







## VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.  
Wednesday Morning, May 1, 1861.GEO. M. JEFFREY,  
Publisher and Proprietor.

## Maryland.

There is no man no matter what his opinions may be, in reference to the war policy of the present administration, but must feel utterly disgusted with the belligerent attitude Maryland has assumed towards the Federal Government. It has all the characteristics of genuine Plug Uglyism without a single redeeming feature to recommend it. While professing to be in the Union it undertakes to prevent, and actually attacks, the national troops on their way to the defence of the national capital! This is rebellion in the true sense of the word. We can admire the plucky little State of South Carolina that boldly steps out of the Union and gives timely warning that she is ready to fight and not afraid to commence the battle; but the dastardly conduct of Maryland, while professing friendship, and allegiance to the lawful authority of the Government, to fall upon her soldiers, and butcher the unarmed men, like a set of infuriated savages, must leave a stain upon her name that she can never wipe out no matter whether she stays in the Union or goes out of it. We can feel on this subject for we have friends whose blood they were exceedingly anxious to shed, and could they have trapped them within the city of Baltimore—that city which the forefathers of these very men marched from this place to defend—we honestly believe that the streets of Baltimore would now be crimsoned with their blood and that not a man of them would have escaped with his life. It is now a matter of perfect indifference with us whether Maryland secedes or not. One thing, however, is clear, that Pennsylvania owes it to her high character to secede from a State that has shown such an utter disregard for honor, for decency, and for humanity. The contemptible twaddle about the invasion of her soil is beneath the grade of idiocy. She knows very well that the passage of troops across her soil for the defence of the Federal Capitol is not an invasion, and none other but a besotted Plug Ugly would utter such language, or put in such a plea to justify the murdering of our soldiers. The conduct of Maryland has done more to embitter the North against the South, and hasten on the war, than any event that has taken place since the breaking up of the Union commenced. But let her go if she is ambitious to—

"From the bosom whence she drew her life,  
Thrust from her heart the hoary-headed sire—  
Or plot her treasons with his terror'd wife  
And for our Union light a funeral pyre!"

## Too much Patriotism.

There are some who are disposed to measure the "powers that be" at Harrisburg, for neglecting providing suitable and sufficient accommodations for the volunteers called out by the State. We do not think that this is altogether just. The fault lies in the circumstance of more patriotism existing among the people than the authorities at Harrisburg ever dreamed of or bargained for. The ink with which GUNNIN made the flourish to his signature for a call for troops was scarcely dry before they were buzzing about his ears with—"here we are Sir!"—and the poor man was so bewildered that he did not know what to do with them—where to send them or how to feed them. It seems never to have entered into the calculations of the State authorities that the people were so patriotic and would stand arms before they were truly required them. That was their great mistake and out of which all the trouble grows. However, we are working these things now, and should now have in trust the Executive Department in doubtless, restore the due rule of the Government.

The supply of beef, for the regiments encamped at this place, will be furnished by Meers BRY., and T. & A. COOK and JOHN EYSTER. These gentlemen have been killing some of the largest and finest cattle ever brought to this market to fulfill their contract. They slaughtered from six to eight head a day and many of the cattle killed weigh over a thousand pounds. They supply the soldiers with salt as well as fresh beef and are busily engaged pickling it in large quantities for future use.

## Maryland Right Side Up.

We are most happy to learn, just as our paper was going to press, that Maryland has made a noble effort to rid herself from the diagnosis of disunion. The audience of Delegates was voted down in her House of Delegates, at Frederick, on Wednesday, by a handsome majority.

## Southern Insult.

We observe an article going the rounds of our Southern exchanges to the effect that our Government has been necessitated to send to Europe for GARIBOLDI to command the United States and lead the army in the war with the rebel States of the South. The article in question unmercifully insinuates that there is no man in the North capable of leading an army, and that we are consequently compelled to resort to a foreign country for a commander. We might pardon this insult, and look upon it as a piece of peccadillo on the part of the hot-pants of the South, was it not in perfect keeping with all their actions in regard to the ability of the Government to carry on a war against them. We pity the blindness with which they are rushing to their own destruction and trust that it may be removed and that they may see the folly and danger of their position before it is too late.

