



The Union of lakes—the union of lands—The Union of States none would sever; The Union of hearts—the union of hands—And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1862.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

The Chambersburg Spirit says: From all parts of the State our exchanges bring us the most cheering news of the triumph of the Democracy at the recent Spring elections. In quite a number of districts of our own county the Democratic ticket has been signally triumphant.

In the borough of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, the Democrats swept everything, electing the Burgess, four of the five Councilmen, and nearly all the other officers. Shippensburg was formerly one of the strongest Republican districts in Old Mother Cumberland.

The Democrats elected the Chief Burgess in Carlisle, for the first time in twenty years! In Luzerne county the Democrats carried nearly every township, and in the Borough of Wilkesbarre the whole three wards are Democratic by large majorities.

In Columbia and Montour counties Republicanism was routed, horse, foot and dragoon. In old Montgomery the Democrats swept everything before them in gallant style. We give a few examples, from the Register: "Whitepan gives 27 majority for the Democratic candidate for judge of election, a gain of 43 on the vote for Senator in October. Norristown gives 84 Dem. maj. on Judge, a gain of 42 on the vote for Senator in October. Springfield gives 24 Democratic majority on Judge, a gain of 51 on Senator in October. Lower Merion gives 16 Democratic majority on Judge, a gain of 103 on the vote for Senator in October.

Abington gives 38 Democratic majority on Judge, a gain of 98 on the vote for Senator in October. Moreland gives 66 Democratic majority on Judge, a gain of 56 on the majority for Senator in October. In Washington county the Democrats seem to have been equally successful. In Westmoreland county the Democrats carried nearly all the districts, by increased majorities.

The Poconia (Ill.) Union, of the 11th regt., The election for city officers took place yesterday, and resulted in a glorious victory for the Democracy. The stump and abolition party in Poconia has come to an ignominious end. All of the city officers, together with four out of the six aldermen elected, are Democrats.

At the city election in Burlington on Tuesday, at a strict party test, the whole Democratic ticket was elected. Burlington is the residence of Col. James W. Wall. The Democratic ticket was elected in Bordentown township on Tuesday, by an average majority of 200.—Newark (N. J.) Journal.

The New York Argus says the Democrats have carried most of the town elections in the interior of New York. At the charter election in Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, the entire Democratic ticket was elected, except the collector. Hon. David C. Judson was elected president of the board of trustees by 92 majority.

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Speech of Mr. Wright, of Indiana.—In the United States Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Wright of Indiana, recently appointed in place of Mr. Barant, made an able speech on the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, of which the following is a sketch. Read it!

Mr. Wright said he felt this to be an embarrassing subject, and he had hoped when entering here that some way would have been discovered for terminating the rebellion and the war, and avoiding the renewal of slavery. But in which way would he be still met this sectional question. He did not see how it could be avoided. He did not see how it could be avoided. He did not see how it could be avoided.

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The Winchester Battle.

Capt. Horner's Company in the Fight.—All eyes were turned to the fight at Winchester, Va., on Monday, March 22, 1862. Dear Sir:—I had written you a short letter on Sunday, but did not intend to send it until the firing had ceased, but it was so late in the evening that we were ordered out about five o'clock in the evening. The battle field is about three miles South-west of Winchester, among the wooded hills. The wood was lined with wounded men from town to town, some yet hotly engaged and dying, and others but slightly wounded. Some were riding on horses, others were hauled in wagons, and some were crawling along on their hands and knees. We started from town at a gallop, and kept at that speed to the battle field. We arrived there just in the hottest part of the action. One of our brass batteries was playing upon the enemy just about as fast as they could load their pieces—which would average about one shot every two seconds. At this time the enemy were retreating, and we were firing on them from a decided advantage over our infantry, as musket balls would not pierce the stone fence, but whenever they dared to raise their heads above the fence, down would go their carcass from the effect of a ball from the Yankee gun. Our artillery, however, soon drove them back from their hiding-places, which gave our boys equal chance with them. The firing from musketry and artillery was terrific at this time, and the woods were clouded with smoke. About six o'clock we were ordered to move on the field, the enemy broke and fled in all directions with the exception of their right flank which made a short stand behind their batteries, but two of our regiments coming upon them with a sudden charge and they took to their heels again and have not stopped running yet, or had not at last accounts. Our men pursued till dark, when we halted on a dry high ridge for the night without blankets or food, which we were obliged to make do with, and it was very cheerless. And thus we spent Sunday night of the 23rd of March. Our men were ordered the whole night hunting up the wounded. The dead were left by the roadside until Monday morning, when our whole force started in pursuit.

