

NOTICE.—A PROPERTY OF CHAMBERS.

BY LUCILLE DURR.

Born the 2nd of May, 1861, from the
labor of love & anxiety,
Whose earthly feet made mine, on the god
of her choice, I have come to live, restive with
words to give you.

But I have come to you, with words to give you,
With words to give you, in the form of a poem,
I have found a mortal, waiting at the
heavenly portal.

Waiting there to make some ends, from that
Third world of dust, to which he had come,

Through all he learned stage,

Closed my burning respirations, in a fiery
heat to you.

My love was earthly, human, and
the love of a woman.

Colored with fire from the solar, and
with burnings of rose.

But it has been mingling with her clasps,

I should still sympathize with some from that

bright celestial shore.

Never have I seen another, as a child
From the golden gates of glory, torn.

Where I strayed the way of sadness, where

He left his little brother, always except my
brother brother.

He left the lap of the ravine, human

and simple, like a dove.

Presently he came to me, till

I was in earnest, and destined, for a per-

manent, and lasting, and

eternal life.

And I have given him, spirit wanting me,

The spiritual shore.

Trapped by a maniacal yearning, like a raven
for feeding, hunting.

Driven from the land of life, through

Till the doge of hell, like lightning, with

winged steps was broken.

And I have given him, spirit wanting me,

From his prison door.

But living, strong, dying, never did we

see the like of fate and fortune give us

From the depths of nature, for the

conscious contemplation.

Our spirit that can live, one that I

should have.

Through the stormy, tempestuous, found my

spiritual salvation.

For when I, at last, found the daily glow,

And my spirit, at last—no, to satisfy me,

But now, by him, on my vision, that

the spirit of him.

His life, she was the sound me, a life

of life, of strength round me,

And strength, a spirit in her heart of

love & power.

Like a son was man to me, wading

On high, like a child, in thought of

the heavenly.

Like the soul of known blending, free

the powers of sense, blending,

Like the sun & moon, more

Earth & heaven, lessened me, did the

earth & heaven, lessened me,

And I have given him, spirit wanting me,

From his prison door.

Oh my friend & brother, we are

both of us & brothers,

And now that gives me rest from the

world of pain.

Would you give your love to me, and in

giving you, love to me.

Like a friend of safety to your heart,

forevermore.

MARSHON OF COURSE.

There is no gain in things, which have

been so uniformly turned out in the

same way, that could easily be traced

resulting in injury. In short, they are not

down as numbers of course.

When a single gnat infests payment is

all down for the public good, as a mat-

ter of course.

If the single bank becomes insolvent

insolvent, single, forced to liquidate, as af-

fore, the public's pocket is concerned,

that the people are simply sufficient to pay ev-

erything, as matter of course.

People think any degree of confidence

in such things, are always derived

and developed, as a matter of course.

When a man commits a murder, or a for-

merly good man, is proved to be a murderer,

When a single, master, whether it prove

extortion, or as a matter of course,

When everybody who believes one half

that is stated, in their wonderful virtues, as a mat-

ter of course.

Every who is intelligent and resourceful

is a good & wise newspaper.

He himself may pay his subscription, as

matter of course.

As political parties receive a sala-

ry, & political king,

He himself may pay his subscription,

Dreams, a person's temper.

The rich & poor, shall not we find

That they are the same, as a matter of course.

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The Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, GA.,

Wednesday Evening, July 4, 1861.

Our Agent, Mr. G. O. Chase, is our authorized Representative in the Adjuncted Legislature to represent us in the State of Georgia. His address is No. 10, The Valley Street. His report will be made when he will be duly acknowledged by us.

At least, Nations of every kind, and all kinds of colors, are recruited by a few persons of the best talents of the Legislators, to be advanced in the Valley State. It having the largest element of new talent published in the records of Paul's.

The Valley Spirit

FOR THE CONFEDERACY

In order to place a reliable DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER, within the reach of all during the approaching Presidential Campaign, we propose to furnish the VALLEY SPIRIT to those from the 2nd day of August next until after the Presidential election.