JERRY DAVIS too, seems to be in a very facious mood just now. He advertises for seventy five thousand coffins for the accumulation of our northern soldiers. This is a very grave subject to jest over and would clearly indicate that President Davis has a much keener relish for the point of a bayonet. He no doubt seriously intends the Coffins as a part of the necessary outfit of his army, and takes this method of ordering them to calm the fears of those for whom they are really intended.

## Pennsylvania Quota.

The number of volunteer regiments required of this State, by the general Government, have been promptly filled. The State will accept no more companies unless a further demand for troops is made by the War Department at Washington. Gov. Curtin we understand has made a tender of the additional regiments which have offered but there is no likelihood of their being accepted. The other States have responded with their quota and are as anxious to be in as Pennsylvania. A very fine company, formed in this place and which tendered its services to the Governor last week, were rejected on these grounds. Their application, however, is on file and they will keep up their organization and be ready to march whenever needed.

Since writing the above the papers state that a fresh requisition for troops has been made on this State and that the Governor will order out twenty eight regiments including those already in the field. This will make the total number of men to be furnished by this State, 20,500. We have no doubt the quota will be promptly made up and of as good material as ever composed the "fierce squadrons" of fiery battle."

## The Provisions.

The contract for supplying the soldiers quartered at this point, with provisions was awarded to Mr. J. ALLISON EYSTER. There is no man in our community better qualified, or possessing greater facilities for filling this important post than Mr. EYSTER. He is indefatigable in his exertions to procure the best produce our market affords suitable for soldiers fare, and in having it prepared in the most careful manner. We noticed wagon loads of bread constantly arriving at his warehouse that has the appearance of being prepared out of the first quality of flour and baked in the very best manner. There need be no apprehensions that the supply of substantial and wholesome provisions will fail while Mr. EYSTER holds the contract to supply this department.

The supply of beef, for the regiments encamped at this place, will be furnished by Meers BRY., and T. & A. COOK and JOHN EYSTER. These gentlemen have been killing some of the largest and finest cattle ever brought to this market to fulfill their contract. They slaughtered from six to eight head a day and many of the cattle killed weigh over a thousand pounds. They supply the soldiers with salt as well as fresh beef and are busily engaged pickling it in large quantities for future use.

## Maryland Right Side Up.

We are most happy to learn, just as our paper was going to press, that Maryland has made a noble effort to rid herself from the diagnosis of disunion. The audience of Delegates was voted down in her House of Delegates, at Frederick, on Wednesday, by a handsome majority.

## Camp Penn.

The 2nd Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, of which our esteemed fellow-countryman F. S. STUMBAUGH, Esq., has been elected Colonel, and of which regiment the Chambers Artillery and the Greenough company compose a part, is now encamped at York, Pennsylvania. From private letters, received by the friends of the volunteers, we learn that there are about four thousand troops at this point. The 2nd Regiment has had orders for several days to hold itself in readiness to march at an hours notice. The officers are kept in the dark as to the destination of their Regiment and the kind of service to be required of it. It is surmised that they are detailed to take possession of the Railroad from York to Baltimore, while others think that they will be taken by way of Annapolis for the defence of Washington. The men are all in good health, fine spirits, well provided for, under excellent discipline and drill, and have unlimited confidence in the skill and bravery of their officers.

The following is a list of the officers of the 2nd Regiment with the names and residences of the volunteers from this county:—

**Officers and Staff Officers in Second Regiment of Penna. Volunteers from Franklin Co.**

Colonel F. S. STUMBAUGH, Commanding Lieut. Colonel, Lewis Major James D. Green, of West Chester Adj't Lieut. Isaac S. Waukesha, Harrisburg Commissary, George W. Nease Sergeant Major, D. Watson Ross Quartermaster, Sergt. C. Isaac A. Stevenson Acting Asst. Surgeon, John K. King, M. D.

