

Advertisements...
All advertisements...
Published weekly by the Proprietor, J. F. MULLER, at the office of the Spirit, No. 100 West Main Street, Staunton, Va.

Staunton Spirit

VOL. 17.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1864.

NO. 47.

ADVERTISEMENTS

The advertiser on this page...
Advertisements...
Published weekly by the Proprietor, J. F. MULLER, at the office of the Spirit, No. 100 West Main Street, Staunton, Va.

them, and the Catholicism of Ireland, learned to discriminate from the rushing conflagration of O'Connell's Presbyterian rabble...

and that slight the mighty army reeled from the bligens of the air in order to prepare for the bloody scene of the morrow. All this that thoughtless men would not see...

It is well known that the army of the Confederacy has been defeated on every battle-field...

the spirit of the army is broken and the courage of the soldiers is gone. The army is no longer what it once was...

The battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the war. The Confederacy has never been able to recover from its defeat...

to the United States Government, because they were never intended to be a part of it. They were only a means to an end...

the army of the Confederacy has been defeated on every battle-field. The army is no longer what it once was. It is well known that the army of the Confederacy has been defeated...

the spirit of the army is broken and the courage of the soldiers is gone. The army is no longer what it once was. It is well known that the army of the Confederacy has been defeated...

the spirit of the army is broken and the courage of the soldiers is gone. The army is no longer what it once was. It is well known that the army of the Confederacy has been defeated...

The battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the war. The Confederacy has never been able to recover from its defeat. The spirit of the army is broken and the courage of the soldiers is gone.





The Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Published weekly, May 14, 1864. Price, One Cent.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 14, 1864, under No. 1259, Post Office at Chambersburg, Pa., authorized for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1925.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Our readers will find in today's paper an account of the military operations of the past week, as far as received up to the time of going to press. It will show that after eight days of the bloodiest fighting of the war, the two hostile armies still confront each other on the banks of the Potomac. While our army has been gradually gaining ground on the enemy, its advance has been met with a stubbornness of resistance which will hold us in a precarious balance. After the battle on the Rapahannock, we fell back to the neighborhood of Spotsylvania Court House, where a series of battles were fought, the heaviest of which took place on Thursday. The battle was opened early on Thursday morning by General Hancock surprising the eastern flank of the enemy and capturing one whole division and thirty cannon. During the day the rebels recaptured two of the caissons. The fight closed late in the evening without any decisive result, leaving us in possession of eighteen caissons and from three to four thousand prisoners. Our men slept on their arms during the night, expecting to renew the attack in the morning. When morning came it was found that the enemy had withdrawn to a new line about four miles beyond, on the banks of the Potomac, where he now is strongly entrenched. Since then there has been no fighting of which we have heard. The latest news from General Grant states that owing to the late heavy rains, the consequent badly condition of the roads, the army is unable to operate. The loss in these battles, in killed, wounded and missing, has been terrific. Our loss has been estimated as high as seventy thousand, and that of the enemy equal if not greater.

The line of battle formed by the enemy on Thursday was six miles South of Chancellorsville, and nine miles south of the Rappahannock at United States Ford. Their new line is thirteen miles from the Rappahannock. From Spotsylvania to Hancock Junction is twenty-four miles. From Spotsylvania to Richmond is forty-seven miles. South of the Potomac and the South Anna, there are various streams all about the size of the Potomac and running through a similar country. First come the Tappan then the Mat; then East-Northeast creek; then Potomac river; then the North Anna; then Little river; Newmarket river; the South Anna. The two armies, if nothing stated, now confront each other on the Potomac, that river running between them.

General Sheridan has made an energetic cavalry raid in the rear of Lee's army. He cut the Virginia Central railroad, destroyed a large quantity of provisions and several trains of cars, passed the fortifications of Richmond and found them very strong, had several severe contests with the enemy, and finally reached Appomattox to blacken his wings. Nothing has been heard from Butler, except that he is laying siege to Fort Darling.

The news from the southwest is encouraging. Dalton has been evacuated, and a dispatch just received states that a two days' battle has been fought between Sherman and Joe Johnston in the vicinity of Resaca, in which Sherman was successful. No details are given.

The Ladies National Convention, an association of ladies recently organized in Washington City, has adopted a resolution to block the Virginia canal, according to be done by means of an artificial dam, a little in front of the lock at the mouth of the canal.

The Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA. Published weekly, May 14, 1864. Price, One Cent.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Our readers will find in today's paper an account of the military operations of the past week, as far as received up to the time of going to press. It will show that after eight days of the bloodiest fighting of the war, the two hostile armies still confront each other on the banks of the Potomac. While our army has been gradually gaining ground on the enemy, its advance has been met with a stubbornness of resistance which will hold us in a precarious balance. After the battle on the Rapahannock, we fell back to the neighborhood of Spotsylvania Court House, where a series of battles were fought, the heaviest of which took place on Thursday. The battle was opened early on Thursday morning by General Hancock surprising the eastern flank of the enemy and capturing one whole division and thirty cannon. During the day the rebels recaptured two of the caissons. The fight closed late in the evening without any decisive result, leaving us in possession of eighteen caissons and from three to four thousand prisoners. Our men slept on their arms during the night, expecting to renew the attack in the morning. When morning came it was found that the enemy had withdrawn to a new line about four miles beyond, on the banks of the Potomac, where he now is strongly entrenched. Since then there has been no fighting of which we have heard. The latest news from General Grant states that owing to the late heavy rains, the consequent badly condition of the roads, the army is unable to operate. The loss in these battles, in killed, wounded and missing, has been terrific. Our loss has been estimated as high as seventy thousand, and that of the enemy equal if not greater.

The line of battle formed by the enemy on Thursday was six miles South of Chancellorsville, and nine miles south of the Rappahannock at United States Ford. Their new line is thirteen miles from the Rappahannock. From Spotsylvania to Hancock Junction is twenty-four miles. From Spotsylvania to Richmond is forty-seven miles. South of the Potomac and the South Anna, there are various streams all about the size of the Potomac and running through a similar country. First come the Tappan then the Mat; then East-Northeast creek; then Potomac river; then the North Anna; then Little river; Newmarket river; the South Anna. The two armies, if nothing stated, now confront each other on the Potomac, that river running between them.

The Valley Spirit.

and determined that the bill must be defeated. The plan adopted was to take the bill out of the House and refer it to the committee on Federal Relations, and there it is to remain in the hands of the committee until the session would be far beyond for action upon it. It was also proposed that party and its leaders, to attempt to come from the majority of the popular ways lay upon its passage. The people of the border counties went into the halls of legislation with but one single request, and that was, that the manifest State of Pennsylvania should adopt the necessary measures to compensate them for the losses they have sustained during three years alternately, from friend and foe. They had a right to expect that the State Administration, and its supporters in the Legislature, would not only give a decent and attentive consideration to their prayer, but would indeed use the utmost efforts to secure the passage of a relief bill. We say, the people had a right to expect this; their cause was just; they owed a debt to the State government which they always bore with the most cheerful fidelity. They call upon the Legislature to make good on their promise to the Executive, but were punished with alacrity and generous prodigality. In return for the allegiance the State government owes them protection, and if it failed to discharge its duty in this behalf, it was bound to see it that indemnity was given for past wrongs and security for the future. The State of Pennsylvania is filled with precedents for the claim thus made by our citizens. But besides the intrinsic merit, and innate justice of the measure itself, we had the plighted faith of the Governor, and his supporters, last fall, that if he were elected, he would have provision made for the redress of our grievances. Many of our citizens were seduced into voting for Curtis, under this specious plea, as it now has turned out to be a treacherous promise. Curtis has elected, and Curtis after the election, were quite different individuals. The Republican party before the election, and the Republican party after the election, were not quite the same institution. The Bible says, "put not your faith in princes." We say to the people, "put not your faith in politicians." Let us pass aside the mask, and show honest men how their sacred rights are so easily sold and trampled upon by place-holders who get fat upon their unsuspecting credulity. A simple narration of the facts, will best expose the hollow-hearted hypocrisy of the party in power. All bills before they can be brought before the Legislature, must pass through a committee. There are a number of standing committees appointed, at the commencement of each session, whose duty it is to prepare the necessary legislation. The administration party, for the time being, has a majority of each of these committees, and thus necessarily shapes the business of the session to suit its own interests. Mr. Sharpe introduced a carefully prepared bill, early in the session, and moved for the appointment of a select committee of seven, to consider it. His object in having a select committee appointed was, that under parliamentary rules, this would entitle him, as a committee, that would be favorable to his measure. Instead of observing this rule, the speaker of the House disregarded it, and appointed a majority of Republicans on the committee. The bill slept for two weeks in the committee before they would agree to report it. At last, Mr. Sharpe got it out of the committee, and a day was fixed for its consideration by the House. In the meantime, Mr. Kelley, a Republican from Washington county, introduced a resolution requesting the committee to incorporate into the bill, a clause requiring every claimant, to produce positive proof of his loyalty. The motive of Mr. Kelley was to kill the bill, by engaging it in a political whirlpool. His effort was crowned with partial success, because, as might naturally be expected, his insinuation against and attack upon the loyalty of the border counties, was passionately and bitterly resented. The bill was not to be considered by the House on the 4th of February, Mr. Sharpe spoke in its favor, and Mr. Kelley spoke in its favor. No vote was taken at this time. Another day of the following week, was fixed for the further consideration. But before that day arrived, the Republicans had held a caucus,

