Spirit of the Times.

VOL. 16. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1863. NO. 42.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. M'CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa. Office in Market Street, one door West of the Franklin House.

LYTLE & MAGEE, Attorneys at Law, Chambersburg, Pa. Office in the Court House.

W. H. SHUMAKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa. Office in Market Street, two doors West of the Franklin House.

H. G. HORTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa. Office in Market Street, two doors West of the Franklin House.

WILSON McILLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Market St., formerly occupied by Judge Smith, Chambersburg, Pa.

A. K. McCLURE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa. Office in East Market Street, a few doors from Public Building, immediately opposite the Franklin House.

GEO. M. DUNCAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHAMBERSBURG, PA. Office, Main Street, above Public Square.

G. M. & W. S. STENCEL, Attorneys at Law, Chambersburg, Pa. Offices adjoining Franklin House.

A. H. DARLINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa. OFFICE in Market street two doors east of the Court House.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHAMBERSBURG, PENNA. Will practice in the several courts of Franklin, Adams and Fulton counties of this State, and in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Office in Market Street, two doors West of the Franklin House.

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DR. HENRY LAWRENCE, Has permanently located in Chambersburg, Pa., and will continue to offer his services to the public on a regular established office.

DR. J. H. BRINDLE, Surgeon Shippensburg's Third District.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Will find a good opening for business in Chambersburg, Pa., by addressing the undersigned.

WM. H. SNOWDEN, Chambersburg, Pa.

SPECIMENS AND SURGICAL DESCRIPTION, [illegible]

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

D. [illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, [illegible]

MOWERS AND REAPERS, [illegible]

GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE ERA, [illegible]

REPAIRING.

Now is the time, Farmers, to visit Your Shops and have them repaired for the Harvest. All work entrusted to him will be done in good workmanship.

Kirby's Improved and Little Giant Mowers. He is agent for Lucas's Harvester, which he offers to the Farmers of Franklin County, for the harvest of 1862, the Kirby Harvester, also the Well and Sickle, in the most approved manner, and Reaper. The Kirby Machine is the best Machine for the Sickles, and the Well Machine is the best and most approved Reaper. Farmers, I know of no better Machine than the Well Machine, and I do not intend to recommend the machine before thoroughly satisfying myself that it is the best machine before I recommend it. Farmers, I know of no better machine than the Kirby Machine, and I do not intend to recommend the machine before thoroughly satisfying myself that it is the best machine before I recommend it. Farmers, I know of no better machine than the Kirby Machine, and I do not intend to recommend the machine before thoroughly satisfying myself that it is the best machine before I recommend it.

JOHN E. WIRT.

A TRUSTED Harvester of Franklin County, Pa., is offered your own interest and buy only a TRUE Machine, who will HARVEST to answer for their Reputation. All orders will be filled by calling at Samuel Brown's Hotel, Chambersburg, or at the Public House of Martin Hershberger, Greencastle, where a Sample of Kirby's Well and Sickle will be on hand for inspection. The remainder also can be found and can very pay to order, Kirby's Mower and Reaper with Machine Harvester, Well's Mower and Reaper with Machine Harvester, Well's Mower and Reaper, the most reliable of all, by applying personally or by letter. All of which will be attended with promptness and fidelity.

SAMUEL HARSH, Shippensburg, Cum. Co.

May 14, '61.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

E. [illegible] WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, and FANCY GOODS, [illegible]

JOHN E. ORR, [illegible]

C. H. BANKIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office, over the Corner Store of Mr. Beaver, on the office of C. P. Beaver, Esq.

J. W. DUGANS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., OFFICE in Market street two doors east of the Court House.

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SPECIMENS AND SURGICAL DESCRIPTION, [illegible]

BOOK BINDERIES.

BOOK BINDERY. [illegible]

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

D. [illegible] PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERIES AND Toilet Articles, [illegible]

Miller & Henshey, [illegible]

DIPTHERIA, OR PUTRID SORE THROAT. [illegible]

HORSE POWDERS. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. GET THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY. SAVE YOUR STOCK. [illegible]

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT, [illegible]

Rheumatism if anything can, at MILLER & HENSHEY'S.

KEROSENE OIL, AND FLUID, best quality at MILLER & HENSHEY'S.

KEROSENE LAMPS, [illegible]

THE ANODYNE CORDIAL, [illegible]

Lindsay's Blood Searcher, [illegible]

WALLETS AND PURSES OF ALL SIZES AND PRICES.

SHAVING, WASHING, AND TOILET SOAPS, OF ALL KINDS. [illegible]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIFE INSURANCE. [illegible]

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. [illegible]

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

NEW TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE. [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. [illegible]

Our Wee White Rose.

AH! our darling lay pining
Under clouds that had fled,
A tender frame then over
Stalked the grave, untaught of the end;
O beneath unfolding
Its little life unfurled!
And encircled all things with our wee
White Rose of all the world.

From out a lonely home
Our hearts had taken away
It led us smiling its sunshine;
On home for delicate day!
Aye sunlight, sweet and tenderly,
Our learns of love were curled
So close and close, about our wee
White Rose of all the world.

