

Indisposition of the editor... week will account for deficiencies in this issue.

Surgeon Dentist.—We direct attention to the card of T. D. FRENCH, Surgeon Dentist, in another column.

Removal.—Miss M. C. KESSER, Milliner, has removed to the building on Main Street, adjoining the residence of Mr. JACOB WOLF. Her advertisement will appear next week.

New Goods.—Mr. GEO. STOVER has just returned from the Eastern Cities with a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. The public (the ladies especially) are invited to call and examine his stock, which embraces all the latest Spring and Summer styles.

Both branches of the Legislature have passed a resolution fixing the 11th of April as the day for final adjournment.

Watch and Jewelry Store.—We invite special attention to the advertisement of Mr. W. A. GROVE, in to-day's paper.

New Goods! New Goods!—Read the merchants advertisements in to-day's paper.

Communion.—The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered to the Presbyterian Congregation in the Union Church, on Sabbath morning next. Preparatory services commence this morning.

Preaching.—We have been requested to announce that the Rev. A. R. KREMER, of Meacham'sburg, Cumberland county, Pa., will preach at Salem Church, Sabbath morning next, at 10 o'clock, at Quincy at 2 o'clock, P. M., and in the German Reformed Church, in this place, in the evening.

Secession Report.—It was currently reported here and through the country on Monday and Tuesday that Gen. McClellan had been defeated by the Rebels with a loss of several thousands prisoners. Tery sympathizers who proscribed the Record were of course highly elated on account of the silly, lying report. We understand one little secess hole not far from this place was quite jubilant over it. These poor despised traitors must be sadly in want of a crumb of comfort.

Distressing Accident.—A most distressing accident occurred not far from Mt. Hope, on Thursday last week. It appears that Mr. EPHRAIM SNYDER, a very worthy citizen, was in one of his fields cutting a tree down. His oldest son aged about 11 years was near by, but supposed by the father to be out of danger, but the top of the tree fell upon him, breaking his skull and causing instant death. A report says that if the lad had remained where his father had placed him, he would not have been harmed, but that he became confused and ran towards the falling tree.

Rev. H. W. SUPER left this place on Tuesday morning last for Greensburg, Pa., his new field of labor. Mr. S. was Pastor of the Churches belonging to the Waynesboro' Charge for ten years. During this time he preached and lectured fifteen hundred and eighty times; Baptized one hundred and two infants, and received into the Church by Confirmation and Baptism one hundred and ninety-three, and forty-eight by Certificate, seventeen having been added to the church in this place on the last Communion occasion, 9th of March.

Many Merchants in the south are closing their stores, packing their goods, and hauling them off with the rebel army, because they fear that, with the advance of the federal troops northern creditors will also arrive and thus subject those merchants to a chance of being compelled to surrender not only their traitorous bodies, but also give up the goods they procured in northern cities under false pretences. Sharp for the chivalry.

Court.—The April term of Court commences at Chambersburg, on Monday 14th. The following is a list of Jurors from Washington and Quincy Townships:

Grand Jurors—Washington.—Joseph Anderson, Henry Gilbert, James McCauley, Andrew Stoner. Travers Jurors.—Joseph Dugan, John Fank of H. Harvey Gordon, John Miller, of H. Rhdolph Speelman.—Second Week.—John Gilbert, Jr., John W. Hoover, John Shockey & C.

Grand Juror—Quincy.—Solomon Harbaugh. Travers Jurors.—Geo. Smith, James Cook, Peter Dull.

Insurrection.—The very Prince of evil has to have possessed a portion of the soil of this country, in the course of this rebellion. We have never seen, heard or read of human beings being possessed of such a demoniacal spirit as has been evinced by the female secessionists; and it is not confined to this city, but it appears to be prevalent in every place, that this spirit of rebellion has dared to show its head. They are destined to suffer most intensely for their iniquities in this regard. After the battle of Winchester, the wounded of both armies were brought in, and side by side they were laid upon their cots, and tended alike by the males who came to the assistance of the hospital surgeons; a writer in his description of the scenes attendant upon the battle, says they lost sight of every other consideration than that the wounded were fellow creatures—a rough looking man, with a bowl of gruel, presented it to a Federal soldier, the first he came to; the next two were rebels, to whom he extended the bowl with the same tenderness that he had done the first, holding up their heads whilst partaking of the nourishment—the writer continues:

"In painful contrast to this true nobility of soul has been the conduct of some of the secession women. They have been to the hospital to inquire if there were any Confederate wounded there, and if so, tendering their services; but if not, they went away, doing nothing and offering no assistance."

