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

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FROM WASHINGTON. IMPOSING CEREMONY. FROM BALTIMORE. MORE ARMS TO BE SEIZED. ALL QUIET AT OLD POINT COMFORT. ALEXANDRIA DESERTED. TENNESSEE AND THE UNION. ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC. THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON. RETURN OF CONTRABAND GOODS. FROM THE SOUTH. MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION. THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY. CAMP LOCATED AT EASTON.

Andrew Johnson writes hopefully of the Union prospect in Tennessee. Efforts are being made to retain the Seventh New York Regiment for the term of three months. Nothing else will be satisfactory to their friends. The Navy Department has adopted a system of telegraphic signals for the blockading fleet. All is quiet in the Potomac. The foreign ministers here are gratified and pleased with the imposing demonstration of the loyalty of the Union...

From Baltimore. It is rumored that more arms are to be seized in the city. The steamer Georgia, from Old Point Comfort, reports all quiet there. A Massachusetts regiment arrived there yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, and were received with great cheering by the sailors of the squadron and by the garrison. The officers of the Georgia report bearing occasional shots in the distance by the blockading squadron, but the shots were not known, but the probability is that they were doing nothing more than overhauling vessels. The steamer Monticello is said to have received a ball or two in her hull during the exchange of shots with the battery at Sewall's Point.

Our Relations with Foreign Powers. WASHINGTON, May 21. Our government, it is quite understood, have decided on their side should any foreign power display any disposition to trample on the rebel States. Any act of intervention which affords direct advantage to the insurgent States, and which tends to hamper or obstruct the action of our government, will lead to the most decisive measures on the part of the administration. Preparatory consultations are taking place on the best means of averting any interference in this domestic brawl, by England or other powers, and a complete programme, it is rumored, will shortly be settled upon. It appears that more than a month ago our government gave notice to the Powers of Europe who took part in the Congress of Paris, in 1855, that they adopted at that period, which declared pre-emptive to be private. How, then, will it be possible for England, one of the Powers in question, to refuse to accept the qualification of our government to act as their own code? And how will it be possible for her after this, to treat the rebel States simply as belligerents, however private may be the opinions of the legal advisers of the Crown? Is England disposed to become the patron and partner of pirates?—for such have pronounced privateers to be. This timely act of our government places England in a false and untenable position if she persists in regarding the privateers of the South merely as belligerents. This movement in the British Parliament is considered by the administration merely as a party measure, meant chiefly to embarrass Lord Palmerston. They fear that the people of England are stronger for it. It will be gratifying to the country to learn that our government has received the simplest assurance from Austria that she will have nothing to do with the rebel States whatever; whilst Prussia has not hesitated to manifest in plain terms her unequivocal sympathy with our country. The Secretary of State has given notice to Mexico and to other States that the Monroe doctrine will be carried out with all the energy and resources of the government, and that nothing in the shape of foreign intervention will be tolerated or submitted to for a single hour. Mexico has been assured in the most positive language that she can depend on the active and determined support of this country should any European Power attempt to violate her soil. A warning has been given to Spain that if she ventures to accept the arduous proffer of Don Juan, she will do so at her peril. This subject is one of too much delicacy to treat with freedom; but if I may infer from the droppings of those who are the best informed, I should say that Spain would do well to exercise the utmost discretion in her solitary attempts to extend her dominion in this part of the world. It is certainly remarkable that the three most despotic European governments, those of Prussia, Austria and Russia, have hesitated to express their sympathy with our internal troubles, and intimate their indisposition to give any direct or indirect aid or comfort to the Southern rebels, while the rulers of England and France, whose boast is a certain liberality of political sentiment and action, are slow in assuming a position on the side of law and justice and humanity, against anarchy, usurpation and barbarism. Russia has evidently well remembered the American sympathies shown to her during the Crimean war. The government regards with absolute certainty the speedy termination of our domestic difficulties should the rebel States receive no aid or comfort from England, and they are quite resolved not to deliberate for a single moment should England manifest any such insane disposition, but to launch against her the thunderbolts of a war that would not cease till every Power in Europe was involved. On this vital matter the President, the Secretary of State and all the Cabinet entertain but one view, and are animated by the same sentiments. They feel they can rely to any extent on the courage and energy of the nation, which will sustain them at every sacrifice against England and all the world, when they see their best interests rudely trampled on. It is fortunate that there should be no division of councils as to the best and safest policy both at home and abroad. It is equally fortunate that the President and Cabinet put so high an estimate on the sagacity and firmness of the Secretary of State, as well as upon his thorough knowledge of the condition and interests of Europe, that they are content at all times to defer to his views and support his suggestions. It cannot but fill with surprise all who may have followed the career of this able statesman to see his usual caution and moderation suddenly converted by the force of events into boldness and decision. It is needless to think that while the parallel of the State Department is in his hands there will be any timidity to regret, and certainly no timidity to deplore.