With mystical hint disposed
Our home of the silent
He twist our hope unity tower
Where winged hopes might build!
We saw—though none like to sight unseen
Such revelations provided
Upon the petals of our wee
White Rose of all the world.

Our Rose was but in blossom;
Our life was but in Spring;
When down the mount midnight
We heard the spirit sing,
"Another bud of infancy
With holy dews imparadised!"
And in that hour the heart bore our wee
White Rose of all the world.

Too scarce could think so small a thing
Could leave a lone so large;
Her little light such shadow flung
From dawn to sunset's sunset,
In other springs our life may be
In summered bloom unwarded,
But never, never match our wee
White Rose of all the world.

"What a Pretty Little Hand!"

I am not a bachelor now. Generally speaking I am fully unconfident and forward in most of my act. I drive well; dance well, sing well: I don't trend on ladies dresses when I make my bow; I have got the trick of coloring to the roots of my hair when I am spoken to. Yet there was one period in my life when I felt a severe second to my own eyes inexplicable, and I felt very modest, not to say bashful. It was when I was in love. Sometimes I felt not know where to put my hands and feet. Did I mention that in the same hands and feet consists my great beauty? They are not small. Three years ago I fell in love. I did not go into it quietly, weighing my lady's perfections against her defects; I fell in head and ears, two seconds after the introduction.

"Mr. Haynes, Miss Arnold," said a mutual friend, and lo! I was desperately in love.

She was a tolty-like figure, with long brown curls floating over her shoulders, and shoulders, and falling down on the waist of enchanting sky-blue dress. Her large dark blue eyes were full of nature and fire, how tender and loving they could look! [This I found out later.]

Of all the provoking, tantalizing little coquettes that ever tormented the heart of a poor man, Fany Arnold was the most bewitching. I would pass an evening with her, and go home certain that one more interview would make me happy for the rest of my life; but the next time I met her a cold nod and indifferent glance threw down all my castles. She was very cautious. Not a word did she drop to make me believe that she loved me; and yet her hand would linger in mine, her color rose if I looked my brilliant, and her eyes drop to be raised in a moment, full of laughing defiance. She declared her intentions to be an old maid most emphatically, and in the next sentence would add—

"I never did love; but if I should it is a notion in anybody, I should love him—like a house a fire, though!" she would say carelessly "I never knew anybody yet, worth setting my thoughts upon."

I tried in a thousand ways to make her betray some interest in myself. Propose outright I could not. She had a way whenever I tried it, of looking at my friend with a look of attention, of profound interest, that was equivalent in its effects to knocking me down: it took all the breath out of me.

One evening, while there, I was subject to headaches, and the gipsey, putting on a grave face, gave me a lecture on the subject of health, winding up with—

"The best thing you can do, is to get a wife to take care of you, and to keep you from overstudy. I advise you to do it if you can get anybody to have you."

"Indeed," I said, rather piqued, "there are only too many. I refrain from selection for fear of breaking other hearts. How fond all the ladies are of me!" I added concetedly, (she has turned to me yet—when the peril is past, and you meet with me in all of yours to lead her sympathy—take care, for she will plague you to the brink of the grave again, if you give her the chance.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

"All the Brains."

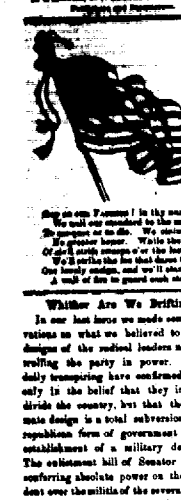
The Cincinnati *Inquirer*, in reply to the *Gazette* of that city, in an article abating the assertion that the New England people have led the Union, makes the following pointed remarks:

"The Declaration of Independence was written by Jefferson, a Virginian. The Constitution of the United States was mainly the work of Hamilton, a New Yorker. Washington was a Virginian, and Jay a New Yorker. The great General of the war of the revolution, and the father of his country, is Virginia. The great statesman of the war of 1812, Jackson, Scott, Harrison and others, were born in Virginia. The great statesmen, Henry, Clay, Webster, Wirt, Wm. Pinkney and Henry Clay were not born New England. The great novelists, Brockden, Tucker and Cooper, were not born in New England. The great poets of New England has not impressed her stamp on any of the great national transactions of the country, unless the Hartford Convention and abolitionism upon it! Like the sun rise the land in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the Early Years. The great statesmen, Jay, of this country, the land with its brains and its power, and the country's glory. Jay, New York, Hamilton, Virginia, Jefferson, Virginia, Washington, Virginia,

Valley Spirit and Times

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1863

H. G. SPONSLER, E. T. SENSENIG & W. REYNOLDS, Proprietors and Publishers.



Step on an Earthquake! in the mass
Or pounce on its ribs. We stand
Its greatest terror. While the blast
Of grief sweeps over its dark heart
We'll strike the fire that dares to roar
Our lonely caution, and we'll stand
A wall of fire to guard each star.

Whither Are We Drifting?

In our last issue we made some observations as what we believed to be the designs of the radical leaders now controlling the party in power. Events daily transpiring have confirmed us, not only in the belief that they intend to divide the country, but that their ultimate design is a total subversion of our republican form of government and the establishment of a military despotism. The enlistment bill of Senator Wilson, conferring absolute power on the President over the militia of the several States, the bill granting to the President, at his discretion, the power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus and Thad. Stevens' negro soldier bill, together with the many arbitrary acts of this administration and its utter disregard of the sacred obligations of the Constitution, all point unerringly toward the establishment of an absolute despotism on the ruins of our republican institutions.

