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FROM WASHINGTON!

RECONNOISSANCE IN VIRGINIA.

GENERAL CADWALADER SUPERSEDED AT BALTIMORE.

GENERAL JAMES COOPER TO SUCCEED HIM.

LATEST NEWS FROM FOREIGN FRONTIERS.

BEUREGARD AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Ac. Ac. Ac.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

There is military authority for stating that the late report of cavalry and the 21st regiment of dragoons of the United States army have been ordered from the Department of the West to this neighborhood.

Captain Palmer's corps of Topographical Engineers has returned from a reconnaissance of several points on the Potomac river. He landed at Federal place on the Virginia side, and attended by two officers and twenty militia, proceeded a considerable distance to the neighborhood of the House Landing, where a company of about sixty rebels had made their appearance a few days before.

At Aquia Creek two small batteries, with some 500 or 600 men, were distinctly seen by the party.

It is understood that Mr. Hayes, the newly appointed United States Minister to Portugal, who is charged with carrying on telegraphic correspondence with the South Carolina rebels, will be recalled immediately.

The reported appointment of Col. Alexander Cummings to a Brigadier General, ship in the army is not true.

The Pennsylvania troops have received their new uniforms and will hereafter look as well as any of the other troops.

Nothing positive is known concerning the military movements to day, up to this hour. There are all sorts of rumors in circulation.

Gen. Cadwalader and a portion of his staff were in Washington to day.

Hon. E. Bates, of the name having been mentioned in connection with the clerkship of the House of Representatives he recently called on Col. Ferry to assure him that he was not a candidate, believing that the latter's election to reelection demanded every iota of force he could exert in his favor.

Philip N. Dallas, son of ex-Minister Dallas, and who was also his Secretary of Legation, arrived here to-day, and had a long interview with Secretary Seward, during which the latter expressed himself highly gratified with the course of Mr. Dallas.

The Treasury Department has just issued a circular explanatory of the act of March, 1851, relative to the appointment of important merchandise, and of the act of March last. Two periods of time are therein indicated a date at which value are to be ascertained. It is the opinion of the Department that the former of these periods named, the date of actual shipment, applies to merchandise exported from a shipping point of the country of exportation, and that the latter named, the date of exportation applies to merchandise exported from an interior country having no shipping port. The regulations heretofore established are therefore modified accordingly.

It is thought that the action of the British Government in its recognition of the validity of letters of marque and reprisal from the Confederate States was discourteous and unprecedented in diplomacy, in view of the fact that its decision was hastily announced, without first awaiting the arrival of the new American Minister, Mr. Adams, who was prepared properly to represent the policy of the Administration.

But for the depositions of certain volunteers on private property in Hampton and for miles around, as well as in Fairfax county, it is represented here that the Union feeling in Virginia would have been considerably strengthened. Efforts are now being made to remedy those just complaints, and to secure the inhabitants of protection.

Although Austria has not directly protested against Mr. Seward's new Minister to that Court, it is known that some other gentlemen, less objectionable on a higher or lower scale of legislative promissory in behalf of Italy, would be acceptable.

The State of Missouri is detached from the Department of the West and incorporated into that under the command of General M. D. Leary.

General Johnston's late loss in command of the Federal troops at...

WALLEY SPIRIT.

SEMI-WEEKLY—CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 14.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1861.

NUMBER 50.

more, has been superseded by Gen. James Cooper.

Gen. Cooper was formerly U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, but he has lately lived at Frederick, Maryland, where he has been actively raising troops for the Federal service.

From Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, June 8. The steamer State of Georgia, from Fortress Monroe last night, brings intelligence of the arrival of the 10th R. Gen. of New York.

The Harriet Lane had gone up James River.

One of the Zouaves was accidentally killed by the discharge of his own gun in his tent.

Lieut. H. W. Kingsbury, U. S. Army, came in the steamer with dispatches for Washington.

No movement of importance had transpired when the steamer left.

The evening Post has a special dispatch from Washington, which reports the arrival of the steamer Mount Vernon, from Fortress Monroe. The passengers report that at the entire town of Evansport, 11 miles above Aquia Creek, is in flames. The property in the town is principally owned by Union men. This town consists of a saw mill that suspended operations long since, and a few shanties, the population comprising some what less than a dozen negroes.

The same dispatch reports that the steamer Cambridge was disembarking troops at Fortress Monroe, and that another steamer was landing a regiment at Pig's Point.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, June 9. The steamer State of Georgia left Old Point Comfort last night, and arrived here today with the following intelligence:

On Friday the 7th New York regiment of National Zouaves reached Fortress Monroe in the State of Georgia, and the George Peabody and Marion sailed the 8th regiment of South Guards on Saturday, who immediately proceeded to Newport News.

Col. Hawkins' regiment goes to the same place to-day.

C. L. Bidwell has returned to Fortress Monroe. The Naval Brigade is temporarily in charge of Col. Wardrip, of the Massachusetts regiment, and the men are being inspected. Those unfit for service will return to New York. The remainder will choose their officers, and Bidwell will doubtless be rejected. The battalion will at once be armed and equipped.

An outpost at Newport News was fired upon on Friday, and in the alarm, private McCarthy, of the Fourth Massachusetts regiment, was accidentally shot.

A large batch of transports have been added to the service here.

Great activity prevailed at Newport News last night, on account of rumors of armed rebels being in the vicinity. An order was sent to fell the trees near the batteries.

The steamer Quaker City, which was on a reconnaissance on Friday, when near Cape Henry, threw a shell into an old frame building. About thirty armed men ran out and mounted their horses, which were concealed in a thicket, and scuffled off. Gen. Butler has issued stringent orders to prevent depredations on private property. Those thus suffering at Hampton have had the amount of their damages refunded.

