Spirit of the Times.

VOL. 16. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1863. NO. 31.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. [illegible] ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible]

J. [illegible] ATTORNEY AT LAW Chambersburg, Franklin, Pa., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. [April 23, '62.

W. S. STENGER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Market Street, one door West of the Franklin House, Chambersburg, Pa. [Feb. 19, '62.

CAL. H. SPENCER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Market Street, in Stenger's Row, opposite Shriver House. [Feb. 19, '62.

THAD. S. STEARNS, Attorney at Law, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business committed to his care. Office formerly occupied by Hon. Chas. Gillelen, Esq., Market Street, opposite the Court House. [Feb. 19, '62.

WM. S. SHUMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business committed to his care. Office formerly occupied by Hon. Jas. Dunlap, Market Street, opposite the Court House. He will act as Agent for Patent Office Claims. [April 2, '62.

KENNEDY & HILL—LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a Partnership in the practice of the Law, in the several Courts of Franklin County.

Office on Main Street, in the room heretofore occupied by T. B. Kennedy.

T. B. KENNEDY,
T. J. HILL.

Dec. 4, '62.—tf.

F. S. SPONG, ESQ. JOHN STEWART.

SPONGER & STEWART, Attorneys at Law, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend to business in the practice of their Profession.

Office in the Town Hall.—[Feb. 19, '62.

H. C. KEYSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to him.

Office the same with the Valley Spirit and Times. [Feb. 19, '62.—tf.

WILSON KELLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office Market St., formerly occupied by Kelly & Stenger, directly opposite the Court House. Chambersburg, Pa. All legal business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. He will practice in adjoining counties. [Dec. 11, '61.

J. McD. SHARPE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to him. OFFICE, in Mrs. Reed's Building, in the room formerly occupied by Col. Kennedy, but directly opposite the Court House. [Nov. 27, '61.

ALEX. M. McCLURE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa. Office on East Market Street, in Mrs. Reed's New Building, immediately opposite the Court House. [April 16, '62.—tf.

GEO. O. SHELMAHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. CHAMBERSBURG, Pa. Office, Main street, above Queen. [Feb. 27, '61.

A. H. RANKIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Chambersburg, Pa., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office, over the Court House adjoining the office of J. W. Brewster, Esq. [Jan. 7, '61.

J. W. DOUGLAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Chambersburg, Pa. OFFICE in Market Street two doors east of the Court House. [April 17, '61.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, MUSCATINE, IOWA. Will practice in the several courts of Muscatine County, and attend to the collection of Land Warrants, examination of Titles, and the buying and selling of Real Estate. Remembers the Chambersburg Bar. [Nov. 11, '57.

PHILIP MASONER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office on Market Street, one door above the Office of W. Brewer, Esq., Chambersburg, Pa. All business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention. [May 12, '57.

H. B. DAVIDSON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office on Main Street, one door south of the Farmers and Merchants' Hotel, Chambersburg, Pa. All business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention. [April 26.

WILLIAM AULD, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Camp Hill, Montgomery Township, Franklin County, Pa. All business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention. [May 28, '62.

DR. WM. H. HOYLE, will attend promptly to all calls in the line of his profession, in Town or Country. Office and residence, No. 3, Arcade Building, Chambersburg. [Oct. 31, '60.

DR. JOHN SONTGOMERY, has opened an Office for the Practice of Medicine, in the Room lately occupied by Dr. Montgomery's Partner, where he may at all times be found when not professionally engaged. [Dec. 7, '61.

DR. HENRY LANDIS, of Waynesboro', Franklin County, Pa., respectfully offers his services to the public as a regular educated Physician. OFFICE, Main Street, between Montgomery's Hotel and Judge Stover's. Has prepared to cure Phthisic and Adhesive Diseases, and will take great care to treat his patients with the utmost skill and attention. He does not wish to do anything further, in connection to those who have already tried him, will be equally happy to his old patrons. The charge will be very moderate, so that none will have an excuse for not being able to employ him. [June 12, '61.

WM. REYSER, Jr., PHARMACEUTIST, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, CHAMBERSBURG, PA. Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Drugs, and warrants satisfaction in quality and price to those who favor him with a call. [June 19, '57.

REMOVAL.—Dr. S. R. Zeek, Practical Tooth Surgeon, has removed his office from the South side of Market, to the Room formerly occupied by J. Gantz, Esq., in the Brick Building, where, with Fisher and Talbott's Instruments, he will be pleased to wait on his patrons, and continue to perform all operations pertaining to the Dental Profession, with the latest and most skillful manipulation.

