Spirit of the Times.

VOL. 8. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1863. NO. 7

THE GREAT BATTLE

THE IRON-CLADS vs. THE FORTS.

THE FIRST ATTACKED!

THE KEOKUK AND WHAT HAPPENED!

THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL.

(Special Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

Flagship Keokuk, Off Morris Island, S. C., April 2, 1863.)

Ready for Work.

After long weeks of tedious waiting, during which time the preparations for the memorable attack on Charleston were completed, we are at last in a fair condition for the expedition to pass fairly off.

We are not cognizant of all the multitudinous details necessary to be carefully observed and carried out in order to insure the tangible the immense proportions which Admiral Dupont's fleet have assumed in placing his part of the expedition on a complete basis. Other men of less determination would have quailed before the prospect; but he grappled with the difficulty and needs and overcame one and fully met the other.

The Preparations.

The preparations were necessarily on a scale of gigantic proportions. No boy's play was his to enter the harbor of Charleston and capture the city, burst with hundreds of guns of the heaviest description and of the most modern style, gathered from the first manufactories of the world by long continued and expensive efforts, to defend a city to which the eyes of all the world were turned, and about the final fate of which hung the hopes and fears of a continent. He was not to rush upon the fight with the ordinary means at his disposal. He asked for his aid the hitherto invincible iron clads, and his demand was met as promptly as the position of affairs would permit. Seven Monitor iron clads and the Whitney battery Keokuk, besides the iron-clad frigate New Ironsides, were sent to him, and an untold quantity of ordinance stores, sufficient to serve every gun in the squadron twenty days' continuous firing. The manufacture of this immense amount of ammunition, shot, shell, grape and canister, was not the work of a day or week. Months have elapsed, and yet the preparations were accomplished, and while the nervous and the mending public have laid the blame of the delay, as they are pleased to call it, at the door of Admiral Dupont, he was anxiously awaiting the arrival of consignments of munitions, without which the attack on Charleston would be a terrific farce, a futile attempt.

The Rebel Defences and Obstructions.

Numerous histories, armed with hundreds of guns, were put all the defences which came in contact with the mighty fleet of Admiral Dupont should lay at the mercy of our death-dealing guns. The ingenuity of brave, intelligent and artistic rebel officers had devised other plans for defeating our fleet. Within the channels huge torpedoes, made of bales of stone boats sunk for the purpose, were anchored, filled with twenty five hundred pounds of powder—a sleeping volcano, ready at a touch to eject its internal fire, and let loose the combined herculean forces, which should blow to fragments the unfortunate object which came in contact with it. Between these huge infernal machines were hundreds of lesser torpedoes, stating like beasts upon a thread of a machine, across the channel, pregnant with instant destruction; and before them, as skirmishers before the main force, are line after line of fishermen's nets, gathered by force from North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to disable the propellers of the iron-clads, and render them helpless and a prey to the rebels. Not satisfied with these precautions, Rows of spikes have been driven into the bottom across the channels above Fort Sumter and between it and the city, and there protected by torpedoes, making access to them difficult as well as highly dangerous. These are a few of the obstacles to be overcome before our iron-clads can get within shelling distance of the city. Indeed, every device which science and intelligence can suggest and the resources of the rebel States or foreign nations can carry out have been adopted to make the Sebastopol of America impregnable. If it is possible security will be taken; but I am in duty bound to say that the success of the expedition is not placed beyond doubt.

The Lack of Troops.

If we should fail in our efforts it will not be owing to the want of skill or determination to grasp victory, if it may lay in the power of men, but solely to the lack of adequate means. Let that be clearly understood, and we stand or fall upon the throwing of the die. But here let us dismiss the North of many errors which point to have become firmly fixed in the public mind. In the first place, instead of having an overwhelming force at our disposal we have not enough to operate with the army, we have only about thirteen thousand all told, and only nine hundred, one a frigate, to carry out that part of the plan which requires invulnerable vessels. The people North seem to be under the impression that we have five or six hundred iron clads and wooden frigates. I do not. Further on will be found a correct statement of the number of vessels and guns which are to do all this work. If we fail the blame will be upon us to the Dutch Gap Canal, Fort Sumter, Cummings' Point battery, or the works on the Middle Ground. Let the rebel fate which should come down and humble his imperialism they will be allowed to perform without molestation from us until the work of our day is ended.

What Further Plan of Action Will be Adopted.