for the remainder of the United States stock, amounting to nearly \$9,900,000, under the act of February, has been extended to Saturday. The offers regarded as most advantageous to the United States will be accepted. Ex-Governor Floyd, having been commissioned as General in the Confederate service, has commenced raising a brigade in Virginia. The Navy Department is not unmindful of the importance of placing United States vessels under the command of officers whose loyalty is unquestioned. A dispatch dated Portsmouth, from a firing into the Battery at Sewall's Point, says that the batteries are expected, and that the troops will be marched to the Point from Norfolk. The Funeral Ceremonies of Colonel Vesburgh. Washington, May 24. The funeral ceremonies of Colonel Vesburgh commenced at twelve o'clock, at the Navy Yard. They were very solemn and imposing. The President and the Secretaries of State, War and Treasury were present. Gov. Sprague, at the head of the Rhode Island troops was in attendance, and the New York Twelfth regiment, Col. Butterfield, turned out with full ranks. Representatives from the Division Brigades and Regimental Staffs were present. The funeral procession moved from the yard at half past one P. M. to the depot. The Seventy-first regiment attended as mourners. The body, accompanied by a detachment of the Seventy-first regiment, left this afternoon for New York, and will arrive there about four o'clock tomorrow morning. Lieutenant Colonel Martin will be elected Colonel of the Seventy-first. He is said to be a superior officer. T. P. Black of the New York Fourteenth (Brooklyn) regiment, accidentally shot himself this morning while drawing a charge from his musket. The ball entered his chest, and there is no hope of his recovery. Black is a young man and unmarried. His residence is at No. 86 Prospect street, Brooklyn.

Reports from Baltimore. General Lee was at Norfolk on Sunday. Two thousand troops from Mississippi arrived at Richmond yesterday. An important seizure of arms was made in this city to-day by order of General Cadwalader. The seizure was made by 130 soldiers from the camp under Major Mollan. The arms were found in an unoccupied brick house on York street. They filled twenty-six large carts, and consisted of 1,600 muskets and 5,000 pikes. They were deposited in Fort Mifflin. No resistance or disturbance was made. Passengers on this evening's train from the West say that there is a strong body of Southern troops at Grafton, consisting of regiments from Mississippi and South Carolina. U. L. Leary was nominated here to-day by the Union men of the third Congressional district of Baltimore. Movement of Troops. Philadelphia, May 21. A train departed for the South this evening with 2,000 troops. It is understood it would stop at Gray's Ferry to receive an Ohio regiment. Chambersburg, May 21. Two reconnoissances pushed southward from this point yesterday. There is a report to-day that they penetrated the lines of the Confederate army and went deliberately through their camps. They saw 300 troops ten miles from Harper's Ferry, and 700 at Williamsport. No reinforcements arrived to-day up to three o'clock at the latter point. Nothing is known yet as to the movements of the troops from this point. It is believed a forward movement is certain as soon as General Williams returns. Secession of North Carolina. Montgomery, May 21. Governor Ellis telegraphs to Jefferson Davis that the State of North Carolina passed the ordinance of secession unanimously. Arrival of Another Prize at Philadelphia. Philadelphia, May 21. The ship Gen. Parkhill, from Liverpool for Charleston has arrived in charge of a prize crew of the Niagara. She was spoken of Cape Hatteras on the 12th and ordered off. The next day she was captured in attempting to run the blockade. She was towed up to the Navy Yard. The prize ship is 600 tons, with a general cargo, a large portion being salt. It is suspected that arms and munitions of war are concealed under the salt. She was commanded by Captain Forbes, the former Captain being murdered on the outward voyage by some of the crew. She had two secession flags flying. Philadelphia, May 21.—P. M. Captain Forbes details having known anything of the blockade or display of secession flags. After his vessel was brought up by a shot from the Niagara he was furnished with a passport to proceed to any port North. He hoisted the flag bearing the initials of the owners, and then the vessel was seized on the supposition that the flag was a signal to the shore. The secession flags which were on board belonged to Pike, the former captain of the vessel. The Firemen Zouaves—Acceptance of Tom Bartlett's Naval Brigade. Washington, May 21, 1861. The Firemen Zouaves were sworn in for the war this afternoon by Brigadier General McDowell. Colonel Ellsworth received orders during the day to station a guard of a hundred men at a point some distance of three miles below his camp. The required number immediately went down under command of the Colonel himself, with rations for two days. A deserter from Alexandria appeared in the Zouaves this afternoon. He gave anything but a favorable account of the condition of the rebel force. Colonel Bartlett's Naval Brigade was accepted this evening. It will be required to report to the Balist at Fort Monroe on the 23rd inst. Large Speculation. We see it stated in several papers that George Law and others have obtained a contract from the Government for supplying the newly raised army with twenty thousand beaver at eight cents per pound, live weight, equal to thirteen cents per pound when slaughtered. By this operation the contractors expect to realize a net profit of \$600,000. The Government has also contracted with the Treasury Department for the purchase of 100,000 beaver skins for the purpose of making money for the Government.