In view of these facts it is the duty of all true patriots, of whatever name or party, to awake to a sense of the dangers that are threatening the destruction of our noble form of government. The danger is imminent and admits of no delay. It will require prompt, energetic, vigorous and determined action on the part of the true friends of the government to save us from impending anarchy and despotism. The fatal and destructive policy of the administration has brought the country to the very verge of ruin, whilst the bold, bad men who have urged it on in its course and whose mad counsels it has heeded, are dancing in fearful orgies over the ruins they have created.

The administration might, perhaps, yet save the country from total ruin if it would change its present suicidal policy, discard the destructive and revolutionary doctrines of abolitionism, and recall Gen. McClellan to the head of the Army. In this way it could restore confidence to a demoralized army, renew the hopes of a disheartened people and by a few vigorous blows strack at the "heart of the rebellion," between now and the first of May next, (the time fixed by Greely for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy). the vanishing fortunes of the Republic might be retrieved and the unity of the nation and constitutional liberty preserved.

But of this we have no hope. Fanaticism has gone too far to recant. Ephraim is joined to his idols and the only hope now rests with God and the people. We cannot believe that either will permit the destruction of the noblest form of government ever devised by man's wisdom. We have an abiding faith in the patriotism of the people. We believe they will prove equal to the task of preserving the Government from the combined assaults of Southern and Northern traitors who are attempting to overthrow, the former by armed rebellion and the latter by the subversion of the Constitution and laws.

How it is to be done we cannot well see at present, but that the people in some way or other will yet rescue the country from the gulf of ruin to which it has been brought by Northern fanaticism and Southern treason, we have no doubt. But it behooves them to be on the alert and carefully note the drift of events. Let every true patriot, who desires to see perpetuated the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and purchased with their blood, ponder well the inquiry at the head of this article, remembering always that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

To our Readers.

Owing to the unusual amount of advertisements in our paper at the present time, we are unable to give our readers as much reading matter as we would wish. We apprehend that their kind indulgence will be granted, when we will again be able to give them with the usual amount of reading matter of substantial interest. We have they will [illegible] for a short time.

"A Merciless Tyrant."

From a New York journal we clip the following article copied from a late number of the Richmond *Whig*. The rebel editor pays quite a compliment to the radical Statesman, for furnishing such material aid and comfort to the rebels, by lavishing such foul abuse upon the loyal people of Kentucky—people into only more loyal than Thaddeus Stevens, or any of his fellow conspirators. The editor, however, does not fail to brand him as "a *merciless tyrant*." The *Whig* says:

In the Yankee Congress there was a good deal of abuse shovelled the other day in regard to the loyalty of Kentucky. The representatives of the abolition party, Thaddeus Stevens at Pennsylvania, is pleased to hit the Kentucky traitors with commendable vim. He believed that three fourths or four fifths of the people of that State were traitors at heart to the Yankee domination, and referred to the report, that the Legislature was intriguing to take the State out of the Union. He said he found the tory from that state, who twisted and grimaced as was proper and becoming, but denied both Brown and Bowlin loyalty. They admitted that they abhored and repudiated Lincoln's proclamation, but contended that they were the most loyal people on the continent, and that they would prove by most joyfully submitting to measures which they deplored. They only asked the poor privileges of enslaving for decency's sake. Mr. Stevens thought nobody should outstrip them in abject and servile submission.

There are no people whose humiliation affords more satisfaction to the generous mind than these traitors of Kentucky. They libel'ed, and sold out their State to the Yankees, and to be made to eat dirt in the face of the world by their hard hearted masters, is a spectacle which fiend and saint, both cheerfully take pleasure. We hope Stevens, who is a merciless tyrant, will lash them up and down the stalwart the hall at least once a week.

We would like to know who gave the old author of the "Buckshot war" the authority to question the loyalty of the people of Kentucky, and to utter the outrageous falsehood that "*three-fourths or four-fifths* of the people of that State are disloyal." Such aid and comfort given to the rebels must not, cannot be passed by unnoticed. Stevens is fairly entitled to a vote of thanks from the rebel Congress, and we hope they will reward their most noble co-worker among the Jacobins of the North.

Correspondence.

Letter from Harrisburg.

Correspondence of the Spirit and Times.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1863.

Messrs. Editors — The Legislature resumed its labors on Monday the 2d inst. at 7½ o'clock, P. M., pursuant to adjournment. The House was called to order by the Speaker. During the week very little business claiming its attention was of general importance, and but little passed were generally of private and local interest. A number of petitions were presented, from different sections of the State, praying for the passage of a law to prevent the immigration into and settlement within this Commonwealth of negroes or persons of color. There seems to be a general feeling throughout the State in favor of the passage of such an Act, and as it is a measure in which your county is interested, to an great extent as any other, I expected see this a number of petitions from your section of the same import. This thing of negro immigration must be prevented by loyal enactment, or our county and State will be overrun with worthless negroes, and our Almshouses and Jails filled with paupers and criminals.

