

VALLEY SPIRIT.

SEMI-WEEKLY—CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 14.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1861.

NUMBER 47.

ARMY Appointments—Montgomery 2d Regiment.

WASHINGTON, May 7. S. W. Lobbiger, of Cincinnati, has been appointed Paymaster in the Army. The New York 25th regiment, the Salem Zouaves, and the Support and Miners of the 8th Massachusetts regiment arrived this afternoon.

Tender of Service.

Boston, May 7. The officers of the First Eastern Regiment learning that no troops will be accepted under their paper's call, went on Governor Andrew this afternoon, in a body, and tendered their services and those of the regiment for that term.

Senator Bayard in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7. Senator Bayard arrived this morning from Wilmington, having left there for fear of arrest from Union men. On his arrival he was taken before Mayor Henry who discharged him, having no charge against him.

Texas Troops for New York.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6. The schooner *Hercules*, with United States troops from Texas, has passed the Balise, enroute for the North.

Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, May 7. Major Anderson will soon be ordered to honorable duty. The President contemplates promoting him to a colonel.

Reports from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8, 1861. Arkansas seceded to-day by a vote of sixty-nine to one.

The blockade of Pensacola with several English ships inside the harbor, it is expected will cause the immediate interference of England.

The South looks upon Northern conservatives as the dupes of the Lincoln abolitionists, who are made to join in the bloody raid against the confederacy under the plea of preserving the American flag and the Union, when the sinner is the only issue.

When the injunction of secrecy shall be removed from the sitting of the Confederate Congress Old Abe will open his eyes.

The largest portion of the officers on board the United States ships of the Southern coast are known to be warmly in favor of the confederacy.

Important from Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, May 1. The train from Pensacola has just arrived, and brings several passengers who left Warrington and Pensacola yesterday afternoon. They tell me that General Bragg is progressing rapidly in his fortifications and is nearly ready to "entrench" the forces at Pickens and those in the feet in a hostile manner. The troops are of the Confederate States and are in good spirits and are sanguine of success. But little sickness prevails, and the troops generally in good health.

There has been some delay at this point (Montgomery) in the transmission of parcels and packages for the troops, but all have now gone forward, and in a day or so more the railway will be completed to Pensacola, and then there will be no further delay.

Vice President Stephens, I learn reached this city at noon to-day.

I am informed that the Secretary of War, at the urgent solicitation of the citizens soldiers of Florida, through their deputies in Congress, has decided to call into service for the frontier, one regiment of infantry from the State.

Col. George T. Ward, well known as an able leader of the old Whig party of Florida, arrived here to-day, and will take his seat as a member in the Congress tomorrow. He is the successor of Col. Anderson, who now commands a regiment of cavalry at Pensacola.

It should be born in mind that the Railroad Convention which met in this city on Friday, and represented by the President of those corporations, have an extent of railroad tracts of over 6,375 miles, and represented funded capital amounting to \$107,676,000. The policy pursued by this convention has led to the warmest commiseration.

There are comparatively few of the military to be seen in the streets at this time. They have nearly all gone to Virginia and Pennsylvania.

To-day the time for receiving bills for materials to be supplied to the Post office Department closed. I am informed that quite a number of bills for each service were filed.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1861. Everything is quiet here to-day.

After nearly a week's absence, the sun appears again. The weather is fine, and the troops are lively with the movement of troops. Both regiments are ready to receive orders to march, not inquiring or asking for which way they go, if they can only see the march which way of duty.

Major Johnson is still here. He was called upon this morning by the Secretary of War, and he is expected to be promoted to a colonel in the regular army.

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United States officer for that purpose shall not have reached the rendezvous, and has been ordered to make preparations for their equipment.

Among the recent resignations are those of Col. Emory, of Maryland, of the First Cavalry; Major Mordecai, of North Carolina, of ordnance department, and Major R. B. Lee, of Virginia, commissary of subsistence.

Union Demonstration at Frederick, Maryland.

FREDERICK, May 7. The presentation of a flag to the Brengle Guards, by the ladies of Frederick, will take place at two o'clock this afternoon. The presentation will be made by the Hon. Beverly Johnson, and the occasion is attracting thousands from the surrounding country, and will be made the opportunity for an enthusiastic Union demonstration. Stars and Stripes are flying in all directions. Two Secessionists have been arrested for cheering for Jeff. Davis.

From Charleston.

WASHINGTON, May 7. The Charleston Courier, of Saturday, says that the collector of that port has been instructed by the Confederate Government to clear private vessels and cargoes until war is declared, and the will of Congress General Beauregard has left Charleston for Montgomery.

The Steamer Keystone State.

NEW YORK, May 7. The steamer Keystone State is signalled below.

Military Movements.

NEW YORK, May 7. The Twentieth New York Regiment left this morning for Washington.

The Maryland Legislature.

FREDERICK, May 7, 1861 (via Chambersburg, Pa.)

The Legislature is occupied with a stay law and an act for the relief of the Baltimore authorities who ordered the destruction of the bridge.

Beverly Johnson will, this afternoon, present, in the name of the ladies of this city, a Union flag to the House guard—Headquarters of adjoining counties are here to witness the ceremonies.