[illegible]

Our Iron-Clads.

[illegible]

The Iron-Clad Fleet.

[illegible]

The Ironsides.

[illegible]

The Monitors.

[illegible]

The Keokuk.

[illegible]

The Ammunition.

[illegible]

The Rebel Forces.

[illegible]

The Rebel Ironclads.

[illegible]

The Rebel Navy.

[illegible]

The Rebel Torpedoes.

[illegible]

The Rebel Batteries.

[illegible]

The Rebel Obstructions.

[illegible]

The Rebel Troops.

[illegible]

The Rebel Leaders.

[illegible]

The Rebel Spirit.

[illegible]

The Rebel Navy.

[illegible]

The Rebel Army.

[illegible]

**The Rebel Forces

Valley Spirit and Times

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1863.

J. H. ALBRIGHT & H. KRAMER, Publishers and Proprietors.

Stay or stay—Forever! be thy name
We paid our standard to the mast—
To remove or to die. We claim
Equal freedom. Watch the blast
Of pale cowards—the base—the vile
Who would trample on the land
Which bears freedom's cradle, and, with a smile
Spit in the face of the free!
Let them! Let them! Let them! We say
Our fathers fought for it—
Our brothers died for it—
We live for it—
And, by the Eternal God, we will
Live free upon it!
Or die!—Forever! in thy name
We pull our standard to the mast—
To remove or to die. We claim
Equal freedom. Watch the blast
Of pale cowards—the base—the vile
Who would trample on the land
Which bears freedom's cradle, and, with a smile
Spit in the face of the free!
A wall of fire to guard each star.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Democratic meeting will be held in the Court House, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, the 25th inst., at half past Seven o'clock, for the purpose of forming

A Democratic Club.

All conservative citizens, opposed to the unconstitutional and revolutionary projects of the party in power and in favor of the restoration of the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, are cordially invited to attend and participate.

☞ Several eminent speakers will address the meeting.

AN ACT

Relating to the Publication of Legal Advertisements in the County of Franklin.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all legal advertisements required to be published under the existing laws of this Commonwealth, in the county of Franklin, all notices in estate pending in or under process issuing out of the courts of said county, auditor's notices, estate notices, notices of assignment for the benefit of creditors, notices of the filing of assignees', trustees', executors', administrators', and guardians' accounts, sheriff's, executors', administrators', assignees', or other judicial sales, and all and every other notice of whatsoever nature or kind required to be published by direction of the court or by the provisions of any act of Assembly, SHALL HEREAFTER BE PUBLISHED IN TWO WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN SAID COUNTY.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. V. LAWRENCE,
Speaker of the Senate.

ATTEST:—The Fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Three.

A. G. CURTIN.

Another Outrage.

Mr. Solomon Helser, a widely known and highly respected citizen of Washington county, Maryland, residing just beyond our county line, was arrested, last Saturday afternoon, while attending court in this place, by order of the Provost Marshal (some irresponsible lieutenant by the name of Ashmead), secretly conveyed to the depot, just as the afternoon train for the east was starting, and sent—no one knows where, but most probably to Fort McHenry. With what offence he is charged, no one knows. Quite a number of our prominent citizens of both political parties, sought to have an interview with the marshal and with Mr. Helser, or to know the whereabouts of the latter; and several wealthy and responsible gentlemen—members of the Republican party—offered to bail him to the full extent of their means, but all to no avail. Mr. Sargent had "touched a bell on his right, and ordered the arrest of a citizen of Maryland," and the edict had to be carried out to the fastest letter.

Nothing, and pray, for the sake of peace and order, that this will be the last illegal arrest made in this vicinity. It is nothing but forbearance too far to have our citizens thus plaintatively seized and abducted from family and friends, without papers of any kind, and without assigning the slightest cause or reason. We say to this political scratch, put through him to his superior by whose authority he was thus to "Hoodle" Maria, and delegate proceed. We presume of this extraordinary loyal and his fellows, but they will not actually submit to these outrages, or brook this insolence of office. They will use their rights, and maintain their citizens against such arrest and kidnap. We have tried to write of this outrage in calmness, and we hope we have succeeded. We feel, however, that the time has arrived when the people must speak and act in this matter. We hope they will speak in the proper way, and that the result will be a speedy and thorough purification of the Augean stables at Washington.

Where Does He Stand?