Several acts of resolutions have been introduced into the House expressive of the different views of our national affairs, as relates to the conduct of the war, held by their authors. The following were introduced into the House yesterday by Dr. Patton, of Greene county, and laid over under the rule:

Resolved, 1st. That in the opinion of this House, the present bloody and devastating civil war could and should have been averted by the exercise of the Crittenden Compromise, or by some other measure, alike just and honorable to all sections of the country.

2d. That the sole responsibility for the failure of such pacific measures rests upon the dominant party in Congress, who were united in opposition to any such pacific measure.

3d. That the object of the war, as unanimously declared by Congress in July, 1861, was to restore the Union and to vindicate the authority of the government, and not to conquer or subjugate the revolted States, or to interfere with their domestic rights and institutions.

4th. That it was upon this platform, and with this definite understandings, that vast armies of our patriotic fellow citizens rushed to arms in support of the government and laws.

5th. That as these solemn pledges have been violated, and the whole powers of the government turned as a ruthless crusade against the institution of slavery; therefore further resolved, That until the administration resets from its unconstitutional, revolutionary and despotic proclamation of Jan. 1st, 1863, and returns to a policy in the conduct of the war sanctioned by the Constitution, by justice, by patriotism and by humanity, it can have no further claims upon the loyal State of Pennsylvania for men or other means of carrying on the war.

You will perceive that the above resolutions are grounded on the true principle, and it is to be hoped that they will be taken up and acted upon soon. They embody, very nearly, the views of your correspondent on the subject matter to which they relate, and a discussion of the subjects embraced in them will doubtless be productive of good effects. It is right and proper that the representatives of the people should speak on this matter in such a way as to reach the ears of the administration at Washington. The existing war cannot be brought to a successful termination under the negro emancipation policy. The army are heartily sick of it, and so are a large majority of the people. The contest is abandoned and the war prosecuted for its legitimate object—the restoration of the Union as it was and the vindication of its authority—the sooner will the hope of a speedy restoration of our glorious Union again swell the breasts of Patriots lead from Union men. ANTIETAM.

From "the Army of the Potomac"

Correspondence of the Spirit and Times.

CAMP OF "TITUS'S BURNSIDE," Fort Ocean, near Fortress Monroe, Va.
February 1st, 1863.

The most violent and disagreeable storm we have experienced since our military service commenced, came upon us last night. It blew hard and rained and blew almost incessantly for three days, the ones finally getting the mastery, and now as it is melting away leaves us in such a condition that it would take a long pen to describe it.

The daily talk about camp of present is in regard to the course of Secretary of Commerce, Chase, declining abolition, but that his successor probably will. Probably correspondence of the proclamation of its being an army in the Southern States cured him. This he had the assurance of a delegation, among others, from Philadelphia, who visited him on the subject. Abolitionists are fearful of his resignation, and fear the loss of his influence in the Cabinet, which, in the degree of abolitionism among his command; but his motives claimed abolition, and if he failed to consider this potentiality they were honest followers, perhaps, in the cause of humanity. Rumor also attributes the disparity of his own office with the ungodliness of his opposition. Rumor also attributes him, has a record which establishes his bravery and skill beyond a doubt; but he has yet to show that he has it and deficient in the same quality of a good commander needed by the Army of the Potomac, since its organization. The government of an army of two hundred thousand men in time of war, is a stupendous task, and demands a mind possessing an extraordinary combination of qualities, vouchsafed to but few in the military movements of the past and hardly yet developed in the events of our own and country. The sight of these movements with almost dazzling brightness over the field of Mariboro'ro', and his name is handed all over the land. Yet taken from his present command of perhaps 80,000 men and transferred to this field, he would fail in satisfying the demands of the country and advancing the interest of the cause. Of the most important and essential quality referred to in Burnside and so many assert in Hooker also. Thus far the only man approaching the standard of ability for the task, he unquestionably from McClellan. He received the unqualified endorsement of Gen. Burnside himself in this respect, and all praise of generalship for decency's sake, whose every other man as the best fitted to command them. It is to gratify no indulgence of feeling for Gen McClellan that I refer to him. But it is well known not that the affairs of this army have not been controlled with the same degree of ability, nor has the same degree of success attended the efforts of his successors in the Departure from it. The progress of time but strengthens the confidence of the army in McClellan, and history is ample vindicating his wisdom and his fame. With the assumption of command by Gen. Hooker, a new era in our existence begins. We enter upon it full of hope for the success of a campaign commenced in sorrow. He will, I doubt not, receive a cordial and earnest support, and if another failure comes to be recorded, it is chargeable alone to the almost unparalleled mismanagement that seems to characterize nearly every movement of the Army of the Potomac.

Quite a large batch of orders have been recently issued, having in view the better discipline of the army preventing desertions, which by the way are enormously on the increase, calling for thorough and complete inspections, restricting permits for absence, &c., &c., all of which if faithfully carried out will bring about a better state of affairs.

A large number of vacancies caused by resignations, deaths and dismissals, now exist in every Army Corps. In our own Brigade the official Roster is greatly reduced. There is plenty of good material to fill these vacancies, but will hardly be made available except in occasions cases, owing to the comparatively short time left for the service.