Will any one charge us with harshness to the sex after this exposition? And this, it is well known, is but a fair specimen of their general conduct in the course of this rebellion. It appears that it was the secession women about Winchester, in their great zeal to have Jackson's forces again among them, that gave him the false information that the Union troops had left the vicinity; and one of the prisoners says that "when the day was going against him, Jackson swore that had it not been for the women he shouldn't have got into this scrape."

They will have paid dearly for their conduct—they not only had the mortification to see the rebels well thrashed, and flying like a pack of whipped hounds, pursued by their victors for many miles, throwing away in their haste their arms and every thing calculated to impede their flight—their cannon and muskets and flags brought to their towns as trophies of the victory—but they had also to witness many of their brothers, and husbands and sons, sent off as prisoners, they knew not where, and every house transformed into a hospital, and hundreds of their friends and neighbors and kinsfolk hastily buried like brute beasts by the road sides far miles, until the approach of the Federal troops became so apparent that the dead and wounded were thrown promiscuously from their vehicles, in order that as many as possible of the unharmed might effect their escape. Jackson lost at least one-sixth of his force, and the balance have become so demoralized that he will scarcely be able to bring them up to the scratch in a regular fight, but will probably make for the main army that is now making strategic movements, as McClellan looks upon them in his advance. The writer to whom we have alluded, says:

"The secession women here will receive as terrible a retribution as any one could wish them when the whole result of the fight is known. Scarcely a family in town but what has some relatives in Jackson's army, and there is scarcely a family in the county but will have to bemoan the loss of some friend. I cannot pity the women. To them belongs more than half of the blame of the war. They have urged on young brothers and friends and pushed them into it. [They it was who misinformed Jackson of the strength of the Federal army here, and wrote urgent letters to him come to back.—Balt. Clipper.]"

Gen. Sigel.—According to a Western paper, Gen. Sigel bore of the honors in the recent victory at Pea Bridge. The story runs thus:

At a council of war in which Curtis, Jeff. C. Davis, and Sigel participated, the commanding general spoke despondingly of the prospect, and intimated that a surrender was inevitable, whereupon Sigel remarked, with startling emphasis, "Mine friend! mine friend! give me Davis and de command, and I show you who has de field in three hours." Davis was earnest for fight to the bitter end, and Curtis gave to understand that Gen Sigel should have it all his own way. The responsibility of the subsequent movements, and the glory of the next achievement really belong to him.

The historic battle-field of Mississippi will probably be Corinth, which is a central point of the rebel line of defence, now virtually extending in a segment of a circle from Island No. 10 to the Gulf. It is situated at the intersection of the Mobile and Ohio, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and is now the headquarters of Beauregard, who is variously reported to have from forty to two hundred thousand men. It is well known, however, that his force is formidable in point of numbers. He is said to have summoned to his councils Generals Evans, Albert Sidney Johnston, Polk (the Bishop), and other military chiefs of note.

It is stated that the well known publishers of Dr. Kane's explorations have offered Parson Brownlow \$10,000 for the copyright of his proposed book, giving an account of his sufferings among the rebels. The Parson has not suffered in vain.

The President and the Commander of the Monitor.—The following extract is from a private letter dated Washington, published in the Detroit Advertiser. It illustrates the warm and generous sympathies of the President:

That night I left fortress, and got Worden safe home in Washington city, when, leaving him to the care of my wife, I went with the Secretary to the President, and gave him the particulars of the engagement. As soon as I had done Mr. Lincoln said, "gentleman, I am going to shake hands with that man!" and presently he walked around with me to our little house. I led him up stairs to the room where Worden was lying, with fresh bandages over his scorched eyes and face, and said, "Jack here is the President who has come to see you." He raised himself on his elbow, as Mr. Lincoln took him by the hand, and said, "You do me great honor, Mr. President, and I am only sorry I cannot see you." The President was visibly affected, as, with tall frame and earnest gaze, he bent over his wounded subordinate; but, after a pause, he said, with a quiver in the tones of his voice, "You have done me more honor, sir, than I can ever do to you." He then sat down, while Worden gave him an account of the battle, and on leaving he promised, if he could legally do so, that he would make him a captain.

It is stated that a new projectile, adapted to the 11-inch Dahlgren guns of the Monitor, has been made at the Cold Spring Foundry, at West Point. One of them was driven through a solid plate of wrought Iron 8 inches thick, placed at an angle of 45 degrees.

Fast Day in Maine.—Governor Washburn has appointed Thursday, the 10th of April, a fast day in Maine.

