

VALLEY SPIRIT

SEMI-WEEKLY—CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 14.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1861.

NUMBER 52.

Peace Movement in Connecticut. The movement in the Iowa Legislature...

TERMS OF PUBLICATION. The Valley Spirit will be published every Wednesday...

FROM WASHINGTON! THE ENEMY IN FORCE AT YORKTOWN.

FROM MISSOURI. ANOTHER BATTLE. LARGE NUMBERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

FROM ST. LOUIS. The Democrat has a special despatch from St. Louis...

FROM WASHINGTON. Capt. Cook reached here this morning in disguise...

FROM WASHINGTON. The Indiana Regiment entrenched at Cumberland.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Rebels retire to Romney.

FROM WASHINGTON. From Gen. Cadwalader's Division.

FROM WASHINGTON. Report from Alexandria.

ment of Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and also an ordinance for fixing the salaries of certain officers.

From the Seat of War. BALTIMORE, June 21. The Washington Star says that Gen. McDowell has advanced his lines four miles towards Fairfax Court House.

Approaching Trial of Mr. Merriman. BALTIMORE, June 21. Marshal Bonifant is summoning witnesses from Baltimore county, to appear before the United States Grand Jury on Monday, in the case of Mr. Merriman.

The Kentucky Election. LOUISVILLE, June 21. It is generally conceded that all the Union candidates for Congress are chosen in the various districts, with the exception of the First district, where H. C. Burnett, the Secession candidate, is undoubtedly elected.

More Secession Masked Batteries Erected Near Alexandria. I have just attended myself to the guard certainly has one or two masked batteries in the woods near Springfield station.

The Indiana Regiment Entrenched at Cumberland. WASHINGTON, June 21. The Star has a despatch from Bedford, Pa., announcing the arrival there of a regiment of Indiana soldiers.

From Gen. Cadwalader's Division. HAZLETON, June 21. Up to the present time neither C. I. Bowman, nor the private of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, who were taken prisoners opposite to Williamsport, on Wednesday, are heard from.

Report from Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA, June 21st. It has been exceedingly quiet here today; not even a rumor about the weakness of the army has been presented.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, June 21. Lieutenant Thacker of the Second Ohio volunteers has just returned from Virginia.

obtained that there were in Vienna between 2,000 and 3,000 Confederate troops under Hodge, author of Hodge's Tactics.

From Fortresses Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, June 21. The regiment which yesterday made a reconnaissance towards Great Bethel returned late in the evening, having gone to the neighborhood of Little Bethel.

Large numbers of officers go north to-night on furlough. Quartermaster M'Arthur proceeds to New York with Government orders.

Treason to Favor Peace? A little knot of traitors in this city are amusing themselves by holding "peace" meetings, at which, measures having as their object the division of public sentiment and the embarrassment of the Government, are considered.

At an enthusiastic Union meeting held in Treaton, Mo., lately, delegations were present from the surrounding towns, and the meeting was radiant with the Stars and stripes.

A New Night. A telegraph has been invented, for the use of the army and navy, by H. P. Tully, of Chambersburg.

The Convention. The Convention of the public opinion, prevailing in the spirit.

The New Virginia Constitution. The Convention of the public opinion, prevailing in the spirit.

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have in our midst that glorious old soldier General Scott, who stands up with a stalwart form and strong arm now, as heretofore, in defence of his country.

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day a petty tyranny of opinion and expression which outrives in its malignant hatred of free institutions and popular government, the worst despotism of ancient or modern times.