From Virginia.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, June 8.

There is good reason to believe that, but for the recent change in the movements of the rebel troops, large forces having been centered at Manassas Junction within a few days, an advance of Federal troops from Alexandria and this point would certainly have been made during the past week. On Monday last orders to that effect were received, and the troops have been in momentary expectation and march. The skirmish which took place at Fairfax Court House between a party of dragoons and to direct the attention of the rebels to that position, and since the occurrence large sections have been made to their force at that vicinity. Gen. Beuregard has arrived there, and assumed the command.

This change in the position of affairs will cause some delay in any active operations of the Federal troops in that direction. As in consequence of the rebels, of course manifested by the people still remaining in Alexandria about 4,000 out of a population of 11,000—gives assurance that no immediate attack is projected. Communication between that city and the rebel camp is without doubt still carried on secretly, and the inhabitants will be able to receive warning if any attack from the rebel forces is contemplated.

The Engineer Corps of the 60th New York Regiment, with company B of the 24 cavalry, proceeding took five prisoners and three horses. They also captured a piece of ordnance, which was taken away on their way to the rebel camp. The soldiers of the 60th have been recently detached, and have been thrown up and given mounted.

One of Our Foreign Ministers in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Some startling developments are being made by the Board of Examiners, whom we have submitted all the manuscripts of the British minister in the different political offices of the State.

A Skirmish.

New York, June 8.

The Commercial has a report of a skirmish having occurred at Hampton last night, between a picket of Col. Dargy's regiment of Zouaves and a party of rebels. The pickets were driven in, when the Zouaves made a dash at the rebels capturing 100 muskets. The enemy fled before any prisoners could be secured.

The Union sentiment is gaining ground rapidly in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe.

The Commercial says that Austria sends assurances that she will give no countenance to the Southern rebellion. France will aid the North if necessary, and the English Ministry are better inclined towards us.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

It is reported upon high authority, that in case of the interference of England in the affairs of this country, the Emperor Napoleon will side with our Government in its effort to put down rebellion. Napoleon will not permit England to cripple her greatest maritime rival.

An offer has just been made to the Government for the construction of a steel-plated ship, which shall be proof against both shot and shell, and be finished within six months, and be capable of breaching any fortification.

The picket guards of the Seventy-ninth Regiment (Highlanders) of New York were fired upon last night. The occurrence is considered a singular one, as the regiment is stationed on this side of the Potomac, and not in the country of the rebels. Fortunately none of the pickets were hurt.

A party of Federal infantry and cavalry, last night, reconnoitered the outskirts of Fairfax Court House. The infantry company detailed for this service was drawn from the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York.

Lieutenant Tompkins, who headed the former charge upon the Fairfax rebels, is still unfit for duty, in consequence of a sprained ankle.

It is reported that a rebel was shot last night by one of the picket-guard of one of the Ohio regiments while attempting to break through the lines.

It is understood that no further requisitions of troops are to be made at present. The National Republics of this morning states that the stores at the recovery and refitting the Merrimack, and Dolphin and other vessels which were sunk at the Gosport Navy Yard, are all inventions of the enemy.

The prospect of better weather cheers the soldiers and increases the excitement for some forward movement; but up to this hour, 10 A. M., there is no news of any.

It is said that the Government does not approve of Cassius M. Clay's defense of the United States in the London Times. It is regarded as a violation of a law forbidding ministers or consuls from making any publications on political affairs.

News is said to have been received that the Government of Prussia has received favorably our protest against a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Seward had another large and brilliant reception last evening, at his mansion on President's Square, formerly the Washington Club House.

The Department buildings are all closed this morning, by order of the President, in consequence of Judge Douglas' funeral. They will be opened after the time of the funeral is passed.

In the late affair at Aquia Creek it is ascertained that the rebels lost twenty killed. In the affair at Fairfax Court House it is now said that not less than ten were killed.

The ten new regiments for the regular army are nearly organized, and the officers will soon be announced. They have been selected in proportion from all the loyal States.

The rumors since Saturday last, of a speedy movement of Federal troops upon Fairfax Court House, were without foundation. No changes have been made excepting in the position of regiments on the defensive works in the course of construction.

The troops labor hard during the day and sleep soundly at night, disturbed only by an occasional shot between their guards and the Virginia seceders.

The name of one of the present Ministers Resident figures conspicuously among the dispatches sent by the Government. Several are found with his name on them. One, written after he received his commission, gave information to Mr. McGrath, at Charleston, South Carolina, that the Government had abandoned the policy of removing Major Anderson from Fort Sumter, and would attempt to reinforce him.

This information, it is believed, precipitated the attack upon Fort Sumter, and prevented the reinforcement. The Secretary of War, it is said, much grieves at the intelligence. The Minister referred to will be recalled immediately.

A Rebel Camp Dispersed in Kentucky.

CAIRO, June 7.

Gen. Prentiss having learned that some Kentucky Secessionists had established a camp at Elliott's Mills, Kentucky, ten miles from here, sent two companies to that place; but when they arrived, the enemy had fled.

Col. Wyshell, who represents Kentucky in a semi-official capacity, visited General Prentiss, yesterday, for the purpose of protesting against this invasion of Kentucky soil. Col. Prentiss showed several letters from the western part of the State, asking protection from ruffians, and declared that it was his intention to send troops in whatever direction and upon such soil as his Government ordered.

Israel Blanchard, another secessionist sympathizer, lived near Cartoude, he was arrested and sent to Springfield to be tried for treason.

Preparations for Hostilities with Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Owing to the threatened and critical aspect of affairs between Great Britain and this country, growing out of the unhappy quarrel between the two sections, the Government has determined to bring all the available naval vessels immediately into active service. Additional orders have, it is said, just been despatched to various navy yards, instructing the commanders to employ all the forces in fitting out and arming the vessels in ordinary, and to use their utmost efforts in expediting the work now in hand.