Trees, Trees.—MESSRS. UNGER & CROUSE, of this place, have now on hand a large stock of fruit trees of all kinds, large and thrifty. Also, evergreens, ornamental trees, etc.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10

New Rebel Batteries Erected Above the Island—Cannoning at New Madrid.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A special despatch to the Times, dated at Island No. 10, yesterday, says that the river is falling at the rate of several inches daily. The rebels have erected a large entrenched camp in the bend of the river, directly opposite our gunboats. An embankment half a mile long, has been thrown up on the shore, behind which guns are mounted. Large numbers are masked, but as yet we have no means of ascertaining what artillery they have had posted at this point. Several batteries, however, are plainly visible. The entrenchments extend from the centre of the bend to the upper point of the island. They are constantly busy, both with steamboats and men. The mortars were fired yesterday and today every fifteen minutes, with what effect we are unable to decide. The shells are all thrown on the island. The rebels make no answer except an occasional shot at the transports. Occasional firing is heard in the direction of New Madrid, caused by engagements between the batteries, which are placed on opposite sides of the river below that place. We get no news from there.

The War on the Mississippi.

An Important Movement of the Land Forces—The Rebels Driven From Union City, Tennessee—Capture of Horses and Stores.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A special despatch to the Journal from Cairo says: Col. Buford, yesterday, accompanied by the 27th and 42d Illinois, part of the 15th Wisconsin, from near Island No. 10, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery from Hickman, under Col. Hege, made a descent upon Union City, and, after a forced march of 39 miles, fell upon a rebel encampment at 7 o'clock in the morning. They dispersed the entire force, stationed there under Clay King, both cavalry and infantry. They fled in every direction, several being killed and a number taken prisoners. A large amount of spoils was captured, including 150 horses, commissary and quartermasters stores, &c. Our loss was 1 killed from an explosion in a burning tent. The rebel force numbered 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry.

ANDY JOHNSON AT WORK.—Conditions in Tennessee—Union meetings.—We are permitted to copy the following extracts from a letter received by a gentleman in Washington from a distinguished Tennessean, now in Nashville:

"We are sojourning at the St. Cloud Hotel, the late headquarters of Beauregard, when he was for a short time here. I have the honor to occupy his late rooms. They 'smell to Heaven'—the stench is insufferable. In fact the city, or what is left of it, smells horribly. The table d'hôte is unparalleled. Confederate grease is the great staple; it saturates the bread, gives a gloss to the coffee, converts the plates into mirrors, and adds adornment to the tableclothes in a thousand different ways."

"Next week Governor Johnson will begin the work of coercion. Nothing is now needed but a ruler. One newspaper subsided this morning, and the other two are continued on parole, but in a few days they, too, will be among the things that were."

"Confederate Treasury Notes are worth but thirty cents on a dollar. Our kind of Treasury Notes as good as in N. York. Our State and its people are nearly ruined. It will take a whole generation to restore prosperity, and cure the wide spread disregard of morality."

"Wm. H. Polk is here, and Wm. B. Stokes is hourly looked for—both re loud-mouthed Union men. Stokes has been so from the beginning. We will have meetings of the people to-morrow, at which the trial of the Union horse will be had."

"Interesting events" are occasions when a nurse takes absolute possession of the house; and the husband sleeps on the sofa.

The Battle near Winchester. Further List of the Killed and Wounded. WINCHESTER, MARCH 30.—The following wounded soldiers died yesterday and today, and were buried by Captain Vanderman:

- Sixty-seventh Ohio—Michael Martin, Jacob Wolfe. Twenty-ninth Ohio—An unknown man. Sixty-third Indiana—Wm. Whitney. Twenty-seventh Ohio—Isaac Jackson, Med of fever. Eighth Ohio—A. L. Brown. Seventh Ohio—An unknown man; another whose initials are supposed to be T. A. W.; Wallace Colburn. Eighth Ohio—E. K. Bunsie; body delivered to his friends. James Gordon Evans also died. He was a member of Company C, rebel Twenty-first Virginia.

Previous to the foregoing deaths our loss stood 103, killed and died of wounds, 441 wounded, and 24 missing. Only a few of the detailed regimental reports have been as yet received, owing to the distance and the scattered position of the regiments. Three or four days will elapse before a full list of the names can be received. Dr. Keeney, medical inspector of the army, has been engaged looking into the condition of the wounded here, in connection with the medical director, Wm. S. King, of the Fifth army corps.

The President's Emancipation Message.

President Lincoln's emancipation message attracted much attention in England. There had been but little time yet for newspaper comment upon it. The Liverpool Post says there can be no doubt but it will have an incalculable effect in Europe, and that effect will be most favorable to the Northern cause.