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THE PEACE RESOLUTIONS. WHEREAS, At this period nearly one half of the States of the American Union have taken upon themselves the responsibility of withdrawing their duty and allegiance from the Federal Government, and have, in a measure, established a Confederate Government, separate from the Government of the United States, and established a Constitution, Hephestian in form, and have sent Commissioners to the Federal Government to negotiate relative to the property and rights of the separate and contending parties; And,

WHEREAS, It is not only desirable, but indispensable, to the security and welfare of the people of the United States that terms of peace and conciliation be arranged between the different portions of this country, now in a state of war, before the bitterness of fraternal strife and bloodshed shall make arrangement impossible; And,

WHEREAS, The necessary consequences of such a war would be the ruin of thousands of loyal citizens in the States now seceded and those of other portions of the Union, some of whom are in any way responsible for the fratricidal war now commenced in our unfortunate country; And, believing, as we do, that the calm patriotism and sober reason of the American people may yet decide, upon honorable terms, the existing troubles; And, believing that Civil War, if persisted in, and pursued with the malignity which always characterizes such conflicts, will only terminate in an overwhelming indebtedness, public and private, without benefitting either of the parties to this unfortunate controversy, and in a Military despotism, under which the liberties of the people will be disregarded, and the butchery of the innocent and loyal citizen, as well as of the guilty, be the consequence, such a war, we believe, ought to be, if possible avoided, as being unreasonable, unchristian, and anti-Christian;—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Connecticut recommend to the Government of the United States, their most earnest appeal that while every preparation for the defense and maintenance of the Government shall be made, a cessation, if possible, of any further hostilities may take place, until Congress shall have time to act in the premises.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress the call of a National Convention for the settlement of our national difficulties, and that every possible, honorable means shall be first exhausted by the National Government before our prosperous people be plunged into a civil war, the ultimate result of which the wisest cannot foresee.

Resolved, That we are opposed to civil war, prosecuted for the subjugation or destruction of the seceded States, while it is possible, amicably to settle the difficulties now existing.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the presentation of a war against the seceded States, waged under any circumstances, for the purpose of emancipating the slaves in the Southern slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the clerk of the Senate be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and also one to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Troops from the States further South continue to arrive in Richmond. It appears fourteen regiments have arrived there recently, making 35,000 in all at that point, all well armed some of them with European muskets, and well commanded either by West Point graduates or men who have been students in the Southern military academies.

Valley Spirit.

PUBLISHED EVERY Wednesday and Saturday Morning. CHAMBERSBURG, JUNE 20, 1861.

What Can be Done for the Country.

As Congress will meet in a few days, this would seem to be an appropriate time to inquire what is best to be done for the country. Public feeling is so much excited in both sections, that the voice of reason has hardly a chance to be heard. The man who, either at the North or the South, causes a peaceful settlement of our difficulties, incurs the risk of being held up to public view as a traitor. In some places he would run very considerable risk of being hung up as food for crows.

Now, whilst we yield to no man living in loyalty to the government of our country, and whilst we go for fighting this thing through if our Southern brethren will accept no reasonable terms of accommodation, we are nevertheless warmly in favor of adjusting our troubles by other means than the sword. We think the suggestions made recently by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN are worthy of the attention and approbation of the whole country. In the opinion of that distinguished patriot and statesman, the disaffected States ought to present a statement of their grievances to Congress and ask for redress. If their demands were at all reasonable, they should be granted.

Or if the Southern States fail to make such application to Congress, that body should still conscientiously inquire whether the South may not have experienced wrongs that call for redress—and if any such were found to exist, they ought to be remedied. We hold that, in appealing to arms and setting up a separate government, the South has taken a remedy not warranted by the state of the case. But this is no reason why the North should not now review her own action and correct any mistake she may have made in dealing with the rights of the weaker section of the Union.

We owe it not only to the South, but to ourselves, to see to it before we proceed further, that we have not fallen short of our constitutional obligations. If we must fight a long, bloody and expensive war, we shall fight it all the more bravely and bear its burdens all the more patiently if we first satisfy our consciences that we have done our Southern brethren no wrong.