Private advices received here from distinguished Americans residing in London, state that in recent conversation with a high official of the British Government, he informed him that it had been determined by the Ministry to send a most formidable naval fleet to American waters; that accordingly they were fitting out at many yards a large number of the largest class war vessels, ostensibly, it was understood, for the Gulf, but really intended to operate along the Southern coast. He says it was becoming more manifest every day that the British Ministry strongly sympathized with the Southern Confederacy. Only let the Lincoln Government, he says, assume a bold and determined policy towards England, and all may yet be well.

Important Reports from Manassas Junction.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

A gentleman who arrived from Manassas Junction this morning states positively that the rebels at that point number fourteen thousand. He says General Beuregard is there; that he knows him and saw him; that General Beuregard had been at Harper's Ferry and returned.

Another statement is that there are 20,500 troops at the Junction. This fact has been communicated to General Scott. Whether he believes the statement or not I cannot say; but the supposition is that he does believe it, inasmuch as immediately after receiving it, orders were issued to the commander of the forces on the other side to call in the outposts and concentrate the troops in position to meet the attack.

The statement made by the messenger who came in from the Junction this morning is that the rebels do not contemplate making an attack upon the government troops, but will remain where they are and act on the defensive.

A secret agent of the government who arrived here this morning direct from Richmond and Manassas Junction, reports that there is a large number of troops at the former place; that they are arriving from the South at the rate of three trains per day, each train containing about five hundred troops. As fast as they reached Richmond they would be moved off, some to Norfolk and some to Manassas Junction. This messenger confirms the report that Gen. Beuregard is at the latter place in full command of the forces there, and that they number about fifteen thousand men. Colonel Miles and Prentiss, of South Carolina, are acting as aids to Gen. Beuregard at Manassas Junction.

Captain Shaffer's company of rifles, that seceded from this city, and Captain's Tupper's flying artillery, and the three battalions of South Carolina are stationed three miles east of the Junction.

Four railroad bridges were burned between Fairfax Court House and Alexandria last night. One of them is fourteen miles from Alexandria, the next ten miles or so about seven miles, and the fourth about four miles. This destroys the use of the railroad for the purpose to which the Federal troops intended to put it.

THE AFFAIR AT PHILIPPI.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

CINCINNATI, June 7.

A special dispatch from Granton to the Commercial says that Colonel Kelly was much better last night, and there is much to encourage the hopes of his recovery.

Three companies of the Fifteenth R. Regiment, three of the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, and three of the Sixth Indiana, with two pieces of artillery, advanced on Phillippi last night, making the force there about 3000.

The rebels are probably in force at Beverly, to which point they fell back, from Phillippi. Over five hundred stand of arms and fifty horses, with wagons, were taken at Phillippi. Fifteen bodies were found in a thicket, near Phillippi. After the fight the rebels hid there, and the Indiana troops, without knowing the fact, discharged their Minie rifles into the bushes to clear them.

The correspondence of the Wheeling Intelligencer says the attacking party on the rebel camp at Phillippi consisted of four regiments in two divisions, one consisting of the First Virginia regiment, part of the Sixteenth Ohio and Seventh Indiana, under the command of Colonel Kelley; the other consisting of the Ninth Indiana and Fourteenth Ohio, under Colonel Lander, of Wayne Road and Putnam's Pryor Joel, Kentucky.

Col. Kelley's division moved east by railroad to Thorton; from thence he marched to Phillippi, twenty-two miles. The Indiana regiment moved by railroad to Webster, where they were joined by the Fourteenth Ohio; from which place they pushed forward on foot to Phillippi, twelve miles distant. The march of the two divisions was performed through darkness, rain and mud.

It was a terrible undertaking, but they all went bravely through it, unshrinking and without complaint. All night they toiled on through the darkness and storm, the soft earth yielding beneath their feet, till the grey dawn found them in the neighborhood of the enemy.

Colonel Lander reports that he arrived on the hill that is across the river from below Phillippi, and commanding the town, before daylight. He is occupied to open fire on the rebels at the appointed time. Four o'clock was the hour at which the attack was to be made simultaneously by both divisions.

Colonel Kelley was to attack them in the rear and out of retreat, while Colonel Lander would assail them in front; but Colonel Kelley's division was behind the appointed hour, owing to the terrible fatigues of the forced march; and being misled by guides.

When day began to dawn upon Colonel Lander's impatient forces, it discovered to them the camp below in a state of commotion, evidently in great alarm and preparing for flight. The hour appointed for the fight came and passed, but still Col. Kelley's division had not arrived.

Impatient to begin the attack and fearful that the rebels, almost within his grasp, would escape without a falling powder, Colonel Lander withdrew his artillery to begin the attack, and at a quarter past four, the guns were unlimbered and dropped the first messenger of terror into the rebel camp.

Simultaneously with the roar of the first gun, Colonel Kelley, at the head of his command, came in sight across the river below the camp; and, comprehending the direction of the escape. Meanwhile, the battery having got range, played upon the camp with marked effect, tearing thro' the tents and houses at a fearful rate. The rebels could not stand, and they scattered like rats from a burning barn, after firing at random a volley, which did no damage.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LONDON PRESS.

From the London Times.

The Uprising of New England for the Union.