The Valley Spirit.

and determined that the bill must be defeated. The plan adopted was to take the bill out of the House and refer it to the committee on Federal Relations, and there it is to remain in the hands of the committee until the session would be far beyond for action upon it. It was also proposed that party and its leaders, to attempt to come from the majority of the popular ways lay upon its passage. The people of the border counties went into the halls of legislation with but one single request, and that was, that the manifest State of Pennsylvania should adopt the necessary measures to compensate them for the losses they have sustained during three years alternately, from friend and foe. They had a right to expect that the State Administration, and its supporters in the Legislature, would not only give a decent and attentive consideration to their prayer, but would indeed use the utmost efforts to secure the passage of a relief bill. We say, the people had a right to expect this; their cause was just; they owed a debt to the State government which they always bore with the most cheerful fidelity. They call upon the Legislature to make good on their promise to the Executive, but were punished with alacrity and generous prodigality. In return for the allegiance the State government owes them protection, and if it failed to discharge its duty in this behalf, it was bound to see it that indemnity was given for past wrongs and security for the future. The State of Pennsylvania is filled with precedents for the claim thus made by our citizens. But besides the intrinsic merit, and innate justice of the measure itself, we had the plighted faith of the Governor, and his supporters, last fall, that if he were elected, he would have provision made for the redress of our grievances. Many of our citizens were seduced into voting for Curtis, under this specious plea, as it now has turned out to be a treacherous promise. Curtis has elected, and Curtis after the election, were quite different individuals. The Republican party before the election, and the Republican party after the election, were not quite the same institution. The Bible says, "put not your faith in princes." We say to the people, "put not your faith in politicians." Let us pass aside the mask, and show honest men how their sacred rights are so easily sold and trampled upon by place-holders who get fat upon their unsuspecting credulity. A simple narration of the facts, will best expose the hollow-hearted hypocrisy of the party in power. All bills before they can be brought before the Legislature, must pass through a committee. There are a number of standing committees appointed, at the commencement of each session, whose duty it is to prepare the necessary legislation. The administration party, for the time being, has a majority of each of these committees, and thus necessarily shapes the business of the session to suit its own interests. Mr. Sharpe introduced a carefully prepared bill, early in the session, and moved for the appointment of a select committee of seven, to consider it. His object in having a select committee appointed was, that under parliamentary rules, this would entitle him, as a committee, that would be favorable to his measure. Instead of observing this rule, the speaker of the House disregarded it, and appointed a majority of Republicans on the committee. The bill slept for two weeks in the committee before they would agree to report it. At last, Mr. Sharpe got it out of the committee, and a day was fixed for its consideration by the House. In the meantime, Mr. Kelley, a Republican from Washington county, introduced a resolution requesting the committee to incorporate into the bill, a clause requiring every claimant, to produce positive proof of his loyalty. The motive of Mr. Kelley was to kill the bill, by engaging it in a political whirlpool. His effort was crowned with partial success, because, as might naturally be expected, his insinuation against and attack upon the loyalty of the border counties, was passionately and bitterly resented. The bill was not to be considered by the House on the 4th of February, Mr. Sharpe spoke in its favor, and Mr. Kelley spoke in its favor. No vote was taken at this time. Another day of the following week, was fixed for the further consideration. But before that day arrived, the Republicans had held a caucus,