Harper's Ferry has been reinforced. Five hundred Kentuckians, without arms despatched and furnished, have arrived there. Deputies, however are numerous, and the citizens are praying for the return of the United States troops.

FREDERICK, May 7, 1861

The Legislature is in session now—The Committee of twenty-one, from Baltimore, are here to bury the defendant Safety Bill out of sight. Unionism is rampant in Maryland. The legislators suspected of secession proclivities will soon be dumb, as the Baltimore members will probably be ousted by the Legislature, as unconstitutionally elected. They are changing their course now in pressing the Safety bill.

Virginia is growing paralyzed. A Union company is forming in Winchester Mason's district. By some new military organization, all the troops will soon be stationed here.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, May 7, 1861.

The Senate sat in open session most of yesterday, but nothing of importance was done.

The House was in secret session all day, but nothing definite is known as to its proceedings.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* says that five batteries are now planted at different points on the Ohio and Mississippi fully commanding both rivers at their confluence, and are so placed that the entire force can be relied to support any point in a few minutes. All the batteries are sustained by large bodies of infantry.

Colonel Wickliffe, of Kentucky, positively assured Colonel Keats that no preparations hostile to Illinois were being made at any point near Cairo, Illinois.

There is an encampment of several hundred troops at Cornet Mine, the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston railroad.

The encampment of the Missouri military district, at Camp Jackson, in this city, numbers about twelve hundred men, a large number of whom are new recruits. The force will be further augmented to-day and to-morrow by the arrival of the Southern conscripts, about two hundred and fifty strong.

Kentucky Legislature.

FREDERICK, May 6.

The Senate met to-day for the purpose of voting on the bill for the promotion of Major Johnson to a colonel in the regular army.

arrived at Strasburg. There were five thousand men at Harper's Ferry on Monday, and our informant reports that troops were rapidly moving north by all the routes except the North Carolina Central Railroad, on which they were afraid to travel by night, lest the bridge should be broken down. Armed guards were posted day and night on the road from Walden to Paterburg. Brigadier General Cooke commands the Potomac border. A Virginia with a force of men, while General Ruggles is stationed at Frederickburg; but the number of their several commands is uncertain. The opinion of the men on the march from the South is, that they are to concentrate at Dumfries, on the banks of the Potomac, fifty five miles south of Alexandria, and from that point make an attack upon Washington. It is generally believed, however, that so intension was ever entertained to hold possession of Washington, should the rebels be successful, but to destroy it and thus remove a base of operation.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 7. Brigadier General Cooke, commanding the military and the defenses on the Potomac border of Virginia, in a general order says that Gen. Ruggles has taken up his quarters at Frederickburg, and that he (Gen. Cooke) is to take a position in front of Washington, and in connecting with the commanding officer at Harper's Ferry, on his left, will thus cover and defend the Potomac border against invasion from the North. He adds, that the Capital has never been threatened, and it is not now threatened. It is beyond and outside the limits of the free and independent State of Virginia. The North has not openly, and according to the usages of civilized nations, declared war on us. We make no war on them; but should Virginia soil or the grave of Washington be polluted by the tread of a single man in arms from the North of the Potomac, it will cause open war.

The entire body of New Jersey troops has reached this city, and their manly bearing elicits much praise.

Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, contemplates a visit to Kentucky, where he will address the people in behalf of the Union. He has had several interviews with the President.

Several of those officers of the United States Army who resigned their commissions and afterwards failed to get appointments in the rebel army, have had the impudence to ask the Secretary to restore them to the service; but they have met with an emphatic refusal.

There are 60,000 stand of arms in the Washington Navy Yard.

The New York Seventh Regiment has taken measures to contradict the absurd stories circulated about them.

Canon has been planted, by General Butler's force, on the large stone viaduct of the Washington Branch railroad, which commands the Relay House and the surrounding country.

The communication by regular passenger and tonnage trains will be continued over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad as usual, from Wheeling to Baltimore. But all trains will be examined at the Relay House station.

Hon. Geo. C. Whiting, late U. S. Commissioner of Pensions, has been appointed to take charge of the fund of two millions relating to the captured Africans.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J. May 7.

In the House of Assembly, this afternoon, on the bill to raise a loan of \$1,000,000 and levy a State tax of \$100,000 was ordered to a third reading. There was a spirited debate; the Republicans supporting the loan of two millions and the Democrats one million. The last named was finally agreed upon.

A bill for raising four more regiments, and for purchasing ten thousand stand of arms, artillery and munition of war will come up to-morrow morning.

Resolutions thanking the Governor for the energy and activity he has displayed in raising the quota of troops for this State, and expressing strong confidence respecting his judgment, patriotism and ability in upholding New Jersey to use her power to maintain the Union and the Constitution, and thanking the President for the energy displayed by him in defence of the Union, were introduced this morning by Mr. Moore, Dean, in the Senate, and passed that body by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Cook, Rep., has introduced in the Senate a supplemental act for the punishment of crimes.

Troops for Three Years—Army Department.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

The War Department has issued the Government of the States which bound out their quota of men under the first and second call of the President, that it is desirable that those who have not been bound out should be bound out in the same manner as the others.

know the use of force.