I certify the above to be correct,

F. S. STUMBAUGH,  
Colonel commanding 2nd Regiment Pa. Vol.

**List of Company A, 2nd Regiment, Pa. Volunteers.**

Captain PETER B. HOUSH, Chambersburg 1st Lieut. George Stultz, do 2nd Lieut. Isaac Shambaugh, do 1st Sgt. Thomas G. Cochran, do 2nd do Sam'l McDevitt, do 3rd do Adam Smith, do 4th do Bruce Lambert, do 1st Corporal, Allison McDowell, do 2nd do Thomas Myers, do 3rd do Joan F. Sander, do 4th do John F. Penninger, do 5th do Justin McGurkin, do 6th do Joseph McGuigan, do 7th do John Goff, Greenbackville 8th do Henry Haunens, New Franklin 9th do B. Over, Newville 10th do H. McConneliburg, Alexander Field, Chambersburg 11th do F. G. Moore, do 12th do W. H. user, do 13th do G. W. Finch, do 14th do C. Sample, do 15th do E. B. Fisher, do 16th do J. W. Miles, do 17th do John C. Garrelson, do 18th do John E. Walker, Waynesboro 19th do B. Jackson, Newville 20th do Edward E. Fairweather, McConnelliburg 21st do W. Merklin, Chambersburg 22nd do C. McCurdy, do 23rd do F. Simond, do 24th do R. Hardin, do 25th do J. W. Jones, do 26th do John C. Halliger, do 27th do Sylvester W. D. Eyster, Fayetteville 28th do John King, Chambersburg 29th do George Ludwig, do 30th do John Latz, do 31st do J. E. Ester, do 32nd do Abraham A. Huber, do 33rd do David W. Nease, do 34th do Alexander I. Stevens, Caldeots Iron Works 35th do Walter B. Crawford, Fayetteville 36th do Frederick Hunter, Chamberg' 37th do John F. Peiffer, Chamberg' 38th do William D. Cobough, Newville 39th do John F. Wagner, do 40th do James E. Ester, do 41st do N. Hollinger, Waynesboro 42nd do Peter Danzer, Chambersburg 43rd do James Shambau, do 44th do Lewis Merrell, do 45th do Francis Donavan, do 46th do Ephraim Friend, do 47th do George Gottschall, do 48th do Jeremiah Burkholder, Fayetteville 49th do Peter Myer, do 50th do Edmund Ferry, do 51st do Thomas H. Brown, do 52nd do William H. Hausey, do 53rd do Robert C. Clark, do 54th do John H. Neely, McConnelliburg 55th do J. W. H. Hausey, do 56th do Daniel Shambau, Greenbackville 57th do David Wallace, Greenbackville 58th do Almon Whistler, Chambersburg 59th do Edgar F. McNaughan, do 60th do James C. Cook, do 61st do Franklin Yarger, do 62nd do John A. Steffer, do 63rd do Samuel A. Steffer, do 64th do James A. Ashbaugh, do 65th do Frank Forness, do 66th do Harry Forness, do 67th do Louis Fisher, do 68th do Edw. Kline, do

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct list of the members of my command.

P. B. HOUSH,  
Captain Commanding Company A, 2nd Regt., Penn's Volunteers.

**List of Company B, 2nd Regiment, Pa. Volunteers.**

Capt. JOHN H. DOEDLER, Chambersburg 1st Lieut. George Miller, do 2nd Lieut. George W. Welsh, do 3rd Sgt. Benjamin Lohse, do 4th Corp. Peter Ackerman, do 5th Corp. Joseph Thomas, do 6th Corp. George Cook, do 7th Corp. Henry Melvin, do 8th Corp. Alexander C. Landis, do 9th Corp. Henry McCloskey, do 10th Corp. Peter J. Brown, Chambersburg 11th Corp. Stephen Spence, do 12th Corp. John H. Kline, Galena 13th Corp. George Schmitz, do 14th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 15th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 16th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 17th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 18th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 19th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 20th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 21st Corp. John F. Baughman, do 22nd Corp. John F. Baughman, do 23rd Corp. John F. Baughman, do 24th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 25th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 26th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 27th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 28th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 29th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 30th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 31st Corp. John F. Baughman, do 32nd Corp. John F. Baughman, do 33rd Corp. John F. Baughman, do 34th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 35th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 36th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 37th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 38th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 39th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 40th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 41st Corp. John F. Baughman, do 42nd Corp. John F. Baughman, do 43rd Corp. John F. Baughman, do 44th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 45th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 46th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 47th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 48th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 49th Corp. John F. Baughman, do 50th Corp. John F. Baughman, do

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct list of the members of my command.