"No compromise with traitors!" shouts some excited abolitionist. We do not propose to compromise with traitors. We only propose a little self-examination, so that we make sure of doing nothing wrong. And here let us remark that it is certainly a great mistake to put down the great body of the Southern people who are engaged in this rebellion as headstrong traitors who deserve nothing but the bullet or the rope. That there are traitors among them who, from personal ambition have inaugurated and are pushing on this inexorable rebellion, we do not in the least doubt. But to our mind it is clear that the great mass of the Southern people believe that they are warring for their just rights. It is unquestionable that they are nearly if not quite unanimous everywhere below the border States, and it is impossible that such unanimity could be the result of anything but a deep conviction of the justice of their cause. Leaders may be governed by improper motives, but when the people move in a body there is an honest conviction at the bottom of it. It should be our aim, and it is our duty to show these honest but misguided people that we intend no infringement of their rights. This, as matters now stand we can only do by Congressional legislation.

We cannot enter into that sanguinary and vindictive spirit which, because Southern politicians have rushed the Southern people into an unjust attempt to divide the Union, would convert the whole South into a vast slaughter house. Nor are we, though well aware of the superior power of that section of the Union to which we belong, at all sanguine that we shall find the conquest of the South a mere frolic for our soldiers. The glory of preferring the Union would be all the greater if we could preserve it without bloodshed, and we could easily provide for the gallant men who have rushed to the defence of the impugned Union, a far more agreeable entertainment than that of killing or being killed by our Southern brethren.

Let us, therefore, at the same time that we make every preparation for war, also take some measures to secure peace. Let us redress all the grievances that the Southern people may justly complain of—let us place the olive branch alongside of the sword and give them their choice which of the two they will take; and then if they choose war rather than return to the Union, let us whip them if we can. But we pray Congress not to blindly rush on without making an effort to preserve the Union by peaceful means.

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The "Subjugation" of Maryland.

It is impossible to read the secession papers or the speeches of the secession orators of Maryland, without mingled feelings of contempt and indignation. Their everlasting whining about the "subjugation" of their State is the poorest exhibition of manhood that ever has come under our observation. If a man is trampled on and has not the courage to resent the indignity in *de la*, he should, for his own sake, indulge in the fewest possible number of words. Men who are commonly economical of their blood ought also to be economical of their breath. The man who *neut* fight, and no man ought to fight if he can avoid it, should not take particular pains to let the world know that he pockets an affront every hour of his life.

For the last two months—ever since the failure of their *placidly* attempt to prevent the passage of government troops to Washington—the Maryland secessionists have been endeavoring to convince the world that they have submitted not with *broken patience*, but through *deliberate* indignities which, had they been offered to a sheep, would have made that least sensitive of all animals fight as long as there was a tuft of the wool of its tail left. If the world were to take them at their own word, it would conclude that they were among the least courageous of mankind.

But the facts, neither the people of Maryland has a mass, nor the secessionists of Maryland are cowards. They have bravery enough, and the reason why they don't resent their "subjugation" by the general government is because they know very well that the general government has not attempted to "subjugate" them. The wonder is that, with the unfounded courage which all Americans possess, the Maryland secessionists should tell such glaring falsehoods to put themselves before the world in the light of cowards and slaves.

How has Maryland been "subjugated?" Let us see. Maryland is one of the United States. The United States have a general government. The seat of that general government is at Washington. A rebellion against that government broke out in certain States of the Union. The rebels threatened to drive the government out of Washington. The government was obliged to call troops to the capital for its defence. Those troops had to pass through Maryland. It was necessary to pass through Maryland. They had a right to pass through her and it was her duty to facilitate their passage. But at Baltimore they were set upon by an armed mob and some of them killed and others wounded, while the great body of them were compelled to turn back and leave the Capital of the Union to take care of itself.

The government then, to avoid a collision with the Baltimore rowdies, opened up a route through Annapolis. This, in connection with the destruction of their bridges by themselves, left the Baltimore people without the usual trade and travel they enjoyed, and the secessionists and murderers and bridge-burners among them set up an outcry against the government, alleging that it was persecuting Baltimore and compelling trade and travel to go around her.