The Valley Spirit.

and determined that the bill must be defeated. The plan adopted was to take the bill out of the House and refer it to the committee on Federal Relations, and there it is to remain in the hands of the committee until the session would be far beyond for action upon it. It was also proposed that party and its leaders, to attempt to come from the majority of the popular ways lay upon its passage. The people of the border counties went into the halls of legislation with but one single request, and that was, that the manifest State of Pennsylvania should adopt the necessary measures to compensate them for the losses they have sustained during three years alternately, from friend and foe. They had a right to expect that the State Administration, and its supporters in the Legislature, would not only give a decent and attentive consideration to their prayer, but would indeed use the utmost efforts to secure the passage of a relief bill. We say, the people had a right to expect this; their cause was just; they owed a debt to the State government which they always bore with the most cheerful fidelity. They call upon the Legislature to make good on their promise to the Executive, but were punished with alacrity and generous prodigality. In return for the allegiance the State government owes them protection, and if it failed to discharge its duty in this behalf, it was bound to see it that indemnity was given for past wrongs and security for the future. The State of Pennsylvania is filled with precedents for the claim thus made by our citizens. But besides the intrinsic merit, and innate justice of the measure itself, we had the plighted faith of the Governor, and his supporters, last fall, that if he were elected, he would have provision made for the redress of our grievances. Many of our citizens were seduced into voting for Curtis, under this specious plea, as it now has turned out to be a treacherous promise. Curtis has elected, and Curtis after the election, were quite different individuals. The Republican party before the election, and the Republican party after the election, were not quite the same institution. The Bible says, "put not your faith in princes." We say to the people, "put not your faith in politicians." Let us pass aside the mask, and show honest men how their sacred rights are so easily sold and trampled upon by place-holders who get fat upon their unsuspecting credulity. A simple narration of the facts, will best expose the hollow-hearted hypocrisy of the party in power. All bills before they can be brought before the Legislature, must pass through a committee. There are a number of standing committees appointed, at the commencement of each session, whose duty it is to prepare the necessary legislation. The administration party, for the time being, has a majority of each of these committees, and thus necessarily shapes the business of the session to suit its own interests. Mr. Sharpe introduced a carefully prepared bill, early in the session, and moved for the appointment of a select committee of seven, to consider it. His object in having a select committee appointed was, that under parliamentary rules, this would entitle him, as a committee, that would be favorable to his measure. Instead of observing this rule, the speaker of the House disregarded it, and appointed a majority of Republicans on the committee. The bill slept for two weeks in the committee before they would agree to report it. At last, Mr. Sharpe got it out of the committee, and a day was fixed for its consideration by the House. In the meantime, Mr. Kelley, a Republican from Washington county, introduced a resolution requesting the committee to incorporate into the bill, a clause requiring every claimant, to produce positive proof of his loyalty. The motive of Mr. Kelley was to kill the bill, by engaging it in a political whirlpool. His effort was crowned with partial success, because, as might naturally be expected, his insinuation against and attack upon the loyalty of the border counties, was passionately and bitterly resented. The bill was not to be considered by the House on the 4th of February, Mr. Sharpe spoke in its favor, and Mr. Kelley spoke in its favor. No vote was taken at this time. Another day of the following week, was fixed for the further consideration. But before that day arrived, the Republicans had held a caucus,

The Valley Spirit.