JAMES G. ELDER,  
Captain Commanding Company C, 2nd Regt., Penn's Volunteers.

**Camp Penn.**

The following companies, composed of volunteers from our own neighborhood, are encamped on the Fair Grounds, which has been named "CAMP PENN":—Capt. Walker's company from Fannettsburg; Capt. Dixon's company from St. Thomas; Capt. Eyster's company, Chambersburg, two large and fine looking companies from Fulton County, and Capt. C. T. Campbell's Light Artillery company. This company has now four very excellent pieces. The horses for the company are now being purchased and the ranks are fast filling up with men of the right stamp for soldiers. The regiments to which these companies are attached have already been accepted by the State. It will have its full complements of men in the course of a few days when its officers will be elected.

See 2nd page for a detailed account of Camp Penn.

## Camp Slifer.

Michael Hartung, do

Edward F. Frazee, do

Samuel Snyder, do

John S. Neal, Chambersburg

Charles Jones Chambersburg

J. A. Stumbaugh, Chambersburg

John R. Frazee, Chambersburg

Hugh Brothers, do

Levi Calamus, do

Joseph Farley, do

John F. Frazee, do







## IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, April 24.  
Very Late from Montgomery, the Capital of the Southern Confederacy.—The following extract from a letter of Mr. George W. Johnson, Mayor of Richmond, Virginia, to his wife, Mrs. Mary—Also marks the Great Raid of Lee's forces.

We have, from a gentleman who left Montgomery on Wednesday evening last, some additional reliable intelligence of affairs at the Southern capital.

The first news of any importance from the capture of Fort Sumter, received at the capital, was the accession of Virginia. This took the city quite by surprise, and the feeling of exultation was proportionately intense.

Trade and business have been dull on the decline, and during last week completely suspended. The anxiety of the people have received the climax since Jeff Davis departed from the city. His movements are directed with the greatest care, and it is only the absence of which respects his political destination.

He started the latter of last week from the capital northward, and it was

suspected he had gone to Richmond for a personal interview with General Beauregard, and to inspect the preparations that are being made under that officer's orders for carrying the war into Egypt by an attack on the federal capital. But it is not to their Chief Executive and his movements that the eyes of the people of Montgomery are turned. Their chief anxiety is to learn the feeling in the North and the extent, if any, of the sympathy still extended to the South. Upon the old sympathy there is still an imaginary dependence; but when the truth breaks upon them the little order which maintains the Southern cause will quickly disappear.

Very friendly, however, is Gen. Beauregard, temporally performing the duties of his chief; troops in small numbers are daily arriving and lately they are also marching away after arrival despatched eastward. Pro

it is as yet that Davis is successful in a large force in Richmond, and that the rest of Virginia will be henceforth his military headquarters.

Our informant says that along the route from Montgomery to Richmond there were the same signs observable of the events which now agitate the country. At every point armed men, but in small numbers, were seen on their march, sometimes bivouacking along the distant highways to the north and south. But at Richmond we notice that a strong force has been collected under the eye and control of a chief. We have learned that General Beauregard's chief is command, was present, and that Jeff Davis is hourly expected. Parades constantly parade the streets and all the outward signs of threatened city, or of the headquarters of a invading army, were manifest. Alexandria, appears, is in a far greater ferment than an other place passed through. The whole population seemed to be armed—mainly at indiscriminately—but there also appeared uniforms among the crowd, acting under the orders of superior officers. Quarries were being prepared for those, and it was expected that a point a strong advance guard would be posted. Shops and stores were closed and business entirely suspended in Alexandria.

## NEWS ABOUT FORT PICKENS.

Reports of its Capture—Numerous Losses of Life.

From the N. O. Picayune, April 17.  
We learn from Major General Clarke, of the regular army of the State of Mississippi, who arrived here this morning from Pensacola, via Mobile, that no change had taken place in the military status quo of Pensacola.

Pi fiskers had been reinforced by all the men that could be spared from the ships of war composing the fleet of Pensacola. It was not expected, however, that any attack would be made in the next ten days. The troops were all in fine condition, and actions for the battle to commence.