Colonel McClure addressed the "Union Leaguers," on Tuesday evening last. We was not refrain from expressing opinion that his speech, in its entire marrable one to be delivered by a Republican speaker at a Republican meeting. He endeavored by administering a powerful rebuke to his partisan friends for stigmatizing as "traitors" all who disagreed with them in politics. These men had gone from our ranks, side by side with Republicans, their blood was shed upon every battle field, their dead bodies had been carried through our streets, followed by a whole community in tears and sorrow. "These men are not traitors," said the Colonel, "and you know it." He then spoke of the Emancipation Proclamation. He was not prepared to say he would have issued it, had he been in Mr. Lincoln's position, and he now declared himself is stood in the way of the restoration of the Union it ought to fall that the Republic may live. The most remarkable feature of the speech was that it did not endorse a single measure of the administration. While the speaker concluded with the significant declaration, that he considered his first duty due to his country and would follow that duty though it might lead him into a different path from that in which he had heretofore traveled. It is scarcely necessary to add that this portion of the Colonel's speech met with no sympathy or applause from the "leaguers."

As a set-off to these sentiments, which seemed to come from his heart, but which the speaker saw met with but little favor in the eyes of his Republican hearers, he "touched about" and made some very unjust flings at the Democratic party, in which he not only contradicted himself, but also misstated facts known to the whole country. For instance, he boldly asserted that Seymour, the Democratic Governor of New York, had refused to enforce the last draft in his State, and that through his neglect the State of New York yet owed the United States Government forty thousand men. Now, every man of ordinary intelligence knows that Seymour was not Governor of New York, when the last draft was called, that he was only inaugurated the latter part of last January; and that it was Governor Morgan, *Governor Seymour's Republican predecessor*, who declined to enforce the draft in New York. Colonel McClure at least must know this fact. We have no hesitation in saying he did know it, and wilfully misrepresented the facts of the case as he knew them to be. He also declared that Democratic Governors had withheld one hundred thousand men from the General Government, while he must have known that when the draft was demanded there was but one Governor of the slightest Democratic predilections in the loyal States—Governor Sprague of Rhode Island—and that Rhode Island was the only one of the New England States which filled its quota; while Governor Andrews, the Abolition Governor of Massachusetts, and Governor Buckingham, the Abolition Governor of Connecticut, together with the Abolition Governors of New Hampshire and Maine, have failed to fill their respective quotas to this day. These are plain facts, and Colonel McClure's slick sophistry utterly fails to gloss them over. The Colonel declared, too, that the triumph of the Democratic party would be a verdict against the Government. Why it would be so, he did not pretend to tell us, nor does it appear from his previous argument. He went to a great deal of trouble to prove to his Republican friends that Democrats were not traitors, that they were not disloyal to the Government, how then would their triumph be a verdict against the Government? We have good reason to think that even Colonel McClure himself does not believe the truth of this assertion.

This speech was a curiosity in its way. It was evidently a damper on the enthusiasm of the "Union Leaguers," and during its delivery we heard a precocious youth, in our rear, whisper "copperhead" —whether in reference to the speaker or ourselves we did not enquire. But its shameful inconsistencies, bold perversions of facts and illogical conclusions badly become a man of Col. McClure's pretensions and standing. We have never had much confidence in his political honesty, but he is a man of acute judgment and extensive influence, and, in a great crisis like this, he should not be on the fence in his political views. If he does not approve of several of the measures of Mr. Lincoln's administration, if he sincerely believes that Democrats are not traitors because they see fit to differ with this administration on the constitutionality and policy of them very measures, and if he thinks that the Democratic party are and have been right on these issues, he should have the manliness to say so. On the decision of these very questions, at the polls, depends the very existence of the Government which the Colonel professes to venerate; and we only ask him, in his own language, to give us those Democrats who publicly declare that some clerkship, or place, or office, or, perhaps, a Brigadier Generalship, is the price of their silence.

That Immense Hare's Nest

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* and Transcript is drunk with the fancy. He hath seen a ghost and the frightful apparition commanded him to "Stand and deliver!" hath hastened up the dark little soul, frozen his young blood up as tight as the Arctic Ocean, caused his eyes to "Roll stars, to start from their spheres, his hundred and combined locks to part, and each particular hair to stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine." His blood doth quake and trouble like a leaf of aspen green. The natural ruby of his cheeks hath fled, and, blanched with fear, his pallid face bears ashy hue. His chattering knees against each other knock, while cold sweats thrill down all his limbs. His fluttering heart knocks at his ribs, against the use of nature; and every noise upon his shattered nerves. As his breath returns in fits and gasps, he cries out, as he can find his voice, "Astounding developments," "The President to be abducted," "Secret Societies to avoid the draft," "The Government to be overthrown," "Help ye C-mons or we sink!"