The next step taken by the general government was to rebuild the bridges destroyed by the Baltimore secessionists and reopen the avenues of trade they had closed, and put the city again in communication with the interior. But no sooner had the government done this than the Maryland secessionists began to cry out about their State being "subjugated," and this false cry they have kept up unceasingly to the present hour. Every man who joins in that cry, unless he be a fool, is a falsifier and a traitor. He is a falsifier because, if not a fool, he will put out as truth what he knows to be false; and he is a traitor because he indulges in a false cry against the

government for the purpose of arousing resistance to it.

We are sick and tired of this miserable a-casion twaddle about the "subjugation" of Maryland. There is no sense in it, no justice in it, no honesty in it. There is nothing in it but falsehood and treason. The charge refutes itself, for if Maryland were "subjugated" and overruled by a despotic central government the secession press of the State would hardly enjoy to an unlimited extent, as it now does, the liberty of abusing that government. And it is contradicted every day at Frederick, where the State Legislature talks and acts treason un molested by the general government.

It is possible that a few citizens of Maryland may have been arrested and the authority of the general government, who might as well have been permitted to run undisturbed. It is even possible that a few may have been taken into custody who had committed no offence; and it may be that the military have not at all times paid due respect to the majesty of the civil power, though they have certainly conducted the duties remarkably well in general. But if any or all of these things have been done, they fall a great way short of the "subjugation" of Maryland. And it ought to be remembered that if the least injury or injustice has been done to any citizen of Maryland by the government or its troops, it has resulted from the instantly provoked and traitorous attempt of the Maryland secessionists to shut up the government as a trap at Washington, where it might be destroyed at the pleasure of their Confederate friends.

For their own sake, we trust that the Maryland secessionists will cease to accuse the general government of "subjugating" their State. The whole world knows that the cry they have set up is but the howl of the wolf cheated of his prey. And for the sake of Maryland, to whom we are bound by many ties, we trust the traitors in her bosom may fail in their efforts to force her out of the Union. Pennsylvania may forgive and forget the assault on her troops at Baltimore, but those who investigate that assault may rest assured she will never permit a foreign country to lie between her and the city which Washington founded for the permanent seat of government of the United States.

Three Months Soldiers.

The time for which the three month Volunteers have entered the army will expire in about two weeks, for many of the companies and for the whole of them in about four weeks from this time. The bad treatment our volunteers has received from the State, and the dislike that so many of them entertain for their officers, will, we fear, influence the great bulk of them against re-enlisting for the war. This is unfortunate at this time as these men are now in the field, drilled, disciplined and ready for active service, and it would not be safe to replace them with raw recruits. The regular officers of the army comprehend the condition of affairs that will grow out of this three months arrangement and express some uneasiness concerning the result. The mere vote taken by many of the companies, expressing their willingness to re-enlist for three years, is in no manner binding on the men, and this they knew, besides many of them have changed their mind since the vote was taken. When their time expires they are free to return to their homes and no officer has any authority over them unless they again re-enlist and are sworn in. To compel them to remain in the ranks against their own free will is not to be thought of. We must have soldiers whose hearts are in the work or we had better abandon the war.

Another great wrong that has been perpetrated upon our volunteers will be the cause of preventing the great body of them from re-enlisting. The Relief Fund subscribed for the support of their families has not been paid in. All over the State we observe in the papers, complaints on this head. These men were induced to enlist under a positive promise that their families would be provided for in their absence, and a large amount of money was subscribed in every community for that purpose. The money cannot now be collected, the families of the soldiers are suffering and the Relief Committee completely disheartened are resigning in all parts of the State. Many who subscribed to this fund paid

one or two instalments and then stopped off, some refuse point-blank to pay at all, while others dodge the payment in every possible way. Can we expect men to volunteer and to fight the battles of our country who are deceived and treated in this shameful manner? When they return to their homes at the expiration of their three months' service, we must not brand them with cowardice or a want of patriotism. We must be careful to fix the blame for their not continuing longer in the field where it justly belongs.