Owing to the continued absence of Gen. Tyler and the recent departure of Brig. Gen. Humphreys on a short visit to Washington, Col. Gregory is now in command of the Division, and Lieut Col. D. W. Rowe of the Brigade.

We expect to occupy a new camp ground tomorrow about a mile from this point. It is said to be a much pleasanter location and has plenty of good water and wood convenient.

The boys are in better health than they have been at any time since we have been on this ground. It was supposed that the recent exposure and march through the mud would produce much sickness, but the prognostications were not verified by the comparatively failed of realization. The boys are carefully noting the days as they lessen our period of return. Less than three months hence and I hope that every one of our present number may be blessed in the happiness, joys and comforts of home. This especially is the prayerful wish of your correspondent.

SHENANDOAH.

Local and Personal.

THE BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.—This institution is in a most flourishing and healthy condition, owing in a great measure, no doubt, to the efficient management of its affairs by the present able and gentlemanly officers and board of Directors. Our readers will observe by reference to the statement in our advertising columns, that its assets exceed its liabilities nearly $810,000.

To show the promptness with which the Bank responds to every legal demand made upon it, and fulfils its obligations, we may notice the fact that the Act of Assembly requiring the Banks to furnish the gold to pay the February interest on the State debt, was signed on Saturday evening, the 31st ult., and on Monday following, the Bank of Chambersburg deposited its quota with the State Treasurer at Harrisburg, thus complying with the requirements of the Act at the earliest possible moment after its passage.

Such promptness is worthy of imitation by all business men and cannot fail of success wherever it is adopted as the rule of conduct.

JUDGE CAMPBELL SUSTAINED.—We have just received from the Military authorities of this State the final discharge of Peter Magnan, and therewith a full recognition of the legality of all the proceedings had before Judge Campbell on the habeas corpus case. The wording of the order from Harrisburg, is as follows:

"In accordance with an order from the Secretary of War, directing me to discharge from the Military Service of the United States, the legally drafted, the within named Peter Magnan *a lately discharged* from service as a drafted man, I hereby discharge the within named, required into his case in a regular proceeding, and declared him exempt under the laws and regulations regulating the draft

By order of A. G. CURTIN.
A. K. MCCLURE, A. A. Gen. Vol. Gov'r.
Harrisburg, Feb. 3d, 1863.

This all should be satisfied for it fully recognized, and the supremacy of the civil law fully and distinctly admitted. The case of Forney is not yet fully decided, but we have reason to believe that he will be given up by the authorities of Washington and tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fulton county, at the April Sessions. When this shall have been done we shall rest satisfied, but until it is done we shall not remit our endeavors to vindicate the supremacy of the civil law.—*Ed. Times.*

BLACKWATER BATTLE.—In the battle of Blackwater, fought near Suffolk, Va., honorable mention is made of the 11th Pa. cavalry, in which is a company composed of young men from our county and vicinity. It was commanded by Capt. Stewart, recently promoted to the office of Lieutenant-Colonel. The following are the casualties:

Henry Fordhall, residence not in this county, E. Elam, residence Mt. Pleasant, Geo. Dunning, residence Mt. Pleasant, Sylvester Wilson, wounded in his back.

Of these among Thos. C. Hing is a gallant lad, and formerly an employee in the office of the *Spirit*. Mr. Hing was very highly in the battle, Lieutenant Colonel Wynkoop, who is a brother-in-law of the Rev. W. R. C. Patterson, Chaplain in one of the Pennsylvania Regiments.

REMOVING.—We understand that our townsman, Col. A. K. McClure, has resigned his position as Asst. Adjutant General. The reason assigned for his resignation is the following: Owing to the disagreeable relations between Gov. and of the Army of the Potomac, the Colonel was fearful that he might be unfriendly called to operate command of the Army, in position, we can sympathized to say, he does not regret to.

THE WEATHER.—The state of the weather is so variable that it is a difficult matter to conjecture "what a day may bring forth." Last week the snow fell to the depth of from two inches to more, several days being bitter cold, thus affording good sleighing and a prospect for ice. The rebels claim, has moderated and we expect to. The soldiers weather is unfortunately most favorable to health.

LIEUT. FORD.—The condition of Lieut Ford, who was wounded in Fulton county, has improved considerably, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. The citizens of McConnellsburg are unremitting in their attention to him.

MEETINGS.—The religious meetings among the different evangelical denominations in this place, continue with increased interest—the meetings being well attended.

HOUSE BURNT.—The dwelling house of Mr. Isaac Dice, who lives in the vicinity of St. Thomas, was entirely consumed by fire. It was caused by the stove pipe, passing through the floor into the attick.

The Negro Soldier Bill

In the National House of Representatives on Friday a week, the negro soldier bill, introduced by Mr Stevens, was under discussion. We select from the debate as follows:

The House resumed the consideration of the negro soldier bill.