The paper will contain at least twenty columns of reading matter, made up of the contents of our regular issues, and will be furnished at the following low rates, invariably in ad-

dress:

One copy,	50
10 copies to one address,	45
20 "	40
30 "	35
40 "	30
50 "	25

We hope our Democratic friends will use their best exertions in furthering the circulation of the paper by getting up clubs, thus aiding in the dissemination of political truth among the people.

IN ALL, CARRY THE MONEY NEVER AGAIN AND THE ORDER.

DEFENDING OUR PEOPLE.

The systematic efforts so unceasingly made by the leaders of the Republican party to decieve the people in their inexorable and disgraceful. The practicing of deception and fraud seems to be their trade. Ever since the commencement of the war they have been only too successful in playing upon the credulity of the people and misleading the public mind in reference to the real condition of the country. Those men, who are as bold as they are bold, and as corrupt as they are ambitious, by artful devices and subduing falsehoods, have, thus far been pretty successful in duping and misleading the honest, unswayed mass of the country, by which means they have been able to carry out their wicked scheme of personal ambition and self-aggrandizement to the almost total ruin of the country. At the beginning of our trouble, they treated the matter lightly, as of very little account. They effected to dispise the courage of the South, underrated her resources, told our people the war would be a mere sideshow for the North—that the Southern people were all cowards and would run at the firing of the first gun. We well remember when it was considered treason in our own town to say that the South would fight, and the men who was rash enough to go upon the streets and let an expression of that kind drop from his lips, stood in the greatest danger of being lynched. He at least would have been threatned with a rope. This was all the result of the deceptions practiced on the masses of the Republican party by their leaders.

The pronouncement, by Secretary Seward, that the war would be over in sixty or ninety days, is still fresh in the memory of all who take any interest in the affairs of the country, and we remember distinctly of hearing the present chief editor of the *Esopusian* make the sage remark in the summer of 1861, when Patterson's army was lying in the vicinity of Charlotte, Va., that if Gen. Fremont had been placed in command of the column instead of Patterson he would have been in Richmond before then. Nothing was so absurd for them to believe, or affect to believe; and no falsehood was so great for them to attempt to palm off on the people as such. Mr. Seward's sixty or ninety days declaration the impossibility that a dozen days since since the prediction was uttered, and the war still raged with unabated fury. General Fremont was subsequently placed in command of the column of Virginia, but did not get much farther than Middlesex than Pat-

erson. He much for yesterday pro- plied.

One would naturally suppose that by this time the most credulous would have concluded that the age of prophet had gone by. But not so. These credulous are who will still permit themselves to be deluded by the absurd predictions of unprincipled demagogues, and who still look for the suppression of the rebels at the end of every forty or ninety days. Experience is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other, says the old sage; but perhaps fools will not even learn in this, dear as it is.

Before the last State election in Pennsylvania, the people were assured that the rebellion was on its last legs, that the war was well nigh over, that all that was yet needed was for the people to sustain the administration more by voting for Curtis, and the thing would be closed out. There would be no more men called for, and very little, if any, fighting to be done, provided the people would vote for Curtis. "VOTE FOR CURTIS AND HAVE NO WAR" was the rallying cry. Well, the people deliberately walked into the snare that was set for them. They did vote for Curtis, and three days after they had deposited their ballot, to wit, on the 17th day of October, 1861, to their utter amazement they read in the newspapers a proclamation from "General Abraham" calling for "200,000 men" more to suppress a rebellion, which they, in the simplicity of their hearts supposed, they had dispelled with their votes. But it did not stop here. A little later 200,000 more were called for, and a little later still again 200,000 more, making the enormous aggregate of 700,000 men wanted by the administration, to end a war which the people had been assured was substantially ended prior to the second Tuesday of last October. But notwithstanding the magnitude of the call, the people went to work with a will to save the men. Large contributions were paid by the several sub-districts, in addition to the United States County, to obtain volunteers to fill their respective quotas, and they avoid the draft altogether. Many of the districts were entirely successful; others were nearly so.