Camp Located. Easton, May 22. Governor Curtin has located a camp at Farmers and Mechanics Institute grounds at this place. Four regiments are to encamp there, and ten or twelve companies are expected from Philadelphia during the week. Supplies for Fortress Monroe. New York, May 21. The steamer Howson is to-day, for Old Point Comfort, with 10,000 feet of lumber and a large quantity of hay and small stores. The Military Operations of the Government. Washington, May 21. The daily repeated announcements of gunning newsmongers, that advance in ventures upon Virginia will be immediately made by federal troops, are all without any foundation on fact. Gen Scott, once for all, will not give the order to move until the immense army now under his command is fully organized, drilled and equipped. To say one at all versed in military matters it is plain that our forces are far from being prepared to take the offensive. They are still deficient in cavalry, light artillery, means of transportation, camping material, provisions, ammunition, baggage, &c. &c., and last not least, no surgical department for the volunteer forces is as yet formally organized. The voices of the Union men in Tennessee continue to be heard here through letters and otherwise. The most urgent appeals for active assistance reach the government daily, but the government, although anxious, is hardly prepared at this moment to extend the required aid. In the time, however, its strong arm will deal out retribution to the overbearing traitors of that State. Andrew J. Hanson, a letter received to-day in this city, says that he is determined to fight for the Union, and as confident of beating the secessionists at the polls. An administration of federal power will soon be made in Northern Missouri. The attempts of lawless bands to interfere with the general traffic of, and prevent the passage of troops over, the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, calls for immediate action on that quarter. That thoroughfare, the main channel of communication between the North and Western Territories, will doubtfully be declared a military road, and as effectually cleared of secessionists as the roads from the North to Baltimore city.

Secretary Seward's Seize. Washington, May 21, 1861. The notes given by Secretary Seward in honor of the officers of the volunteer regiments, came off in brilliant style this evening. The officers of the Twelfth and Sixty-ninth, New York, and Fourth Pennsylvania regiments, and the Rhode Island Battery, had been invited and attended in full force. The Cabinet and diplomatic corps were fully represented. Among the distinguished strangers present were Senator Sumner, Governor Pennington, Charles Wyckoff and others. Quite a number of richly dressed ladies collected the occasion. Reported Secession Outrages in Indiana. Indianapolis, May 21, 1861. A despatch to Gov. Morton, from Bodford, Indiana, says that a messenger had arrived at that place from Dover Hill, Martin county, Indiana, stating that a man named Dromgoole, formerly a resident of Dover Hill, at the head of three hundred secessionists, was committing depredations. He had arrested several citizens, some of whom, it is supposed, he hangs. The greatest excitement prevailed Dromgoole was driven out of the town by Union men for expressing disunion sentiments three weeks ago. Indianapolis, May 21, 1861. The secession raid on Martin county was to be a depredation of a band of desperadoes who have been plundering and threatening the lives of the citizens. A mob of one hundred armed men yesterday arrested four citizens at Dover's Hill, which gave rise to the report of their being secessionists.