This startling revelation which has so brought upon the feelings of the editor of the *Transcript*, relates to an immense mare's nest which was lately discovered in Berks county. It seems that a certain government detective—one of the numerous tribe which are so lavishly distributed all over the country, now a-days, for the purpose of prying into everybody's private affairs—hid away in a straw pile, in a certain barn, overheard a conversation between a number of germans in reference to national affairs, in which the opinion was expressed that Lincoln ought to "abdicate." And a secret society was then and there formed, as the witness testifies, the members of which were sworn, upon the Holy Bible, "to support the Constitution of the United States." This, of course, is a high crime in the eyes of the Federal authorities, and several of these men were arrested and taken to Philadelphia, where, after a hearing they were released as bail. It appears that these "conspirators" also made several dangerous prods with a hay-fork, among the straw where the detective was concealed, but, through some mischance, they did not hit in the right place, or else this interesting and alarming story would never have seen the light, and our weak nerved abolition editors might still have maintained their equanimity, and not displayed to the public

"Those flaws and starts, which will become
A woman's story, as a winter's fire,
Authorised by her grandam."

but are weak and frivolous in full grown men. Those sensation journals, the *Press* and *Inquirer*, have sounded the key-note of alarm, and now their followers and imitators, such as the *Transcript*,

"Like boding owls, creep into holes or lairs,
And hoot their fears to one another nightly."

Forgetting that 'tis conscience that makes cowards of us all, while the dread of evil is the worst of ill.

The truth of this wonderful case, as it is now developed, seems to be that some fifty or sixty laborers and farmers in Berks county, honestly opposed to the conscription bill, were determined to test its constitutionality in the courts. For this purpose they formed an association, and laid an assessment upon each member, to raise a sum sufficient to fee eminent counsel, should any of them be drafted. And having the fear of Forts Lafayette and Warren before their eyes—as is perfectly natural in these days when personal liberty is held by such uncertain tenures—they wisely kept their intentions to themselves. The idea that a secret society, "numbering more than two millions"—almost all the adult male population in the loyal States—should hold one of its meetings *on a barn* is simply ridiculous; as is also the idea that these fifty men of Berks met in a barn to *establish a North-western Confederacy!* Those who came in a body to Reading came there with no riotous or unlawful intentions, as will appear clearly from the following apparently impartial article which we clip from the Reading *Gazette*. We sincerely hope this article may serve to calm the perturbed feelings of our neighbor of the *Transcript*, for it is really painful to see him in such a state of nervous apprehension. The *Gazette* says:

On Tuesday last, a man named Phillip Huber, a resident of Lancaster county, (near the border of Berks) was arrested in this city by Wm. V. Lynn, who styles himself a Government Detective Officer, on a warrant issued from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, charged with being concerned in a gathering of a seditious character in this and the adjoining counties. On Wednesday morning, Messrs. Gabriel Filbert, Esq., Attorney for the Defendant, Commissioner, were arrested at Strickhorn, in Marion township, upon a similar charge, by the same Detective, and taken to Philadelphia, in the custody of the officers named, for a hearing upon the charges made against them. The news of their arrest came spread through the Borough of Reading, on Thursday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, on Thursday, during which time or three hundred men, principally from the Hamburg and Reading Rifle Guards, invited the Fort street Band, and for a short of proceeding without intoxicating and quietly up Penn street to Sixth, and up Sixth street to the Court House, and formed in front of the Court House, and the Band commenced playing "Hail Columbia" and in five or ten minutes, several thousand persons had gathered in front of the Court House, and shortly after the Band ceased, the Court House was crowded, and the proceedings in Court were not any whether or indecorous, or seditious. Then, some order issued to some officer, and a number of persons were sworn and dismissed forthwith. While these were passing, their companions stood in the crowd near and dispersed forthwith. While these were passing, their companions stood in the crowd near and dispersed forthwith. While these were passing, their companions stood in the crowd near and dispers

Spirit and Times

Wednesday Morning, April 22, 1863.

Local and Personal.