To stimulate volunteering, and to encourage the people to bear patiently the heavy drain upon their resources, they were told by the administration leaders that this would probably be the last call that would be made upon them for men; that the war would certainly be brought to a close early in the spring, and that the government simply wanted so large a number of men for the purpose of making assurance doubly sure. The idea was to tighten the South into submission by overwhelming numbers. Even our neighbor, the *Repository*, assured us that the war would end, without fail, in the spring campaign, perhaps without another great battle.

How have the predictions and assurances of the leaders been verified? Let the recent bloody campaign of General Grant from the banks of the Hudson to the fortifications of Petersburg, and the repel of the 30,000 communication clause in Congress, with another remorseless conception in prospect, afford the answer.

How long will the people continue to be deceived by these monstrous political quacks and humbugs? How long will they permit themselves to be deluded on their rats? Under the policy of the present Administration, this war can never end? Their professed intent is the possibility of a peace. In this they are right. The cause of reason, of human nature, and of God. From the very nature of the war, it must be interminable. If the people want peace they must go back to the principles of common sense, upon which they have always depended.

The main sin from power lies in itself, wicked and ungodly. They must provide for the desolations of the nation instead of buffoons. Then they may expect to obtain peace and a restored Union, and we trust, with the aid of God.

The *Repository* says the war is "more partisan journal." The *Esopusian* is not though. Oh no. It is an independent Journal. It is so independent that, in obedience to the laws of its country, it weekly traduces through its columns the man who is the chief author privately regards as the "greatest nation in the world," and is supposed to be the president whom it considers most fit for the office." The *Esopusian* goes on to say that, "secretly and openly," the *Repository* denounces the "Federate" live, but not for anything very profane in his publications, but never been able to see it.

The *Repository* claims great credit for doing its own thinking. It may be that it thinks a great deal. Its chief editor is a very clever man personally, but a dangerous of the first water politically. He writes smooth articles—round off his points well—expresses a large amount of nonsense in very good English—hauds out of grandiloquent phrases—prefers to be excessively patriotic—talks much about the "life of the Republic" and discusses frequently that the "Republic lives" but not for anything

else. It is a fact that the *Esopusian* is not a good paper, but it is not for anything else.

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THE ASSASSIN OF THE CONFEDERACY

Wherever it is advisable to suggest a falsehood in the proper method is a phrase. The *Valley Spirit* wants to induce the belief that the administration has some special and peculiar rights, not defined in any law book or prescribed by any statute, which overrule all the safeguards and all the limitations which the constitutions, federal and state, have fixed. It does not stand in so many words, because the stupid world then perceives that between President Lincoln and the Emperor Napoleon there would be only the difference between a strong intellect and a strong one, each having the same inherent governmental power. So it cloaks a defense of the suppression of the paper under the phrase "right of the government." Even if the editor of the *World* or the *Journal of Commerce*, had really been as guilty of the offense as the Republican finger, Lincoln, however, had committed no "rights" which required the wanton violation of law. The courts are open, the law is ample, the conviction would be certain, the punishment adequate. Even if none of these contingencies were realized, the government would not be justified in doing one wrong because the law did not provide a remedy for another.

The whole Republican press seems to labor under the delusion that in all the civil functions of officials exist only by the sufficiency of an act of Congress; that a war invests the President with the plenary power of a Roman dictator. "The rights of government" east through the Constitution, as they do not exist at all. It is a privilege dependent upon the caprice, the ignorance, or the violence of a President. It gives him that the alleged destruction of abolition presses in old times, and the alleged hanging of abolition emissaries in the Southern States. If we live under the rule of a committee of public safety, sitting at Washington, that is one question, and the answer to it would come, tramped-tongued from the South: "We live under a committee of public safety, sitting at Richmond."

Between Davis claiming to renounce the Constitution, and Lincoln claiming to disregard it, what is the difference except between boldness in the one and hypocrisy in the other? Is this the feint to which you have invited us, O Republicans? Is this the extension of freedom?

