and Tuesday the 9th and 10th days of June.

GEO. J. BALSLEY, County Treas.

P. S. LICENSE.—All Persons whose names have be published in be Not ania appeared not are requested to pay a license (except those who intend to take up and license at the places mentioned times and places.

GEO. J. BALSLY, C. T.

April 2.'62

ESTATE OF THOMAS M. McKIM. Letters of Administration on the Estate of Thomas M. McKim late of Antrim Township, have been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, will make known the same without delay, to

JAS. H. McKIM, Adm'r.

March 30, '62—6t

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—I hereby appointed assignee of the Chambersburg Saving Fund Association by the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Pennsylvania; all persons having claims or demands against said association, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement at the office immediately adjoining the Court House, Chambersburg, and all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment. Depositors are requested to present their Certificates so they fall due. My design is to pay them on the same at that time.

WM. McLELLAN, Assignee.

April 22, '62—6t.

ESTATE OF JAMES WASHINGTON, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of James Washington, late of Antrim township deceased have been issued by the Register of Franklin County to the undersigned residing in the said Township. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them for settlement.

J. W. HAMBERG, Executor.

April 2, '62—6t.

ESTATE OF JOHN SEVERT Dec'd Warrant, Letters of administration on the Estate of John Severt, late of Fulton county deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of said deceased, will make known the same without delay, to

MICHAEL KUHLS Adm'r.

Chambersburg

April 23, '62.

ESTATE OF JOHN BEAVER DEC'D Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Beaver, late of Peters Township deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of said deceased, will make known the same without delay, to

MARY JANE BEAVER, Adm'x.

PETER KUHLMAN'S, Adm'r

April 2, '62—6t.

ESTATE OF SOLOMON ECKERT. Letters, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Solomon Eckert late of Montgomery Township deceased, have been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of said deceased, will make known the same without delay, to

HENRY HAWKES, Administrator.

of Peters Township.

March 26, '62.

Spangler is Selling articles in his line cheap for cash

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

---

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

MEDICAL.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER.

EXTRACTS BUCHU, STILLINGIA, MANDRAKE AND POKE. This is not a new and untried medicine. It has stood the test of years, and has cured thousands who have used it.

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

The medicine has wrought the most astonishing cures.

Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Nodes, Mercurial Disease, Diseased Bones, Gravel, Dropsy, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a vitiated state of the blood.

Dr. David Sherrick, of Sugar Grove, Warren County, Pennsylvania, writes: "In the month of August, 1860, I made a sale of your Blood Searcher, in my neighborhood, and have since sold a great deal of it. I have never had a medicine that gave such universal satisfaction. I have cured many of the worst cases of Scrofula with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have sold several bottles to persons who have used it for years, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. I have cured a great many of Dyspepsia with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Rheumatism with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Dropsy with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Fever and Ague with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Fever Sores with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Ulcers with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Tetter with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Ringworm with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Pimples with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Blotches with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Boils with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Tumors with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Nodes with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Mercurial Disease with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Diseased Bones with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Gravel with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Female Complaints with it, and have never had a case it did not benefit. I have cured a great many of Consumption