I passed through the quarters of the Pennsylvania Regiment to-day, and found the men a good deal dissatisfied with their condition. They have not yet got their arms issued, and they complain that their arms are poor and inefficient, and that they are neglected by their officers, who do not enjoy their respect and confidence. All this is unfortunate, and when these arms are issued, a better feeling will, no doubt prevail among them. Our State has made a poor show here, so far, though her prompt response to the call of the Government is well known and highly appreciated by the administration and the Union men.

The conduct of the North, and particularly Pennsylvania and New York, has amazed the disunionists. They talked of planting their flag on Independence Hall, because they thought there was a party in Pennsylvania who would help them to do it. They forgot that the defense of Southern rights differed from the defense of Southern wrong. The manifestation of unanimity at the North has greatly surprised and disappointed them. But it will incite them to greater efforts to increase their fighting force and put themselves in a position to be able to defend their own section of the country. Their idea of invading ours is abandoned.

YANKEE DOODLE.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1861.

The government having secured the capital and nearly re-established the lines of communication temporarily interrupted by the Baltimore Plug Uglies, a forward movement begins to be talked of. Where it will commence is known only to those to whom such important secrets ought to be confided, but I should not be surprised to find Alexandria the point. The secessionists have been gathering their forces as fast as possible at various points east of the Blue Ridge in Virginia, but principally at Richmond and Norfolk. It would not be good policy to give them much longer time to concentrate men and munitions within possible striking distance of this city, and therefore we may rest assured that the moment the government gets all its arrangements properly made, it will proceed to disperse the forces unlawfully congregated in Virginia.

There are three initial points in Virginia which I should think would receive the early attention of the government when it gets ready for action. These are Norfolk, Alexandria and Harper's Ferry. The first two are the commercial places of Virginia, and columns advancing inland from both of them would meet at Richmond, the State capital, where disunionism is rampant and needs "smothering." The occupation of Harper's Ferry by a strong force of federal troops, would give the government control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and facilitate its operations all along the border. The Ferry can soon be taken without much trouble. All that is necessary is to move on it with the troops in camp at Chambersburg, supported by a portion of Gen. Butler's force, now posted at the Relay House, who can be run up by railroad in a few hours.

Unless the secession forces in Virginia are vastly stronger than we have any reason to believe them to be, the effect of a movement on them from Norfolk and Alexandria will be to drive them Southward into North Carolina. This can hardly be done without a battle of some magnitude. But this battle will not take place where the secessionists originally intended it should occur, at Washington City. It will take place on "seceded soil," if Virginia can be said to have seceded when her people have not yet voted on the secession ordinance, and when it is by no means certain that they will adopt it when they come to vote on it. If a regular battle takes place in Virginia, it will be obstinately contested by the secessionists, especially if Davis should command them. It would almost ruin their cause at a blow to lose the opening battle, and they will put in their best and biggest bluffs when it comes. Best they will find the Northern troops animated by a spirit which their little dreamed of when they opened their murderous fire on the starving garrison of Fort Sumter.

From my window I see a large drove of fine cattle rounding over the entire grounds surrounding the Washington Monument. They were brought here in a vessel from the North and are intended for the use of the troops. The navigation of the Potomac is kept open and supplies of all kinds are brought up. The Government has sent up and down the river to see that there are no obstructions, and to clear the river to their use, I think they

JOB PRINTING.
Concerning the establishment of the printer has a large amount of business. The printer is prepared to execute every description of Job Printing in the most perfect manner and at the lowest prices. **W. H. HERRICK.**

Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, MAY 11, 1861.

Letters from Washington.

Special Correspondence of the Valley Spirit.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1861.

I have been twice out of the United States since the date of my last letter—have twice stood within the dominions of my distinguished friend, the Hon. Jeff. Davis. Business called me to Alexandria yesterday and pleasure led me across the river again to-day.

We had been regaled with such frightful stories of the savage mood of our once amiable neighbors of Alexandria, that my whole frame underwent a shiver when I found it was indispensably necessary for me to pay a speedy visit to that greatemporium of fresh fish and rampant secessionism. I did not know but what I should be seized the moment I touched the corporate limits of the ancient city and marched to the great fish market in the centre of the town, there to have my head sawed off with the hatchet of a herring.

But as I had to go and wanted to get back without a severed vertebra, I prepared myself for the occasion. In one pocket I put a copy of Toombs' most fiery speech; in another, Izardson's harangue against the whole North; in another, choice extracts from Wigfall's vulgarities in the Senate; in still another, the Montgomery speech of that dried up secession monkey Stephens, wherein he declared it would take seventy-five times seventy-five thousand men to save the South; and in my hat a copy of President Davis' message to the Confederate Congress.

With these passports I sallied forth soon after breakfast yesterday morning and took the omnibus for Alexandria, in the Confederate State of Virginia. At every turn of the wheel after crossing the river, I expected a sortie to pop out and demand to know where we were going and what we were going for, but not a sentry showed himself on the whole route. Arriving in the suburbs of Alexandria, I glanced nervously around in all directions to see if anybody was taking aim at me. Not so much as a pop-gun in sight! On we went, thundering over the big cobble stones with which the streets are paved, nobody taking the least notice of us. All the trouble I had taken to peek my pockets with "sound" documents was labor wasted. I felt slighted and for awhile contemplated taking revenge by mounting the balcony of the hotel and making a Union speech to the people in the fish market across the street. It was raining, however, and I postponed that patriotic work "on account of the inclemency of the weather."