Mr Wickersham (Ky.) protested against its passage. It was a confession to the world of our desperate condition, and that our efforts to suppress the rebellion have failed. I cannot vote for any bill that implies any hope of Rebels on this Continent. It was now proposed to acknowledge that the negro was now our only hope of salvation. This he would not admit. He still thought that there was wisdom, valor and strength enough in the people to preserve all our field dear, and that Almighty God will turn aside the troubles which now embarrass us.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had explained the reason for the passage of this bill, which was drawn up by the Secretary of War himself. It was to put the negro soldier on an equality with the white as to military protection in the event of being taken prisoners, but this was not the true reason. The purpose was to organize in military array the negro, proclaimed free by the President's proclamation, to entrench them on the soil of the Southern States, maintain them there, to exterminate or drive off the whites of that section. Or what use would be the proclamation of emancipation unless followed up by the arming the negroes as now proposed. The President having now taken the stepthere was no retreat in it. He had yielded to the clamors of his ultra friends. While opposing the bill generally, he contended it is not our policy to enlist negroes into the war as soldiers when we can obtain as far better class of defenders.

Mr. Wright (Penna.) said this government and the Union were the result of compromise. In concession and compromise it had its birth; the very day the Declaration went forth to the Colonies from Independence Hall, there was compromise and concession. From that period to 1850 such a policy has prevailed. The Union was formed by the compromise of the great and ruling spirits of the land, Clay, Webster, Calhoun and others, meeting together for that purpose. Were such men now assembled if we should meet? If ever there was a time in the history of the country when concession and compromise was needed it was now.

The enactment of a measure repulsive to the sentiment of a large mass of people might produce such a state of affairs that no man amongst us might awake to find we have no government in existence. (A voice — Yes we will.)

Mr. Wright was willing to make any honorable sacrifice, to that end, but the other side of the chamber show a corresponding disposition. If gentlemen here would all agree upon a base of compromise as to the conduct of this war, it would not last three months. He opposed the bill because among other reasons, it would produce a feeling of hostility to the officers of the army had and to him that if black men were sent to them, they will regard it as a condemnation of their skill for the employment of negroes if they can. How far this feeling extends, he was not able to say.

He said the white Anglo-Saxon race was capable of taking care of itself; but if we have not power to maintain our position, negroes cannot help us out of the difficulty. They were not reliable in the military service.

He believed that by a reconstruction of the Cabinet, and the restoration of General McClellan to the command of the army, all would be saved. (At this point applause broke forth in heavy volumes from the galleries, accompanied by stamping of feet and clapping of hands.)

The Speaker said if such disorders were repeated, he would order the gallerie to be cleared out.

Mr. Wright said that McClellan was not a favorite of his. He had never advocated him here, but he believed that no other gentleman at the army embodies the feelings and sentiments of his troops.

If you want to carry victory on your arms you must have a commander in whom the army has confidence. Is was idle to talk about victory with a demoralized army. McClellan, he repeated, was the idol of the American Army, and should be placed in command. [The galleries again broke forth in applause, but secured the silence of the gallery by the Speaker's admonition, which was now repeated.]

Mr. Wright, resuming, said, let the President make a new and mixed Cabinet, representing the two great parties of the country, restore General McClellan to command, and all the two hundred thousand men who would rush to his standard is an instant.

Addressing the Republicans, he said: You are strong enough without Union, or we are gone. We have got to compromise. Abandon the proposition to bring negroes into the army, or we are lost.

Mr Diven (N. Y.) did not think that this bill was of such paramount importance as to justify the extraordinary ruling proposed to be laid. He thought the President already possessed the power to employ negro soldiers.—Provision was already made for their employment in all conditions to which their services can be made efficient, but he preferred his own proposal, offered in June last, to authorize the raising of regiments, and, in addition to their employment, making provision for themselves and families; their operations to be confined to rebel localities, and to the counties on the border States loyal to the Union.

Mr. Cox, while opposing the bill, remarked that it was not intended to produce a disruption of the Union; for gentlemen from border States have said that it would be impossible to restore the Union, if negroes should be left in the field. His hands of hold in accordance with the policy which began in hate and is followed up by a spirit of vengeance. He would not be responsible for the results of Cotton blood, and he would tell gentlemen that they would see fight beside negroes. The prejudice cannot be overcome. Mr. Lovejoy said he made some allusion to his distinctive idea, he was reproached, as an epithet, which he totally rejected, as a reproach, and the Democratic Illinois, as a reproach.

Beneath this stone good Owen Lovejoy lies,
Little in everything except his size;
Where though he lacked the brains of little Hale;
Yet thought Hell's lay-hole crept his little coal.

[Great laughter.] But Hell will believe full of the positions from Illinois.

Mayor of Lancaster.

George Sheldrake, Esq., (Democrat,) was re-elected Mayor of Lancaster on Tuesday by his majority. The majority by wards was, as follows: 1st W. Ward, 6th S. W. Ward, 1st; 1st N. Ward, 6th S. W. Ward, 10.

Congressional

February, 5, 1863.

In the Senate a communication was received from the President of the United States, by which, recognizing that through a mistake of the Secretary of the Navy, Commodore Farragut of the Gulf Blockading Squadron, was left out of the list of Flag Officers, he has and conferred on the Commodore the rank of Rear Admiral, to date from the day on which the Act was approved in August last by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the nomination was received for the purpose of discharge. Mr. Sumner said he was not prepared to discuss the question this bill, but the petition was laid on the table by a vote of 22 against 16. The Judiciary Committee reported back the Attorney Generalship and to Missouri in unavoidably detained. The Paymaster General was directed to inform the House what number of men, if any, were sent to the army up to the 31st of August, and, if none were sent, what was the reason he sent no payment. The bill to establish the Department of Agriculture, legislative and judicial expenses was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill, with the exception of $4,000 for the survey of the Mississippi River, from the Red river of the North, were concurred in. The Senate's amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill were concurred in. The Senate bill amendatory of the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts was passed. The Senate bill authorizing the President to employ negroes as soldiers was then resumed. After an animated discussion the bill was passed by a vote of 85 against 36, and the House adjourned.

