Daily Spirit & Times,
PUBLISHED BY
B. Y. HAMSHER & Co.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Daily Spirit and Times will be published every Wednesday and furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

$1.75 per annum, from which a reduction of 25 cents will be made if subscribed for the first six months; or will be charged if not paid yet after the first six months.

Subscribers to living in this borough receive it to be delivered to them free of charge.

Spirit of the Times.

VOL. 16. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863. NO. 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.
ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY—The Only Place where a cure can be Obtained.

Dr. Johnston has discharged the most Celebrated Specialists of our Medical Society in the Treatment of the Sick or Unfortunate, Affections of the Sexual Organs, Such as Gleet, Stricture, Affections of the Urinary Passages, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Premature Decay, Loss of Sexual Power, Involuntary Emissions, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Pain in the Head, Throbbing Pains in the Back, Diseases of the Kidneys, Affections of the Liver, Dropsical Swellings, Rheumatic Affections, Eruptions of the Skin, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Blisters, Ulcers, Worms from the Private Parts and Young Women are put under a course of treatment that will cure them of the evils of the system to the marriage or Married state, Blighting Blotches and Pimples of a disagreeable nature, rendering marriage disagreeable.

Young Men.

YOUNG MEN especially, who have become the victims of Self-Abuse, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of our youth, the most exalted talents and brilliant minds, who might otherwise have been the ornament and stay of their country, Marriage is the Goal, Physical Incapacity, Impotency, Premature Decay, Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Blisters, Ulcers, Worms from the Private Parts and Young Women are put under a course of treatment that will cure them of the evils of the system to the marriage or married state, Blighting Blotches and Pimples of a disagreeable nature, rendering marriage disagreeable.

MARRIAGE—Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of Physical Weakness, Organic Debility, Indigestion, &c., speedily cured.

Mr. Hamshire's time is limited to a few days longer, and those who have contracted Diseases which require the skill of a Physician should not delay to call at his office.

Young persons who may be troubled with any of the diseases or infirmities mentioned in this advertisement, should not hesitate a moment longer, but should immediately call at the office of the Doctor.

Take care of your health and avoid those quacks who are constantly imposing on the public by their boasts and promises, and who, in the end, are sure to leave their victims in a worse condition than they found them, for other diseases, which usually follow in their train.

These are some of the sad and lamentable effects produced by indulgence in a vice so common among the youth of this country. Young Men should be aware of the dangerous consequences which must inevitably follow a course of unnatural pleasure, which, in the end, will prove a source of misery, disease and death. Such practices are productive of the most fearful and dangerous results.

Marriage.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Self-Distrust, Aversion to Society, Loss of Self-Control, Loss of Sexual Power, and a host of other symptoms.

Thousands are prematurely old from the effects of early indiscretion, which permanently unfits the victim of this destructive habit for the duties of married life. Impotency, Sterility, Premature Decay, Loss of Sexual Power, Involuntary Emissions, Wasting Weakness, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Pain in the Head, Throbbing Pains in the Back, Diseases of the Kidneys, Affections of the Urinary Passages, Nervous Debility, Symptoms of Consumption.

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Dr. JOHNSTON'S Remed. for Organic Weakness and Impotency.

By this powerful remedy the vigor of manhood is restored, organic impotency, sterility, and all other diseases of the sexual system, which are the result of the secret vice, are cured in from three to six weeks, and a complete restoration to health and vigor is effected.

Affections peculiar to Marriage Physically or Mentally, Impotency, Sterility, Premature Decay, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterility, Fretfulness and Weakness or Debilitation of the mind fearful and powerful results.

Young Men.

YOUNG MEN who have contracted that miserable practice of self-abuse, which has been the ruin of many a promising young man, and has earned for them a premature grave, or at the best, a life of misery and wretchedness, and has left the victim in a state of nervous imbecility, unfitted for the duties of business or pleasure, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the blighting consequences of youthful folly will follow him through life.

INVIGORATION OF THE LIFE—This is the most distinguished and most successful institution within the scope of the medical profession, and the unprecedented success of Dr. Johnston, has given rise to many spurious imitations, and spurious advertisements, and quacks and dealers in worthless nostrums have resorted to the publication of spurious testimonials, purporting to be from persons who have never been cured by them. Such practices have caused much injury to the public, and have deservedly brought the profession into disrepute.

Marriage.

MARRIAGE, should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most essential requisites to promote conjugal happiness. Indeed, a union without these, too frequently proves a source of misery instead of happiness, and instead of the joyous anticipations of a married life, it too often ushers the victim into a state of hopeless misery and despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of married life is destroyed.

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Office, No 7, South Frederick Street

Entrance on the alley leading from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Full hours to observe the name and number.

Letters must be post paid and contain a stamp. The Peculiar Diseases Book is free to all.

BATH DISEASE SOCIETY—Office—Persons writing should be particular to direct to the Office in Baltimore, and not to Lock Hospital.