The London Times, in an editorial on the subject, says: "It is the most important news since the split. The President's object is to recover to the Union the Border States. The proposition is important, not for its intrinsic likelihood of acceptance, but simply because it is a proposition, and is the first bid made towards putting an end to the war. We may hope that others may follow, and that the North may gradually rise in its offers until something acceptable has been put forth. The only reply of the South to Mr. Lincoln has been the resolution of the Confederate House of Representatives to burn all the cotton and tobacco that may be in danger of falling into the hands of the invaders. 'In every point of view the proposal of the President gives great scope for speculation, and perhaps some glimpse of hope. But it is for what it may herald, and not for what it is.'"

Mrs. LINCOLN BUILDERS A HOUSE AND BARN.—We believe it is generally conceded that Mrs. Lincoln is given to having things after her own liking. The following anecdote, illustrative of that point, is told by a citizen of Springfield, Illinois, and we are assured it is an "unvarnished tale." Some years before "Honest Abe" as we have been wont to call him—and his wife had the remotest idea of residing at the White house, they lived in a low unpretending dwelling in Springfield. The barn, which was contiguous to the house, was used for stabling a cow during the winter season. Mrs. L. was neither satisfied with the house nor the close proximity of the cow stable, and while her husband was out of town attending court, (to be absent from home some six weeks,) she contracted with a carpenter to build a new barn and add another story to the dwelling. The work was immediately commenced and completed before Mr. Lincoln returned, and the change was so striking that when he walked through the street upon his arrival, on which the horse was situated, he hardly recognized it; but soon apprehended the reason, he joyously asked a person whom he met, "Can you tell me where Mrs. Lincoln lives?" His wife, who had seen her husband coming, opened the door as the question was asked, and exclaimed, "Come in Abe!"—Northampton Press.

A HEROIC ACHIEVEMENT.

A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Island No. 10, gives the following account of a gallant achievement by Lieutenant Allen, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment:

"In a former letter, I wrote of a contemplated attempt on the part of Lieutenant Allen, of Company C, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, to spike the guns of the upper rebel fort at this place, christened 'We have been informed; Fort Polk. This bold task was undertaken on Friday night last, when the Lieutenant in company with four other men, dropped down in a skiff, and discovered large body of rebels at work constructing platforms for supporting their cannon. The Lieutenant resolved not to be totally disappointed, and, landing, very coolly approached a sentinel, who was pacing a parapet at the lower extremity of the fort, and representing himself as a brother rebel, remarked, 'I will relieve you from duty now, sir.' The rebel guard, weary and thoughtful, moved off to his quarters, when the lieutenant spiked the 64-pounder at the lower part of the fort, which was sordid with such accuracy against us on last Monday. The proximity of the laboring rebels would not suffer him to prosecute any further a work which had already proven him a daring officer."

An Abolition Agitator Mobbed.

BURLINGTON, Mar. 28.—Rev. Saml. Aaron, a Baptist preacher, of Mount Holly, N. J., attempted to deliver an abolition lecture at the City Hall last evening. He commenced by denouncing the Administration, and the manner in which the war was conducted, when the crowd commenced hissing and pelting him with eggs. The ladies in the audience rushed to the windows, to escape, whilst the crowd kept crying out, "kill him," "star and feather him," &c. The Mayor of the city was present, and tried to stop the confusion, but did not succeed. Finally Mr. Aaron withdrew, and was taken away by his friends. No one was injured as far as known.

Gun-Cartridge Factory Blown up—Frightful Loss of Life.—On Saturday last the Gun-Cartridge Factory situated in the lower section of Philadelphia, was blown up. There were fifty eight women and girls, eleven men and nine boys in the Factory when the explosion took place. Upwards of sixty persons are supposed to have been killed.

Another Supply Coming.—F. FORTSMAN, will receive a supply of fresh drugs, medicines, oils, paints, etc., at his Drug Store next week.

WARRENTON OCCURRED.—On a t-hoops marched over from Warrenton Junction on Sunday, and took possession of Warrenton. They met with no resistance and were joyfully received by many of the inhabitants. [Warrenton is the capital of Taylor county, Virginia, and is situated 100 miles north by west from Richmond. It is the terminus of the Warrenton branch of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Pond Mountain and Bald Ridge slope to the plain near this town. Warrenton is a beautiful town, and lies in a picturesque and productive country, and formerly had an active business. It is ten miles from the Warrenton Junction, contains a fine court house, 3 or 4 churches, 2 academies and 2 newspaper offices. Its population was about 1600 at the out-break of the war.]