War News.

In company with a few friends we visited the "seat of war" on the 23d inst. We found everything pertaining to the army at a dead lock. Everybody seemed to be waiting for something to turn up but nobody could tell when or where a move would be made. A large number of troops are waiting away their time, in a listless manner, in Camps in the neighborhood of Hagerstown. The town itself we found well guarded. Company A, of 2d Regiment, has been recruited as a unit and are now camped with the regiment a few miles from town. The Franklin County men we found all well, in excellent spirits, and well provided for in all respects. The accounts so freely circulated here about citizens of Maryland being punished on suspicion of being secessionists are false. The citizens and the soldiers are generally on the very best terms. An important arrest of a prominent lawyer was made in Hagerstown who was discovered to be acting as a spy. He was placed in irons and sent to Washington. We met no one who justified his conduct or even sympathized with him.

We visited Williamsport and found matters there pretty much after the fashion of Hagerstown. Capt. Double and his men are planting a battery on the Maryland bank of the Potomac but for which purpose none could tell us. Some said to protect the troops in crossing the river, others had it that an old house on the Virginia side was to be battered down. Then we consider too small a job for the "Men of Fort Sumter" to undertake. There is evident a more important move on the tap. We visited all the camps in the neighborhood of Williamsport and found the troops in first rate trim and eager for active service.

It is reported in Williamsport that there is a large secession force at Martinsburg. We heard the number rated as high as 25 thousand and then again as low as twelve thousand. There seems to be no reliable information of the number or position of the Virginia forces. Reports at Williamsport are very contradictory, and we found we could obtain just about as much information here as there. Lieut. Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CHASE are at Martinsburg walking about the town on their parole of honor. We heard it said that they would be court-martialed, if they ever returned to their regiment, for crossing into the enemy's lines without orders. They are rather in an unpleasant fix between friends and foes.

Personal.

We need money very badly, and it will be a very great relief to us if our friends and patrons will furnish us with a little of the "needful" without delay. If they cannot pay all, let them at least give us a part of that to which we are justly entitled, in order to relieve us from our embarrassments. We think we have been very indulgent, and therefore hope to meet with a ready response to what we conceive to be a reasonable request. We shall be prepared to receive our friends at the office, and furnish them promptly with receipts for whatever amounts they may desire. Persons at a distance, and those residing out of the country, can remit by mail at our risk. Come, friends, give us a lift without longer delay, as we must have money to keep the wheels of the old VALLEY SPIRIT.

Reserve Corps.

It is reported that four regiments of the reserve corps of the State will form a permanent encampment, at this place, on the grounds known as "Camp Shifer."

Baggage Wagon.

Notwithstanding our Railroads are kept busy freighting supplies for the army, a large number of baggage wagons daily pass through this place loaded with stores for the use of the troops.

German Democratic Paper.

We have received the first number of the "Harrisburg and Lancaster Democrat," a German newspaper published by Messrs. RITNER, KUNN and HAYS. In its politics the paper will be Democratic though a large portion of its columns will be devoted to useful general reading adapted to the taste and intended to meet the wants of our German fellow-citizens. It will be observed that one of the publishers is our late partner, Mr. J. GEORGE RITNER. We are gratified to find him turning up in a position where he can "make himself generally useful." He is the right man in the right place. We know him to be a good German scholar, a first rate printer, a sound Democrat and an honest man. He has our best wishes for a career of prosperity which need not be full of operations. The "Democrat" is published weekly at the exceedingly low price of \$1.00. We hope our German friends will make an effort to circulate the Document.

Judicial Conference.