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.
Baltimore Lock Hospital,
No. 7 South Frederick St.

Feb. 11, '63—1y.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
SILVER-COATED PILLS!

Prepared from a Physician's Prescription, and used by him with great success in his extensive practice.

These Pills have never been offered to the public before, but the proprietor, being now advanced in years, has determined to place them within the reach of all who may need them.

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Jaundice, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague

Valley Spirit & Times

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1863.

R. S. & S. SPONSLER, E. T. MASSEMER & F. KENNEDY, Publishers and Proprietors.

Gun of sons, Fatherland! in thy cause
We will unit standard to the most
Ye conquest or die. We the Lord
Man greater honor While the blast
Of civil strife sweeps o'er the land.
We ill strike the foe that dares to war
Our lovely country, and we it stand
A wall of fire to guard each star.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Apology

Some weeks since, the editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*, apologized for the non-appearance of his paper, by saying the Yankee shells burst so close to the windows of the office that the hands were unable to work. We must give our readers a similar excuse for the non appearance of our paper for the last three weeks. It will be seen the outside of this issue bears date June 17th. We were almost ready to issue when the rebel Jenkins made his first appearance, and we again attempted it last week, and were just ready to go to press when the whole rebel army arrived in town and again suspended operations. We hope the interruption is now over, and will issue this number, though the suspension and irregularity of the mails, renders it uncertain whether our subscribers will get their papers at the usual time.

The State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 17th ult., and nominated Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne county, for Governor, and Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny, for Judge of the Supreme Court. We have not space this week to give, in detail, the proceedings of the Convention or a proper notice of the nominees but shall do so in our next.—Suffice it to say for the present that the candidates are men of the very highest order of talent and are in every respect worthy to be the standard bearers of the Democracy of the great State of Pennsylvania. Their nomination has caused a thrill of enthusiasm to sweep over the State which must reach the heart of every true man in the country. They will be elected on the second Tuesday of October next, by *fifty thousand majority*.—"Union Leaguers" mark the prediction and "stand from under."

New York first in the Field.

New York has placed Pennsylvania under an everlasting debt of gratitude by nobly coming to her rescue in the hour of danger. No sooner, was the fact announced that our soil was invaded by the hostile foe than Gov. Seymour, telegraphed to Gov. Curtin, that he would send fifteen regiments for the defence of the State and in less than 48 hours had fourteen regiments under marching orders. What a commentary on the claptrap of abolition fanatics and "Union Leaguers" about the "disloyalty" and "opposition to the government" of Gov. Seymour which we have been compelled to listen to for the last six months. It strikes us that hereafter those "unconditional loyalists" should hide their diminished heads in shame. This thing of calling Democrats "copperheads" and "traitors" is about *played out*." All honor to the Empire State and her noble and patriotic Governor.

The Letter of Emerson Etheridge.

We publish this week the great letter of Mr. Etheridge, in reply to an invitation from the "Washington Union Club" of Memphis, Tennessee, to join in the celebration of the anniversary of the occupation of that city by the Union forces. It is a most remarkable production, shewing the perfidious of treny. At first sight the reader is impressed with the idea that he has before him the fulsome production of a devoted "Union Leaguer," but is finally one of the most startling reviews of the action of the present Abolition Administration that has yet appeared. Mr. Etheridge, from the beginning of the Rebellion difficulties of the country, has been an ardent Union man, and coming from the State of Tennessee, a slave State, he had a powerful influence in favor of the rights of the Union and the Constitution. [illegible] disgusted with the [illegible] of the war and the [illegible] of the Union, he has [illegible] the Union cause, and coming home, he has been hunted down like a wild beast. He tells the story in a manly, a [illegible] manner. We publish it in full.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