A PROMISING FAMILY.—A business gentleman residing on Long Island has been recently presented with a large family under rather astonishing circumstances. He is now living with his third wife, the other two having died childless, but although his last marriage was less than four years ago he has twelve children, all alive and well. At the first birth his wife presented him with one child, at the second with two, at the third with two, at the fourth with three and at the fifth with four, each weighing over seven pounds each. Eight nurses are employed in attending to the cares of this promising family. The father is an auctioneer, and ought to change his cry to "coming."—World.

UPDEGRAFFS, Practical Hatters, Have just returned from the Eastern Cities with a full assortment of FALL GOOD, consisting of Hats, Caps, Ladies' Buns, Buffalo Robes, Horse Blankets, Sleigh Blankets, Gloves, Canes, Umbrellas, &c., &c., all of which are now ready and selling at the LOWEST CASH rates at their HAT STORE, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md.

BUFFALO ROBES, Buffalo Robes! Of all the grades from Five to Forty Dollars ask with Moffat, Cuts, Fur Trimmings, &c., at UPDEGRAFFS' Hat Store, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md.

LADIES' FURS! LADIES' FURS! A splendid lot of Extra and No. 2 ROBES, bought previous to the great advance, and will be sold at usual rates for cash, at UPDEGRAFFS' Hat Store, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md.

GLOVES! A good stock of Buck-skin, Sheepskin, Fur, and all kinds of Ladies' GLOVES, at UPDEGRAFFS' Hat Store, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md.

HORSE COVERS! READY MADE at the lowest cash rates, at UPDEGRAFFS' Hat Store, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md.

THE TOMB. Near this place on the 17th ult., Mr. John Detrick Wiesner, in the 71st year of his age. On the 23rd ult., near this place Mrs. Mary Price, wife of Mr. BENJ. E. PRICE, in the 81st year of her age.

MARKETS.

PRICE CURRENT OF JOSIAH BESORE. WAYNESBORO, April 4, 1862.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Lard, Flour, Bacon, etc.

BALTIMORE MARKET. BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Mar. 27. There were offered at the Maryland Cattle Scales this morning 950 head Calf Cattle, and sold at \$3(1/2).

The supply of Hugs was large, causing a decrease in prices. We quote at \$4.75(1/2) 25 per 100 lbs.

The demand for Sheep this week was limited, sales being made at from \$4.50(1/2) 5.50 per 100 lbs.

SATURDAY, March 29. FLOUR.—We continue to quote Howard Street Super at \$5.25(1/2) 5.37 1/2, the latter figure being for strictly choice brands; Ohio Super at \$5.25, and Extra at \$5.75 per bbl, for both Ohio and Howard street; we continue to quote City Mills Super at \$5.12 1/2(1/2) 5.25 for good and standard brands, and \$6(1/2) 6.25 per bbl, for Extra ditto. Corn Meal is nominal at \$3 per bbl.

GRAIN.—There is no change of moment to notice; there was a much larger supply of Wheat on 'Change this morning, while other articles were in moderate receipt; we continue to quote white Corn at 58(1/2) 60 cts, for prime parcels; yellow was more inactive, and sales were made at about 1 ct. per bushel lower; we quote prime dry lots at 51(1/2) 52 cts per bushel, the latter being for very choice samples. Wheat was slow of sale, at 126(1/2) 128 cts. per bushel for prime red, 140(1/2) 145 cts. for good to prime white, and 150 per bushel for choice samples. Oats were lower; we quote Maryland and Virginia at 32(1/2) 33 cts, and Pennsylvania at 34(1/2) 35 cts; and Rye at 60(1/2) 70 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—We quote Cloverseed at \$4 3/4(1/2) 5 per bushel. Timothy at \$2.50(1/2) 2.75.

Just Received! At "BROTHERTON'S" an assortment of Pruning Shears, Pruning Knives, Pruning Saws and Chisels, Pruning Saws, Budding Knives, &c.

List of Letters. LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Waynesboro, March 31, 1862. Ashbaugh Mrs. Helen, Banker Mr. Bonebrake Jacob S., Burket Frederick, Bonchoff John, Sen., Cockson Johnathan, Greager Joseph H., Dupey George, Doohey Miss E. A., Mrs. A. C. Fank Fisher Miss Cecelia, Looce Mrs. Lucinda, Hoke Charles, Hough Catharine E., Haugh Lewis M., Keeler Jacob, Ledwith Mrs. C., McLambina Margaret H., Miller Miss Helen, Minnington Dr. Geo. W., Miller Mrs. E. C., Miller James, Miller Anna, Molinda, Royer David, Root Lizzie, Shook William, Sover Elizabeth, Stover Mrs. E. (3), Slingelhoff Melcher (2), Still Martha, Snyder Mrs. Melina Whig George, Young Jeremiah, Zody Conrad, Zeatmeyer Mary.