I found so troops in Alexandria and the town very quiet. There was a young German in uniform at the hotel, who was dealing out what he thought to be good news from Washington. He had heard that the small-pox had broken out among the troops here and was carrying them off by hundreds. On being informed that this was a mistake, he humbly wished that three or four fellows "hit dar schmal box" would come here and give it to our troops. He was the only person who talked secession in my hearing in Alexandria, although unquestionably there are a good many secessionists there.

Having escaped from Alexandria yesterday with sound bones and a whole skin, I did not hesitate to accept the invitation of a friend of mine to visit a secession friend of his across the river this afternoon. We went and had nothing worse than the cork of a champagne bottle shot at us. From the grounds of our host which commanded a magnificent view of this city and the river for several miles below it, we enjoyed late in the afternoon, the spectacle of six vessels of various armament up and anchoring at the Arsenal below the Navy Yard. One of them was a war steamer of large size, and with the aid of a glass we could see that her deck was alive with men. I have not yet learned what vessel she was or what service she would perform.

These were the only vessels of the Potomac. They lay in the river as if to sleep, or you may be surprisedly waked up. It won't do to stir Jeff. Davis by such a ruse. These old fellows in a Union or a cotton, be it ever so slight, in America and South Carolina, was never before so necessary as now.

A considerable force of troops is being marched to the Potomac to keep the navigation open and supplies of all kinds are brought up. The Government has sent up and down the river to see that there are no obstructions, and to clear the river to their use, I think they

know the use of force.

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Valley Spirit.

PUBLISHED EVERY Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

CHAMBERSBURG, MAY 11, 1861.



Semi-Weekly Valley Spirit.

We commence to-day issuing the Valley Spirit Semi-Weekly—on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

This change is demanded in order to keep our readers advised, at the earliest day, of the important events so rapidly taking place around us.

There will be no additional charge in the amount of subscriptions.—We will now furnish two papers a week in place of one but our terms will remain, for the whole year, the same as heretofore.

Should the importance of the news at any time demand it we will also issue a daily extra which will be furnished gratuitously to all our subscribers in town or county.

In addition to all the latest and most important War News—North and South, we have made arrangements to furnish in the Semi-Weekly a Daily letter from Washington, letters from our soldiers abroad, and other original matter that will add interest to the paper.

This arrangement will afford an excellent opportunity for all desiring the earliest account of the War News, at the smallest cost, to obtain it by subscribing for the Valley Spirit.

Our patrons can feel assured that we will use our best endeavors to make the Valley Spirit not only interesting but important as a chronicler of the extraordinary events now transpiring in the country.

New Subscribers.

Our acknowledgements are due to several friends for a handsome increase to our subscription list recently. There is one feature about their favors that we can appreciate—the subscriptions were generally paid in advance.

Valley Spirit.

We are happy to inform the friends of this establishment that it is now in a more prosperous condition than at any time since the paper was started. Our subscription list is larger and our share of advertising and job work fully up to our expectations considering the competition now existing in the printing business in this place.

Columbus Lodge.

At a meeting of Columbus Lodge No. 75, I. O. O. F. held on Thursday evening last, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted,

WHEREAS, we have been informed that there are a number of the members of our Order among the officers and soldiers in Camps Slifer and McAllen, and it may happen that from accident or sickness some of them may need the fraternal attention of our association. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Lodge hereby expresses its willingness to minister to the wants of such of our brethren who may require our aid, or attendance.

Resolved, That we hereby cordially invite such of our brethren as are members of the Order, to attend our Lodge at Chambersburg, when convenient.

Lodge of the Valley Spirit, of Chambersburg, Md., at 7 o'clock.

Capt. Campbell's Artillery.
Capt. Campbell's company of Light Artillery arrived at Camp Scott, York, Pa., on Monday morning last. The men are all well and much pleased with their new quarters. Capt. Campbell is quite popular and has made hosts of friends at "Camp Scott."

Movement of Troops.
Everybody here is on the qui-vive to learn the time when, and the place where, the troops are to be removed. They are kept in the fog in these matters, and it is very galling to the "known ones" who pride themselves on being "posted."

Regimental Parade.
The eighth regiment, quartered at "Camp Slifer," paid our town a visit, on Thursday last, and paraded through our principal streets. This regiment is composed of fine looking able bodied men and they maneuver with great regularity. This regiment is commanded by Col. A. H. Emley.

Accident.
On Thursday last as Mr. Wm. Reed, of Guilford twp., was passing along the Strasburg road, near Snyder's Hill, with a lady in a buggy, his horse took fright and made a bad smash out of the vehicle.—The lady and Mr. Reed fortunately escaped without any injury.

The Bibles.
The 800 Bibles donated to Col. Stumbaugh's Regiment, by the Franklin County Bible Society, to be distributed among the volunteers from Franklin County, were received and handed over to the men at "Camp Scott." They express themselves thankful for the appropriate and valuable gift, and trust to find in it that consolation, amid all the hardships of a soldier's life, which the good book can alone impart.

