





## Dry Goods.

AUGUST 1, 1864.

KYSER &amp; BRO.

A few days off.

BURNING STOCK OF GOODS.

Our inventory is now complete, and we have the  
best goods and bountiful amount of

## DRESS GOODS.

We will be from this time to Philadelphia. We have  
Packets at 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 lbs.

Printed Linen.

All Wool Linens.

Silk and Wool Cloth.

Printed Chiffon.

Smooth Cloth.

Wide and Narrow Cloth.

## SILKS.

Hand Fills, Paper Fills, in great variety.  
Wool Stock Goods, done up and varnished.

All dressed and ready to use.

## BALMORALS.

Balments and Balmoral velvets.

## CORSETS.

All sizes and best quality.

## TRIMMINGS.

Black Silk Trimming Lace.  
Black Silk Bark Lace.  
Brode Trimming.

Brode Batting.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Unbleached, Bleached,  
Marinized, Patterned in various

## KID GLOVES.

A. A. Miller's Unbleached Kid Gloves.  
Kid, Blue Thread, Cotton, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

A. A. Miller's Unbleached Mourning  
Goods, and a variety of mourning

In every article.

At 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 lbs.

Gloves, Cashmere.

Silk and Wool Cloth.

Tulle Cloth.

Brocade.

Crape Cloth.

Corduroy.

Cotton Cloth.

Cotton Goods.

Cotton Felt.

Cotton Twill.

Cotton Cloth.

Cotton Sateen.

Cotton Muslin.

Cotton Voile.

Cotton Crepe.

Cotton Cloth.

Cotton Knitting.

Cotton Knit.

## The Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Evening, July 27, 1864.

Our Agents.—Mr. D. C. Howard, our commercial agent here, has been sent to the Atlantic and the West Valley States. His mission for me now is to be fully occupied by me.

At least two hundred and fifty men, and of all kinds of experience, will be sent to the Legislature to be admitted to the service of the Union—*the larger proportion of whom will be the best men in the country*.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

It seems to be the settled purpose of the Administration to fight out this war on the Abolition line if it takes the last man and the last dollar, and results in the utter exhaustion and ruin of the country—They seem to be totally unconscious of the fact that there will be no country worth saving after the last man and the last dollar have been sacrificed.

We have now reached a point in the prosecution of this horrid war when it becomes our solemn duty to pause and consider whether we are drifting. We should seriously inquire what is to be the end of this immense sacrifice of life and treasure.

It is a restored Union with the intentions of our fathers preserved intact? or an impoverished, desolated, ruined country, with the Constitution and Government of our fathers crushed beneath the iron heel of a military despotism?

Is a successful termination of the war, according to its original purpose, still within the range of possibility? If not, then every life lost in its further prosecution, is simply murder; and the call of the President for five hundred thousand more men is simply a demand for so many more victims to be offered up as sacrifices to appease the demon of Abolitionism.

Judging from the light of events which have transpired during the past three years, we can see no reason for his ground of hope for a successful termination of the war, prosecuted on the policy and for the purpose it now is. How any man, whose brain has not been completely turned by the madness of fanaticism, can believe otherwise is a mystery to us. We believe there was a time when the war could have been honorably closed and the Union restored to its integrity, but that time has certainly gone by. Two opportunities have presented themselves—the commencement of hostilities for bringing the war to a successful issue; but both were lost through the incapacity and intrigues of the administration. A victory at the first battle of Bull Run, or the capture of Richmond, by McClellan, in the summer of 1862, in our opinion would have accomplished the desired result.

The battle of Bull Run was prematurely fought, against the military judgment of the Commander-in-chief, to silence the "no to Richmond" clamor of the radical abolitionists; and the Peasant campaign failed through the political intrigues and jealousies of the imbeciles and fanatics at Washington, and because the administration preferred failure to success achieved under the leadership of a General who refused to worship at the altar of abolitionism.