Our company returned to quarters, got breakfast, fed our horses, rested ourselves a little, for we had slept none Sunday night) and started after the enemy on Monday morning. The enemy were not far off, and we came upon them at Cedar Creek, sixteen miles below this place, where they had a battery and about four thousand infantry and some cavalry. Their artillery opened on our advance company, and our own guns commenced their work of destruction. They soon silenced the enemy's guns, killing several of their men and wounding four or five so badly that they have since died. Monday night we camped at Cedar Creek, and on Tuesday morning we continued our pursuit. We kept in sight of the enemy all day on Tuesday, and by Tuesday evening our outposts were advanced to about ten miles beyond Strasburg, and about thirty beyond McCallan's. The enemy were not far off, and we came upon them at Cedar Creek, sixteen miles below this place, where they had a battery and about four thousand infantry and some cavalry.

The battle field of Sunday extended over about three square miles. Our loss in killed, I should judge is about twenty-five or one hundred. The Eighty third on the field, which they advocate the doctrine of "total emancipation," have, within a day or two, started a new scheme. They now propose to start a new Conservative Republican party; (when) but ain't that a taking name) the object of which is to run "old Abe" for the Presidency in 1864. That cock won't fight. The people have had enough of Republican Presidents, to last them for a lifetime. This new dodge is merely a blind, to catch a few shelled Democrats, who they hope to entice into their toils through the influence of the high-sounding name.—It is the last year's Union party rally game being played over again. Democrats! watch and defend the designs of the tricksters.—Eaton Sentinel.

Gen. McClellan has been constantly in the saddle for several weeks, and when he returns to his quarters at night no one in the army looks madder than he. His headquarters are in a shanty in a gloomy wood; but they are brightened by the presence of his young wife and a charming lady friend of hers, who reason with infinite meritment the coarse meals partaken off tin plates on top of a candle box.

The New York World, one of the leading journals of the commercial metropolis, very boldly charges upon the Secretary of the Interior, that he and others in his Department, including the Patent and Pension offices, have been engaged in improper speculations and other malfeasance in office.

The whole country rings now with praise of the valor of Gen. Shields, at the battle of Winchester. It will be recollected that this gallant officer's confirmation was violently opposed by the Abolition leaders in the U. S. Senate, solely on the ground that he was a Democrat.

There was great activity in military affairs at Fort Monroe and vicinity on Thursday, but the details are not made public. The dispatch states, however, that important news may be anticipated daily.—No signs of the Merrimack.

The latest advices from Gen. Banks' army report all quiet near Woodstock. On Thursday morning some firing took place for the purpose of dislodging a body of Confederates on the heights near Edinburg.

Death of a Member of Congress.—Washington, April 4.—Representative Johnson, of Pennsylvania, has received a telegram acquainting him of the death to-day, at Allentown, of his colleague, Thos. B. Cooper.

Milwaukee, April 3.—The municipal election held in this city resulted in the success of the Democratic candidate, Horace Chase, for mayor, and nearly the entire Democratic ticket.

The Porter Guards.

Head Quarters 1st Battalion, 10th N. Y. Cavalry, Back River, Md., April 16, 1862. El. Compiler.—The interim between my first communication and the present one has embraced another change of station for the Porter Guards. They now constitute the guard of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, between the latter place and Havre de Grace, having replaced the 4th N. Y. Infantry in this duty. The change was effected on the 26th ultimo; and the regiment is now established in its new locations, and forms a part of Gen. Cooper's Brigade and Gen. Dix's Division.