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Pardon.—Lieut. Thomas G. Cochran, of this place, who was lately taken prisoner in Tennessee, has been paroled and is now at the parole camp, at Annapolis.

Admitted to Practice.—After passing a highly creditable examination by equity court, on Saturday the 18th inst., Mr. W. H. H. Hankey, a student in the office of Hon. S. Hale, Esq., was admitted to practice in the several courts of Franklin county.

We direct the attention of our friends, who purchase Plumbing Materials, to the Advertisement in another column, of Mr. Charles Mullikin, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Plumbers' Materials, at No. 420 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

Taken Prisoner.—We regret to see, in an account of a recent engagement on the Black water, that Lieut. John S. Simmons, of the eleventh Penn's Cavalry, was taken prisoner. Lieut. Simmons formerly resided in Pennsboro. He was a member of Captain Stetson's original cavalry company, which left this early in August 1861. We hope he may meet with speedy release, and, now that he has fallen into the hands of the Philistines.

Exemption Tax.—The Legislature had before it a bill, imposing a tax of $300 each upon those who claimed exemption from the late draft on account of Religious scruples. The Militia law of this State requires that persons exempt shall pay the State a sum equivalent to the value of their military service; but it was to meet this provision the law was framed. We understand, however, that the bill fell through for want of time, in the clashings of the session.

Home.—Lieut. Geo. W. Welsh, of Company "A," 126th Regiment, was home last week on leave of absence. He looks well and says the great heart of the army of the Potomac still beats true to its idol, General McClellan.

Bruce Lambert, one of the original Anderson Troops has reached home, the Troops being mustered out of service. Army life seems to have agreed with Bruce remarkably well.

Accident.—On Saturday last, Dr. Eichards, and a young gentleman named Rawlins, who is reading medicine with him, were driving out the Shippensburg pike, having two horses, one of them an unbroken colt hitched to a buggy, and the horses suddenly taking fright, the buggy was upset, the horses thrown and the gentlemen very unceremoniously pitched out amidings their horses. They recovered themselves, but the horses, regaining their feet before the drivers did, ran with the buggy into the woods near the Mennonite meeting house, and literally smashed it to pieces.

Bounties to Volunteers.—The bill legalizing the payment of bounties to volunteers has passed both branches of the Legislature, and will no doubt be approved by the Governor. It merely legalizes the payment of bounties, and empowers County Commissioners, &c., to levy a tax for the liquidation thereof. There is no doubt that it will be remembered, were voted by county, city, borough, and township authorities, without warrant of law, and this act is intended to sanction and legalize such appropriations.

Sudden Death.—William Fleming, Sr., an old citizen, died very suddenly last Monday. He had been unwell for some days, but came down street the morning of his death, and got shaved. He was expected to his residence, and when about half way there, was taken, as it supposed, with apoplexy, and was carried into the residence of James Morgan, where he breathed but a few times. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent husband and father. He was about 65 years of age.—*Hancock (Md.) Herald.*

The Proprietors hold hundreds of testimonials to the virtues of *Dr James Clarke's Female Pills*, but their peculiar nature prevents publication; certain it is they are the only safe remedy in use for all those painful and dangerous diseases peculiar to the female constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Hurriness, Palpitation of the slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all painful diseases connected by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a speedy cure when all other remedies failed. They never fail to moderate climacteric and to remove obstructions, from whatever cause. They are gently purgative, and will not injure the most delicate constitution. For particulars, send for a pamphlet to the Agent. One dollar and six postage stamps sent to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle by return mail.

Execution of a Murderer.—On Friday, the 10th inst, Frederick Smith was hanged in Shepardstown, for the murder of Lloyd Tasker. As might be expected, the event drew together an immense concourse of people—some eight or ten thousand persons. The place of execution was in an open field, just this side of Shepardstown, on the road to Martinsburg. About one o'clock the prisoner was pinioned by the Sheriff and conducted to the foot of the gallows. After considerable delay, the rope was adjusted, the cap pulled down, the drop fell and the wretch was left behind his victim.

[illegible]

Spring at Last.—After the damp, dreary and disagreeable weather of the past winter, we do hardly think any reasonable person can complain of the weather at present. [illegible] "Spring has at last put forth her smiling face, and all nature feels the influence of the day."

When we say Spring has opened up, we of course, make the exception of the snow-storm which is, perhaps, the exception that proves the rule.