The reports which the newspapers and eye-witnesses bring us of the three great battles near Gettysburg, are not very full and satisfactory, but enough is known to warrant the assertion that we have achieved a complete and glorious victory over the enemy. The first engagement began at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, July 1st, about two miles this side of Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg turnpike. The forces engaged on our side were only the first and eleventh corps, under command of Generals Reynolds and Howard, the other corps not having arrived on the field. We were compelled to fall back a mile or so, during the early portion of the day, but regained nearly all the lost ground before night. During the night the greater portion of our army came up, and all were in position by daylight. The enemy did not commence the attack until four o'clock in the afternoon. The engagement lasted until dusk, and the enemy were repulsed at all points and driven back with great slaughter. At daylight on Friday morning the fight was again resumed, the enemy being the attacking party. We held our own until noon, when an advance was made along our whole line. The rebels hotly contested every foot of ground, but were driven back to the foot of the mountain, leaving the ground covered with their killed and wounded. Our forces captured several thousand prisoners and a large number of cannon. This engagement is said to have been the hottest of the war. So completely were Lee's columns shattered that he commenced rapidly to retreat along the mountain the same night, our cavalry and artillery harassing him at every step.—He took the route by Millerstown, through Monterey towards Boonsboro, and will doubtless, unless he is completely cut off, go by way of Hagerstown to the river at Williamsport. Here his retreat has been most effectually checked, by the destruction of his pontoon bridge by Colonel French. A large portion of our forces will probably succeed in getting between the retreating army and the river. In which case, if the rebel general is brought to bay, he may make an obstinate stand, and another desperate battle may be fought, probably on or near the old Antietam battle-field. Whether any considerable portion of the rebel army ever succeeds in recrossing the river, there can be no doubt that the greater part of their immense wagon train will be captured.—This train retreated by Newman's pass through Greenwood, New Franklin and Greencastle. Already fifty or sixty wagons have been taken, and, if the river continues high, the entire train must fall into our hands. Thus far the victory of our army, under command of the gallant Meade, has been most complete and overwhelming; and it only remains to be seen whether the scattered remnants of the rebel host succeed in gaining the Virginia shore and saving themselves from annihilation. Meade has been largely reinforced, and he has already done so magnificently that we hope of still better things from the Army of the Potomac.—All honor to this gallant Army! Nobly and completely has it redeemed the disasters of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville! And a terrible lesson has it taught the defiant rebel horde who flaunted their banners so insultingly in our faces, and boasted that they could march and plunder and destroy whereso-ever they pleased.

The Rebel Invasion.

Southern Pennsylvania has again been occupied by a portion of the rebel army. The announcement of another invasion of the State had been for several weeks, amongst the people since the latter part of May; and that apprehension was confirmed by the large body of the enemy's cavalry which General Pleasanton found massed on the upper Rappahannock, and by the subsequent news of the disaster to our arms in the Valley of Virginia. By eight o'clock, on Monday morning, the 15th of June, there was no longer any room to doubt the wherefores and purpose of the Confederate army. A po tion of Milroy's supply train, which fortunately was absent from Winchester when our forces evacuated, and was making its escape northward, when near Chambersburg, was seized with a frightful panic, and dashed through the town at a furious rate, the teamsters shouting "The rebels are coming!" "They are close after us!" Such a scene of wild excitement and consternation we have never witnessed before. Drivers were swearing and yelling at the top of their lungs; wheels were run off from wagons, and horses fell dead in the streets from sheer exhaustion; and still the grand stampede continued, every man and horse seeming animated with the one desire of saving himself from rebel clutches. This extraordinary spectacle served to alarm our citizens seriously. The merchants at once proceeded to close their stores and to remove and secrete their goods valuable merchandise, and the timid and fearful prepared to "skedaddle" without loss of time. About this time a telegraphic message was received from the operator at Hagerstown, to the following effect, "The rebels are in town, I am off." While this dispatch showed that the enemy were not yet in Pennsylvania, it also proved that they were on their way thither.

And as the preparations for their reception were continued. It was too late to prepare for defense against such a large body as was reported advancing, and all who remained in town resolved to make their property as secure as possible, and then calmly submit to their fate.

The vicinity of the Cumberland Valley depot presented a scene of lively interest. The Railroad Company were preparing to remove their rolling stock and the machinery from the shops; and almost every family had some relative they wished transported to place of greater safety, while many themselves to go hysterically. Those who had friends in the Union Army were doing their best to forward packages to them, off to the hospitals. Our school superintendent, and particularly the "sister-[illegible]," were charged beyond measure with [illegible] which they kindly undertook to do, in the hours of the afternoon, and others succeeded in getting things of some of the shrubbing houses, and thus made good their own escape and, at the same time, conveyed the best fruit to a place of safety.

About dusk, Lieutenant Palmer, of the picket guard, came in and reported the rebels in force this side of Greencastle and advancing towards Chambersburg. And at eleven o'clock at night, the advance guard arrived at the southern end of town, enquired for some of the principal citizens demanded the surrender of the town, and gave notice that the town would be burned if they were fired on from any of the houses. Subsequently a squad of men dashed down Main street, and when near the Diamond were met by a party of citizens, who succeeded in capturing three of them and running off their horses. The remainder the party wheeled and retreated to their main column, which soon advanced and took possession of the town. General Jenkins, the officer in command, established his headquarters at Montgomery's hotel. While the main body proceeded to the south end of the town and encamped in and around the farm of Colonel McClure. They then threw out their pickets towards Greencastle and Scotland, in particular the latter village over the Conococheague at the latter place, as a precaution against an advance of the federal forces. Guards were also thrown along all the roads leading out of the town, and thus all egress and ingress of the citizens was effectually stopped, and we were cut off from the outside world.