Dr. Zeek has had long years experience in his profession, the last eight years in Chambersburg, and is thus enabled to say that he can warrant any thing entrusted to his manipulation freely.

Tender handed you all the latest improved preparations, and putting will be done right in especially desiring to wait on the ladies, in filling, cleaning, or repairing of any sort or material.

TERMS WILL BE AS MODERATE as can be obtained for good, faithful operations, and warranted to stand the test. [April 9, '62.—tf.

D. W. SCHLOSSER, Practical Hatter, has opened more than eight years, office adjoining the store of the Hon. Jeremiah Stover, on the South side of Market Street, in Mrs. Reed's Brick Building, opposite the Court House, where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally, and will make to order, in the best manner, and on the shortest notice, all styles of Gentlemen's Fashionable Hats, by supplying promptly and by mail, all orders with the best articles of Hats, Caps, Furs, Trimmings, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at the lowest cash prices. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage. [Nov. 27, '61.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

D. [illegible] Shop on Washington Street, Chambersburg, Pa. [illegible]

WAGON MAKING.—The undersigned, with his Partner, Mr. [illegible], continue the business at the old stand, in Market Street, Chambersburg, Pa., and are prepared to build Wagons of the best material and workmanship, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. We will use no other than the best Iron, Steel, Timber, &c., and we feel confident that we can, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please our customers, merit a share of the public patronage. Our Wagons are warranted to stand, give him a trial, and judge for themselves. Repairing done to order, and on the shortest notice. [Feb. 19, '62.

CORN SPRING GRAIN AND HAY RAKE.—The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has purchased the right of Franklin County, for the Patent Corn Spring Grain and Hay Rake, and is now prepared to sell Rights and County Rights, for Sale. [May 14, '62. D. STROCK.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—NEW MACHINE SHOP. West Washington Street, Chambersburg. JOHN B. WEST respectfully announces to the public that he has purchased the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Rowe, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

REPAIRING.

Such as the time, Farmers, in bring your Reapers and have them repaired ready for Harvest. All work entrusted to him will be done in workmanlike style.

Keep's American and Lima Bottom Harvester. He is Agent for Keim's Harvester, which he offers to the Farmers of Franklin County, for the harvest of 1862, the Every Harvester, which has stood the test of Reapers, and is equal to a Mower and Reaper. The Keep Machine is a light but strong wheel machine, and a splendid Mower and Reaper, made almost wholly of Iron. The Manufacturers of the Keep Machine claim that they are the highest grade iron harvesters yet invented. Farmers in want of a good Mower and Reaper would do well to call and examine the machine before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on West Washington st., adjoining the Lutheran Church.

May 21, '62. JOHN B. WEST.

ATTENTION FARMERS of Franklin County.—Why pay nearly your entire crop for Guano, when Peruvian Guano can be purchased for half the money? The undersigned is agent for the above Guano, and is prepared to sell it at the Shop of Mr. Jacob Rowe, on West Washington st., Chambersburg, Pa., at the following prices, viz: Peruvian Guano, per barrel, $4 50; Peruvian Guano, per half barrel, $2 50. Persons in want of a good article of Guano, will do well to call and examine the material before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on West Washington st., adjoining the Lutheran Church.

May 21, '62. JOHN B. WEST.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

E. AUGUSTUS COX, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, and FANCY GOODS, In Valley Spirit & Times Building, opposite Rankin's Store, Main Street, CHAMBERSBURG, PA. Takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he is prepared to offer to purchasers a large and CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, in

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Various styles and Prices.

JEWELRY of the latest and most fashionable patterns: Rose Sets in Coral, Jet, Gutta Percha, Pearl, Coral, Jet, Gold Stone, Mosaic, &c.

FINGER RINGS in great variety. Studs, Lockets, Spectacles, Gold and Silver Chains.

PLATED WARE, Consisting of Tea Sets, Coffees, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.

French and American CLOCKS of different styles and Patterns.

FANCY GOODS—great variety.

All goods warranted as represented. All orders attended to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, in a workmanlike manner and satisfaction guaranteed.

Persons desiring to purchase, do well to call at the Shop and examine for themselves, as he is determined to give him a fair trial, before purchasing elsewhere.

May 16, '59. E. AUGUSTUS COX.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia, Chartered A.D. 1835. Assets, $1,000,000, all paid in. Charter Perpetual.

The Premiums may be paid every year or may be divided into quarterly payments. Policies issued on the Mutual Assurance Plan, which is the most approved system of Life Insurance. Persons desiring to insure their own lives or those of their friends, can obtain immediate policies, combining all necessary forms and information free, by applying to the undersigned.

JOHN MULL, Agent.