Spain and San Domingo—Privatizing. Washington, May 22. It is reliably ascertained that Spain desires that the seizure of San Domingo was in consequence of orders or with the knowledge of her government, but she would have time and further information before she decides what to do with it. It is not known what the United States, Great Britain or France will say upon the subject. The privateer question may be disposed of summarily. It is now understood that this Government, several weeks ago, offered its assent to the treaty of Paris, abolishing privateering altogether. The abolition of government is known to be firm in all its engagements, including, just as it did before disunion began, on all its obligations. But it is completely and irrevocably broken on all other points.

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From Washington. Washington, May 22. At noon, to-day, an immense concourse of enthusiastic persons witnessed the ceremony attendant on the raising of the American flag over the General Post-office building. The President and his Cabinet were seated on a platform especially erected for their accommodation, together with several other distinguished gentlemen. General Skinner, on behalf of the officers and clerks of the Department, opened the proceedings by addressing the President, saying, among other things, that they in manifestation of their devotion to the country, the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union, had determined to raise over this building the glorious Stars and Stripes, under which our fathers had fought, and under which flag they had achieved our independence, and under which it was now hoped freedom would be perpetuated in all coming time. The soldiers, he said, were proud of this opportunity of testifying to the President their fidelity and devotion to the Union, which they were determined to maintain to the end. They would do so in the highest honor consistent with the occasion if he would condescend to raise the flag to the mast from which it is to float. The President having advanced to the front of the platform, was enthusiastically greeted from the crowd below. The President said he was very happy on all occasions to be the humble instrument of forwarding the very worthy objects which had been expressed; he therefore took pleasure in performing the part assigned to him, and supposing that any extended remarks were not expected from him, he would proceed at once to act his part. He then hoisted the flag by a hand over head movement, amid deafening cheers, accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the ladies; the bands playing in the meantime the National Anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." The flag having been attached to the staff three cheers and repeat were given by the occupants of the neighboring streets, houses, tops and windows participating in the general demonstration of joy. The President again appeared on the front of the platform, saying that it had occurred to him a few words would be appropriate to this occasion. Several weeks ago the Stars and Stripes hung limply about their staffs all over the Union. So it was to-day when this flag was first raised, but this glorious breeze has unfurled it, and it now floats as it should. He hoped the same breeze now was spreading our glorious flag all over the Nation. The expression met with a general and enthusiastic response from the delightful multitude. Postmaster General Blair, on behalf of the officers and clerks of the Department, thanked the assemblage for their presence. A huge flag for the White House has been made by a number of ladies of Washington, which will be formally presented to the President. It cost about \$300. A secession flag at Alexandria may be seen from here with a glass. Some of the volunteers here are impatient to be allowed to go and haul it down and put the Stars and Stripes in its place. Secretary Seward had another brilliant reception last evening. The officers of the Pennsylvania Sixth Regiment, which is one of the crack regiments here, were present. Alexandria is reported to almost deserted by its citizens. Only a few Southern soldiers are there, who could be distinguished without any difficulty.

From the South. Washington, May 22. The southern papers received here furnish the following items of news: A despatch from Raleigh, N. C., dated yesterday, to the Richmond Engineer, says: "The Convention recently elected by the people of this State met in this city yesterday, and was duly organized. To-day an ordinance of Secession was reported and agreed to in the Convention by a unanimous vote; thus severing the last link that bound the old North State to the Abolitionized Yankee government. A salute of one hundred guns was fired in Raleigh to-day, all the bells were rung, and a general feeling of gratification seems to pervade the entire community. A despatch in the same paper from Norfolk says: "Between 1,500 and 2,000 Confederate troops were concentrated at Sewall's Point on the night of the 19th, but the Yankee mercenaries did not return, as apprehended." The steamer West Point, belonging to the York River Railroad line, left the railroad wharf at Portsmouth, under a flag of truce, to visit the Federal fleet off Old Point Comfort, for the purpose of carrying to that destination all the women and children who desire to join their Northern friends. The steamer was accompanied by Capt. Thomas Hunter, commander of the Virginia navy. Spain and San Domingo—Privatizing. Washington, May 22. It is reliably ascertained that Spain desires that the seizure of San Domingo was in consequence of orders or with the knowledge of her government, but she would have time and further information before she decides what to do with it. It is not known what the United States, Great Britain or France will say upon the subject. The privateer question may be disposed of summarily. It is now understood that this Government, several weeks ago, offered its assent to the treaty of Paris, abolishing privateering altogether. The abolition of government is known to be firm in all its engagements, including, just as it did before disunion began, on all its obligations. But it is completely and irrevocably broken on all other points.