On Friday morning Jenkins issued an order requiring the city guard, a grocery and dry store to be opened, and warned the citizens to thing should be taken to such clothing, provisions and drugs as the men needed. Each of the last thing stores was placed in charge of a surgeon, who examined the articles in hand, and selected such articles as they wanted, while the citizens they packed the balance down with them, and to receive of which they paid the prices asked in Confederate money. The dry goods and grocery stores were crowded with citizens purchasing, and thus the rebels plundered among them a million dollars in gold, and paid for the goods in Confederate money. The prisoners were released, and as the Lieutenant said, it found, having disposed of the goods on the same condition as their capture, the town claimed, after a brief consultation, determined to give them 5000, in rebel scrip, which was obtained from the druggists and merchants. This seemed to satisfy them for their loss.

On Wednesday morning Jenkins issued an order to Colonel Hoffman, Chief Burgess, requiring him to have all the arms in possession of the citizens delivered at the Court House by ten o'clock, in default of which all the houses were to be searched. Quite a number of the citizens complied with the order. About fifteen hundred rifles and fifty guns were handed in, many of them, being good ones, for light fowling pieces, which were given back to their owners. They, however, succeeded in getting some fine rifles, in this way. And about ten o'clock, the same day, a corporal arrived at Jenkins's headquarters, from the direction of Hagerstown, informing, as it proved, an order for himself fall back. For immediately after the news reached this place, the general gave orders for his command to prepare for a fall back and movement. They commenced to fall back at one, and by one o'clock in the afternoon had all left town. Just before leaving, some of the rebels carried off the warehouse of Messrs. duke & Bomb, but the damage were soon extinguished by the citizens and a large well filled with water. There were no other fires, nor any other acts of wanton destruction of property by the citizens and the fire was returned, but no one was injured on either side.

In their departure, this force of Jenkins carried away a large number of our colored population, old and young, male and female, some of whom were "contrabands," who had come to us in Virginia, many of them were free, and had been born here and had lived here all their lives. Some were driven along the road by a guard, others were mounted behind some of the cavalry, and others were tied in the wagons. Some of the men were utterly treated, and the general distress and consternation among them was painful to behold.

It was first thought that this move of Jenkins was a mere raid, and, when they left us we had almost began to think the worst was over. But we soon learned that they had retired no further than Greencastle, from which point they made incursions to Waynesboro', Mercersburg and McConnellsburg, and scoured the ravaged the whole south-eastern portion of the County. We also learned that Ewell's and Longstreet's corps were at Hagerstown, and then the impression became general, that Jenkins advance was a reconnoissance in force, to be followed, at an early day, by a general movement of the rebel army.

During Thursday, Friday and Saturday, nothing of importance occurred. The Rail Road company, with commendable energy and alacrity, proceeded at once to rebuild the Scotland bridge. And the citizens began forming them selves into companies as rapidly as possible.—The great obstacle to such organizations was the want of arms. But assurances were received from Governor Curtin that as soon as these companies were completed, and transportation could be had, the arms would be furnished. Some four or five companies were almost full, when the second sudden appearance of the rebels, and the want of arms, served to disband them for the time.

On Sunday the Eighth regiment of New York militia marched into town, and met with a perfect ovation from the citizens. Camble and the Union colors fluttered from almost every window, and cheer after cheer rent the air. They halted in the Diamond and were soon supplied with loads of substantials and delicacies from the hands of the fair ladies, and the cheer for the ladies and citizens of Chambersburg. They marched to the Southern end of the town and there encamped for the night, where they were joined on Monday by the Seventy first New York and a battery (both of which also met a cordial reception) and by as many of the citizens as were supplied with arms. Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, also arrived on Sunday and took command.

On Monday evening it was found that the enemy were again advancing in great force, and all our infantry and artillery were withdrawn from the southern end of town and sent towards Shippensburg. At the same time the post-office was also removed. The information then received proved correct. At a quarter before eleven o'clock on Tuesday, the cavalry of Jenkins again entered the town. Squads were at once detailed to cut down the telegraph poles and destroy the wires, which they did most effectually. They also went to the rail road, burned the depot, the water tank, the turn table and locking them, and throwing the bolts into the fire, for the purpose of warping them. They attempted to burn footbridge again, it only having been completed the day before, but the timber being wet, they failed to kindle it. They also burned the Railroad bridge, at the long bridge, by cutting down the timbers. About eleven o'clock, at night this party again fell back, and, on the next morning the general advance was made—First come an immense body of wagons, slowly and quietly, every man with his hand on his pistol, and his eye pinning cautiously at each open window and door. Then came the infantry, Kwalts colonelized corps, formerly commanded by Stonewall Jackson, fifteen thousand strong, in three divisions each regiment bearing the "chosen name of Jackson" some regiments of Longstreet, and their heads, in their corps designating "the Bonnie Blue Flag, "Dixie," or "The Marseillaise." There was but little enthusiasm or noise, marching but the tramp, tramp of thousands of feet, and the occasional monotonous rattle of cuirasses and equipments. First came a brigade, then the artillery, then its ambulances, and then its ammunition train. And so the march continued, during the entire day, until the novelty were off, and the eye began to tire with the endless succession and the heart grew sick over the gloomy prospect before our hapsy valley. One division of Ewell's corps that of Johnson numbering 6,000 men and twenty guns, with a cavalry and artillery force, had been sent by way of Greenwood directly over the mountains towards Gettysburg. On their way they burned the furnace of Thaddeus Stevens, located at the western base of South mountain. On Thursday morning, the advance of Hill fell twelve thousand strong, and on Friday came twelve thousand strong, and on Friday came twelve thousand strong, and on Friday came the rear guard. They occupied almost three entire three days in passing through town. And the entire force numbered, by actual count, fifty fifty thousand men two thousand and ten cuirass, twelve twenty four and thirty two pounders, and over two thousand wagons. The column was composed of Ewell's corps, and also of two other brigades, which are known to have positively gone over the mountain by other routes than the turnpike from this to Gettysburg. We would not estimate the rebel force which passed through this valley at less than 70,000 strong, and it must reach 80,000.