"As yet the trembling year is unassured,
And Winter loves the borders of the South,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving floods
Delve in their day delightful."

Or he opens in his gentle phases, the weather clerk and the barometer have become almost as fickle and unreliable as western wives are wont to be, when they indulge what (blunder written) they call or use hard-and-fast words. During the space of Saturday a week, which was so thoroughly on the Spring side, a few days ago, we unpublishedly quoted the lines "Spring Bane hath quite cast off the gentle Auld," in which remark of course we "counted." And we think it isn't quite cast off yet, so we'll let Lee be thanked for additional earth the "vindicated Albanian" also order:

"And from the plains and the distant cloud,
While smoke rolls around, veiled in a shower
Of blackening rain, on our plains descends."

Meanwhile we regret, if the "trembling year" is still "unassured," that an extra session of the Senate be called at once and the thing attended to without delay. He doubt Hooker would attach more importance to it than to the confirmation of several hundred of his brigadiers.

Court Proceedings.—Court met on Monday, the 13th inst; President Judge Hill, and Associates Culver and Paxton on the Bench. The following cases were tried during the week:

QUARTER SESSIONS

Com. vs. Thomas Harrison.—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Mary M. Stouffer.—Verdict guilty. Motion for a new trial entered. Dist Attorney Stenger and C. S. Eyster, Esq. for the Com. and F. M Kimmell Esq. for def't.

Com. vs. James Sampson.—Larceny of a Silver Watch. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to imprisonment for twenty days in the County Jail, to pay a fine of one cent and the costs of prosecution. Dist Attorney Stenger for Com. and Sharpe for def't.

Com. vs. Alexander Beamer.—Assault and Battery. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one cent and costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment of two months in the County Jail. Dist. Attorney Stenger for Com. and Sharpe for def't.

Com. vs. Ned Thompson and Titus Adams.—Larceny with count for receiving stolen goods. A true bill only as to the second count. Verdict not guilty. Dist. Attorney Stenger, and Brewer for Com. and Gen. Eyster and Lyman S. Clarke for defts.

Com. vs. Samuel S. Boyd.—Taking illegal fees. Def't plead guilty, when on receiving testimony, the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of three dollars and the costs. Dist. Attorney Stenger, McCauley and Stumbaugh for Com., and Kimmell, Brewer and Sharpe for def't.

Com. vs. James Charlton.—Assault and Battery. Verdict not guilty. Dist. Attorney Stenger & D. M. Stenger for Com.; Everett and G. S. Eyster for def't.

Com. vs. George Meade, Bishop Meade, Nip Scott, Page Davis, Wm. Streets.—Riot and Assault and Battery. Bishop Meade not arrested. Verdict guilty as to George Meade, Nip Scott and Wm. Streets, not guilty as to Page Davis. On motion of counsel to pay a fine of one dollar and costs and to undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for one year.—Nip Scott and William Streets to pay the costs and be imprisoned in the County Jail two months. Dist. Attorney Stenger, Brewer and Kimmell for Com. and Gen. Eyster and Stumbaugh for defts

Com. vs. George Zeilinger.—Forgery. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Dist. Attorney Stenger, Kimmell and Kennedy for Com., Reilly, Brewer and Sharpe for def't.

Com. vs. Martha Craig.—Surety of the Peace on oath of Wm. Ellicks. Defendant ordered to pay half the costs. Dist. Attorney Stenger for Com., Gen. Eyster for def't.

BILLS IGNORED

Com. vs. Park Lane. Assault and Battery.
" vs. James Sampson. Larceny.
" vs. Lewis B. Williams. Malicious mischief.
Com. vs. John McHale. Assault and Battery.
Com. vs. John Sebighly. Larceny.
" vs. Hilary Biggs. Assault and Battery.
" vs. Kate Bates. " "
" vs. George Johnston. " "
" vs. Henry Kennerer. " "
" vs. Alexander Valentine. " "

CORNON'S PLEAS.

John Zimmerman, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Zimmerman, dec'd, vs. Benjamin Sherick, Henry Yeakle and Abra'm Yeakle, Trustees *quare clausum fregit.*—Verdict, judgment for Plaintiff for one dollar. Lapper and Kimmell for Plf.; Reilly, Sharpe and Brewer for Def.

Michael Fisher vs. Philip Myer and Barnard his wife. Action of Slander. Verdict for Plff. for two hundred dollars. Brewer & Sharpe for Plf.; Cl-ck and Kimmell for Def.