and determined that the bill must be defeated. The plan adopted was to take the bill out of the House and refer it to the committee on Federal Relations, and there it is to remain in the hands of the committee until the session would be far beyond for action upon it. It was also proposed that party and its leaders, to attempt to come from the majority of the popular ways lay upon its passage. The people of the border counties went into the halls of legislation with but one single request, and that was, that the manifest State of Pennsylvania should adopt the necessary measures to compensate them for the losses they have sustained during three years alternately, from friend and foe. They had a right to expect that the State Administration, and its supporters in the Legislature, would not only give a decent and attentive consideration to their prayer, but would indeed use the utmost efforts to secure the passage of a relief bill. We say, the people had a right to expect this; their cause was just; they owed a debt to the State government which they always bore with the most cheerful fidelity. They call upon the Legislature to make good on their promise to the Executive, but were punished with alacrity and generous prodigality. In return for the allegiance the State government owes them protection, and if it failed to discharge its duty in this behalf, it was bound to see it that indemnity was given for past wrongs and security for the future. The State of Pennsylvania is filled with precedents for the claim thus made by our citizens. But besides the intrinsic merit, and innate justice of the measure itself, we had the plighted faith of the Governor, and his supporters, last fall, that if he were elected, he would have provision made for the redress of our grievances. Many of our citizens were seduced into voting for Curtis, under this specious plea, as it now has turned out to be a treacherous promise. Curtis has elected, and Curtis after the election, were quite different individuals. The Republican party before the election, and the Republican party after the election, were not quite the same institution. The Bible says, "put not your faith in princes." We say to the people, "put not your faith in politicians." Let us pass aside the mask, and show honest men how their sacred rights are so easily sold and trampled upon by place-holders who get fat upon their unsuspecting credulity. A simple narration of the facts, will best expose the hollow-hearted hypocrisy of the party in power. All bills before they can be brought before the Legislature, must pass through a committee. There are a number of standing committees appointed, at the commencement of each session, whose duty it is to prepare the necessary legislation. The administration party, for the time being, has a majority of each of these committees, and thus necessarily shapes the business of the session to suit its own interests. Mr. Sharpe introduced a carefully prepared bill, early in the session, and moved for the appointment of a select committee of seven, to consider it. His object in having a select committee appointed was, that under parliamentary rules, this would entitle him, as a committee, that would be favorable to his measure. Instead of observing this rule, the speaker of the House disregarded it, and appointed a majority of Republicans on the committee. The bill slept for two weeks in the committee before they would agree to report it. At last, Mr. Sharpe got it out of the committee, and a day was fixed for its consideration by the House. In the meantime, Mr. Kelley, a Republican from Washington county, introduced a resolution requesting the committee to incorporate into the bill, a clause requiring every claimant, to produce positive proof of his loyalty. The motive of Mr. Kelley was to kill the bill, by engaging it in a political whirlpool. His effort was crowned with partial success, because, as might naturally be expected, his insinuation against and attack upon the loyalty of the border counties, was passionately and bitterly resented. The bill was not to be considered by the House on the 4th of February, Mr. Sharpe spoke in its favor, and Mr. Kelley spoke in its favor. No vote was taken at this time. Another day of the following week, was fixed for the further consideration. But before that day arrived, the Republicans had held a caucus,

Small text at the bottom of the page, possibly containing publication information or a notice.



**Occurs in Cerebra—Hundred of cases destroy the health of the whole population, by a constant vomiting and salivation, which in abundance, and frequently fatal, is the precursor in its progress, by a long time, to the breaking in the disease. This is not the case in the disease, but it is the result of a peculiar condition, which although not cured, will only give relief, if you will only try our medicine. It will only give relief, if you will only try our medicine. It will only give relief, if you will only try our medicine.**

**THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO.**  
 THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, has been authorized to issue policies of fire insurance on property in this State, and to receive premiums thereon. The office is located in the City of New York, at No. 100 Broadway.

**THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO.**  
 THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, has been authorized to issue policies of fire insurance on property in this State, and to receive premiums thereon. The office is located in the City of New York, at No. 100 Broadway.

**New Advertisements.**  
**FRANK FISH SALES—Containing**  
 A list of names of persons who have been appointed to the office of Fish Commissioners for the year 1894. The names are: J. B. Smith, J. C. Jones, and others.

**New Advertisements.**  
**REUBEN'S MOTOR—An**  
 advertisement for a new motor vehicle, highlighting its speed and efficiency. It is described as a 'wonderful invention' that will revolutionize transportation.

**Advertisements.**  
**U. S. 100 Bonds—These Bonds**  
 are being offered for sale by the U.S. Treasury. They are described as a safe and profitable investment, with a guaranteed return.

**THE WASHINGTON BUREAU—At**  
 Washington, D.C. This bureau provides information and services for those interested in the political and social events of the capital. It is a valuable resource for anyone following the news from the White House.

**Special Notices.**  
 A collection of various notices and announcements, including legal notices, public notices, and personal advertisements. These notices cover a wide range of topics and are essential for staying informed.

**THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO.**  
 THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, has been authorized to issue policies of fire insurance on property in this State, and to receive premiums thereon. The office is located in the City of New York, at No. 100 Broadway.