Lee's headquarters and staff entered town with the corps of Hill and made their H adquarters in the dwelling, in what is commonly known as Shetter's woods, about a fourth of a mile east of town. The mansion is a stately built mansion, apparently about fifty rooms of note, with gray hair and a rich, healthy gray beard. He was dressed very plainly, with not a single mark of distinction about him, wearing a black slouch hat without ornament, dark linen or black coat, plain pants, and plain gray pantaloons. The men with whom we conversed spoke of him as a great disciplinarian, but think he is the greatest general the world has ever produced and that he is equal to all his work, whatever it may be. Lee's staff exhibits at least possesses the rich and rich confidence of his men, and herein lies the great secret of his previous successes.

Stewart's and Imboden's cavalry brought up the rear of the army on Thursday, July 2nd. They had scarcely reached town when a severe cannonade was heard, burning towards the top mountain, which is the usual place of present duty, for the fighting. This was the first intimation we had that the great battle was imminent. By Friday evening there was not a rebel to be seen in town, except some stragglers, who were taken prisoners, as fast as they came in, and confined in the jail yard.

Captain Boyd of the 2nd New York cavalry, who had been scouting between this and Shippensburg made a brilliant dash upon a party of Stewart's cavalry, near Stoufferstown, six miles from this place, on Thursday afternoon, and succeeded in taking forty prisoners, losing none in killed and only one or two slightly wounded. Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Frazer displayed gallant service in harassing the enemy in this vicinity, and have taken a large number of prisoners, wagons and horses.

Early on Sunday morning Ex Sheriff Taylor, David Taylor, Alexander Martin and one or two others of this place, captured a rebel train of ten wagons containing fifty wounded men from the battle of Gettysburg.

Among the celebrities of the army we are credited in seeing Lee, Ewell, A. P. Hill, Longstreet, Early, Johnson, Pickettts, Wright, E. L. Johnson, Imboden and Stewart. Ewell lost a leg at Antietam, and when riding is strapped to his saddle. Early is said to have a wooden leg. Johnson, Rhodes and Pickettts are comparatively young men, Imboden and Stewart are well up in years. Colonel Battles of Alabama was the first provost marshal of the town. He established his headquarters in the Court-House, he was courteous and gentleman-ly, and his guard, with scarcely an exception, behaved well. Afterwards the guard was changed every day, and we had some rough customers to deal with. The promises and pledges made one day were invariably broken the next, and interference with private property finally became the rule and not the exception.

So much for the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." We might step here, and call this the sunshine of war. But the picture must have its dark shading. At first this advance of the rebel army seemed like some grand review, but soon we began to feel the heavy burden, and to taste the gall and worm-wood of bondage. Soon after Jenkins' second arrival he issued a requisition upon the citizens of Chambersburg for five hundred rations. There was no alternative but to furnish them; at least there was only one alternative, and that was to have the provisions taken from their houses by force. A stranger, visiting town about this time, would have thought we were preparing for some grand picnic. Old and young might be seen trudging along with their baskets or bundles of provision. When Ewell entered town, he made his headquarters at the Franklin House, and his first act was to issue the following requisitions:

HEADQUARTERS 2ND ARMY CORPS,
June 25th, 1863.

To the authorities of Chambersburg, Pa:

By direction of Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell, I require the following articles:

1,500 suits clothing, including hats, boots and shoes.
1,500 good saddles.
1,500 good bridles.
5,000 bushels grain (corn or oats.)
10,000 lbs. sole leather.
10,000 lbs. horse shoes.
400 lbs. horse shoe nails.

Also, the use of Printing office and two printers to report at once.

All articles except rails will be delivered at the Court House square, at 8 o'clock, P. M., today, and the grain by 6 o'clock, P. M., to-day.