Jan. 8, '62.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office 434 and 436 Chestnut Street, next door to Post Office.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1862.

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,151,000 00
Real Estate (present value, 160,234 61) cost	12,704 71
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Security	10,500 00
Stock (Cost 1,000,861 71) cost	71,217 97
Notes and Bills Receivable	4,348 00
Cash	47,009 02
	$1,316,779 67

Premiums or Bonded Instalment Notes are received in payment of property in town or Country, for Dwelling Houses, Stores, Manufactories, &c. &c.

Rates as low as consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of thirty years, they have paid losses by fire to an amount exceeding Four Millions of Dollars, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well as the ability to meet with promptness all demands.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses paid during the year last $184,202 97

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Thomas Wagner, Samuel Grant, Jacob R. Smith, George Fale, Isaac Lea, Richard S. Lewis, David S. Brown, James N. Dunlap, Edward C. Dale, Jonathan Peirce.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

WM. C. ARMAT, Secretary and Actuary.

Application made to DAVID DAEN, of Chambersburg, will be promptly attended to.

Feb. 18, '62.

OUR AGENT, Mr. John Stover, of Chambersburg, is the Solicitor Agent for the Franklin County Mutual Insurance Company.

Feb. 18, '62. WM. H. REED, Jun.

BOOK BINDERIES.

BOOK BINDERY. [illegible] H. HUNTER & Co. [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE GREAT MAMMOTH [illegible] HERMAN MISERY. [illegible]

"We Have Done It Unto Him."

(SONGS, ETC., ETC.)

A [illegible] man of sin
Had often caused me to weep,
Who cost so lonely for relief,
That I could scarcely sleep.
I did not stop to ask his name,
Neither he took, or whence he came;
There was something in his eye
That was my love—I knew not why.

Once, when my cousin (poor unknown)
He entered in a night like this—
Just finishing for want of food.
I gave him all: he blessed and broke
Also my bread, poured out my wine,
That was on cousin's position then,
And while I fed with eager haste,
The crust was sudden to my taste.

I found the where a fountain burst
Clear from the rock; its waters was gone;
The Spirit spoke, and I drank the thirst:
He knew it—now I hastening on.
I ran not naked like sufferer up?
Thus the shrub he throwed my cup,
Dipped, and returned it running over:
I drank, and never thirsted more.

'Twas night—the floods were out, it blew
A winter hurricane aloud;
I heard his voice abroad, and flew
To welcome him beneath my roof.
I warmed, I clothed, I cheered my guest,
I laid him on my couch to rest;
Then made the earth my bed, and rested
In Eden a garden while I dreamed.

Stripped, wounded, beaten nigh to death,
I found him by the highway side;
I raised his pulse, brought back his breath,
I revived his spirit, and supplied
Wine, oil, refreshments—he was healed.
I had, myself, a wound concealed;
But from that hour forward the smart,
And pause bound up my broken heart.

In prison I saw him next, condemned
To meet a felon's doom at morn
The title of kings tongues I stemmed,
And honored him 'mid scoffs and scorn.
My friendship's utmost zeal to try,
He asked if I for him would die.
The felon was weak, my blood was chill,
But the free spirit cried, "I will."

Then in a moment to my view
The stranger started from disguise;
The robes on his bands I knew—
My Saviour stood before my eyes.
He spoke—and my poor name he named.
"Of Me thou hast not been ashamed;
These deeds shall thy memorial be:
Fear not, thou did it unto me."

From the National Intelligencer.

The Policy of "Extermination."

To a war which, like that now raging in the land, was stimulated if not engendered by sectional antipathies and personal animosities, and which was founded by its originators on no just consideration whatever of rights endangered or of advantages to be gained, it was to be expected that for a season passion would reign supreme on both sides, and that the voice of reason would be drowned by the din of arms. And this anticipation, justified as it was by the total tone of history in a time of revolutionary phrensy, has been abundantly confirmed by the progress of events, both military and civil, since the commencement of hostilities in this country.

In the conduct of our military operations, the experience of centuries being disregarded, we have seen vast unwieldy masses of men hurried, as in the first pitched battle of the war, into a hostile country of vast extent, under the impulse of a popular feeling clamoring for immediate successes, and propagated to itself the vague object of "crushing the rebellion," but taking little note of the practical difficulties besetting so great an enterprise, and, under pretence of avoiding "delay," postponing that unity of purpose which could alone render effective the tremendous physical force distributed over a wide field of operations. The result has been, as might have been foreseen, that the country has witnessed what a foreign military writer styles a "series of gigantic skirmishes," in which no army has been captured or its material destroyed. And to this result the topography of the country which has been the seat of the war may be said to have largely contributed, leading, as it does, as many more advantages to an army of defence than to one of invasion.