The Democratic Nominating Convention of Bedford County, held on the 18th inst., appointed Hon. W. P. SCHULTZ, JOHN G. HARTLEY and OLIVER E. SHANNON Judicial Conference, to meet similar Conferences from the counties of Franklin, Fulton, and Somerset, to get a nomination a suitable candidate for President Judge of this district.

Telegraph Complete.

The Telegraph line from this place to Hagerstown, for the use of the army is now complete and in working order. The first message passed over the wire on Friday last.

Bedford Resolutions.

We would bespeak the attention of every Democrat, as well as the conservative men of all parties, to the undoubted declaration of principles laid down in the following resolutions adopted by the Democracy of Bedford County, in Convention, on the 18th inst. They embody the true doctrine—the doctrine of the Constitutional Union men of the county—the only true and consistent friends of the Union. The Gazette says in reference to these resolutions:—

"We will stand by them, no matter who leaves them; we will adhere to the sacred principle of Constitutional Liberty which they advocate, in spite of mobs, civil war, or the blindest of anarchy. Upon that rock we plant our banner, and there it shall remain so long as we can write a line, or utter a syllable. *Edo Terrena!*"

Resolutions.

Whereas, The Democratic Party, for years past, in its Conventions, State and National, and through its presses and by its representatives in Congress, denounced the policy of establishing electoral parties, leading to the success of such parties would inevitably result in a bloody and herid civil war, and whereas, The prohibitive wrongs upon the subject uttered from time to time by the great and good men of the Union, are now fully verified in the present deplorable condition of our beloved country, and whereas, We are unwilling now to renounce the opinions heretofore entertained by us as to the causes which operated to bring about the difficulties in which the nation is involved, or to stultify ourselves by endorsing the political doctrines and policy whose triumph in the last Presidential election has so fearfully impudently the perpetuity of the Union.

Resolved, That as the Democratic party has stood by the Union and the Constitution, in peace and in war, through good and through evil report, we deem it a pleasant and patriotic duty to declare our unwavering devotion to that party, its principles and usages. Resolved, That whilst the present civil war was none of our seeking, and whilst we deprecate and deplore its existence, and earnestly hope and pray for the early restoration of an honorable peace, as Democrats who have always been true to the Constitution, and whose faith and devotion to the Union are attested by the whole history of our lives, we feel it our duty to sustain the Federal Government in the exercise of all its Constitutional powers in its efforts to maintain its integrity and the continuance of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That whilst as Democrats and patriots we believe it to be our duty to support and sustain the Government in all its Constitutional acts, in every emergency, yet we desire "Republican" as called, distinctly to understand that we will not and cannot be dragged into the support of Abolitionism in any form. Resolved, That we regard the Constitution of the United States as the only bond of union between the several States and the only rule of action to be observed in the present condition of our country, that we will support it, as we have always done in all its parts, in the letter and spirit, and in our interpretation of its meaning or construction, we will be governed by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, believing that the Government should be supported and sup-

ed by every law abiding and patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That we denounce mob law in every form and under any pretext or color, whether exercised by secession agitators at the South, or fanatic enthusiasts at the North, and that we are for the enforcement of the laws in the proper and lawful form, against offenders in all parts of the country.

Resolved, That we look upon the doctrine of interference with the institution of slavery in the slave States as grasped by secession as promulgated by conspirators against the Union at the South, as equally subversive of the Constitution, the liberty of the people and the safety of the nation.

Resolved, That the Administration of Andrew J. Curtin meets our hearty disapprobation, and especially in its usage of the military affairs of the Commonwealth, it deprecates and should receive the unqualified condemnation of every patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That the evidently corrupt and fraudulent disbursement of the taxes appropriated made by the late Legislature for the support of the military of the State, as exhibited in the imposition of rotten warrants and insufficient and unwholesome rations upon the brave soldiers of our Commonwealth, should be at once corrected and those guilty in the premises severely rebuked and punished.

Fire.