Charles Stoner, of Shippensburg, Scholar's bonds of debt on book account for three hundred dollars. Verdict, judgment for Plaintiff for $64.60. Reilly & Sharpe for plaintiff; T. B. Kennedy for defendants.

Sarah Angle, James Hess, Rebecca Wilson and John Wilson her husband, Sarah E. Myers and William S. Myers her husband, Mary Ann Craig and William Craig, her husband, and Samuel Chalfant and Rebecca his wife, on motion of Heffley. The jury decided for the plaintiff in the undivided fourth part of the land in dispute. Sharpe for Plaintiffs; Brewer and Kennedy for Def'ts.

John Zimmerman vs. Jacob Myers accounts; Verdict for defendant. Kimmell and Sharpe for Plaintiff; Stenger for Defendant.

Solomon Heiser vs. William McCrum, Sheriff of Franklin County, Trustee. Interesting and complicated issues. Case commenced Tuesday afternoon and continued through the week. Verdict for Plaintiff for [illegible] Lapper and Kimmell for Plaintiff; Stenger and Brewer for Def'ts.

[illegible]

Correspondence.

From "The Army of the Potomac."

Correspondence of Spirit and Times.

[illegible]

Camp of "Penn's Rifles," Near Stoney Man, near Fredericksburg,
April 11th, 1863.

At the date of my last letter, I had ample reasons for believing that another movement of this army was near at hand. I send now sketches three months ago; rather it that we are still here with hovering indications that we shall remain for several weeks.

Through private correspondence, the news received of this, Tyler has no doubt been pretty well published through our State. For special reasons I have not referred to it in this correspondence, and only do so now to express an opinion concerning in a notice of the case, printed in various journals. It is stated in said notice that the General "has acquitted of every charge and specification, and that he is now writing an official letter to Governor Curtin, and publishing it in the Harrisburg Telegraph. It is true that General Tyler did write a letter to Gov. Curtin, accompanying the list of executions in our Brigade at the Fredericksburg fight. This letter was not regarded as an official document by the writer, and he was surprised when he learned that it would ever appear in print. It was published in the Telegraph without his knowledge or consent, and in the decision of the court in the case, he was merely convicted of writing the letter, which they held to be a violation of an established order, without reference to policy or propriety. Any other charge against the General was discarded by the court, as unsustained by the evidence in any way or shape. The General is again in command firmer than ever in the affections of his Brigade, and ready to lead his column, when the order is given, and exert his best efforts, and offer his life, if needed, for the successful issue of his country. General Tyler is one of the heroes of this war. His bravery and skill in some fifteen fights obtained the most distinguished official commendation. And in his future the country may rely upon new deeds of daring and bravery worthy of its name and his own fame.

Some weeks ago, this Brigade contributed a very handsome sum of money for the purpose of purchasing, for presentation to Gen. Tyler, a substantial testimonial of their appreciation of his services and their high regard for him as a man. The matter was entrusted to a committee of gentlemen who performed their duty in a most creditable manner. The Philadelphia Press referring to the gifts says:

The horse intended for the General was purchased in Ohio, and is a noble animal, having been purchased by his previous owner, at the price of one hundred dollars. The saddle and other requisite trappings made by M. R. Beer, of this city, are of a character to correspond with the horse, being really superb specimens of the saddlery art.

The sword and spurs are of Messrs. George W. Simmons & Brother's celebrated manufacture, the former being one of the richest ever got up in this city. The hilt of it represents a shell; the guard is wrought in festoons of laurel; the upper tip bears the arms of Pennsylvania and Ohio, emblematically united to represent the General's native State (his home being Ravenna, Ohio,) and the Stars of the splendid brigade which he commands. The lower tip bears in relief a representation of the General on horseback in a charge. The crampet is a vine of laurel; the blade is richly engraved; the scabbard and all the mountings, of the most elaborate character.

The presentation took place on Tuesday of last week, in front of the Generals Head Quarters. The whole Brigade were assembled to witness the gift which has been delivered the scene with exquisite taste. Hon. John Walker, M. C., of the 25th District of your State, made the presentation speech, and was eloquently replied to by the General. The event was one of deep interest, and evinced the earnest feelings of friendship and esteem existing between the General and his command.