In what may be termed the civil or political policy of the war we observe the same predominance of the personal element, leading our legislators and a portion of the public press to seek, in the place of a rational system, measures which have gratified their antipathy to the Southern people, instead of heading all their efforts to destroy the enemy's military strength and weaken his capacity for resistance. That capacity for resistance has, indeed, been intensified by the adoption of a policy which, powerless to reach the physical force of the insurgents, has only served to swell the torrent of sectional passion with which the Government is called to struggle. And yet the partisans and patrons of this peculiar policy have practised upon themselves, in advocating these extreme measures, the self-delusion which invariably accompanies all strong feelings not based on reason, and have pertinaciously put from them the painful truth, as not only the results of superior "loyalty," but as the best, if not the only means of saving the country.

The inevitable effect of thus overrating the necessity and probable efficacy of these political measures, constituted an impediment to successfully prosecuting the war, which, if not produced popular disconcertment and disappointment. Many who might be persuaded to believe that the great loyal majority of the nation, armed in a righteous cause, utterly contemned, would instantly prevail in the end over a minority, may yet be led to doubt the probable attainment of such a result when it is prepared to resist it by means which, from different premises, indicate the contrary. On the other hand, the subject and children of these measures, disappointed in the chagrin have they had indeed, are naturally the first to display an "aptitude for coercion," and hence, in the language of the Philadelphia Ledger, the journal like the New York Tribune, appears to assume the dictatorship of the people, and to be the mouthpiece of the party, which, with a loyal and patriotic population. The process of reflection, according to all experience is fortunately rare, and that of deprivation; and supposing, contrary to what we have just said, that the large majority, we cannot presume it would be thinner rapid than the former. We may, then, form some approximate idea of the time likely to be required, under the most favorable circumstances, to eliminate the Southern population by the time required to replace them. It is admitted that within the last twenty years we have populated to a moderate density (excluding the good country) one hundred and twenty times as much territory as Virginia. At this rate we should require one hundred and twenty years to repeople the South; and, while clearing the territory for reconsolidation, at an average cost of five hundred millions a year, we would have run up a debt of sixty thousand millions of dollars when it was done.

On the whole, we produce our predecessor for those pleas which have for their avowed object the reclaiming of hostile populations, and retaining them in obedience, over those which contemplate their destruction and the substitution of others in their stead.

Important Testimony.

The Connecticut Legislature (strong Republican) appointed a committee a few weeks since to visit the army and report on the condition of Connecticut soldiers. Hon. Lyman W. Cox, chairman of the Committee, a Republican gentleman of high character and respectability, has written a very remarkable letter from Falmouth, under date of Dec. 21, which we find published in the *Waterbury American* of 26th Dec. This testimony to the wishes—we may call them demands—of the army cannot be ignored, coming from such a source as this. After speaking of the general condition of things, Mr. Cox continues as follows:

"You have no idea of the depression there is in the army at the result of this third attempt to go to Richmond. That it is a complete failure no one can deny. The causes of it may be an open question; but one thing is certain: that there will have to be different management or we shall not be a nation much longer, and shall have Jeff. Davis to rule over us. I dare not write what I think, to you, from what I can gather in the Rebel time I have had for observation and thought,—but this is certain, *that the President has got to stop acting as Commander-in-Chief, a part of his Cabinet removed, and another man placed at the head of the Army*, politicians in out of Congress silenced, and more than all, the *People* take hold of the interests of the country, stop carrying on the war for selfish ends, and also keep quiet and let the army alone.

"I have found but one opinion in the Army about the merits of Generals. The army, *almost to a man are for McClellan*, and if you expect the army to conquer a peace, you have got to give them a choice. It is clear to them as the sunshine, and that too with the best friends of Burnside, who is much respected by all, that he has not the capacity for the moving of an army of this magnitude. (Signed)

"Yours truly, L. W. COX."

United States Senator.