I do not mean that much regret was manifested upon our departure from Perryville. Anything bearing the appearance of a forward movement and active service will be accepted by any of the unfortunate "reserves" as an earnest of their own speedy participation in the great drama of war. In our own regiment, I have heard but one sentiment upon this subject,—and that, an earnest desire to be thoroughly armed and equipped, and pushed forward to some point of danger. Sharing very fully in this desire, I feel confident that the hour, when it does arrive, will find us ready.

Our 2d Battalion is now in Barracks at Havre De Grace, and furnishes guards for the steam ferry-boat "Maryland," (a very important link of connection in the road) and the Havre De Grace station. Deserters are occasionally apprehended at this point, calling for the daily exercise of considerable vigilance in the officer of the guard.—The 1st Battalion is detached for duty along the road, as follows: Company A, at Back River; G at Gunpowder Falls; B at Bush, and C at Perrymanville. The first three locations are arms of the Chesapeake Bay, crossed at these points by Railroad bridges, which are a prudent remembrance of the events of April, 1861, in this vicinity, demands should be carefully watched. The real necessity of a guard upon this road, in view of its great importance as a thoroughfare, undoubtedly exists; and although the use of cavalry for that service is considered unusual, the change is cheerfully acquiesced in, as bringing us something of useful labor.

The head quarters of the 1st Battalion have been established at Back River, with company A, and this, for the time being, becomes the abiding-place of our correspondent. The situation is about six miles from Baltimore, and one of much natural beauty. In addition to the Barracks, a number of tents have been pitched at the encampment, giving a very picturesque air to the surroundings. The weather is quite mild and pleasant; and my own brief experience in tent-life has given me a very favorable idea of it.

In saying this much of the locality, I have about exhausted it. The vicinity is singularly barren of neighbors, and we are obliged to create artificial resources of relaxation as best we may. Of the duration of our stay, I am not prepared to speak. Predictions as to future events are very unscientific; and with the wholesome fear that time might never be realized, I prefer to suppress them entirely. I will advise you from time to time.

Who Plans the Victories. A Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican gives the following interesting bit of testimony, which concurs with a multitude of others, to show that our recent course of victories, hitherto not the result of chance or impulse:—"The subject was under discussion at a dinner table where Gen. Banks was present, and he, who, by the way, stands by Gen. McClellan, most logically and judiciously remarked that while in consultation with Gen. McClellan last November or December, the latter incidentally took down a map, and pointed out to him upon it every movement that had since been made by the rebel army, and as McClellan said that we should either drive the rebels from it in a successful battle, or they would evacuate it of their own accord."

The Philadelphia Ledger has been making some calculations of the amount each State will have to raise of the national tax about to be laid:—"The sum to be raised and paid into the U. S. Treasury by New York every year will be \$21,344,142; Pennsylvania, \$15,888,425; Ohio, \$12,677,701; Indiana, \$7,439,175; Illinois, \$9,414,043; and the other States in the same ratio."

On the subject of education, the Detroit (Michigan) Free Press remarks:—"Our Northern people have been dancing an anti-slavery jig, and now they must pay the anti-slavery tax. That is all there is of it. We fancy when the time comes to fork over their, or at least most of them, will inwardly conclude that they are paying to 'dear for the white'."

Comparisons.—It is useless to deny that the masses of the people have a deep-seated and settled confidence in "Sarsaparilla," as an alternative remedy. Notwithstanding this confidence has of late years been abused by many preparations claiming to possess its virtues; but really with none at all, still the people believe in its intrinsic value as a remedy, because they have known of its cures. The rage for large bottles at low prices, has led into many unscrupulous companies of Sarsaparilla who can scarcely be any of it, or even any medicinal virtues whatever. Yet everybody knows that Sarsaparilla is the great staple antidote for Scrofula, Eruptions, and cutaneous diseases, and for the purification of the blood, when they can get the real article, or an actual extract of it. Such wares are now able to inform them they can obtain Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., the celebrated chemists of the East, whose reputation assures us they do well whatever they undertake, are selling a Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which, although the bottles do not contain quarts, for a dollar, do contain more of actual curative power than whole gallons of the stuff which have been in use. It is asserted that one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains more than double the amount of medicinal virtue, which is afforded by any other.—This fact is not only apparent to the taste, but its effects and cures afford incontestible proof that it is true. Such a remedy has been long sought for, and is everywhere needed by all classes of our community.—Age, Cynthiana, Ky.