Lorenz—A gentleman who left Warrington (the locality of the Navy Yard, about 8 miles from Pensacola) where he has been residing, arrived in this morning by way of Mobile.

We learn from the same source that the report that Gen. Bragg was constructing works on Santa Rosa Island, was erroneous. On the contrary, the United States troops were busily engaged in doing so, and, at the time our informant left, had extended the works to a point nearly opposite Warrington.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 22.

On Saturday, a gentleman direct from Memphis, by railroad passed through the city en route to New York. He left Memphis on Friday, and says he is a private despatch agent, staying at the Standard Hotel. Mr. Chamberlain, of Fort Pickens, had ordered the Confederate troops to stop throwing up batteries with which to bombard him. The despatch was not received, and he opened fire upon them, and in the course of the first day's firing three hundred of them were killed. The despatch was not permitted to be published in Memphis. It will be remembered that we have not had a word by telegraph from Fort Pickens for some time, while it is known that Fort Pickens has been reinforced and its commander directed to cause the building of sand batteries to cease. The chances are that there has been—and perhaps still is—a desperate struggle between Pickens and the hostile forts and batteries. The fact that we hear nothing of it from the South certainly does not indicate Southern success.

New Orleans, April 22, 1861.  
The steamer "Hannibal M. Johnson," New Orleans yesterday morning, reports eight war vessels of the harbor. It is supposed they contain reinforcements for Fort Pickens.

From New Orleans and Texas.  
New Orleans, April 22, 1861.  
The Texas line of steamers has been suspended for the present.

General Houston, it is reported, is about to speak at Galveston, announcing his determination to oppose President Lincoln's preparations for war.

Warlike preparations are progressing in Texas on a large scale.

The remaining federal troops at Indianapolis will probably be taken prisoner.

Six hundred officers of the Confederate Army have been taken by the colored people of Mobile.

The Mayor of Baltimore says that when he informed the President that a large body of Pennsylvania troops were encamped at Cockeysville, and that great excitement existed in Baltimore, from the apprehension that they were about to invade the State, the President and his advisers expressed great surprise.

They were not aware of the fact that a body of soldiers were encamped at Cockeysville, and had indeed no such order. The Philadelphia papers also report that Gen. Small intended to march his brigades through Baltimore without the knowledge or orders of the Governor. If this statement is true it will be relied upon there is evidently great apprehension throughout the country.

But Government dispatches do not claim either a word of news, nor of preparation, nor of troops marched through Baltimore, and further without the knowledge of the command and State Administrations.

More Interviews of Southerners with the Federates.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 24.

We learn that a delegation from the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore, consisting of six members of each, yesterday proceeded to Washington, for an interview with the President, the purpose being to impress with him in behalf of a general peace, and to entreat him not to pass troops there. Not more than Maryland, Rev. Dr. Fuller, of the Episcopal church, accompanied the party, as chairman as chairman, and the conversationalist succeeded mainly between him and Mr. Lincoln, and was not heard by all the members of the delegation.

Our informant, however, vouches for what we now write. He states that upon the interview they were received very cordially by Mr. Lincoln—a sort of rural familiarity of manner—and the association opened by Dr. Fuller seemed to impress upon Mr. Lincoln the responsibility of the position he occupied, and that upon him depended the issues of peace or war—on one hand a terrible, fratricidal strife, and on the other peace.

"But," said Mr. Lincoln, "what am I to do?"

"Why, sir, let the country know that you are disposed to give the independence of the Southern States to the South, and then you will be master of your own fate." Dr. J. S. H. Moore, Chairman of the Association, responded.

After a suspension, on the 18th of January and the 6th of March [See p. 60.]

"He will suffer whom they can go to the North, and get a bottle of water. What else can he do?"

The interview was terminated on the understanding that the Association would make no representations to the South.

It is to be noted that the Association, in its report, did not call upon the South to accept the offer of independence.

The conversation turned upon the passage of troops through Maryland. Dr. Fuller expressed very earnestly the hope that no more would be ordered over the soil of this State. He remarked that "Maryland had shed her blood for the Union, and had given up her sons to the South, for the adoption of the constitution, and had only yielded her attachment to the Union when the blood of her citizens had been shed by strangers on their way to a conflict with her sisters of the South."