The fact is, that both the Republicans and the secessionists argue from the same false premises. Each puts something above the Constitution, and beyond the law; between the two lies liberty, property, happiness, the Constitution, and the law are rapidly being ground to powder.

The spirit of association was just as rampant in the utterances of Mr. Seward, and in those of Mr. Yancey and Mr. Bhatt. One side needed from the Constitution and the other from the Union, and it is the business of patriots to bring back both to their duty. The free states ought by this time to have got over the folly of supposing that they could have a monopoly of the "higher law" doctrine. That sword cuts both ways, and is as good an argument for secession as it is for abolitionism. Both are deadly enemies of our system, but one more fatal than the other.

If the people want peace they must go back to the principles of common sense, upon which they have always depended.

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EVILS OF PARTIES.

It is a good thing now-a-days to read news of isolated organs to see how pathetically they lament the evils of party, or still more, the dangers of faction. One would suppose from the manner in which they speak that they did not belong to a party or a piece of party. Tant they are the patriotic organs of the entire country is an assumed fact. We have now doubt of our own on the subject, but, for argument's sake, we will contend that party is an evil. Not only that, when we look back upon what the party which these organs represent has done, we will find it is a great evil. No country can endure such a party, even in time of peace, and live much longer if it can be evaded in a time of war. These organs, therefore, by their illustrations are strong arguments against party than any they can offer. To read the vindictive spirit that actuates them—a spirit to which they are willing to sacrifice the honor and unity of the country—is enough to make one, if they do not destroy all parties and party spirit, to wish that there had not been one party, at least, in this country.

The lamentation, however, is not premature. That body which cannot even preserve its unity as a body for a term of four years, while it has power, but is beginning to disintegrate, to break up into fragments, each most hostile to the original organization, if possible, than any other party in the country—that body, we can well understand, has seen the evils of party and party spirit. If the rewards and emoluments of office, added to a belief in their principles, together with the absolute necessity of unity for self-preservation, will not hold these patriots together then we despair of ever seeing it accomplished.

They have had every inducement to hold together that combined men in a party—an assumed and very pretentious patriotic purpose—the dignities which they enjoy and the money which they gather together, with the necessity of keeping united, lest they should be caught and punished for their delinquencies. All of these however, have not been enough to hold it together, and Mr. Lincoln who at least, could boast that he went to power by the hands of party is now to the administration to insist that another orator should be chosen. The committee who had the matter in charge failed, however, to make any change after a formal invitation had been tendered and accepted. Lincoln's son Stanton's sharp personal malice against the general they had arranged is at the bottom of this dismemberment inflicted upon Lieutenant Colonel Bowman. The *Round Table* doubted whether the administration was so forgetful of its self-respect as to interfere in a matter of this kind, but that journal has an answer in this small and meagre of the administration.

WE ARE TOLD THAT President

Lincoln has never drawn one dollar of his salary. A letter writer states that his Excellency remarked recently that he did not intend to lift any portion of his salary until the end of his second term which timer would amount to a nice sum? This looks strange. In 1860 Mr. Lincoln's friends represented him as being very poor—not worth a thousand dollars, and that they say was evidence of his honesty. Where does he now obtain his mean? Former Presidents had to draw their salaries quarterly, and they had not enough of money to provide for their wants, but Mr. Lincoln, it appears, can live sumptuously for eight years on nothing? Is he too in the shoddy business, or is it now more profitable to him? He is certainly making money very rapidly by some means or other. His son "Bob," too, as we have heard, has within the last three years become a very rich boy—worth some or three hundred thousand dollars. "Honesty" pays now-days.

DISLOYALTY.—Why don't Lincoln

"oppose" the Fremont party, or send

to Fort Lafayette?

Its orators and newspapers are

uttering the most

"disloyal" sentiments on record.

They denounce the long-legged "government" in bitter terms, and are per-

mitted to run at large!

STANTON began his administration

by declaring that his chief reliance

would be in war.

He seems to have been

of the opinion that

the South

must be crushed

as quickly as pos-

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