February 2.

In the Senate a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, by which, in accordance with the Attorney General's consideration of the act of Congress, he has and conferred the rank of Rear Admiral on Commodore Reverdy Johnson, Senator elect from Maryland, were presented. Mr Harris presented the petition of Mr. Hall, praying for the Custom House at New York relative to compensation; also a memorial from the importers of Liverpool and Manchester, with the exception of gunpowder, asking for a modification of the tariff on these articles; also the petition of about one thousand citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the duties on tea. Mr. Sumner said he was not prepared to discuss this bill, but the petition was laid on the table by a vote of 22 against 16. The Judiciary Committee reported back the Attorney Generalship and to Missouri in unavoidably detained. The Paymaster General was directed to inform the House what number of men, if any, were sent to the army up to the 31st of August, and, if none were sent, what was the reason he sent no payment. The bill to establish the Department of Agriculture, legislative and judicial expenses was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

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*February 3

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 10, 1863.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9

FLOUR sold at $4.50@4.75 for Superfine; $5.25@5.50 extra and $7.50@7.75 for Ohio and Pennsylvania extra family—chiefly of the latter description.

Rye Flour sold at $4.50.

There were sales of WHEAT for good and prime red at $1.70@1.72; fair Pennsylvania white at $1.68.

Pennsylvania Rye is worth $1.05@1.06 per bush. Corn Meal is held for yellow and old at $3. Corn are steady at 65@66c per 56 lbs.

Small sales of Clovers seed were made at $4.50 up to $5.25 per 64 lbs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, Nos. 435 AND 437 CHESTNUT STREET.

Capital, $600,000 00
Perpetual Premiums, $[illegible]
Loss Free of Claim, $[illegible]

Transferred Treasury Premiums, [illegible]
Less for the portion of time expired on policies over one year, [illegible]

Total, [illegible]

Statement of the Assets of the Company, January 1, 1863.

Published in conformity with the provisions of the ninth section of the Act of Assembly of April 1st, 1856:

MORTGAGES

On property valued at over $1,000,000, first Mortgages upon Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia, except $[illegible] in the neighboring Counties, $[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's Sales under Mortgage claims, viz:

A three story brick lot, South West corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets.

A three story brick lot, adjoining the above, west of Seventh.

Two frame dwelling lots, south side of Spruce street, below Ninth.

Five frame dwelling lots, Nos. 521, 523, 525 and 527 Dillwyn street.

Two frame dwellings and lot, east side of Seventh street, south of Pine.

Hotel and lot, South East corner of Chestnut and Beach streets.

Three frame dwellings and lot, south side of Spruce street, east of Ashton street.

Seven houses and lot, east side of Beach street, north of Chestnut street.

A house and lot, Fifteenth street, west of Ninth street.

A ground rent of $[illegible] on lot south side Cherry street, west of Leopard street.

$7 feet of ground off Buckley street, and Quartermaster avenue, Kensington.

A house and lot, south side of Biles street, east of Bermudian street.

A house and lot, north side Front street, north of Bermudian street.

Two houses and lots, north side of Filbert street, west of Eighth street.

Five houses and lots, north side of Dauphin street, east of Coral street.

A house and lot, east side of Sixteenth street south of Chestnut street.

A house and lot, west side of Broad street, south of Reed street.

Three houses and lots, south side of Pine street, west of Twenty-second street.

Two houses and lots, south

CLOTHING.

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND DEALER IN

READY MADE CLOTHING,

No. 6 (Third floor),

Chambersburg, Pa.

Cash Paid for Wool.

HOTELS.

Arch Street above Third,

PHILADELPHIA

OPTON & NEWCOMER.

This Hotel is central. Conveniently to Passenger Railway that to all parts of the City, and to every person employed in the Southern and Western Trade this Hotel is

Terms—$1.00 per day.

May 29, '61.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

(BOARDING HOUSE.)

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 refitted and greatly enlarged by the addition of over 100 rooms, and has now accommodations for over 300 persons. It has also been the longest in operation and continuously, and is

HEATED BY STEAM

LIGHTED WITH GAS THROUGHOUT.

This Hotel has one of the best locations in the City, being in a manner from all the Steamboats and Railroad Depots, and the Cars and omnibuses to and from all parts of the City and Suburbs pass the door.

The proprietor is desirous of making the Pennsylvania House a home for the travelling public in respectfully solicited.

TERMS $1 PER DAY.

H. L. POWERS,

Feb. 20, '61. Prop'r.

WHITE SWAN HOTEL,

Chambersburg, Pa.,

M. GROVE, Proprietor.

Having purchased the above well known Hotel property, I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have fitted up the house in a comfortable manner for the reception of guests.