In reference to the election of Mr. Buckalew the York *Democratic Press*, says:

"The announcement of the glorious result was received with immense and prolonged cheering, and was carried outside of the capitol—yea, and is carried throughout the length and breadth of this Common wealth, and through out the length and breadth of the Nation. A day of jubilee has come and a song of triumph is being sung and echoed through all the land and in all the borders thereof. We can scarcely restrain our exultation in the ordinary terms of an announcement. We can scarcely realize the fact that the old Keystone is redeemed. It seemed too much to hope for in the midst of the tyranny, venality and corruption of the hour. No wonder there was anxiety, suspense and fear. The hopes of the country hanging, as it were, by a single thread. But now the hopes are revived, with the news Pennsylvania sends greeting to her sister States. The Hon. Charles E. Buckalew, the Senator elect, is one of the ablest, purest, and best of our citizens. The choice of such a man at such a crisis is creditable to the highest degree to the State of Pennsylvania. Although many able and good man were named as candidates, we must acknowledge that a better choice could not have been made. A choice more acceptable to the Democracy and the people generally. Unobjectionable in every particular, he united his party and commands the respect of the opposition. An eloquent and skillful debater, a pure patriot, an earnest, sincere and outspoken Democrat, he will nobly represent this Commonwealth and be an ornament to the dignified body to which he is chosen, as well as a bloom in the aisle of this corrupt and lawless administration."

Starved to Death.

On Saturday last, in one of the wards of the city of Cincinnati, the Hidden reunion of a soldier's wife in Hamilton Co. died, with two emaciated shivering offspring to her side. A common lounger visited the last that she saw, and died from starvation. The truth was that this woman had lost the means to support her. Her husband, her protector, is in the army; her sympathies are in the army, and the government has no provision for such distresses. In an effort to obtain bread for the children, she was prostrated, and died from want of such. Her sister-in-law refused to look after the poor woman, or to give assistance, since she was disloyal, and to sympathize with the children, since they were the children of a rebel. Above, the children, the children of a rebel, lay the mother, who was a loyal woman, and who died because her husband was in the army, and because she was a loyal and patriotic population. The process of reflection, according to all experience is fortunately rare, and that of deprivation; and supposing, contrary to what we have just said, that the large majority, we cannot presume it would be thinner rapid than the former. We may, then, form some approximate idea of the time likely to be required, under the most favorable circumstances, to eliminate the Southern population by the time required to replace them. It is admitted that within the last twenty years we have populated to a moderate density (excluding the good country) one hundred and twenty times as much territory as Virginia. At this rate we should require one hundred and twenty years to repeople the South; and, while clearing the territory for reconsolidation, at an average cost of five hundred millions a year, we would have run up a debt of sixty thousand millions of dollars when it was done.

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"Yours truly, L. W. COX."

Balloting in "Der Sigel Guards."

On a recent session through the old District of Northern Liberties, we passed by a numerous station, where a blood stained sheet that remains would be printed for the "Sigel Guards." A crowd of fellows stood around and listened to the eloquent appeals of a portly Teutoni, who was arrayed in a sergeant's uniform. He held a piece of beer in his hand, while he tell us emphatically upon the advantages to result from a ballot in the Sigel Guards. Some "Well, shentlemen, I will tell ye bemeaning. Well dere shentlemen, do think ding, so even as you pen your name on de paper, you gits hundred and fifty cents bounty; dat you gits another hundred dollars at dat time you subpaeks for him; dat is sposing you rolls long himself. Den de next ding you goes out to to camp. Ven you comes dere, de fresh ding is de measin' you bear de tram yeast; well, dat ish for you to git up and hef good all subaeque, well, you so mante the good all subaeque, yor vort gil him. Den you hear de tram yeast again, and de gorporal become vorst and says: 'Shentlemen, blease to fall in!' Well, den, if you please to fall in, you fale in, and ist you don't want to carry de musket yourself, you ist somebody to carry him. Well den, if you gi yor hear de tram yeast another time; dat's for breakfast. Well dere, for de breakfast you mustst call for beefsteak, mooten schoop or sagdog you likes; den you vatts vill you git him. Shoost so you does mit de dinner. In der afternoon dere ish bleasy hardy young kale koome around, treshed to vite, and dey schpeaks mit you: 'Shondlemens, you so soonte go on der barrels or go to de saloon mit hef Bible raise mit me?' Well, you no oblige to go mit de kals hif you no vants to. Vell den, about eine o'glock de tram he peats again; dat is de gumblemente of de ballot to take a vian vise mit him. You no lifes to take glass vine, you goes de schlode. Mine krakus, shendlemens! ey you hence, ist ist ot de truft, nur licht in der Sigel Guards! Now koom in—gat your name on der paper!" The eloquent eulogist of "der Sigel Guards" received no response to his appeals, except broad grins from the knowing ones, while we were present; but we, have no doubt that his pleasant picture of camp life proved attractive to many, and that the name of his "koompany" were soon filled.

A Few Hints on Going to Church.

It is well to go to church late. By walking boldly up the aisle during the first prayer, you attract more attention, and consequently more admiration than by going at any other time. There are some people who will be annoyed at this, but they are of that class of "cold feeling" for whose opinion you will not have the slightest regard, if you are a man or woman of spirit.