A victory over the rebel forces in the early part of the war, as at the time of the battle of Bull Run, before their government was compactly organized and when everything was at loose ends yet, would have demonstrated their cause and broken spirit of their confederacy as we see. And a blow so powerful as the capture of the rebel capital in the summer of 1862 would have gone very far towards winding up the rebellion—Since then however the rebels, instead of growing weaker has been growing stronger. The sectional war policy of the Washington dynasty has muted the southern people as one man. The Government of the Confederate States by successfully waging a defensive warfare of gigantic proportions for over three years, has steadily required organization and stability at home and prestige abroad.

If then we were unable to suppress the rebellion when it was incomparably weak and unorganized, just ground of hope is there to accomplish it now. It has become thoroughly organized and had time to develop its strength and strengthen its power.

However, "The war is a total

## THE REBELLION OVER.

The Repository, in its last issue, estimates a great deal of staff about the soldiers' vote. It tried hard, for self-purpos, to make an issue where none exists. We have yet to meet the first man who is opposed to the soldiers voting. We know many, however, who believe the men at the head of the administration now, in power to be so inherently corrupt that they will commit any crime, however great, that will minister to the success of their wicked designs. We are in fear, with good and sufficient reason, that this unscrupulous and corrupt administration, through its immense power and patronage, will seek to perpetuate its own power by means of the army vote. This it will attempt to accomplish either by intimidation and coercion, or by substituting fraudulent returns. A party that could stoop so low as to select twenty-sixty thousand Republicans soldiers from the army and send them to Pennsylvania to vote for Curtis at the last election while Democratic soldiers were compelled to remain at home, will not falter when it becomes necessary to break down all the barriers erected by the Constitution against administrative oppression, a universal roar from the ranks of shoddy tolls that he is a Copperhead, conspiring with Jeff Davis to kill the nation." Does any remonstrance against trampling loyalty into the dust in pursuit of rebels why, he has his bare blade at the throat of the nation?" Is he bold as to pray the powers that be to restrain from the wanton wreck of our civil institutions—to spare the work of Washington and Jefferson and Madison, under shelter of which we have so long found peace, safety and prosperity? If a feeble voice vented to advocate the claims of humanity and Christian civilization—the audience intercessor is bitterly denounced as a conspirator with traitors to assassinate the nation."

But all this talk about the soldiers' vote, on the part of the Repository and the republican press, is the sheerest demagogic. It is a feeble attempt to create sympathy among the soldiers for their corrupt and sinking party. They imagine that by playing on the credulity of the soldiers, they can use the army to save themselves from that complete and terrible overthrow which awaits them on the first Tuesday of November, at the hands of an outraged and oppressed people. But they will fail—inevitably fail. The hand-writing is already on the wall. *More Men and Gold Upstart*.—The word is spread in the balance and found wanting.

The Repository, after severals times, in terms of censure, to the decision of Judge Woodward. Now we propose to put the following questions to the Repository in answer to which we desire it to stake its legal reputation:

Was Judge Woodward's decision a true interpretation of the Constitution of Pennsylvania?

If not, why the necessity for this amendment? We await the answer.

## BENARD AND LINCOLN.

Our readers will remember what a terrific fuse the administration made over a bogus Proclamation issued by a fellow named Howard, over the signature of "A. Lincoln," on the 13th of May last, appointing a day of humiliation and prayer and calling for four hundred thousand more men.

They will remember that our magnificent President "got his back up" at this bigamous union on the occasion, and without stopping to inquire into particulars, ordered the arrest of all the Island telegraph operators between Washington and New York, the arrest of the editors of *The World* and *Journal of Commerce*, and the suppression of their journals for the crime of being imposed upon by the document.

Howard was subsequently arrested on the charge of being the author of the bogus Proclamation, confessed his guilt and was sent to Fort Lafayette where he yet remains.

The reasons alleged in justification of the course pursued by the administration in this matter were, that the bogus proclamation conveyed the impression that usurpation had met with serious reverses, and that it was calculated to create dependency in the public mind in reference to a speedy suppression of the rebellion. Hence it was considered a great outrage and the parties who originated or published it were held up guilty of giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

The author of the bogus proclamation has now the satisfaction of seeing the main features of that document ratified by the President, and can only claim release from Fort Lafayette.