The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and the furniture is all new.

My table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and my charges will be found as low as those of any other house in the town.

I shall keep good hostlers, and my stables will be found well supplied with provender.

I shall endeavor to merit a share of the patronage of my friends and the public generally.

M. GROVE.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,

West Side of the Public Square,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

The undersigned respectfully informs the Travelling Community and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known and popular House, and has fitted it up in a manner to make it a pleasant home for the travelling public.

His table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and his bar with the purest liquors.

His stables are ample and well supplied with provender, and he has good hostlers.

He hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please all who may patronize the house, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN S. MILLER.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINE,

Howe's Sewing Machine
Howe's Sewing Machine
Howe's Sewing Machine
Howe's Sewing Machine
At Eyster & Bro's
At Eyster & Bro's
At Eyster & Bro's
At Eyster & Bro's
Call and see them
Call and see them
Call and see them
Call and see them.

When you call, look at Varnish, Furniture and Varnish Varnish, Furniture and Varnish, Furniture and Varnish.

Sewing Machine Needles for all Machines in the Country.

Sewing Machine Oil, Varnish, Furniture and Varnish.

Sewing Machine Needles, Varnish, Furniture and Varnish.

EYSTER & BRO'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN,"

DESTROY INSTANTLY

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES

OF

VERMIN

HOUSEKEEPERS—to which with vermin and be annoyed, if they use "COSTAR'S" extermination. We have used it to our satisfaction, and it has proved entirely free from any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. We recommend it to the public as the best article we know of for the purpose for which it is designed, and do not hesitate to recommend it to the public.

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.

"Costar's" Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.

IN 25c. 50c. $1.00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. $1 and $5 boxes for Hotels, Steamboats, Boats, Hospitals, &c. &c.

CAUTION!!! To prevent the Public from imposing on them with worthless Imitations, we have put up the Genuine in a new label, which has been patented, bearing the signature of the Proprietor, without which none are genuine. Ask for "Costar's" and take no other.

A LOOSE SILK for Cleaning between Teeth.

TOOTH BRUSHES, &c., &c.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, Fourth St., Brooklyn, E. D. L. I.

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

Ask the Dental Druggist, and take no other. Put up in a neat wrapper, with the signature of the Proprietor, and the name, Costar's Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.

Wholesale Agents in New York City.

Sherman Brothers, 170 Fulton St.
Lawrence & Co., 48 Cedar St.
Lawrence & Andrews, 48 Cedar St.
Hall, Richard & Co., 48 Cedar St.
Hall, Richard & Co., 48 Cedar St.
Hall, Richard & Co., 48 Cedar St.

Hazard, Bishop & Co., 48 Cedar St.
H. H. Warner & Co., 48 Cedar St.
Schieffelin & Co., 48 Cedar St.
Lazelle, Marsh & Co., 48 Cedar St.
Hall, Richard & Co., 48 Cedar St.
Crystal Fountain, 48 Cedar St.

AND ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINES, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lippincott, Grambo & Co.
S. S. Fairman & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Philadelphia, Pa.

Druggists Grocers, Storekeepers and Peddlers generally in all the Country Towns and Villages

IN THE

UNITED STATES,

AT

Chambersburg,

Selling by

MILLER & HENSHEY

And by Dealers in Medicines generally.

Enterprising Dealers can make a good business by selling this article. Terms, 50 cents per box, or $5 per dozen. Circulars giving testimonials and Prices Current, free.

HENRY R. COSTAR,

Principal Depot—No 112 Broadway—opposite the Astor House, New York.

DR. S. SCHLOSSER—OFFICE STILL

Franklin Railroad.

DENTISTRY.

Dentistry in all its branches attended to with skill and care. Reference kindly permitted to the following gentlemen, for whom I have recently inserted Mineral Teeth, that they cannot be distinguished from the natural teeth:

INSERTED ON AMBER

Are every way better and cheaper than Teeth, on Gold Plate. Gold Plate, Silver Plate, Gold Filling, Cauterizing, etc., etc. Terms are as reasonable as any other first class Dentist. Call and examine specimens of Dentistry.

TEETH ON AMBER,

Are a novelty in this section of country. Persons residing at a distance can have their teeth put in in one day. Operations will be performed without any confinement. Call at the office, No. 1 Franklin Row.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE,

AT JAY COOK & CO., BANKERS.,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

The undersigned, having been appointed "SOLICITING AGENT" by the Secretary of the Treasury, to look after the sale of the

NEW TWENTY YEAR 6 per ct. BONDS

of the United States, designated as "Five Twenties," authorized by act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862, offer for sale the Bonds of the United States, designated as "Five Twenties," authorized by act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862, and authorized by act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

REGISTERED BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest payable at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, in Philadelphia, or at the Agency of the United States, in New York, at the option of the holder, semi-annually in gold, at the rate of six per cent per annum, without deduction for any tax or duty.

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

and is exempt from all taxation, at the present premium (gold) is at least FIFTEEN PER CENT PER ANNUM.

Parties residing in Canada, Nova Scotia, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are the cheapest Government Gold Coupon Bonds, Canada Race Stock, or Stocks, or any other Stocks, or any other Bonds, or any other Stocks, or any other Bonds, or any other Stocks, or any other Bonds