In Town.
We were much gratified to observe our military favorites Capt. P. B. Housem, of Company A. and Capt. John Dabler, of Company B. 2nd, Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in our town for a few days past. The gentlemen were necessitated to come home on business and will return to "Camp Scott" immediately. They report the men at Camp in fine health and spirits and eager to pass through or over Baltimore they are not particular which.

I. O. O. F.
The Officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania will visit the Lodges of this place on Tuesday evening 14th inst. By an error in the announcement of the time set apart for the visit we were made to state it Friday, 14th in place of Tuesday, 14th. The members of the order generally throughout this and the neighboring counties are invited to attend. Members of the order attached to the military companies quartered at this place are also requested to visit.

Too Bad.
Some of the soldiers who can have very little regard for themselves, or the companies to which they belong, spend a great deal of their time among the negroes in Wolfstown. They are there night and day and their conduct to say the least of it, is shameful.—Such low characters are unworthy to be called by the name of American soldiers and the companies to which they belong should reform them, or get rid of them, as soon as possible.

Gene to Carlisle.
We would commend to the regards and patronage of the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity, two young gentlemen of this place, Mr. William Peiffer and E. M. Reynolds, M. D., who are about engaging in the Drug business in that place. These young gentlemen possess irreproachable moral characters, steady business habits and are worthy the confidence and support of the community in which they have located.

Our Military Forces.
The report of the Adjutant General, published on the 2d inst., shows the whole number of companies in this State, which have offered their services to the General Government, but which have not been accepted, to be two hundred and eighty-three, and the number accepted and now in service, from this State, one hundred and sixty-six. This number includes the companies attached to regiments of the First Division, Philadelphia City, which have not been numbered by the Adjutant General.

Dry-Up.
We notice some of the political papers still keeping up a partisan warfare. This is no time for bickerings of that sort. It now becomes the duty of every good citizen, no matter to what political party he may belong, to support the government in its attempts to restore the Union and re-establish tranquility in the country as speedily as possible. Let us sink for the time being the partisan in the patriot and know only our country, our whole country and nothing but our country.

Child Burnt.
Near this place, on Thursday, a little daughter of Mr. Levi Young was most horribly burned, from the effects of which it died on Friday. It appears that it, with a younger child, had been left in the house at night, the mother being at the barn milking, and during her absence its clothing took fire from the cooking stove. The little sufferer started for the barn when it was met by a young man in the employ of Mr. Young, who was severely burned in his efforts to remove its clothes. This is another sad warning to parents. Its age was 4 years, 4 months and 15 days.—Village Record.

No More Troops.
Gov. Curtin has written a letter in reply to an offer of troops in which he says: "It is utterly out of my power to accept a regiment from your country, and equally beyond my power to order you into camp. I admire the patriotic motive which induces the offer; yet I am happy to add, our necessities do not compel us to take so many from their agricultural and beneficial employments." It is also, we understand, the intention of the Governor to take no more men, under any circumstances, from along the Southern border of this State. He thinks their presence there necessary for a Home Guard.

The Bakery.
We visited on Wednesday last the Bakery erected by Mr. J. Allison Eyster at which the bread is now prepared for the troops encamped at this place. We do not know whether Mr. Eyster possesses the Lamp of Aladdin or not, but he certainly possesses some secret for running up an extensive establishment in an incredible short space of time. This establishment consists of two large rooms and two ovens, each oven sufficiently capacious for baking eighty loaves at a time, and three bakings at one heating. He has six hands employed and expects to turn out about twenty five hundred pounds of bread a day. We never saw finer bread than is turned out at this Bakery. It is prepared from the very best flour and baked with great care and cleanliness. With this arrangement we are certain the bread now furnished our troops will be entirely acceptable and afford no room for complaint even among the most fastidious.

Discipline.
It is well known that volunteers when mustered into regular service, submit to military restraint with great reluctance and are no wise sparing in their denunciations of the officers who will endeavor to make reliable soldiers out of them by bringing them down to the stern reality of military life. The strict disciplinarian is never popular with his men, and deep are the curses and loud are the complaints, the raw volunteers heap upon him. They enter the service expecting to do as they please, and have their heads filled with the romance of military marches, the hilarity of the encampment, and the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war" generally, but never take into account the hardships of the drill, the subordination, order and discipline necessary to qualify them for the business of a soldier. When this is bro't home to them they grumble and blame their officers, but the skillful and experienced officer will pay very little regard to the complaints of raw recruits. He understands how long it requires to wean them from the comforts of home, and the independence of being their own masters. He knows to what he can only rely upon in battle—that he can only depend upon that self-disciplined bravery which discipline alone inspires. It is rare, indeed, that undisciplined troops can be brought to the charge or withstand under fire. We had a striking example of this at the time of the John Brown affair at Harper's Ferry. Among the troops of un-disciplined volunteers...

Discipline.
We do not apprehend any difficulty in marching United States troops through Baltimore. That city has already suffered so much from its temporary rebellion, that it will not repeat the experiment of assassinating the soldiers of the Union. The tone of the newspapers of Baltimore shows the peaceful disposition of its citizens. The Sun has discovered that any act of violent resistance to the General Government is rebellion. The United States flag waves from all the public buildings, and an officer of the army had withdrawn a remaining section and displayed the Stars and Stripes in one of the main thoroughfares with the approval of the city authorities.

there, there was none that would undertake to storm the Engine House in which Brown and his men were fortified. A small company of "regulars" were brought on the ground and they walked right into the building in the face of a murderous fire from the Sharpe's Rifles of Brown's men. Raw troops would never have undertaken such a job or stood under such a fire. It is discipline alone that makes the brave army.