Mr. Lincoln assured that he wanted the troops only for the defense of the capital, not for the invasion of the Southern States. "And," he said, "I must have the troops, and mathematically, the necessity exists that they should come through Maryland. They can't cross under the earth, and they can't fly over it, and mathematically they must come across it."

"Why, sir, those Carolinians are now going to Virginia to see here and hang me, and what am I to do?"

Mr. Lincoln assured that he wanted the troops only for the defense of the capital, not for the invasion of the Southern States. "And," he said, "I must have the troops, and mathematically, the necessity exists that they should come through Maryland. They can't cross under the earth, and they can't fly over it, and mathematically they must come across it."

Dr. Fuller hoped that Mr. Lincoln would not allow "rebel" to overrule patriotism.

Mr. Lincoln doubted if he or Congress could recognize the Southern Confederacy. With regard to the government he said, "the man must run his machine as he found it." And in reference to passing troops through Baltimore or Maryland, he said, "Now, sir, if you won't hit me, I won't hit you."

As the delegation was leaving Mr. Lincoln said to one or two of the young men, "I'll tell you a story. You have all heard of the Irishmen who, when a fellow was cutting his throat with a knife, ran and got the troops to cut him down."

The delegation, on leaving "the presence," gathered together and agreed on the proprieties of their onward and their prospects.

From the Baltimore Tribune, April 24.

It will be observed that, on Saturday last Hon. Anthony Kennedy and J. Morrison Harris had an interview with President Lincoln, when the following conversation took place between them: Mr. Harris having announced the object of their visit to be to prevent further bloodshed and to obtain a recall of the troops, Mr. Lincoln referring to the visit of Messrs. DeSoto, Brant, and Bond, and the answer which he had made to their representations, added, "My God! Mr. Harris, I don't know what to do with you people. You have sent me one commanding general, and they seemed to be perfectly satisfied with what I said to them." Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that; he came as a citizen and a representative to state facts as they actually existed, and to say that the attempt to send any more troops through Maryland would only lead to a battle, and a very sanguinary battle. Mr. Lincoln answered, "My God! what can I do? I had better go out and hang myself on the first tree I come to, than give up the power of the federal government in this way. I don't want to go through your town or over it, if I can help it, but we must have the troops here to relieve ourselves, or we shall die like rats in a trap."

He further expressed some surprise at the action of Mr. Harris, and was disposed to talk with him on the subject of his visit. Mr. Harris replied that he had come to the President that he was still a Union man, but he had come to state facts, and to represent to the President the true state of the sentiments of the people, and it was one of several objections to the passage of any Northern troops across the soil of Maryland.

Mr. Bond, interposing, drew Mr. Harris aside to a widow and pointing to the bluffs of Arlington, asked Mr. H. if he knew that on the top of that hill the Virginians might plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun.

Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that, but he had heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun.

Mr. Bond, however, said, "I have heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that, but he had heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun.

Mr. Bond, however, said, "I have heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that, but he had heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Bond, however, said, "I have heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that, but he had heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Bond, however, said, "I have heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that, but he had heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Bond, however, said, "I have heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that, but he had heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Bond, however, said, "I have heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that, but he had heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Bond, however, said, "I have heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that, but he had heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Bond, however, said, "I have heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that, but he had heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Bond, however, said, "I have heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that, but he had heard of a plan to plant a battery, and that they would not shoot at us if we did not hang ourselves with a gun."

Outgoings of the most imperative and particular nature, such as now appear to exist in Baltimore and Washington.

**SCHOOLMASTER'S**  
**SHIRT-LIGHT AMBROTYPE AND PAINTED BOOKS,**  
Gov. of the Missouri Comp. Co., P.

**BISHOP'S**  
**AMBROTYPE and Daguerreotype Rooms**

have been opened at the present time, for the taking of portraits, and for the reproduction of the same.

**AMBROTYPE ORGANIZATION.**—Mr. Wm. H. Bishop's Daguerreotype Rooms, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. Every Day.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**ALICE'S APPARATUS.**—Alice's Apparatus, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.—Open every day from 10 A.M. to 8