**New Advertisements.**  
**FRANK FISH SALES—Containing**  
 A list of names of persons who have been appointed to the office of Fish Commissioners for the year 1894. The names are: J. B. Smith, J. C. Jones, and others.

**New Advertisements.**  
**REUBEN'S MOTOR—An**  
 advertisement for a new motor vehicle, highlighting its speed and efficiency. It is described as a 'wonderful invention' that will revolutionize transportation.

**Advertisements.**  
**U. S. 100 Bonds—These Bonds**  
 are being offered for sale by the U.S. Treasury. They are described as a safe and profitable investment, with a guaranteed return.

**THE WASHINGTON BUREAU—At**  
 Washington, D.C. This bureau provides information and services for those interested in the political and social events of the capital. It is a valuable resource for anyone following the news from the White House.

**Special Notices.**  
 A collection of various notices and announcements, including legal notices, public notices, and personal advertisements. These notices cover a wide range of topics and are essential for staying informed.

**THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO.**  
 THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, has been authorized to issue policies of fire insurance on property in this State, and to receive premiums thereon. The office is located in the City of New York, at No. 100 Broadway.

**New Advertisements.**  
**FRANK FISH SALES—Containing**  
 A list of names of persons who have been appointed to the office of Fish Commissioners for the year 1894. The names are: J. B. Smith, J. C. Jones, and others.

**New Advertisements.**  
**REUBEN'S MOTOR—An**  
 advertisement for a new motor vehicle, highlighting its speed and efficiency. It is described as a 'wonderful invention' that will revolutionize transportation.

**Advertisements.**  
**U. S. 100 Bonds—These Bonds**  
 are being offered for sale by the U.S. Treasury. They are described as a safe and profitable investment, with a guaranteed return.

**THE WASHINGTON BUREAU—At**  
 Washington, D.C. This bureau provides information and services for those interested in the political and social events of the capital. It is a valuable resource for anyone following the news from the White House.

**Special Notices.**  
 A collection of various notices and announcements, including legal notices, public notices, and personal advertisements. These notices cover a wide range of topics and are essential for staying informed.

**THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO.**  
 THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, has been authorized to issue policies of fire insurance on property in this State, and to receive premiums thereon. The office is located in the City of New York, at No. 100 Broadway.

**New Advertisements.**  
**FRANK FISH SALES—Containing**  
 A list of names of persons who have been appointed to the office of Fish Commissioners for the year 1894. The names are: J. B. Smith, J. C. Jones, and others.

**New Advertisements.**  
**REUBEN'S MOTOR—An**  
 advertisement for a new motor vehicle, highlighting its speed and efficiency. It is described as a 'wonderful invention' that will revolutionize transportation.

**Advertisements.**  
**U. S. 100 Bonds—These Bonds**  
 are being offered for sale by the U.S. Treasury. They are described as a safe and profitable investment, with a guaranteed return.

**Report of the Markets.**  
 A detailed report on the state of the market, including prices for various commodities and financial instruments. It provides valuable insights into market trends and is essential for investors and traders.

**THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO.**  
 THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, has been authorized to issue policies of fire insurance on property in this State, and to receive premiums thereon. The office is located in the City of New York, at No. 100 Broadway.

**New Advertisements.**  
**FRANK FISH SALES—Containing**  
 A list of names of persons who have been appointed to the office of Fish Commissioners for the year 1894. The names are: J. B. Smith, J. C. Jones, and others.

**New Advertisements.**  
**REUBEN'S MOTOR—An**  
 advertisement for a new motor vehicle, highlighting its speed and efficiency. It is described as a 'wonderful invention' that will revolutionize transportation.

**Advertisements.**  
**U. S. 100 Bonds—These Bonds**  
 are being offered for sale by the U.S. Treasury. They are described as a safe and profitable investment, with a guaranteed return.

**Advertisements.**  
**U. S. 100 Bonds—These Bonds**  
 are being offered for sale by the U.S. Treasury. They are described as a safe and profitable investment, with a guaranteed return.

**THE WASHINGTON BUREAU—At**  
 Washington, D.C. This bureau provides information and services for those interested in the political and social events of the capital. It is a valuable resource for anyone following the news from the White House.

**Special Notices.**  
 A collection of various notices and announcements, including legal notices, public notices, and personal advertisements. These notices cover a wide range of topics and are essential for staying informed.

**THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO.**  
 THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, has been authorized to issue policies of fire insurance on property in this State, and to receive premiums thereon. The office is located in the City of New York, at No. 100 Broadway.

**New Advertisements.**  
**FRANK FISH SALES—Containing**  
 A list of names of persons who have been appointed to the office of Fish Commissioners for the year 1894. The names are: J. B. Smith, J. C. Jones, and others.

**New Advertisements.**  
**REUBEN'S MOTOR—An**  
 advertisement for a new motor vehicle, highlighting its speed and efficiency. It is described as a 'wonderful invention' that will revolutionize transportation.

**Advertisements.**  
**U. S. 100 Bonds—These Bonds**  
 are being offered for sale by the U.S. Treasury. They are described as a safe and profitable investment, with a guaranteed return.



Watches and Jewelry

Watches and Jewelry Establishment. Isaac K. Stauffer, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Watches and Jewelry. Isaac K. Stauffer, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Watches and Jewelry. Isaac K. Stauffer, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Watches and Jewelry. Isaac K. Stauffer, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Watches and Jewelry. Isaac K. Stauffer, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Watches and Jewelry. Isaac K. Stauffer, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Watches and Jewelry. Isaac K. Stauffer, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Watches and Jewelry. Isaac K. Stauffer, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Watches and Jewelry. Isaac K. Stauffer, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864

THE WORLD. Independent American Daily News Weekly Edition.

DEIGN OF THE WORLD AND ABOVE

The World to which the New York World is...

The World to which the New York World is...

The World to which the New York World is...

The World to which the New York World is...

The World to which the New York World is...

Driving Machines.



HOVER & BARKER'S CELEBRATED ELECTRIC STEAM SKI-MING-A-CHIEF.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR. INDIAN STATE FAIR. VERMONT STATE FAIR.

OHIO STATE FAIR. IOWA STATE FAIR. ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR. MICHIGAN STATE FAIR. PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR. CHESAPEAKE VALLEY FAIR. FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR. INDIAN STATE FAIR. VERMONT STATE FAIR.

OHIO STATE FAIR. IOWA STATE FAIR. ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR. MICHIGAN STATE FAIR. PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR. CHESAPEAKE VALLEY FAIR. FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR.

Lines of Travel.

1864 THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Capital and Seat of the State...

The Capital and Seat of the State...

The Capital and Seat of the State...

The Capital and Seat of the State...

The Capital and Seat of the State...

The Capital and Seat of the State...

The Capital and Seat of the State...

The Capital and Seat of the State...

The Capital and Seat of the State...

Chambersburg Academy

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

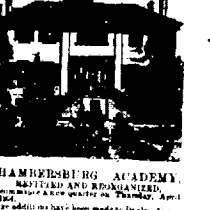
CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

Chambersburg Academy

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.



CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. Educational.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The oldest and best of the World.

Book Bindery.

BOOK BINDERY. The undersigned...

E. & H. T. ANTHONY.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY. Manufacturers of...

PROPHETIC ALMANAC.

PROPHETIC ALMANAC. Contains...

READING RAILROAD.

READING RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE. The Pennsylvania Railroad...

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE. The Northern Central Railroad...

MAIL TRAIN SERVICE.

MAIL TRAIN SERVICE. Daily Express...

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE.

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE. Daily Express...

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG. Daily Express...

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Great Falls from the Spring...

Prospectus.

THE VALLEY SPIRIT. A National Democratic Newspaper.

THE VALLEY SPIRIT. A National Democratic Newspaper.

THE VALLEY SPIRIT.

THE VALLEY SPIRIT. A National Democratic Newspaper.

CONSTITUTION AND THE FREEDOM.

CONSTITUTION AND THE FREEDOM. The Constitution...

THE VALLEY SPIRIT.

THE VALLEY SPIRIT. A National Democratic Newspaper.

LARGEST CIRCULATION.

LARGEST CIRCULATION. The Pennsylvania...

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. The Pennsylvania...

Insurance Companies.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS.

FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Farm Implements.

FARM IMPLEMENTS. REMOVED - The undersigned has...

METZ'S BLOW.

METZ'S BLOW. METZ'S BLOW MANUFACTORY.

Commissioner's Office.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. WUNDERLICH & NEAD.