It is a curious chapter in the history of political vicissitudes. Less than a century ago Massachusetts and Virginia were closely engaged for the promotion of rebellion. Franklin in one State and Patrick Henry in the other combined their talents for the assertion of liberty and were successful. Now, before even the contemporaries of these very men have all expired, we see Virginia once more advocating the principles of revolution, while Massachusetts is enforcing at the sword's point the doctrine of legitimacy and torquism. The Washington resembles more nearly than they would care to believe the errand of General Gage's regiments to Concord. It is a remarkable coincidence, but not an unexampled one. We see the principle of revolution always declare itself "legitimate" the first opportunity, and a congregation of seceders eagerly presents against the first opportunity, and a congregation of seceders eagerly presents against the first opportunity, and a congregation of seceders eagerly presents against the first opportunity.

From the London Telegraph, 22d.

The despatch (from Mr. Seward) to Mr. Dayton, dated at Washington on the 4th of May, betrays the extreme anxiety of the American Government to make the European Cabinets believe the maintenance of the Union to be beyond any possible chance—beyond so much as speculative discussion. But, whilst asserting that boundless confidence, he labors to prevent even such a de facto recognition of the Southern Confederation as Lord John Russell has already announced, and as no European government, responsible for the safety of a mere mercantile marine, could possibly refuse. This anxiety in itself is a very significant fact. We have already seen how the public in America is told, though unofficially, that the representative European governments have "seceded" to the Southern blockade; how falsely we know, and all America must equally know, the truth from the public declaration of Lord John Russell, and the observations of M. Thiers and Mr. Faulkner.

From the London Standard.

We hold ourselves in spirit as in deed, aloof from both sides, in a war begun with too much bravado on the part of the seceders of the North. We are at once unconvinced and amused by the somewhat imprudent letter of Mr. Clay which we have lately seen in the columns of the Times. It is necessary to talk of fighting at thirty and not at thirty. It is not the purpose, and we are not to be led into the trap, to lead into the trap the North. Mr. Clay's speech should not be regarded as a declaration of war. It is a declaration of war. It is a declaration of war. It is a declaration of war.

to occur entirely with our correspondents. We think that the proceedings of the Confederate States express nothing less than revolution. We admit that this revolution has not been provoked. We deplore the rupture, and we are disposed to fear, though on this point there can be no certainty, that the result will be fraught with disaster. But all this is beside the question. The Southerners have no real cause against their Northern brethren, but they have an argument against which the North will kick in vain. They claim to be the best judges of their own interests, and they hold that their interests require independence. The North appeals to the sword, exactly as we did. It is confident also in its strength and so sure we whether the parallel will continue to be traceable in the event of the contest is a question which time alone can determine.

From the London Shipping Gazette, May 26. The European Powers Will Soon Secede.

A very important announcement is made in the news just received by the Arabia—namely, that the Federal Government have notified to the European Powers, that it will hold no intercourse with any State which recognizes the Southern Confederation. It remains to be seen how far this threat of a diplomatic rupture will operate. The Southern Commissioners have already reached Europe, and only await the decisions of the various governments to which they have been accredited. The course taken by the Cabinet of Washington will naturally bring the matter to an issue, and force every government having diplomatic arrangements with the United States to take a decided course.

From the London Post, May 22. Independence of the Southern Government Acknowledged as De Facto.

Recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Great Powers of Europe would give an amount of moral support to the cause of secession greater than the effects of the most brilliant military successes. For the purpose of avoiding any danger of this kind the American Minister spoke to M. Thiers on the subject, who, in reply, stated that no application had been made by the Confederate States for the recognition of their independence, and that the Government of the United States might rest assured that no hasty or precipitate action on the subject would be taken by the Emperor. But M. Thiers most properly added that "the practice and usage of the present century had fully established the right of de facto Government to recognition when a proper case was made out for the decision of foreign Powers." We refer to the cases of Greece and Turkey, and Holland and Belgium, we find that both these apply to nations which have been united in a compact more close than any federal compact. The recognition of the thirteen North American colonies by France, and the recognition of Mexico and the South American provinces formerly held by Spain, furnish a rule which the Government of Mr. Lincoln cannot, with any regard to consistency, afford to disregard. Neither in France nor in this country will any hasty decision be pronounced; but the time is rapidly arriving when the question must be considered; for so one at the present time can doubt or question the de facto independence of the Southern States. As an exposition of the warlike policy of the federal government, Mr. Seward's despatch is worthy of deep and careful consideration; but it would have been better timed, and more likely to have produced some effect if it had been written on the 4th of March, and not on the 4th of May, when separation, to human speculation, seems to be a melancholy but accomplished fact.

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From the London Standard.

We hold ourselves in spirit as in deed, aloof from both sides, in a war begun with too much bravado on the part of the seceders of the North. We are at once unconvinced and amused by the somewhat imprudent letter of Mr. Clay which we have lately seen in the columns of the Times. It is necessary to talk of fighting at thirty and not at thirty. It is not the purpose, and we are not to be led into the trap, to lead into the trap the North. Mr. Clay's speech should not be regarded as a declaration of war. It is a declaration of war. It is a declaration of war. It is a declaration of war.

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Valley Spirit.

PUBLISHED EVERY Wednesday and Saturday Morning. CHAMBERSBURG, JUNE 12, 1861.

Glad to Hear It.

Gen. Patterson, we are informed, has taken charge of the Telegraph Office at this station and placed an operator there who will supervise all the dispatches relating to military movements. We are rejoiced to hear this as it will put an effective stop to the lying sensation dispatches, and bogus news, furnished from this point, by some hangers-on to the skirts of the army who call themselves "Reporters" for the New York and Philadelphia papers.

More Troops.

The First Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, numbering about eleven hundred men, reached this place, from Washington, on Tuesday morning. This regiment is composed of first-class fighting men who are exceedingly anxious to be in at the fray shortly to come off at Harper's Ferry. They have with them a field battery of six pieces, horses, ammunition and every thing ready to go to immediate action. The greatest activity prevails among the military officials at this point in procuring accommodations for the troops as they arrive and in making preparations for their departure.