You will, of course, wear your brightest colored clothes, and a quantity of flash jewelry. If there is a large chest, by all means sing loudly, and try to drown the sounds of the organ. This resolution pleases the singers, and centres the attention of the congregation upon you.

Whisper loudly to your companion your comments upon the dress and appearance of the ladies, and by all means chew tobacco during the whole service.

It will look well if you should laugh heartily at whatever pleases you—for instance, if a deformed person comes in, a small dog, walking up the aisle, will cause you to go into convulsions of laughter, and much sport will be occasioned if you should succeed in kicking him. Allow no chance to escape you that will afford you amusement. Make signs to any acquaintance you may see on the other side of the church, and even whisper loudly to him. When the sermon is concluded, and during the benediction, commence to get your hat and gloves ready for a start, and at the word amen, be off—don't lose a second—and take a good position at the foot of the stairway.

It will be difficult to get into position very soon, for all the ladies will stop in the aisle to converse upon family matters, &c., which will, of course, make it very difficult for everybody to get out. But perserve, and, when you are in position, let nothing divert your attention from the scenes before you.

We forget to notice the fact that the aisle of the church will be completely blockaded, if it should be cold weather, by the ladies standing by the register. If this should be the case, step over the pens on each side.

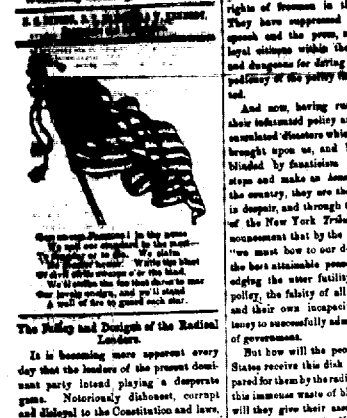
These general rules, if constantly followed, will suggest a great many others of the same kind, which neither time nor place will admit of any noticing.

The Power of Love.

Amid the gloom and travail of existence suddenly is behold a beautiful thing, and is instantaneously to feel an overwhelming conviction that with that fair form follows our destiny must be satisfied; but there is no more joy but in her joy, no sorrow but when she grieves; that in her gift of love, by his smile of fondness, heretofore, is all bliss; denied our beauty exhibition take away, like a disciplined guard before our vision; in fact from a haggle and piousness a life; and to be prophetic to come, for this great subject, to be sure, we have all found some happy, the whole, vividly to violence in her fever *every* hour of existence—this is a fever, and this is love! Magnificent, sublime, divine sentiment! Let Solomon have been in the front of that alter-ego above and beyond. Let the trial without many above and beyond. Let the trial without many. The principle of such union that is the union of spirits, and in this that the dawn and perfection of a mortal day. The mutual and perfection of mortal day, to be

Daily Spirit and Times

Wednesday, February 4, 1863.



"We are one People in the same World, We and our country by the mast—
Thy flag of stars and stripes, O God!
Thy flag of stripes and stars!
Waving the blest
We drink with the whole heart of the blest,
We breathe the fire that thrills the star
Our lovely sisters, and we'll shield
A well of fire to guard each star."

The Policy and Designs of the Radical Leaders.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the leaders of the present dominant party intend playing a desperate game. Notoriously dishonest, corrupt and disloyal to the Constitution and laws, and having obtained complete control of a weak and imbecile President, who is the merest tool in their hands, they seem determined to wreck the Government and destroy constitutional liberty in a vain attempt to carry out their absurd notions about negro slavery.

The first step in their bloody, wicked and inhuman programme, was the emancipation proclamation of September 22d. The next was the removal of General McClellan, which was intended as the initial step towards abolitionizing the army. The appointment of Gen. Hooker to succeed Burnside in the command of the army of the Potomac, is only another link in the radical scheme, and is a part and parcel of the original programme.

They seem now to have arrived at the extreme point of desperation. They occupy a position similar to that of the midnight gambler who has staked his last dollar on the turning of a card, determined to win or lose all. They have played their last card, and seeing the utter hopelessness of success under the insane policy they have inaugurated, they are preparing the way for a dissolution of the Union and a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. That this is their design is amply proven by the present course of the administration, the utterings of leading radicals on the floor of Congress and the tone of the New York *Tribune*, which has already sounded the key note in the declaration that we must prosecute the war vigorously until the first of May next, and if by that time the rebellion is not crushed, "*we must bow to our destiny and make the best attainable peace.*"

By a "vigorous prosecution of the war" the *Tribune* of course means the emancipation of the negroes, and by "the best attainable peace" it means the recognition of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy. That is, rather than fail in their plans to abolitionize the country and wipe out negro slavery in the South—rather than see a restoration of the Union *as it was* with all the rights of the States guaranteed and protected under the Constitution *as it is*, they are willing to see the Government fall to pieces, (as it certainly would in the event of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy,) and the country sink into the condition of States discordant, belligerent, disunitered."