At the commencement of the war with Mexico, Gen. Wool was the best cursed officer in the American army. The severity of his discipline rendered him an object of perfect hate, and more than once was his life threatened by officers and men under his command. It was his ambition, as he considered it his duty, to make his column not only the proudest model of an army in all its appointments, equipments and supplies, but the best in its discipline and military deportment in the field. He succeeded by dint of the hardest work that ever volunteers were brought to undergo, but it cost him his popularity for the time being. The war, however, had scarcely ended when gratitude towards the faithful and vigilant commander was the uppermost feeling in the breasts of the brave soldiers. They saw and felt the benefit of good discipline and expressed their thankfulness in the following letter:—

"BATAVIA, N.Y., June 23, 1817.
BROTHER WOOL.—The officers and soldiers of the 1st Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, on the eve of leaving Mexico for their homes, would do violence to their own feelings, did they not lead to their immediate command a general testimonial of their regard for you entering the service a year since, they were not prepared to appreciate the importance of discipline and drill, and consequently complained of them as unwise and unnecessary,—complaints were heard and many.
"Their judgment convinced, these feelings have undergone a change, and they now thank you for your unspiring exertions to make them useful to their country, and a credit to the state.
"You, Sir, brought your column into the field well provided for and disciplined, and fought them well when you got them there; and should our country ever again need our services in the field, it would be our proud wish to again meet the enemy under the command of one in whose strategy, valor, firmness and courage, we and the whole army have the most unlimited confidence.
"With the best wishes for your future success and happiness, on the part of the regiment, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves your friends."
Col. Jos. Roy, Illinois Vol. W. B. WAAGAN, Lieutenant Colonel, and forty company and staff officers."

Too Fast by Half.
We see by the Memphis Bulletin that some of the Southern regiments have adopted a flag with fifteen stars instead of seven or eight, the accession of all the border States being regarded as "a foregone conclusion." This is jumping it rather fast. Arkansas has it, it is true, just seceded; but North Carolina and Tennessee have not, as yet, imitated her example. Between the will and the accomplishment there is a long step and the pressure of events may induce these States to pause before they suffer themselves to be dragged into the pains and penalties of rebellion. Delaware is loyal to the core, and the wavering disposition of Maryland, or rather of her Legislature will soon be converted into steadfast fidelity to the Union. The vote of the Virginia Convention has yet to be confirmed by the people, and if the presence of a federal army within her borders has not the effect of defeating the secession movement, we have the satisfaction of knowing that Western Virginia will not allow itself to be forced out of the Union. The seceded portion may annex itself to North Carolina; but assuredly the people of the Western counties will not permit their State organization or the proud title of the Old Dominion to be wrested from them. The Southern Confederacy in assuming the fifteen stars on their flag, are simply counting their chickens before they are hatched. The probabilities are that before many weeks have elapsed, the number will be reduced to the original seven with which they inaugurated their rebellious league.—N. Y. Herald.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT THE SOUTH.
—The Southern journals say very little about military movements of the revolutionary party. Here we have a free press and hence we publish everything concerning the movements of our troops that we can get; but the Southern papers are exciting under a military censorship, and they are almost mute with reference to what is going on in the Southern States.
But we have no doubt whatever, from all the information we receive from private sources, which is the only reliable intelligence these days, that the most strenuous efforts are being made in the South to advance troops towards the Potomac and the vicinity of Washington, and we should not be surprised if they had 50,000 men concentrated there within a week or two. Gen. Scott should not be deceived by the apparent quiet and calm in the South.—He should not anticipate the movements of the revolutionary leaders by taking some decisive action at once in Maryland and Virginia.

WASHINGTON, May 8.
A special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette, dated May 7th, confirms the reported secessions of Arkansas and Tennessee. The secessions had taken place in consequence of these events.

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hostility to the Government for considerable months and finally. It seems to have exhausted its last shot. It regards the right of the Government to occupy Baltimore as not, as an open question, which no man of judgement or feeling would, under present circumstances, desire to have violently tested.
The Legislature, under the pressure of public sentiment, has passed the bill providing for a Board of Public Safety where it will never be heard of again.

Three Years' Volunteers.
It is now pretty generally known that all companies heretofore accepted are for three years, or until the end of the war:—One would naturally suppose that such a length of time would damp the ardor and enthusiasm of many who merely want to go down South, to have a little brush with the enemy, and then come home again. But such is not the case; there are very few who are not both willing and anxious to see the show out—especially young men who have none to care for but themselves. We understand that some eight or ten companies have already offered under the new requisition for three years' service. It does not seem possible that the campaign can last that long, and yet the time appears to be a secondary consideration with all who are ready to march. Many of the companies will have to be re-constructed, now ready to march to camp, because they were formed under the three months' requisition and contain men who would be unwilling to leave their families for three years, unless there became an imperative necessity for them to swell the army. We believe, however, that even under the three years' requisition as many troops can be raised as have already offered and have not been accepted under the first requisition.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.
HARRISBURG, Pa., May 7, 1861.
There is a serious disposition on the part of some of the members of the Legislature to restrain the full exercise of the Governor's military prerogative as commander in chief. It is known that any bill cramping a full exercise of such powers will be vetoed.