News from Our Soldiers.

We have intelligence from the troops that left here on Friday and Saturday last. Capt. Doubleday's "Men of Fort Sumter," McMullen's Rangers, Col. Thomas' Dragoons, First City Troop, and the "Scott Legion" are encamped in a beautiful grove about one mile south of Greencastle, on the road leading to Hagerstown. The Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Regiments, of "Camp Smith" are encamped about three-fourths of a mile north of Greencastle. The men in these regiments are all in excellent health and fine spirits, but impatient to push on to the scene of action. There have been no troops, up to this date, that have crossed the Maryland line from this point.

Something Wrong.

On Tuesday morning a number of companies from "Camp Chambers," near this place broke the guards and rushed to town to procure something to eat. These men appear perfectly reckless and desperate and must become utterly demoralized unless their wrongs are speedily righted. They complain bitterly of the scarcity of provision—the meat, they say, is frequently putrid and the bread never in sufficient quantity, and oftentimes none at all, which, they state was the case all day Monday and Tuesday morning. The hungry men would stand it no longer and made a rush to town for something to eat. We do not know whether it is "red-tape," or too much Whiskey, that occasions this shameful neglect of the men, but from whatever cause it proceeds, we hope to see it remedied speedily and effectually. We intend to stand up for the rights of our volunteers and unless their condition is improved, and their necessary wants supplied, we will be compelled to make an expose that may occasion some fluttering among the "Brass buttons."

The Difference.

One of our town cotemporaries says:—"Gov. SPRAGUE's famous Rhode Island Regiment, among the best equipped troops that have yet appeared in Washington, arrived in Chambersburg this morning." Now the uniforms of the Rhode Island Regiment cost only \$8 while the miserable apologies for uniforms furnished the Pennsylvania Volunteers cost \$17! What does our neighbor say in extenuation for this sample of Republican management for our State military affairs?

The Troops.

Sixteen Regiments of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, all completely equipped and armed, and well supplied with ammunition, have been encamped in this neighborhood and are now moving forward on the enemy line. In addition to the volunteer force, nine companies of regulars, a brigade of cavalry and McMullen's Rangers, comprise the troops that have already passed this place. Several other regiments from this State are expected here in the course of a few days.

Movements of Troops.

Since our last issue the Sixteenth Regiment of Volunteers from Camp Scott arrived here. This we believe, is the last of the troops encamped at York. A company of regulars from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, got here on Saturday, and five companies of regulars, from Washington arrived on Sunday and were marched to one of the camps on the road leading to Hagerstown. All most every day and night trains of cars are arriving at the spot freighted with horses, baggage-wagons, provisions, ammunition, &c. for the use of the army. On Monday night a large train having the cannon on board reached this point and was immediately switched off to the track of the Franklin Railroad. Everything here in the military line, indicates a sudden and forward movement into Virginia.

Southern Papers.

The stoppage of the mails in the rebel States has cut off all our Southern exchanges. Many of them, in fact, to exhibit their spleen, had cut our acquaintance immediately on the breaking out of the rebellion. We can stand the deprivation very well as the southern press, by an express under standing, abstained from noticing the movement of troops, the numbers collected at different points, or any information in regard to their plans. The papers were provokingly silent on the war movements going on among them and consequently very uninteresting and useless for the purpose of exchanges. We can, therefore, give them up with less regret than they will experience in parting with us we feel well persuaded. We trust the day may not be far distant when these papers will cease to encourage unlawful resistance to the Government, and that we may have the pleasure of again entering their names on our exchange list.

More Disgrace.

It seems not enough that the great State of Pennsylvania should be forever disgraced by the wretched condition in which her soldiers were sent into the field, but she must be still further wringed by the appointment of persons wholly incompetent to command her troops. We would ask the attention of our readers for the article in another column, headed "Appointments Not Fit to be made," and which we copy from a Republican journal. We are glad to see that this second attempt to plunge our State into disgrace is denounced by the honest portion of the Republican press, while it will be sure to meet the condemnation of the Democracy of the entire country. The Democratic party has too large a portion of its strength in the rank and file of the army not to demand of us, and every other Democratic paper, to condemn these outrages. We notice among our Washington news a call for a public meeting of Pennsylvanians in that city, "to take some action towards preventing, if possible, the appointment of B. Rush Petriken, G. Rush Smith and John P. Sanderson to military positions which they are totally incapable of holding from lack of military knowledge."

We trust the Secretary of War has yet enough State pride left in him to revoke at once these appointments and apologize to the country for having ever made them.

A Good Sign.

All experienced writers upon arms for soldiers denounce the use of pistols for privates and ridicule the idea of knives. In close fighting the bayonet is the only weapon to be depended on, and no experienced soldier will put his trust in any other means for attack or defence. Whenever you observe a volunteer strutting around with the butt of a pistol, or the handle of a bowie-knife, displayed, you may rely upon it as a good sign that he has no real courage at heart. He has nothing within himself that he can display, or depend on, and he wishes to impress the "rest of mankind" with the idea that he is something formidable by his outward show of deadly weapons! It is a saying the Turks have, and generally found to hold good, that "the biggest coward carries the biggest knife." It was the general remark while McMullen's Rangers were in this place, and always to their credit, that there was no display of pistols or knives among the men while they were in the field.

very. We hope our volunteers will take pattern from the regulars, and lay aside those useless arms, and learn to rely upon the bayonet together in a close fight.

The Coming Election.