On Monday afternoon just as we were making up our paper for the press, we heard the alarm of fire. On repairing to the scene of conflagration, we discovered the Foundry building of Messrs. Bradley, Crowell & Keller to be on fire. The fire originated, it is supposed, from some sparks foring their way out at the chimney and falling in the roof.

Soon after the flame burst out through the roof in such awful proportions all hope of saving it vanished. In a very few minutes the fire was communicated to the adjoining house owned by Mrs. Sarah Hade, but occupied by Peter Smith. At about the same time the next house in the same block occupied by Mr. George Pottinger and owned by George W. Zeigler took fire.

Fortunately for Mr. Smith, the neighbors had moved most of his furniture out of danger. But Mr. Pottinger's were not high so fortunate. They lost nearly all they had in the house. Very little property was saved at the Foundry. The probable loss to Messrs. Bradley, Crowell & Keller, including stock, is about \$11,000. There were a number of drills almost completed, and preparations made for about 100. No insurance.

Zeigler's house valued at \$1,000—insured for \$100 or \$200. Mr. Hade's house was worth about \$200 no insurance. The loss will fall heavily on most of the persons. Too much cannot be said of the remarkable activity of the ladies. While we saw many stout men passing empty buckets, many women were busy in filling them, and passing water along the lines—*Greenock's Plan.*

March of Two Regiments.

Yesterday forenoon critical situation was received here of the refusal of Col. Wallace at Chambersburg, and immediate preparations were made to send him reinforcements. Last night about 11 o'clock the rifle regiment under Col. Hilde, and the infantry regiment, under Col. Stinson, left for Cumberland via the Pennsylvania road to Huntington, thence on the Broad Top road to Hopewell, from which place they will have to march forty six miles via Rainsburg, or fifty by way of Bedford.

Capt Campbell's battery with ten guns, horses and ammunition also accompanied the regiments. We visited the Camp last evening and found the greatest bustle and activity ever witnessed in Camp. Clothing and arms were being issued, and the men were in the highest possible spirits. There is now but one regiment left in Camp.

We learn that the Pittsburg troops had orders last evening to march to Cumberland via Conneville last evening. If so they will be able to afford Col. Wallace relief quicker than our regiments, as the distance is not so great. We expect to hear of an engagement in that vicinity before another week is past. *Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

(Giribaldi's daughter, Teresina, was married on Sunday, May 26th, to Major Stefano Canis, at her father's humble farmhouse at Capera. The next day the couple sailed to Genoa, where the people greeted them with enthusiasm, and six young girls, in the same of all their eyes is that city, crowned the bride with flowers.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for various commodities and their prices. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc. with prices listed in dollars and cents.

Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, JUNE 26, 1861.

The Young Ordnance, or the History of the War...

A most excellent little book for boys and girls...

For the Sick.—Our March, Paris, Galien, Tapoca, Neco and Pearl Harbor...

Murray's Compound Cordial.—A certain and speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera, Malaria...

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column...

The New Governor of Virginia.—Frank P. Pierpont, was inaugurated on Thursday afternoon...

Get a Bargain.—It gives us pleasure to inform our readers, if they wish to purchase a bargain in Stoves or Tinware...

A Preventative.—To escape from being tainted by the sun, and the danger of sunstroke, it is necessary to have covering on the head...

Spangler has Fresh Fruit and Medicines constantly on hand, also, Garden Seeds, Medical Wines and Brandy...

At a meeting of the Path Valley Lodge, of the I. O. O. F., held on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., an able arrangement to attend the funeral of Samuel C. Dearford...

Wassara, in the mysterious dispensation of Providence, our comrade, friend and fellow member, Samuel C. Dearford, has been unexpectedly summoned from this world...

Resolved, That the death of brother Dearford is a heavy loss to our lodge...

Resolved, That we tender our sincere affection to the afflicted parents and friends of our deceased brother...