Mr. Williams, of Allegheny, has proposed a preamble and resolutions in the house relative to the riot in Baltimore. The preamble recites that the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania volunteers were brutally murdered; declared the right of the federal troops to pass peacefully over any part of the United States soil; that the slaughter of the troops was treason, whether done under the authority of the State or done by private persons; (reason as usual) as levying arms under the authority of open secession; calls upon the federal government to demand the surrender for condign punishment of the persons engaged in the massacre; pronounces a high eulogy on the martyred dead; says that the refusal of the border slave States to contribute their quota of troops to the federal government, or assuming a state of neutrality, is a renunciation of their allegiance; that it is the duty of the federal government to reduce the revolted citizens to unconditional submission, and that no compromise can or ought to be made.

HARRISBURG, May 8.
A severe debate took place in the Senate to-day, between McClure, Finney and Smith, upon the bill establishing the Home Guard of Philadelphia. Mr. Finney and Mr. McClure objected to letting the bill go farther than a second reading, until the general militia bill pending in the House, shall pass finally. Mr. S. urged the immediate passage of the bill. It was finally laid over for a second reading. The discussion between Mr. Finney and Mr. Smith was full of sharp personalities.

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STATIONERS OF TROOPS TO THE SOUTH AND ARKANSAS.
SECESSION OF ARKANSAS AND TENNESSEE.
VIRGINIA FURNISHING NORFOLK.
BURNING OF FREDERICK O. H. MARRISBURG.
MARRISBURG, May 8.
The companies arrived from Mechanicsburg, this morning. Six unattached companies are now at Camp at Chambersburg, besides three regiments. Another regiment will go thither during the week, and see more to West Chester, making four altogether at the latter point.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.
The Surveyor of Customs has been instructed to prevent the shipment of arms, munitions, and provisions to seceded States, including Tennessee, North Carolina, and Arkansas, and to intercept such shipments passing by or going through Louisville.

WASHINGTON, May 8.
A regiment from Louisiana arrived at Richmond on Monday.
1400 Tennessee troops and a battalion from Alabama have reached Lynchburg. At Norfolk there are about 4,000 troops, including two companies of Georgians.—The authorities were fortifying Norfolk in all directions, including Craney Island, and in the erection of batteries were impressing persons to labor upon them. A fortification has been commenced at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina.

LATER.
A board of medical officers will convene at the Naval Hospital, New York, on the 1st of June for the examination of candidates for admission to medical corps for duty.

FREDERICK, May 4.
The Court House was nearly destroyed by fire shortly after midnight. It is supposed to have been set on fire. The probabilities are that the Legislature will adjourn on Friday until July 16th. At a caucus of members of the House last night it was almost unanimously determined to abandon the proposition for a State Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., May 8th.
A freshet has occurred in the Penobscot River which empties into our harbor—Pope's Mills have been carried away.—Many bridges have been destroyed and the one at the Cumberland mills in great danger.
Some damage has also been done to the Gosham powder mills. The people are vacating their houses along the banks of the river.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 8.
At a meeting of the leading ship owners and commercial men of the State, a resolution was adopted, tendering their services to the Government, and pledging their ability to furnish thirty steam vessels to sixty or ninety days.
A Committee has been appointed to proceed to Washington, and urge vigorous action in the premises.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.
The first Artillery regiment of Penn., Col. Patterson started South this morning by railroad.
A party of West Point Cadets passed through the city last night, to Washington, where they will be commissioned as second Lieutenants, to fill vacancies caused by resignation of secessionists.

ANAPOLIS, May 8.
The New York 20th regiment arrived from Perryville this morning. They will proceed shortly to Washington. Captain Seybair Hamilton, from the Relay House reports the entire line of road to that point is in quiet possession of our troops.
Gen. Butler is expected here to day.
The Steamer Thomas Sparks, Lieut. Crosby, U. S. N. has arrived in port with the Light boat which was stationed off Ward Mill point, and the cannon in tow.
The latter exploded her boiler at the mouth of the Patuxent, severely scalding one man. Her men were transferred to the Thomas Spark.

Lieut. Crosby reports having found a light boat 12 miles up the great Wagon-creek. Her crew managed to escape, leaving warm breakfast behind. Her log showed that three armed secessionists had taken possession of her a month since.
Lieut. Crosby was some 200 cavalry on shore, and the country was arming.
The importance of Annapolis as a military depot is daily becoming more apparent, an immense quantity of stores are daily being received and distributed.
Quartermaster Turley and Captain Myers of New York, and his assistant are bringing order out of chaos.
Captain Smith of the 15th New York regiment will command at Annapolis.

HARRISBURG, May 8.
Quarter Master General's report made to the House to-day, shows the following results:
Sum total contracted in Philadelphia, \$26,480; amount paid \$31,000; unpaid \$7,000. Supplies worth \$18,150 had been sent to Camp Curtis. Quartermaster General's report, out of all articles received at Harrisburg by Camp Curtis at \$24,840. This in the addition to \$60,000 received by Quartermaster Hale in Philadelphia.
The report of Select Committee on the petition of Governor's message on the petition of troops at Mechanicsburg, was made this afternoon. A motion was made to refer the petition to the Committee on the petition of troops at Mechanicsburg, but it was defeated by a vote of 10 to 8.