In the heat and excitement caused by the prospect of war, and the attendant circumstances of political and financial prostration, the coming election has almost been lost sight of. Perhaps it is best that when the common country is involved in imminent peril to lay aside so far as is necessary for the country's safety, party bias and party prejudice, and endeavor to save that which is the ostensible object of all parties, and without which parties could not exist. Now we have heard the idea frequently advanced, that in those perilous times party lines should be entirely forgotten, all parties meet on one common platform and in the spirit of unity thus fill the offices which become vacant this fall. So far our experience goes, this idea has we believe, come from Republicans; and we firmly believe it to be a rise to add strength to that party, which has been for some time trembling upon its foundations; but an idea, and a very plausible and seemingly fair one it is, to gull Democrats to the support of the Republican party. Ah, yes, they must invent some new story to tell. We do awake torch light processions are now not exactly the thing. They cannot at this juncture ride into power upon their sectional doctrines, the damning effect of which has already been made known, and since this refuge of lies has failed them, they turn round and cry to Democrats, in the clemency of their souls, "we will now unite with you upon the common ground of our country's safety." For our own part we are willing upon all and every occasion, when the safety of our country is imperilled, through any cause whatever, to stand up in its defence, but never to depart from those principles which we believe to be necessary for its perpetuation.

We hope every Democrat is willing to stand up for his country in its hour of trial, but still cling to Democratic principles. We are in favor of holding delegate elections in the several townships, holding a Democratic Convention, nominating Democratic candidates, and then electing them; of keeping up the party organization; and rallying around the principles of the Constitution as embodied in the Democratic creed and we do not believe a desertion of these principles necessary even in time of war.—*Junius Democrat.*

"No More Party."

Two or three weeks since we were exultingly told by every Black Republican who could get to spend before an audience of a dozen men and boys, that all party issues were "buried deeper than the depths of the ocean," and that we were no longer Republicans or Democrats, but patriots; "but it appears Republicanism has been resurrected all over the country and that its former professors are calling conventions, making nominations, and wire pulling generally, whenever there is or can be any advantage to be gained, any office to be filled, or a public test to be sucked.—*La Salle Standard.*

CONTRARY to expectation the Western Reserve, the well known Abolition corner of the State of Ohio, has thus far responded but feebly to the call for troops. Thanks to the efforts of Senator Wade and others, who endeavored to explain and sugar over this unlooked for dilatoriness in various ways, Governor Dennison has been preventing the mustering into the service of the United States of regiments raised in other quarters of the State, in order to give the abolition corner a chance. The War Department has become tired of this, and the Secretary has dispatched a letter to the Governor of Ohio requesting him not to wait any longer on dilatory citizens, but to receive the regiments from Cincinnati, already organized, drilled and equipped, and clamorous for the war.

A SCOUNDREL.—Charges have been made before the Secretary of War that one of the heaviest contractors employed by the Quartermaster General at Philadelphia was recently employed in shipping saltpeetre to the rebels.—An investigation has been ordered, and will, we sincerely trust, be prompt and thorough. The public service cannot be too soon purged of such wretches. It is but enough to be compelled to fight traitors at the South but when the truth of such traitors at the North are ascertained to plunder the

treasury of the Government in addition to conspiring against its life, it is high time their career of infamy was arrested.—*New York Sun.*

Appointments not fit to be made.

The civic administration of the War Department seems to be experimenting on the public patience. At a time of mortal peril like the present, when the Republic is engaged in a struggle of life and death—when, through the black treachery of Floyd and his fellow conspirators in the military service of the country, the army has been placed at a double disadvantage of being inadequately armed and short of skilled officers—when the noble army of volunteers who have gone to the defence of the Union with their lives in their hands, must require educated and practiced military skill to direct their mighty but undisciplined energies—at such a time, common sense people expect the War Department to make its selections of officers from the very best material at its command. Plain as this duty is at any time, it would seem to be imperative now. We most deeply regret to find the public expectation in the matter referred to very frequently disappointed. Almost every telegram from Washington brings intelligence of some appointment to high military commands of persons totally unfit by any previous training to be entrusted with even the smallest squad. Many of these are persons in other States, but some of them are taken from our own, and of these we design to speak, because it is a local duty.

A few days ago the public mind of Pennsylvania was shocked by the telegraphic intelligence that a certain B. Rush Petriken had been appointed to the command of a regiment in the regular army, over the heads of a vast number of meritorious officers, who had seen service in the field. To justify such a proceeding Mr. Petriken should have a gentleman of high military qualifications, but he is nothing of the kind. We use mild language when we say that he is totally unfit for the responsible duties of a Colonel in the regular army, and is distinguished only as a local party politician.

Yesterday the people of the State were subjected to another and similar shock, by the announcement that John P. Sanderson, formerly of this city, had been made a Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular line, with rank next to Col. Anderson. Mr. Sanderson is widely and not unfavorably known in Philadelphia as a lawyer and as an editor; but it will be news to the people here to learn that he has any sort of qualification for a Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular service. In this case, also, it is using temperate language to say that it is "an appointment not fit to be made."

To-day Philadelphia and the Commonwealth will be surprised by the official bulletin announcing the appointment of Alexander Cummings, Esq., to a Brigadier-Generalship.—While we share in the general appreciation of Mr. Cummings' abilities in the sphere in which he has had long practice and training, we feel it to be a duty to declare that we have never heard, and know of no one who ever heard, that he has the first element of either education or experience for the responsible position in which he has been placed.

Let us place these appointments in the broad light of contrast. Lieutenant Slemmer, whose soldierly skill and decision saved Fort Pickens from the grasp of the traitors, remains still a Lieutenant, while John P. Sanderson is made a Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Doubleday, Anderson's brave and experienced brother officer and valuable colleague in the defence of Sumter, and for whose lifeblood the Palmetto traitors were fairly pasting because of his dauntless zeal and energy, has just marched his men again to the field, but is still only a Captain, while B. Rush Petriken is made a Colonel. Major Anderson, whose discretion and ability as a military commander, displayed through the trying siege in Charleston harbor, was, after long delay and apparent hesitation, made a Colonel, while Alexander Cummings is, at the first leap and with no claim to soldierly science, made a Brigadier-General.