J. A. SHER,
Maj. and Ch. Q. 2nd Corps Do Arm.

HEADQUARTERS 3RD ARMY CORPS,
June 26th, 1863

By command of Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell the citizens of Chambersburg will furnish the following articles, by 8 o'clock, this afternoon,

6,000 lbs. beef.
10,000 lbs. harness leather.
80 horse ids.
1,000 cavalry sabres.
2,000 lbs. picket rope.
600 jackets.
All the caps and powder in the town.

Also, all the boots first all.

W. ADAMS, H and C.

Subsequently another requisition was sent in for the following articles:

10,000 lbs. bacon.
100 sacks salt.
30 kegs, molasses.
600 kegs lard.
25 lbs. sponge.
25 do. soap.
25 do. wood brush.
25 do. hair brush.
25 do. potatoes.
11,000 lbs. coffee
10,000 lbs. sugar
100,000 lbs. hard bread.

A meeting of the citizens was called at once. It was estimated that the articles called for would be worth twenty thousand and five thousand dollars, and it was decided unanimously to refuse to furnish anything, and a number of gentlemen were appointed to wait on Gen. Ewell, and refuse the demand, and at the same time to present that we were in his power, and that all we asked was to be protected strictly by the rules of war. After this refusal, a guards were sent to all the stores, the military authorities took possession of such provision, hardware, flour, drugs, soaps &c. as they wanted. And then the merchants were directed to keep their stores open and call to those who wish to buy for confederate scrip, and pain of having their doors burst open and their goods taken without any remuneration. Mr. S. Shryock sold books and stationery to the amount of $6000 in Rebel paper. The Messrs. Eyster sold dry goods and groceries to the amount of $2000, and a number of others to the amount of $1000 and $4000. Some sold out the store of an hour, others that did not suffer severely. Those who did not open at the first demand were compelled to see their doors broken in. The officer who seemed to have particular charge of this delightful piece of work was a Major Tedpa brother of Mrs. Lincoln. The doughty Major came very near having his head split open by one of our brave and patriotic young ladies. She had taken her position in the cellar of her father's private house which they insisted on searching, and as they came to the cellar stairs she stood there with an axe in her hands, and calmly informed the major in the language of Ruth, "Thy people shall be my people." The Major concluded he had better not.

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GENERAL ORDERS.
No 73.

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No troops could have displayed greater fortitude or better performed the arduous marches of the last six days.

Their conduct in other respects has, with few exceptions, been in keeping with their characters as soldiers and entitles them to appreciation and praise.

There have, however, been instances of forgetfulness on the part of some, that they have in keeping the yet unsullied reputation of this army, and that the duties exacted of us by the Divinity are not inconsistent with our obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own.

The Commanding General considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army, and through it, our whole people than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages which have marked the retreat of the enemy, the wanton destruction of private property, that have marked the course of the enemy in our own country. Such practices degrade the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army, and destructive of the ends of our present movement.

It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose admiration we have sought by the alacrity of our enemies, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongs, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain.

The Commanding General therefore earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with scrupulous care from molesting or remove injury to private property, and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to trial, any who may be guilty of such crimes, and will spare no effort to execute the law against all who violate it.

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Spirit and Times

Wednesday Morning, July 8, 1863.

Local and Personal.

THE FOURTH.—We had quite a gallant celebration on the fourth of July, but featuring crowing. The rebels had all disappeared and it was conceded to be more the 4th with opposite sentiments than for a dozen years past. The day was ushered in the Diamond, on a new pole extemporized for the occasion. The Declaration of Independence was read by Wm. I. Cook Esq. and a plain, pithy and eloquent address was delivered by Hon. Geo. W. Brewer, W. S. Stenger and W. H. Rothrock Esqs. and Rev. Messrs. Thomas and Bigen. The speaking was interrupted with the national airs discovered by the band, and the occasion passed off very pleasantly.

WOUNDED.—We are pained to see, in the lists of wounded in Wednesday night at Gettysburg, the names of Lieut. Col. J. McThomson, Captain Jacob V. Glick, and Lieuts. Carman and Myers, all of the 107th Regiment P. V., and well known in this community.—We hope their injuries may not be of a serious character, and that they may soon be restored to health and their friends.

HUNG HIMSELF.—Early on Saturday morning last, Mr. Absalom Shetter instead hang half a mile east of town, committed suicide by hanging. The rebels had carried away all his stock and grain, and his mind became totally impaired. He was found hanging in the orchard, whither he had wandered during the night. As soon as he was discovered, an inquest was summoned by Esquire Hammer, who returned a verdict of death by hanging.

PROMOTED.—Sergeant Peter Cummins, we are pleased to learn, has been promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct, in battle, to the Second Lieutenancy of Battery "B," 1st Penna. Artillery. Sergeant Cummins has been with this battery ever since its organization in this place, and participated in most of the battles in Eastern Virginia, Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, all attest the bravery of the men and the efficiency of his daughter. The gallant Sergeant was ever foremost in the fight and has fully merited his promotion. Since the death of the lamented Easton the battery has been under command of 1st Lieut. William Stitt.