Cough Lozenges.—Brown's Bronchial Trochies.—At this season of the year, when so many are troubled with hoarseness, influenza and bronchial difficulties, these Trochies afford a grateful relief. We have seen instances of their good effects in cases of inflammation of the bronchial tubes and of the hoarseness of children. They contain nothing which can injure the constitution, and have a soothing effect very efficacious in assisting expectoration, and prevent the accumulation of phlegm. For public speakers, singers, and all persons troubled with hoarseness, they are invaluable.—Portland Transcript.

Local Department.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. W. C. STALLMITH is making preparations for the immediate erection of a splendid two-story brick front building at his residence, in York street. This street has been greatly improved within a few years, and we are pleased to know that the work is still to go on.

Mr. ELIAS STRAIN is about erecting a brick cottage on the west side of town, on the Chama herb-berg turnpike. It will no doubt be a beautiful and comfortable affair. "Who is the next customer?"

F. B. PICKENS is to-day removing his Clothing and Variety Store to Baltimore street, a few doors north of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he will hereafter hold forth.

Geo. F. ECKHARDT has commenced the Tailoring business, and has fitted up a very neat shop for that purpose, in Baltimore street, near the Diamond, (the old Post Office location,) where he will be glad to attend to the calls of the public for any work in his line.

Geo. JACOBS will hereafter have kept the Restaurant in the basement of his building, in Chambersburg street, and will see to it that it is conducted in the best manner,—serving up every variety of dish that is usually to be had in a first class Restaurant. Jacobs & Co. continue the Merchant Tailoring at the old stand, with a heavy stock of goods, and ready to make them up in short order.

SHAD.—On Thursday the first Shad of the season were their appearance in this place. They were of tolerable size, but high in price. We may expect an improvement in both particulars shortly. On the third subject the Local of the Patriot & Union suggests:—"Brethren, let us sing in singing."
Life is like a shadow—
Life is like a shadow—
Life is like a shadow—
Oh—how it flies!

The First of April was a busy day here. What with the town folks "moving" and the country people in on business matters, our streets were a decidedly lively appearance. We understand that money was reasonably plenty,—though it must be recollected that less property changed hands this season than usual. But, taken all in all, it may be said that things financial are improving.

The 101st Pa. Regiment has left Washington—enjoining for some point unknown to us: Capt. CURTIS'S Company is in this Regiment. Capt. BAILY'S Company was near Alexandria recently, but it was thought the Reserves would soon be removed from that point.

Persons wishing to engage in a money-making enterprise are referred to the advertisement of the "Uncle Sam Prize Envelope," in to-day's paper. The inducements offered are, as we understand, very great, and worthy of special consideration. Write for a circular.

Mr. JOHN WILKIE has sold his Saltzgiver Farm, six square miles, to Messrs. BRUCE & SON, Agents of the Western Bank, Baltimore, for \$5,131 cash.

Forced March Against a Rebel Camp at Union City, Tennessee.

Union City, Tenn., April 1.—A special dispatch to the Herald from Cairo says that Colonel Buford yesterday accompanied by the 27th and 47th Illinois Regiments, and part of the force near Island No. 10, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery from Hichman, under Colonel Hilday, made a forced march of thirty miles, and fell on the rebel camp near there at 7 o'clock in the morning, dispersing the entire force stationed there under Clay King, both cavalry and infantry. They then in every direction, and several of the enemy were killed and a number wounded and taken prisoners. A large amount of spoils were captured, including 150 horses, commissary and quartermaster's stores, &c. Our loss was only one man killed, from an explosion in burning. The rebel force numbered 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry.