There is no reason why, with proper management and a rational policy, this war might not have been ended six months ago, and the authority of the Government restored over the whole land. If the doctrine of the "Crittenden resolution" had been adhered to as the policy of the Government, it would have so demoralized the Southern cause and divided the Southern people, that the task of restoring the authority of the general Government in the seceded States would have been comparatively easy. But no, the everlasting negro had to be dragged into the contest, and the character of the war subverted from its original purpose into a wild, fanatical, insane crusade against slavery. This change of policy has united the South as one man, in resistance to the National authorities, has demoralized the armies of the Union and breeded a general distrust and want of confidence in the subjects of the war, in the minds of the loyal, conservative masses of the North-

[illegible] who wanted to be made to fol[illegible] the "rod of Aaron and Moses" [illegible] the Abolitionists.

[illegible] in meeting and dishearten[illegible] the true friends of the country, to see the men who have been entrusted with the [illegible] of affairs [illegible] the condition of the [illegible] the interests of the union [illegible] the [illegible] of our country [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] of the

150TH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

—Letters received from officers of this Regiment (Col. McClellan's) mention the capture of three [illegible] by the Rebels, on the Rappahannock river, on the 20th ult. [illegible] and a [illegible] Rebel Pickets and [illegible] Rebels. The men are enjoying good health. The brigade, of which this Regiment is a part, is commanded by Gen. Spinola.—Phila. Press.

We [illegible] of "hard times" have not blunted our sense of discriminating friendship. Hiller, Hamilton & Co., of the magnificent Spring & Tea Ware Room, on corner of Market and Eighth streets, [illegible]. They have a large number of the best workmen locally engaged making more of this, Java, Brass &c. Their work is very superior because made well and of the very best material; and, what is of importance now, they sell at very cheap rates.

☞ Encouragement to patents issuing their hair. The "Crinis Philagetus" is daily spreading that it is an excellent hair invigorator, strengthening and increasing the growth of the hair. It promises to be very popular. Go to Hoyem's and get a bottle.

APPOINTMENT.—We understand that our townsman, Capt. Geo. W. Rosey, has through Edward Shull, Esq., of Somerset, received the appointment of Whisky Inspector for this County. As the Captain is a clever and obliging man, we consider the selection a good one.

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK.—The February number of this favorite of the ladies is on our table. It abounds in rich embellishments, and its fashion plates are superb. Its reading matter is of a highly interesting character.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—Peterson for February is on hand. This is the cheapest work of its kind published. Our lady friends will issue a rare treat if they do not immediately procure a copy of this exquisite number.

THE ECLECTIC.—This is a compilation of foreign literature taken from the latest numbers of the British Reviews. The February number of this admirable work contains the usual number of solid and substantial articles. A single article is well worth its price.

☞ Early Garden seeds Early York and Winning Stump cabbage. Tomatoes &c., at Hoyem's Store.

Popularity of Gen McClellan.

As an instance of the popularity of General McClellan, we can cite the fact that in a certain hospital near Washington, the announcement was made that he had been reinstated in his old position—the effect was magical upon the invalids, for such as were able to do so, arose up in their comfort, thus testifying their devotion to a beloved man. Another instance of his great popularity among his loyal and unprejudiced countrymen, was the sang little present to his wife of a house in New York city, valued at *forty thousand dollars.*

THE MARKETS.

CHAMBERSBURG, Feb. 4, 1863.

Corrected Weekly.

FLOUR—White	$7 50
FLOUR—Extra	6 50
FLOUR—Family	6 25
FLOUR—Fine	4 50
WHEAT—White	1 25@1 40
WHEAT—Red	1 25@1 40
RYE	75
OATS	40
CORN	70
CLOVER SEED	4 75
TIMOTHY SEED	2 00@2 50
FLAX SEED	1 25
BUTTER	15
EGGS	15
LARD	10@11
TALLOW	6@7
HAMS—Sugar	14@16
SIDES	8
SHOULDERS	7
BACON HOGS	6
POTATOES	75
APPLES—Dried	1
APPLES—Green	per lb. 1
PEARS—Dried	1
PEACHES—Dried	2@3
BERRY BITTERS	75

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1863.

SEEDS.—There is rather more Clover coming in, and is selling at $7@7 25 per 64 lbs. for common and strictly prime lots. Timothy ranges from $2 25 to $3 75. The market is bare of Flaxseed, and it is wanted at $2 20 per bush.