Such anomalous and reprehensible conduct in the administration of the War Department invites examination, scrutiny and remark. Much of the public censure which it will be sure to provoke, may be visited upon the Chief Executive, for to him the appointing power belongs. But those who are well informed of the relations between the persons we have named and the Secretary of War, cannot fail to trace the influence through which these important but unfortunate appointments have been made, and they will lodge the responsibility upon the proper head. It gives us no pleasure to indulge in such comment. We were among those who hoped and expressed the belief that the Secre-

tary of War would, in the administration of his high office, falsify all the aspirations of his life long ago. But we have misgivings that this hope is not to be realized. Thus far appearances indicate that the powers of the War Department are to be directed to the aggrandizement of mere personal adherents, regardless of the superior demands of the public service, and the safety of the brave soldiers whose lives are entrusted to incompetent hands.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Affairs at Harper's Ferry.

As we find it difficult, if not impossible to obtain news direct from Harper's Ferry we have to take such as reaches us in a roundabout way. If volunteer writers from that place under date of the 5th ult., to the *Louisville Courier*, a letter, from which we extract the following:— We still remain here in a very passive state, quietly awaiting the approach of the enemy. From all indications the Northern troops are coming upon us by several different approaches, hoping to surround and prevent our being reinforced. This place is accessible from the north and south by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad both ends of which are in possession of Lincoln. The railroad from Washington to Loudoun county crosses within twenty miles of us from the southwest, and that held by the enemy. From Chambersburg, Pa., Hagerstown and Frederick, Md., we are but a short distance and at each of these points the Northern troops are, or will be, concentrated in large numbers. The only route of communication with the outside world is in a westerly direction, through Winchester and the Manassas Junction, and towards the latter place the federal troops are rapidly advancing. Should they succeed in obtaining possession of that important point, we shall be completely hemmed in; but I know no better place to re-entrench than Harper's Ferry.

Despite the rapid approach of a momentous crisis in our destinies, we continue to enjoy ourselves. Ours is not a huddling existence by any means. We have amusement in abundance, simple though it be; but then our tastes are plain and unambitious. At night there can be heard from every section of the camp the gentle breath of music—now from a brass band that recalls us to home and home delights, as "My Old Kentucky Home" floats upon the breeze, concluding with the inevitable "Dixie," that I have learned to admire, since it needs must be that we keep step to the music when the day of battle arrives. Then there are songs, and the plaintive accompaniment of the guitar to "Anne Laurie" and other blessed melodies—trills, bleated because they are twined about our inmost hearts with fond memories of the past.

Major Whiting, the engineer in charge of the fortifications and defensive works here, has suspended operations until Gen Davis examines our means of defence. In the construction of the batteries that succeed Fort Sumter, Major Whiting acted as Chief Engineer under Gen Beauregard. Yesterday two ladies reached here from Baltimore. One of them attired herself in two full suits of uniform, over which she wore her appropriate female garb, while the other lady concealed beneath her crumpled twenty-five thousand precious notes, which are of inestimable value to us just now.

The only sickness at the post is confined to the Mississippians, among whom there are over 140 cases of measles.

A General Bankrupt Law Proposed.

A petition is in circulation in Philadelphia for signatures, asking Congress to pass, at the special session which is about to hold next month, a general act of bankruptcy similar to that which was passed in the financial troubles following the panic of 1857, and which wiped out of existence about two hundred millions of dollars of debt.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled—That every person who has heretofore obtained, or may at any time after the passage of this act obtain, a discharge under the present or any future insolvent laws of any one of the United States, shall be entitled to file his petition in any District Court of the United States and for the District where such persons shall reside, setting forth, under oath or affirmation, the fact of his discharge as aforesaid and praying to be decreed a bankrupt under this Act. And thereupon, it shall be the duty of the said Court to inquire into the truth of the fact so averred in such petition—of which the petitioner's insolvent discharge, duly certified, under the State law as aforesaid, shall be conclusive evidence. And if it shall appear to said Court, that the said petitioner has been so discharged under a State insolvent law as aforesaid, the said District Court of the United States shall thereupon, enter a decree, declaring the petitioner a bankrupt under this Act, and the clerk of said Court shall, when thereto requested, grant a certificate of such decree.

Section 2. Every petitioner receiving a certificate under this Act shall, in addition to the privileges conferred by any insolvent discharge under any State law as aforesaid, be forever exempted and discharged from all debts contracted prior to said insolvent discharge.

Section 3. The clerk granting certificates under this Act, shall be authorized to receive five dollars for each of said certificates.

Tobacco. Kentucky and other States which refuse to join the crusade against the Viceroy, so far as they cultivate tobacco, will find considerable advantage from the blockade of the ports of the seceded States, which will considerably augment the price of that popular vegetable.

Our Government raises no revenue from tobacco grown in this country, and therefore it will not be affected by a distillation of the supply; but some of the European nations which have heavy duties upon the article, will suffer to no extent. The duty on tobacco in England is equal to the whole value of the crop exported from the United States. We had the following statistics of tobacco revenue in a cotemporary year:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include duties on tobacco from various countries and revenue from monopolies in Spain.

These are round figures—a fair average for several years.

An Interesting Table.

We have obtained from the Census Bureau (says the *Commonwealth Inquirer*) the following interesting table, giving the number of white males between the ages of eighteen and forty, by counties, in the State and Territory, as shown by the census of 1860.

Table titled 'WHITE MALES' showing population statistics for various states and territories.

WHITE MALES STATES.

Table showing population statistics for Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri.