Business as a Democracy in Western Virginia.—A correspondent of the Midland...

Our town was the scene of considerable excitement on yesterday morning, caused by the discovery of a Southern flag flying on the roof of our Court House...

Handbags for the Soldiers.—The patriotic women here are anxious to do something for the relief and comfort of our soldiers...

Just Arrived.—Miller & Henchey, Druggists and Chemists, store on the Diamond, have just returned from the East with a large stock of Pure Drugs and Chemicals...

Borough Election.—At an election held on Monday last, for Borough officers, the following persons, composing the Union Ticket were elected without opposition...

Dr. Meyer's Peppermint Cough Syrup.—I have been, more or less in my life, afflicted with the severest of colds, hoarseness and coughs...

On the 24th inst., at Greenview, by Rev. W. H. Hays, M. R. Hays, of Shippensburg, and Miss Sarah Hays, near Orrstown, Franklin Co., Pa.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of the Bride's Parents, near New Franklin, by Rev. S. Hays, M. R. Hays, of Shippensburg, and Miss Sarah Hays, near Orrstown, Franklin Co., Pa.

On the 24th inst., at Greenview, by Rev. W. H. Hays, M. R. Hays, of Shippensburg, and Miss Sarah Hays, near Orrstown, Franklin Co., Pa.

EYSTER & BROS., CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Fancy Silks, Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, Glassware and Queensware, Carpets and Groceries.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES LESS THAN PANIC PRICES! WAR PRICES INAUGURATED! GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!

Having purchased a large assortment of Fancy Dress Silks, we are prepared to give the greatest bargains in the line of goods ever offered in Chambersburg.

Watered Black Silk 50 cents, French Lawns at 12 1/2 cents, Muslin Undergarment, 10 cents.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. HANDSOME CHALLIES, HANDSOME ORGANSIS, HANDSOME PERALS, HANDSOME LAINES.

CARPETS. CARPETS IN GREAT VARIETY! LOW PRICES. FOR EXTRA QUALITY OF GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES. A large assortment of Beautiful Sets Collars and Understudies at prices subject to before.

HOISERY! Having purchased 500 dozen of Ladies, Men's and Children's Hosiery, we are prepared to sell them at the single pair or dozen at very low prices.

TOVES, TINWARE, & CO.

The Largest Assortment of Cook Stoves on hand at MILLER & HAMILTON'S.

Miller's Tinware is made out of the best material and is guaranteed to last for years.

LETTER & HAMILTON are prepared to supply you with all the tinware you require.

COOKING STOVES.—A large lot of the latest styles of Tinware, Copper and Sheet Iron.

NEW FIRM. LETTER & HAMILTON. The undersigned, thankful for the patronage...

J. B. MILLER'S TINWARE STORE AND TINWARE STORE ROOMS. A First class Stock of the Diamond, Chambersburg, Pa.

FRANKLIN WOOLLEN FACTORY. The undersigned will receive the ownership of the Franklin Woollen Factory, near Fayetteville, Franklin County, Pa.

COAL COAL! COAL!!—At the Valley and Turnpike Coal, we have all sizes of lignite and bituminous coal.

BOOTS & SHOES

W. W. PATTON has just received the largest and best assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, latest and best styles.

DAVID'S SHOE EMPORIUM. The undersigned, having returned from the State of New York, has just received a large lot of the latest styles of Boots and Shoes.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—A very large lot of the latest styles of Boots and Shoes, at the lowest prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. Temple of Fashion. A. J. WHITE. Would call the attention of buyers of CHAT and FASHIONABLE CLOTHING...

SPRING AND SUMMER READY-MADE CLOTHING.—REMOVAL.—J. T. BROWN, Merchant Tailor, has removed his large clothing establishment...

BOOKS, & C. BOOK BINDERY.—The Suburban Book Bindery, in No. 4, Franklin Building, All books bound in the most durable and artistic manner.

BOOK BINDERY.—H. Kiefer & Co. have removed their Book Bindery to the No. 10, Franklin Building, near the State Bank.

HARDWARE. BUILDING HARDWARE.—FORBES & CO. are prepared to supply you with all the hardware you require.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE PRODUCE COMMISSIONERS.—We have just received a large lot of the latest styles of Produce, at the lowest prices.

WAGONERS, ROAD AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—We have just received a large lot of the latest styles of Wagoners, Road and Commission Merchants.

NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—We have just received a large lot of the latest styles of New Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

CHAMBERSBURG VALLEY WARE.—We have just received a large lot of the latest styles of Chambersburg Valley Ware.

HATCH & CO. SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 128 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WESTERN HOTEL, CHAMBERSBURG, PA. The Proprietor, having purchased the well known Western Hotel, in Chambersburg, Pa., has decided to sell the same to the highest bidder.

SADDLERY & C. SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. MATTHEW GILLMAN, Proprietor, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

MUSICAL. PHILADELPHIA PIANO WARE.—We have just received a large lot of the latest styles of Philadelphia Piano Ware.