The Enemy Still Near Strasburg. STRASBURG, March 31.—About 2,000 rebels made their appearance some two miles beyond our pickets today, and the 2d Mass. regiment was drawn up in line of battle and awaited an attack, but as we declined going beyond the lines, the enemy did not make an attack.

Yesterday the rebels threw several shells into the camp of the Massachusetts 2d, but subsequently beat a retreat on the appearance of an advance of our troops.

Capt. Savage and companion, of the 22d Massachusetts regiment, yesterday, while riding beyond our lines by accident, and was upon the rebels, as detailed upon them. Capt. Savage was thrown from his horse and took to the woods. Both finally found their way back to camp during the night.

The Siege of Island No. 10. CHICAGO, April 1.—A special dispatch to the Times, dated off Island No. 10, March 31, says: The rebels have erected a large entrenched camp in the head of the river, directly in front of our gunboats. An embankment half a mile long has been thrown up on the shore, and the guns are mounted. Large numbers are made of logs, and we have no means of ascertaining what artillery they have posted at this point.—Several batteries, however, are plainly visible.

Their entrenchments extend from the centre of the land to the upper part of the island. They are constantly busy, both with steamboats and men, our boats were fired yesterday and to-day every fifteen minutes, with what effect we are unable to decide, but shells were seen falling on the island. The rebels make no answer except an occasional shot at our transports. Occasional firing is heard in the direction of New Madrid, caused by engagements between batteries, which are placed on the opposite side of the river below this place. We get no news from this point.

Interesting from the Fleet of Savannah. SAVANNAH, April 24.—A private telegraph received here, dated on the 21st, states that General Sherman has ordered the 2d and 3d Divisions of the Army, under command of Captain Gilles, senior officer, proceeded up Wilmington river and arriving within a mile of the rebel batteries, dispersed the rebel cavalry by heavy shells, after which the batteries were shellied.

The rebel force fled pell-mell, leaving everything behind, even their dinner,—Capt. Gilles landed and hoisted the old flag on the ramparts, and another was hoisted on the rebel fortifications by Artillery Major Steele. The rebels were then almost destroyed, but the dwellings in the neighborhood were spared, but they were afterwards burnt by the rebels.

The batteries mounted ten guns and were well built. The squadron returned to Warsaw, Ind. Earl DuRoi did not surrender on the date of this letter, but it would be compelled to do so shortly.

Advance of Gen. B. R. Army.—Skirmish on the Way. WOODSTOCK, April 1.—Gen. Banks advanced from Strasburg, and on the 27th of March, he was ordered to advance upon the rebels, with a force of rebel cavalry, infantry and a battery, dispersed the passage of the Federal troops. We however passed on through the town, the rebels being stopped in their retreat and finally compelled to retreat with the loss of their arms. Gen. Banks pursued the enemy to Edinburg, five miles south of Woodstock, and burning two turnpike and one railroad bridge in his retreat. All the railroad bridges between Strasburg and Edinburg were burnt to shreds.

No More Troops Wanted.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice is given to the Governors of the States that no new enlistments or new levies will be received until further orders from the War Department. The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion and the speedy termination of the war.

General Halleck writes to the Quartermaster General at Washington, that the horses issued to the troops wear out in four days. He says a change must be effected if the government hopes to keep the army of the West together.

Singular Case of Death.—It is stated that Capt. Slaymaker, of the Iowa Second, and formerly of York county, Pa., came to his death at the battle of Fort Donelson, in a singular manner. He was killed in his pocket, shivered it in pieces and drove the blade into his body, so that it and not the bullet severed his artery. Pieces of the knife were found in his wallet.

A distinguished citizen of Nashville writes to the Louisville Journal that the disciplined and good conduct of the U. S. troops are the subject of praise by both friend and foe. If such pacific policy is pursued, it will do more toward the reconstruction of the Union than forty victories.

Jim Lane has been "mustered out" of the U. S. service by a general order.—He ought to have been drummed out to the tune of the Rogue's March, long ago.