Resolved, That as a noble tribute of our respect and sympathy, this lodge attend the funeral of the deceased brother...

Resolved, That these members of this lodge wear the usual badge of mourning and resolutions be entered on the minutes...

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along with winter, at an early date...

The Cabinet cordially accept and general thank to Mr. Lincoln...

Money's Pain-Expeller and Aphrodisiac...

REAPER AND MOWER, WITH WOODS IMPROVEMENT...

THE ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY OF ANY COUNTRY...

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES...

LIFE INSURANCE.—The Girard...

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The subscribers...

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLES...

MARK DEEDS.—The best form of...

CHILDREN'S GARRAGES, VELOCIPEDES, HOBBY HORSES...

WARD, Manufacturer and Dealer in Straw Goods...

ATTENTION FARMERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY...

SCARCITY OF HARVEST MACHINES...

NEW BATHING MACHINES...

NEW BATHING MACHINES...

NEW BATHING MACHINES...

NEW BATHING MACHINES...

NEW BATHING MACHINES...

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NEW BATHING MACHINES...

AGRICULTURAL. AGRICULTURAL MACHINE SHOP...

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INSURANCE COMPANIES. MR. JOHN GROVE...

INSURANCE COMPANIES...

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MISCELLANEOUS. DO YOU WANT WHISKY?

MISCELLANEOUS...

MISCELLANEOUS...

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MISCELLANEOUS...

DRUGS, &C. Let there be Light!

DRUGS, &C...

DRUGS, &C...

DRUGS, &C...

DRUGS, &C...

DRUGS, &C...

DRUGS, &C...

DRUGS, &C...

DRUGS, &C...

DRUGS, &C...

DRUGS, &C...

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DRUGS, &C...

DRUGS, &C...

DRUGS, &C...

DRUGS, &C...

WATCHES & JEWELRY REMOVAL. ADAMS' SIGN. WA'GONS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS, AND FINEST WORKMANSHIP.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS. AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. JOHN A. STODDARD, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S CHAYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS FOR IRON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. REMOVAL—Geo. W. Brown has removed to the corner of Market and Chestnut streets.

MEDICAL. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For Purifying the Blood. It is the only one of the kind that has been prepared.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND L. W. BROWN. We have just received a large assortment of watches.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS. AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S CHAYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS FOR IRON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. REMOVAL—Geo. W. Brown has removed to the corner of Market and Chestnut streets.

MEDICAL. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For Purifying the Blood.

EDUCATIONAL. CHAMBERLAIN FEMALE SEMINARY. Rev. Henry Brown, Principal.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS. AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S CHAYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS FOR IRON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. REMOVAL—Geo. W. Brown has removed to the corner of Market and Chestnut streets.

MEDICAL. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For Purifying the Blood.

EDUCATIONAL. MARSHALL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Rev. Wm. Marshall, Principal.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS. AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S CHAYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS FOR IRON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. REMOVAL—Geo. W. Brown has removed to the corner of Market and Chestnut streets.

MEDICAL. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For Purifying the Blood.

CHAIR AND CABINET MANUFACTORY. We have just received a large assortment of chairs and cabinets.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS. AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S CHAYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS FOR IRON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. REMOVAL—Geo. W. Brown has removed to the corner of Market and Chestnut streets.

MEDICAL. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For Purifying the Blood.

FALL GOODS. THOS. W. EVANS & Co. We have just received a large assortment of fall goods.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS. AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S CHAYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS FOR IRON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. REMOVAL—Geo. W. Brown has removed to the corner of Market and Chestnut streets.

MEDICAL. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For Purifying the Blood.

DR. HENRY LANGRISH. We have just received a large assortment of medicines.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS. AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

MEDICAL. DR. J. H. STODDARD'S CHAYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS FOR IRON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. REMOVAL—Geo. W. Brown has removed to the corner of Market and Chestnut streets.

MEDICAL. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For Purifying the Blood.