There has been a good shipping and home consumption demand for FLOUR, and prices have again advanced fully 25c. per bbl. The sales for export reach 4000 bbls. at $6 50 for good superfine; $7 50@8 25 for extra family, chiefly of the better description. The sales to the retailers and bakers range from our lowest quotation up to $10 for common and fancy brands, according to quality.

RYE FLOUR is but little inquired after,—Small sales at $4 12½.

In CORN MEAL nothing doing. We quote Pennsylvania at $4, and Brandywine at $4 62½ per bbl.

The WHEAT market has been excited, and prices have advanced 6 to 10c. per bush. About 10,000 bush. were disposed of at $1 30@1 32½ for red, and $2 for Kentucky white, in store.

RYE has advanced to 90c. all.

CORN is in fair request. Sales of 5000 bush new yellow at 86@87c., in advance of one cent per bush.; 4000 bush. mixed at 85c.

OATS are steady at 39@40c. per 32 lbs. 4000 bush. Pennsylvania sold at private sale.

MARRIED.

At the Indian Queen Hotel on the 29th ult. by the Rev. J. Dickson, Mr. John Grove, of Cumberland co., to Miss Leah Wingard, of this county.

DIED

On the 24th inst., Miriam and Sophia, daughters of Jacob T. and Mary Bolinhaver; the first aged 7 years, 7 months and 17 days, the latter aged 5 years, 7 months and 27 days. Differ two buds sweet—not side by side in one grave, but they shall sell the flowers again, in the resurrection.

On the 1st inst., in Martinsburg, Tenn., of wounds received in battle on the 31st of Dec., Inst. Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bennett, in the 36th year of his age.

In a Hospital near Fredericksburg, Va., of wounds received in the Fredericksburg battle, Mr. Edwin Bowman, in the 20th year of his age.

Wholesale Comm on Cotton, however severe only to subsequent and recent by the act of Congress to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Hendricks and Henshey.

MURRAY'S

Camphorated Cordial.

HORSE POWDERS.

MILLER'S HORSE POWDER.

KEROSENE OIL.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

THE ANODYNE CORDIAL

Ramsey's Blood Searcher

WALLETS AND PURSES

SHAVING, WASHING, AND TOILET SOAPS.

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

NEW TOBACCO AND SEGAR STORE

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVID UNGER.

HOTEL.

THE "TRIBUNE"

Arch Street above Third,

PHILADELPHIA

UPTON B. NEWCOMER.

This Hotel is central. Conveniently to Passenger Railway Cars to all parts of the City. Omnibuses to and from the Hotel free of charge.

Terms—$1.50 per day.

May 22, '61.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

(FORMERLY EAGLE,)

17 AND 19 PARK ROW,

Opposite the Astor House and Park, New York.

Price of Board $1.50 per day.

This long established and popular House has recently been thoroughly and generally enlarged by the addition of over 100 rooms, and now has accommodations for over 300 guests. It has also been thoroughly refurnished and refurbished, and is

HEATED BY STEAM

AND

LIGHTED WITH GAS THROUGHOUT.

This special feature of the best accommodations in the City—only to be secured in all the Metropolitan Hotels of Europe—is now introduced for the first time in the City, and is recommended to all the City correspondents in the country.

It has none of the disagreeable features of the FIRST CLASS HOTELS, comprising the conveyance to the lodgers.

The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.

Terms $1.50 per Day.

R. L. POWERS,

Feb. 20, '61. Proprietor.

WHITE SWAN HOTEL,

Chambersburg, Pa.,

M. GROVE, Proprietor.

Having purchased this well-known House, (long known as the Franklin Hotel,) and thoroughly refitted and refurnished it, no pains will be spared to minister to the wants of its guests.

The House has recently been painted and a new Brick Stable built, including improvements well adapted to the comfort of those with a team.

HIS TABLE will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his Bar will be served by the best of liquors and attentive bartenders.

THE SAN will at all times obtain the most recent notice of Lectures, and the delightful and fashionable Concerts and Entertainments, and will offer no pains to accommodate visitors.

HIS HOUSE is large, spacious, has 150 ROOMS and CHAMBERS, and is well adapted to accommodate the public.

HIS STABLE is large, well ventilated and fitted up in every way.

HIS BAR will be well supplied with choicest liquors, and he will be ever ready to wait on his customers.

Omnibus will be owned to convey visitors to and from the Cars, free of charge, and attendants will be in readiness on the Cars to show the way to the House.

Nothing will be wanting to render visitors comfortable and happy while sojourning in this place.

HIS BAR will be well supplied with the