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The English Press on the War.

As the English press on the war, it is not only the most powerful but also the most consistent. It has been the only press that has not been divided by the war...

A ship is bound to sink...

A ship is bound to sink in the event of blockade, to proceed to the port of destination open to it. The ship is bound to sink in the event of blockade...

Greenhouse Plants in Rooms.

The various greenhouse plants which are kept in rooms require a constant supply of water. The plants should be watered in the morning...

Dr. Meyer's Pectoral Cough Syrup.

Dr. Meyer's Pectoral Cough Syrup has been used for many years. It is a powerful expectorant and is used for the treatment of coughs and bronchitis...

Gold from California for London.

It is stated that policies of insurance are now being opened here for \$1,000,000 of California gold from London. The gold is being sent to London...

Jefferson Davis' Letters of Marque in England.

The recent report that the American government has given a license to a very curious vessel, which is called the attention of our readers to the fact of maritime warfare. We have pointed out how favorable it was to nations which were generally neutral in this war...

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc. and their prices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW GOODS! - HUTZ & KEEFER. DRESS GOODS! - GREAT BARGAINS! CALICOES! - A large lot of 12 1/2 yard calicoes...

OSTER & BROS. CHAMBERSBURG, PA. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy Silks, Dry Goods and Groceries.

WAR PRICES INAUGURATED! GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS! We have just received an immense stock of...

SILKS. Having purchased a large assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, we are prepared to sell at the lowest prices...

LADIES DRESS GOODS. HANDMADE CHALICES. HANDMADE BATHING. HANDMADE LINENS. HANDMADE CLOTHES.

CARPETS. CARPETS IN GREAT VARIETY! LOW PRICES. CARPETS IN GREAT VARIETY! LOW PRICES.

EMBROIDERIES. A large assortment of beautiful sets of collars and undershirts at prices unequalled elsewhere.

HOISERY! Having received 500 dozen of Ladies, Men's and Children's Hosiery, we are prepared to sell them at the lowest prices...

MEN'S WEAR! A large stock of Gents' Fine and Fancy Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc.

SHAWLS. A large stock of choice styles of Spring Shawls from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

QUEENSWARE. A large stock of Glassware and Queensware just opened.

COMMISSION HOUSES. The largest and most complete stock of goods in the city.

WUNDERLICH, NEAD AND COMPANY. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy Silks, Dry Goods and Groceries.

PREPARE FOR WINTER. A very large stock of winter clothing, hats, caps, etc.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. TEMPLE OF FASHION. A large stock of ready-made clothing, suits, etc.

SPRING AND SUMMER READY-MADE CLOTHING. A large stock of spring and summer ready-made clothing, suits, etc.

BOOKS & C. BOOK BINDERY. The subscriber has received a large stock of books, etc.

BOOK BINDERY - M. Kiefer & Co. A large stock of books, etc.

HARDWARE. BUILDING HARDWARE. A large stock of building hardware, etc.

MUSICAL. PHILADELPHIA PIANO WARE. A large stock of musical instruments, etc.

HATS & CAPS. The Star Spangled Banner Hat at 12 1/2 cents.

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC. The largest and most complete stock of stoves, tinware, etc.

MILLER'S TINWARE. A large stock of tinware, etc.

THE BEST MAKE OF TINWARE CAN BE HAD. A large stock of tinware, etc.

THE CHEAP TIN AND STOVE STORE. A large stock of tinware, etc.

TINWARE. I have always on hand a large stock of tinware, etc.

COOKING STOVES. About twenty different kinds of cooking stoves, etc.

TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON. A large stock of tin, copper, and sheet iron, etc.

NEW FIRM. J. B. MILLER'S TINWARE AND TINWARE STORE. A large stock of tinware, etc.

FRANKLIN WOOLEN FACTORY. A large stock of woolen goods, etc.

COAL!! COAL!! COAL!!! At the lowest prices. A large stock of coal, etc.