We have the proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer, and the call for more troops—the only difference in the bills being that Howard's was issued by the *1st of May* and for four hundred thousand

while the President's goes *issued on the 18th of July* and goes for *four hundred thousand soldiers*.

How if now, and his proclamation tended to create dependency in the public mind to "give aid and comfort" to the enemy, so does "Old Abe's," and if Howard was justly sent to Fort Lafayette, "Old Abe" should be sent there too.

We insist on it that either "Old Abe"

should be sent to Fort Lafayette, or else that Howard should be released forthwith. "What is to be done for the gods is more for the gods."

## WHAT THE NATION LIVES ON.

You, that is the favorite form of expression employed by shoddy and shoddy's kindred, in reference to our present national difficulties. It does not think that some better method might be employed than is employed by the Administration to restore harmony and consequent strength to the American people, the cry is at once raised, that he is attacking the "life of the nation." Does any suggestion that it may not be necessary to break down all the barriers erected by the Constitution against administrative oppression, a universal roar from the ranks of shoddy tells us that he is a Copperhead, conspiring with Jeff Davis to kill the nation."

Does he venture a timid remonstrance against trampling loyalty into the dust in pursuit of rebels why, he has his bare blade at the throat of the nation?" Is he bold as to pray the powers that be to restrain from the wanton wreck of our civil institutions—to spare the work of Washington and Jefferson and Madison, under shelter of which we have so long found peace, safety and prosperity? If a feeble voice vented to advocate the claims of humanity and Christian civilization—the audience intercessor is bitterly denounced as a conspirator with traitors to assassinate the nation."

Much of this is sincere. Pennsylvania has done its appropriate work in admonishing the multitude. To offer advice to such will indeed be to cast pearls before swine—mad swine—devil driven beasts. Much of this talk is, however, not sincere, but just a resource of selfish calculation and electorating policy. With these latter knaves no argument could avail that does not propose to them a better means of preyng upon the public distresses, and flisking from the public purse.

But to that, we trust, large class, who are only "their country's God and truth's" and who feel a patriotic joy at seeing their country more restored from the confusion and misery that now make it a "desolation, blighting and a curse" in the eyes of an astounded world—so much confounded as they may be by the insane radical vociferation that is stirring in all the pulpits in the country—*Patriot and Patriot*.

The nation is violently attacked, and, without firm and prudent resistance to the assault, there is danger that it will perish. If the rebellion shall succeed, whatever else may happen, is, of course, an end to the magnificient nationality already known and respected as the North American Union. Such a catastrophe should be warned off by all the means that do not, in their operation, procure a yet more miserable fate.

The patient is sick almost unto death but let not adventurous quacks be allowed to attempt a cure, by means that can only aggravate the horrors of dissolution.

Had as it is, a disruption of the Union is not so bad as a dissolution.

Liberty is to be lost, and the free government established by our fathers to be crushed to annihilation beneath the iron heel of a military despotism.

Why should a good man desire that the people of the rebel States of Mexico, or any other portion of the human family, should be forced to share our misery and degradation?

Baron Sennar has been making

a speech in Cincinnati, in which he candidly acknowledges that so far this great civil convulsion has not produced a soldier man of genuine

ability, he admits, by men of very ordinary talents.

General Sherman is undoubtedly right in his estimate of the abilities of his associates in power.

He believes the people to be in it to the teeth with self-represented hawks who are replaced, as the next best

and last resort, by men of

the same rank and quality as those

who were in power before.

A CAPITAL TEST.—The following para-

graph is copied out as it was in the

newspaper paragraphs. Who is to be

held responsible for the conduct of

the rebellion?

United States—We are too

young for the world to suspect us,

but we are too old to prosper and

live to die.