Another gallant man has fallen a victim to the tragedy at Fredericksburg. Captain J. K. Taylor, of the 129th Regt., P. V., our Brigade, died from wounds received at Fredericksburg, in Washington, on the 31st ult.

Col. J. C. Frick and Lieut. Col. W. S. Armstrong of the 129th Regt., P. V., dismissed from the service some months ago by court martial, have been reinstated by an order from the Secretary of War. They returned to the Regiment on Friday and received a most enthusiastic welcome.

President Lincoln visited us last week, and made a tour of the camp. He reviewed five corps, or about 75000 men, on Tuesday. It was a sight that almost baffle description. Certainly no similar event that has ever occurred in this continent, surpassed it in splendor or brilliancy. He made an inspection of the different camps, ours among the rest, accompanied by General Hooker, and was very highly pleased with the neatness and cleanliness displayed. The President seems to be in very poor health. He has become extremely pale and emaciated, and is evidently suffering from the pressure of cares and labors of his position. It was noticeable, however, that he still retained his vivacious spirit and was exceedingly friendly to all who approached him. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and their son, "a brush of a boy" who promises to be a great credit or a great trouble to his distinguished parents.

The most acceptable interval we have had for some time time, was "the gentleman with the greenback." He came into camp yesterday unheralded and in the most unostentatious manner, though he has enough of funds with him to pay off our whole Division for the four months ending February 28th. He pays up 1861 to 1863 o'clock to-day. The friends of all boys at home may look for some handsome remembrances, as I have no doubt large sums will be forwarded to selected persons for distribution.

At this writing much interest is felt with regard to affairs in front of Charleston. Its capture would be a God's blessing and a new incentive of Power, Reason and glory to our gallant boys engaged in the work.

The feeling seems to be universal that the ends of the war is near at hand, and that Babylon is doomed. Let us with unexpectedly, giving encouragement to our patient soldiers, and trusting to an All Wise Providence. The day is certainly dawning, and our hopes shall attempt the dawning splendor and joy of the Sun of Peace, and opening a new era of hope and blessing, of happiness and prosperity.—Again we will to the assistance and protection of the down-trodden and oppressed, and nobly maintaining, we shall prove to the world that our Government is permanent, and that our Union cannot be dissolved.

[illegible]

Proclamation!

[illegible]

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States, at their December term, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, did order and decree that the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, should be and the same was hereby ordered to be opened by the President thereof, or one of the judges thereof, and the Court thereof, so ordered to be opened, should proceed to try and determine all such cases as should be ready for trial, and which had been pending in said Court for the space of three months next before the said Court should be opened for the purpose aforesaid, and which

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

[illegible]

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

PANIC PRICES

at

M. FELHEIMER'S

Clothing Emporium,

Corner of Main and West Market Sts.

M. FELHEIMER has just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, CORDUROYS, VESTINGS, LINENS, FARMER'S SATINS, and GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods.

A N. FELHEIMER'S You can buy cheap from Cousin.

A N. FELHEIMER'S You can buy cheap Pantaloons.

A N. FELHEIMER'S You can buy Vests and Jacket Boy's Clothing.

A N. FELHEIMER'S You can buy Trunks and Carpet Bags.

If you want good bargains go to

M. Felheimer's Clothing Store,

Corner of Main and West Market Streets.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

STOVES AND TINWARE.

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible]

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

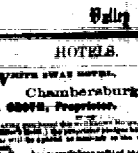
[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GROVER & BAKER



SEWING MACHINE

EVERYWHERE THE FRONTMOST.

[illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSES.

[illegible]

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Constitution Water

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE

CONSTITUTION

AND THE ONLY KNOWN RESERVE

DIABETES,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS & BLADDER.

THESE DANGEROUS AND TROUBLESOME DISEASES, WHICH HAVE THUS FAR RESISTED THE MOST DIRECTED TREATMENT, CAN BE COMPLETELY CONTROLLED BY THE

REMEDY

NOW BEFORE US.

THE CURATIVE PROPERTIES OF the medicine stand pleasant to the people of America, and by a long and tedious experience and that the remedy principle of the food is not conveyed into equal the publication of a book in favor of the interest of the

Constitution Water.

which proves that organ tissue is restored, the healthy Water has cured every case of diabetes in which it has been given.

STONE IN

bladder,

[illegible]

Constitution Water.

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

INSERTED ON AMBER

[illegible]

TEETH ON AMBER.

[illegible]