WHITE MALES STATES.

Table showing population statistics for Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

WHITE MALES TERRITORIES.

Table showing population statistics for Colorado, Dakota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and District of Columbia.

Table showing population statistics for Free States, Border States, Seceded States, and Territories.

Aggregate 5,481,000

The Passage of Troops over Railroads.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 7. *El. Philad. Inquirer*:—You have noticed in the columns of an evening cotemporary, the following brief item:—

HARRISBURG, JUNE 6.—A Convention composed of officers of various railroad companies in this State, met at this city, yesterday afternoon, and after a consultation with the State authorities, it was determined that in the transportation of troops, provisions, munitions of war, &c., an abatement of 33 per cent should be made upon the usual charges. It was also arranged that the abatement should be made on all the bills for transportation of troops and war supplies since the breaking out of the war.

Now, are the public aware that the charters of most, if not all the railroads in the State, require that men, munitions of war, provisions, &c., for the use of the troops, shall be carried at fifty per cent of the usual rates. No our Governor has distinguished himself once more—either by direct ignorance of the provisions of these charters, or else by a studied attempt to ignore them. In the Pennsylvania Railroad charter the clause is inserted very prominently; they are the heaviest transporters; next to them are the Northern Central, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, the Franklin Railroad, the Seaboard and Erie, the Baltimore Central and others. Who makes 33 per cent?

Funeral of Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, June 7. The obsequies of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas took place to-day in this city, with great solemnity, according to the wishes of the Executive Council of the Senate. His body was interred in the vault of his father in the city of Chicago. The funeral was held at 11 o'clock, and was attended by a large number of distinguished citizens. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. [Name], and were of a most impressive character.

Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, JUNE 12, 1864

Lost—A Green silk Embroidered...

Important News—Pare Brandy and Wine...

Pearl Manicure—It is of the greatest importance...

Texas Arrives—Anything you want in the way of Staps, Cigars, Bibles, Powder, &c...

John Davis—We suppose all doubt as to the whereabouts of John Davis will be set at rest...

A True Patriot—In the utter shock of war which has burst upon us like a clay of thunder...

Never Satisfied—Use a man the necessities of life, and he wants the conveniences...

Remember that Etter & Hamilton have removed their Store and Tobacco Store to the southeast corner of the Diamond...

Delightful—The Havana, Java, Cuba and Principal Segars, at Jacobs on the corner of Main and Queen streets...

War Estimates—President Lincoln first called for 75,000 troops to serve three months...

It has been stated that the report is probably true that more than 25,000 volunteers have offered their services for three years...

On Thursday, the 10th inst., at her residence in Guilford township, ANNA HART, widow of Hiram Hart...

average of about \$44 worth of clothing yearly. The cost for the first year alone is much higher than that...

The lowest average cost of ration for our army and navy, during the war, will be twenty cents a day...

The most important troops by land and sea of absorbing importance to our military blockade, of proving our own and our resources, cannot be correctly estimated...

Then add \$100,000 for the ordinary expenses of government, and we have a total of \$1,010,000 per annum...

Next to the government expenditure the only burden which the people must bear through the control of their own property...

The foregoing estimate of the cost of war, taken from the Journal of Commerce, presents a gloomy and realistic view of the subject...

Excitement—Taylor, of the First Tennessee Regiment, who is a native of this county, was tried by a court martial at Richmond...

Beauregard's Farewell to Charleston—The Charleston Courier published the following letter from Gen. Beauregard to Gen. Martin of this city:

CHARLESTON, May 27—My Dear General—I sincerely regret leaving Charleston, where I have spent the most pleasant days of my life...

THE MARKETS. CHAMBERSBURG June 9, 1864. Corrected Weekly.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., at her residence in Guilford township, ANNA HART, widow of Hiram Hart...

DRUGS, &C. Let there be Light! Let there be Light! Let there be Light!

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.—A new and improved method of preparing yeast...

Worm Candy. A large stock of always fresh and pure seeds...

THE ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY OF A PATENT CONFERENCE FOR RESEARCHERS...

DR. HAIN'S Invigorating Spirits at Dr. HAIN'S Invigorating Spirits at Dr. HAIN'S Invigorating Spirits at...

Garden Seeds of all kinds at SPANGLER'S Hair Restorative is a SPANGLER'S Hair Restorative is a SPANGLER'S Hair Restorative is a...

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDS, WHEEL BARROWS, HOBBY HORSES, SLIGHTS, SLEDS, &c.

WARD, MANUFACTURER and DEALER in STRAW GOODS, ALL KINDS OF HATS, &c.

ATTENTION FARMERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY. Study your own interests and the interests of your neighbors...

SCARCITY OF HARVEST HANDS! INTEREST. The season is approaching when the Farmers will be looking out for their "BLACK BUCKS"...

REPAIRS—How to get rid of them. A MAN REPAIRS—Get your REPAIRS at HERRIN'S BUREAU...

AGRICULTURAL. AGRICULTURAL MACHINE SHOP. OREGON ST. CHAMBERSBURG, PA. KEARNEY & HOFFMAN, Proprietors.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. OVER SIX MILLION OF DOLLARS INVESTED IN REAL ESTATE...

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES. Thomas H. Wood, George M. Wood, John M. Wood, &c.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES. THE AGENT—J. JOHN WOOD, of Chambersburg, is authorized Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York...

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MISCELLANEOUS. DO YOU WANT WHISKY? DO YOU WANT WHISKY? DO YOU WANT WHISKY?

STIMULATING ORGNET. For the Weakness of Mind and Body. The Stimulating Orgnet is a new and improved method of stimulating the brain...

WHISKY OR A MISTAKE. Whisky or a Mistake. Whisky or a Mistake. Whisky or a Mistake.

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