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United States

## The Valley Spy.

Wednesday Evening, July 27, 1864.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

An Acre of Justice.—It is still待ing of more than ordinary pleasure that, by Gov. Curtin's order, the trial of Mr. Wm. H. Boyd, was suspended. The trial of the Apaches, however, has been suspended, and the trial of the rebels, too, has been suspended, so that the Eastern Pendulum has had a period of one year.

It will be remembered by all concerned with the facts developed during his trial, that the process was slow, and the methods with which he was charged with his offense, and that he was tried before a court-martial, and that he was condemned to death, and that he was reprieved, but not pardoned.

It will be remembered by him, and by all of the parties, who had the misfortune to be involved in the pendulum, that the record of the jury that tried him that he should not be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, could not be satisfied with sending him to the gallows.

By selling goods unduly inflated, and such they are enabled to sell at their profit than ever before, and especially will attract the attention and notice of such buyers.

We hope to see the cash system adopted in all kinds of business, even in the publication of newspapers, believing that it will be better for both publisher and buyer.

Run the Price of Drama.—Lager beer, as well as all other liquors and necessities of life, are "going up" on and Sunday all the principal saloons in New York and Brooklyn reduce the price to less per glass. Liquors and liquors are now quite easily obtained. Colored men are no longer compelled to pay double for what white men pay.

The colored men are the material for these together with the paper currency that he does it. Perhaps there will be little that is valuable to the community if the price of his article be beyond the means of the majority to indulge in them.

With regard to our personal feelings in relation to the trial of Mr. Wm. H. Boyd, we have simply to acknowledge the fact of the product, and we share the opinion of Gov. Curtin in the matter.

We have frequently had occasion to condemn the Government and expect to have many occasions to do in the future, but we are now inclined that the dictate of his honor is kindly, and that he will right a wrong if the punishment be a punishment.

With regard to the trial of Mr. Wm. H. Boyd, we are now inclined to believe that the trial of the colored man is the most

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**BREATHLESS**

In view of the fact that a reliable DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER will be issued during the approaching Presidential Campaign, we propose to establish a VALLEY SPUR in Said City, from the first day of August next until after the Presidential election.

The paper will contain at least Twenty columns of reading matter, made up of the contents of our regular issues, and will be furnished at the following low rates, invariably in advance:

One copy,	10¢
10 copies to one address	84 50
50	8 00
100	10 00
500	18 00

We hope our Democratic friends will use their best exertions in furthering the circulation of the paper by getting up clubs, thus aiding in the dissemination of political truth among the people.

IN ALL CASES THE MONEY MUST ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REMEMBER US.

JAMES GARDNER.—Stapler & Sewing—Our own men and women every week visit their stores on Main street, a few doors south of Mayes & Cressel's Drug store, a large lot of fresh groceries, which they are selling, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.—Ward's—Upon receipt of clothing go to White's. In addition to all kinds of ready made clothing, he also keeps constantly on hand place goods for sale by the yard. See his advertisement.

GILWICKS have just received a fresh and very large supply of fresh Groceries, the Meyers, Melchers, Rogers, Tea and Spices, which he offers at low figures, wholesale and retail.

AT GILWICK'S wholesale and retail store is the place to go for the best Kerosene Oil, Kerosene, Whales, Linseed Oil.

**ROBINSON'S METROPOLITAN CIRCUS**

At Play and Olympia, See 204.

ILLINOIS STATE HORSE SHOW.—See 204.

THE MOST CELEBRATED NOW TRAVELING IN AMERICA!

TWO CLOWNS AT EACH PERFORMANCE!

EDWARD DAY.—We and Modern Orpheus.

CHARLES CHAPLIN.—See General Advertiser, Entertainment Section.

JOHN LEWIS.—See General Advertiser.

THE LADIES OF THE TEACH PONIES.

See the Ladies of the Teach Ponies.

EDWARD DAY'S HORSES.—See 204.

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**Advertiser****ADVERTISING**

CLOTH WATCH AND JEWELRY  
J. B. COOPER, 10 EAST 3RD ST.  
New York.

For the benefit of our friends in the West, we

have arranged to have our

goods sent to you by express.

It is great value.

It is great value.