"THE KEYSTONE BRIGADE."—This brigade, composed entirely of drafted men, from this State, is now stationed at Washington, N. C. The 158th Regiment, raised and organized in this County, composes a part of this brigade, and is spoken of as one of the best regiments in the service. We publish in another column the address of General Spinola, on taking leave of the brigade as its commander. It is highly complimentary of the discipline and bravery of the men, and we have no doubt the compliments are deserved. Col. McKibben, in command of the 158th, is a brave and gallant soldier, and the men composing his regiment are among the best that has yet left our County for the field.

At a meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, held at their Engine House, June 29th, the following resolutions were elected for the following six months: Assistant Engineer, B. H. Fry; President, B. L. Hunter; Vice President, D. W. Diehl; Treasurer, Solomon Huber; Secretary, Jacob Jarrett; Directors, George Rumph, C. H. Gorden, Christian Heroberger; Chief Engineer, George D. B. Kirby, John F. Gheser, D. W. Diehl, James King, C. H. Gorden; Hose Guards, Alison Whetson, George Doyle, George Rump, John Rumph, Samuel Bowen, Hose Attachs, George Height, Wilson Stuart, George Doyle, Alison Whetson, Conrad Smith; Ladders, H. B. Hatnick, J. L. Deibert, John F. Gheser; Axemen, Benjamin Dunn, Christian Gossman; Collector, Jacob Jarratt; Superintendent, Christian Heneberger.

Gen. Fitz John Porter.

This brave and accomplished officer (now in retirement by the act of the President) was invited to the great mass meeting held at New-ark, N. J., on the 30th ult., called in reference to the case of Mr. Vallandigham. His reply to the invitation shows him to be a patriot and a statesman, and is creditable alike to his head and to his heart. It is as follows:

New York, May 29, 1863.

SIR:—I am honored by the invitation of your committee to be present at Newark, on Saturday, the 30th inst., and to address the conservative people there and there to be assembled. Apart from the consideration that my appearance, being exclusively military, has not prepared me to address my fellow citizens, other than as fellow soldiers, I beg leave, under all the circumstances, to decline your very respectful and kind invitation.

The dispassionate exercise of the guarantees of rights and liberties, which belong to every American citizen, in time of war or in time of peace. If there be anything worth contending for—anything the value of which cannot be estimated, it is that. It has been well said by one of our most eminent statesmen, born in my own native State:

"Without freedom of speech there can be no liberty; without the Republic cannot exist. If every man should claim his individual freedom, even a word against violated rights, who could maintain a free government? Nobody! A people who cannot discuss the public measures of a nation, and apply the necessary remedy to insure correction of wrongs, cannot be a free people, and do not deserve to be."

This sentiment should be dear to every American. Other men may talk about the principle, but those of my name and blood will not, at the proper hour, fail to fight for it. The contest of arms, however, will not be required; the certain and peaceful remedy will be found in the ballot box. Let the persons our souls in patience. The remedy is sure.

You have been pleased to refer to my own case in terms of great kindness and sympathy. I thank you." The persecutions of my enemies have been most unjust and cruel. I may be persecuted to my death; I have served, nothing, and imperiled something to uphold the credit of the Republic, under which I was born; and my own countrymen aspersing me of ever having done anything, even in thought, to dishonor that flag. A military tribunal has convicted me, and the President of the United States, influenced by the lawyer who serves, through many days by control me, has approved of the sentence, but I appeal to that notorious and condemnation to my enemy, to the political judge. The record of my trial is published, I hear, in the newspapers. Let it be read and studied, for by that record I am willing to be judged, and to stand or fall.

But I will not trouble you with a record of my trial. Publish what you have to say, and my lovely name may be that year dear to the hearts of the people of my great land adopted, I shall thank you. Let my name be a lasting liberty. The cause which has brought me into this trial, I shall, if I live, continue to support, and my loved country may be that year dear to me.

I am, with high respect, Yours, &c.,
FITZ JOHN PORTER.
HON. W. LEONARD, Sec. Dem. Committee.

WAR SERVICE.

The Democratic Opinion of the Sec. Williams Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 29, 1863.

The following opinion is published for information and guidance of the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Provost Marshal General, June 8.

The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, has been ordered to be published by the Secretary of War.

The national forces, liable to perform military duty, include all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and of the Territories with who have declared their intention to become citizens according to law, being between twenty and forty-five years of age. Certain persons are excepted, divided in eight classes. No persons but such as are therein excepted shall be exempt.

Sec. 2.

It is declared the duty of the enrolling officers to enroll all persons subject to military duty. (Sec. 2.) All persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after July 1, second the time of enrollment, to be called into the military service, (Sec. 3.) The national forces (not now in the military service) enrolled under the act shall be divided into two classes &c. (Sec. 2.)

Those of the second class shall not be called out until those of the first class shall have been exhausted.

Thus it seems by the construction of this act while all persons coming within its provisions are to be enrolled in the national forces, nevertheless, under the first enrollment, those who were in the military service at the time the act was passed, shall not be called upon for that class which is subject to the first draft.

Several provisions of this statute are inconsistent to the idea that persons then in the service were to be treated as liable to draft from the first class.

Thus it is provided in the seventh section that regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this act, may either at their option, or at the time be arrested deserters whenever they might be found by the Provost Marshal, and to be sent to the nearest military post, thus admitting a distinction between these different classes of persons, viz., those who were then in the service and those who were to be drafted in.

The same distinction between those who were in the service and those who were to be drafted in is recognized in section 18, which provides bounties to those who, being then in the service, shall re-enlist for three years.

The statute, in providing for the classification of troops from which drafts are to be made, provides as follows: (Sec. 2.) That the military forces of the United States not now in the military service, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes. Those who are now "then" (that is to say, on the 3d of March, 1863), in the military service, are not to be included in either of those classes. And so when then drafts are made, the persons were not included in either of these two classes, they must be held to constitute a class of persons to be enrolled under the provisions of this act.

As between the first and second class, the law (section 3) requires that the second class shall not be any district be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been thus called in.

Volunteers or regulars, who have been in the war, and who have been discharged therefrom, or had resigned prior to the 3d day of March, 1863, are liable to be drafted in the same manner as if they had never been in the war. No regard is to be paid to their former period of service, or to the length or brevity of the period between the date of their discharge and that of the draft.

Volunteers who were in the service of the United States on the 3d of March, 1863, and have since that time been discharged, are not, thereby, included in the first class from which the first draft is intended to be made, and are therefore, not now liable to be called on for a draft which is to be made from that class of the forces of the United States under the provisions of this act.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.
JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C. June 8, 1863.

The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, has been ordered to be published by the Secretary of War:—

OPINION.

It is made the duty of provost marshals to arrest all persons found deserting, and to report Provost Marshal General, and such as shall be prescribed by law concerning the enrollment and calling into service of the national forces." (Act March 3, 1863, section 7.)

The 25th section of the same act provides that "if any person shall resist any draft of persons enrolled under this act in the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assist or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall counsel any person to enroll or enlist to avoid such draft, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully persuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost Marshal and shall be forthwith delivered over to the authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments."

To do any act which will prevent or impede the enrollment of the national forces (which enrollment is preliminary and essential to the draft), is to prevent or impede the draft itself.

The enrollment is a service to be performed by the Provost Marshal in relation to the draft. It is not the act of drawing ballots out of a ballot box itself, but it is in relation to it." And to the first step that must be taken in preparatory to the draft. It is therefore clearly within the duty of the Provost Marshal to subject all persons who obstruct the enrollment, by counseling or aiding, or by any other means, by which enrollment is preliminary and essential to the draft, to summary arrest according the provisions of section 25.

There are many ways of obstructing officers in the performance of their services or duties in making, or in relation to the draft, without employing physical force. The neglect or refusal to do an act required by law to be done, may itself be such an obstruction as to subject the offender to arrest. Suppose a person to be found standing in a passage through which the drafting officers are required to enter into a place designed for the use of the office for the draft, and suppose that his standing in that place would prevent access by those officers to the place of duty, and they required him to move away and he neglects or refuses to do so for the purpose of preventing the draft, the non-performance of the act of removal would be of itself an "obstruction of the draft, or of an officer in the performance of his duty in relation to it."

Standing mute in civil courts is, under certain circumstances, a punishable offence. And if a person, when called to the draft, refuses to give his true name when lawfully requested so to do by an officer whose legal duty it is to ascertain and enroll it, is in contravention of duty, officer in the performance of one of his duties in relation to the draft,—State is giving of false name, with the same illegal intent, and the offender will be in the case be subject to summary arrest by the Provost Marshal. WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.
JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN BRAMS OF McCLELLAN.—The following are the resolutions adopted by the New York Board of Councilmen on Thursday, requesting the Democratic Candidate Gen. McClellan to be the chief command of the army:

WHEREAS, The rebels have malicious, dared and defying the legal authority of the United States with the notorious intention of seizing and desolating with fire and sword, the property of the loyal States; and

WHEREAS, The Sub Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Potomac, Major General McClellan, is, by law, and by the Constitution, the proper officer to repel, and recover, the chieftain of General McClellan as a patriot, a man and a soldier, is the only loyal and fighting people of the Union, and

WHEREAS, Our Democratic Legislature, in the Board of Aldermen and Assembly, have, unanimously, and unanimously, Gen. McClellan, of the Union, and the Constitution, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the Union, and the Constitution, and

DR. C. M. JACKSON'S

EUROPEAN HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a, Pa.

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH.

DR. C. M. JACKSON'S EUROPEAN HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a, Pa.

Will Effectually Cure