

VILLAGE RECORD

WAYNESBORO

Friday, April 18, 1863.



Forever that standard about!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Turkey Election.—See notice in another column.

New Goods.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Messrs. G. & J. BENDER have received a fine assortment of spring and summer goods for gentlemen's wear.

Our Gallows.—We understand some of our rebel friends are very indignant at us for publishing a number of delinquents under a gallows in our last issue. It appears they favor robbing but oppose hanging. But this is nothing more than natural for parties who sympathize with the rebel thieves and murderers in arms against the government which protects their worthless carcasses.

Advertise.—Now that many business changes take place, it is important merchants, dealers, mechanics, and all having anything to sell, should let the public know where they are and how they are prepared to accommodate their customers. Those who have moved or made other changes in their business, should, of course, make those changes known; while those who have not should let their old customers know that the changes of April have brought no changes with them, and that their customers can still find them at the old stand. That advertising always pays the advertiser is a truth so well established that no business man of common sagacity will pretend seriously for a moment to doubt it.

Breaking their Parole.—The most infamous act even of this atrocious rebellion, says an exchange, is the attempt of Jeff. Davis to induce our prisoners of war, liberated on parole, to violate their solemn obligation and engage in the coming fight. He knows, of course, that they justly forfeit their lives by so doing; but what does he—a shameless repudiator of twenty years' standing—care for that? His pretense that our Government has been unfaithful in the matter of exchanges is an aggravation of his guilt. In the early stage of this struggle, our chiefs were accustomed to swear their prisoners not again to bear arms against the United States, and let them go. More than a thousand were thus liberated at Carrick's Ford alone. After the capture of Hatteras, some were liberated on taking the oath of allegiance; and part of these were captured again at the taking of Roanoke Island. Yet the thousands there taken were paroled, officers and all, with a clear understanding that they were to be speedily exchanged for our soldiers languishing in prison at Richmond; yet those soldiers, including Col. Coreoran, are withheld; and now all our unexchanged prisoners who have been sent home on parole are ordered to resume their arms and rush again into the conflict! Jeff. has no more power to release them from parole than to forgive their sins; but what cares he, so that he can but strengthen his wavering columns? If he does not catch us napping on the Tennessee, and we trust he will not—the back of the rebellion must soon be broken.

The Village Record, published at Waynesboro' Franklin county, has appeared in a new and beautiful dress. We congratulate our friend Blair upon his ability to purchase a new suit in these "hard times," and cannot imagine how he has succeeded in getting it, unless it is because the Record is a thorough Union journal. It pitches into the rebels in and around Waynesboro' in a manner that must cause them to tremble.—Continue to pitch into them, Bro. Blair.—They deserve all they get, and more too.—Those who are not for the Union must be AGAINST it. Success to the Village Record.—Newville (Pa.) Star.

The House of Representatives of the United States, on Friday last, passed the bill as it came from the Senate for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, by a vote of 92 for to 39 against.

The bill districting the State into Congressional districts passed the Legislature on Friday. By the new arrangement our district will be as follows: Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Somerset.—The only change is, Somerset instead of Juniata.

Letters from Col. Corcoran, dated Richmond, April 2, reports his good health but intense anxiety for an exchange. He keeps up the same brave heart, and expresses the fervent patriotism which has always distinguished him.

The Merrimac came out of her hole a few days ago, and after exchanging a few shots with the Monitor and the Naugatuck, returned to her quarters. At our last account she was lying at the foot of Sewall's Point.

The Legislature adjourned Thursday.

A Southern Correspondent.—The following letter addressed to the editor of this paper by a "Southern Lady" we give verbatim. As this is the first communication of the kind received by us we cheerfully give it a place in our columns for the benefit of Traitors in Waynesboro' and vicinity who charge us with being one-sided. Of course they will endorse every line:

WILLIAMSPORT, Md.,
April 7th '62

W. BLAIR Sir, In a recent issue of that d listable sheet over which you preside, and in which is given in a condensed form; all the fowl slanders, and misrepresentations, that iniquity and blackheartedness can concoct; you scruple not to assail with all the vindictiveness of your own depraved heart; your fellow Man; who happens who happens to differ from you in sentiment, or occupies a position in society that "your degraded character dare not aspire to; writhing in your own shame, and seeking to gratify your stultified patrons; you lie, for your gratification, and "their crazed imaginations; given a place in your paper, from time to time, of all the incidents that come under your observation; if they happen to be of that disgusting character, which will discredit them in the opinion of respectable people, and should not be accredited by any one who pretends even to worship at the feet; of a crucified redeemer. But you have even gone further, and since the horde of Lincoln followed by that appendage to the Union army whose business is to plunder in the wake of the army; has crossed into Va. and disgraced itself in its course of plundering and rendering its self hateful in the eyes of friends and foe and some of it meeting the fate that awaits the whole at no distant day "you catch at the opportunity to and make it a pretext; to publish a fowl calumny upon the Ladies of Winchester. I care but little how you got the information that led to the article in question, the man who pretends to edit a public journal; and gives a place to such filthy effusions, casting approbrium upon Gods best created gift, to misguided man causing to rankle in the breast of the gentler and weaker sex; the same bitter hate, that unhappily pervades the sterner sex, of our unhappy country must be dead to every attribute of a woman's virtue a disgrace, and a nuisance in decent society, and deserving of the contempt of all virtuous women. Nobly has Va. suffered; Nobly has her fairest sought her honor to sustain; And when the villain her fair fame assails The recoil finds him in his shame.—Then in the future seek not in your viperous hate; to injure those who once were friends; but now you loath and hate. Can you expect any of Va. sons, much less, her daughters to respect those who come to rob and desolate their homes under the pretext of restoring the Union had Pa. never countenanced the mobs that murdered citizens of Md. seeking their property within her limits and fostering your Wilnot's your Stevens; your Hickman, and Carole's that union would have never have been dissolved. Its gone and gone forever. SOUTHERN LADY.

As the above letter is from the pen of a "Southern Lady" of course the Day Book patriots hereabouts will not question her orthography, etc. One thing is evident however that Yankee school teachers are much needed in some localities.

A Decided Mistake.—The fire eating seceders believed, without doubt, that the general government was powerless to put down the rebellion. Through Floyd, Cobb, Thompson and Touzey, they had done all they could to make it impotent, and they fancied they had succeeded. It was under this mistake that the confederates undertook more than they had power to achieve—the federal government was powerless.

Had Mr. Lincoln been less resolute than he was, their changes would have been better. Had their revolutionary plot succeeded in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln on his way to the capital, and the seizure of the treasury and archives of the government, their cherished enterprise would have been half achieved on the 4th of March, 1861. If those in the North who had pledged their aid, had been as able as they are willing to redeem those pledges, the rebellion might have attained at least a temporary triumph.

How they regarded the ability of the federal government, may be seen in the following passage from the *Charleston Mercury*, a little more than a year ago.

"The coercive power of the federal government, so long vaunted as adequate to suppress the secession of a State, is rapidly proving itself to be—what it has long been supposed and said to be—a wretched humbug—a scare crow—a dirty bundle of red rags and old clothes!"

Gen. Grant's official report of the battle at Pittsburg Landing has been received in Washington. General Grant estimates our loss at 1,500 killed and 3,500 wounded. The loss of the rebels, in killed and left on the field, was much greater than ours. We lost several pieces of artillery, but the number is not stated. General Halleck has arrived at Pittsburg Landing, and taken command of the army. The Federal and rebel forces are only two miles apart, and a battle is imminent at any moment. An expedition, which started from Pittsburg on Saturday night has destroyed two railroad bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thus cutting off the main portion of the rebel army at Corinth from communication with Alabama and the rest of the Confederacy, except New Orleans.

New Type.—The last number of the "Village Record," published at Waynesboro' came to us in an entirely new dress, the publisher having purchased new type, &c. We are pleased to see this evidence of prosperity on the part of our worthy contemporary, and wish him the most abundant success. We also notice that the editor still continues to give the "traitors" in his midst, particular "hits," and we hope that he will succeed in "wreathing" them out. Here's our friend BLAIR.—*Hamper Spectator.*

A Memoir of South Carolina's History.—We have before us, says the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, a copy of a hand bill sent by one of our volunteers at Edisto Island, South Carolina, advertising the public sale of a prime lot of human flesh, at the above named place. The bill reads as follows:

ESTATE SALE
EIGHTY NEGROES.
BY LOUIS D. BRADSHAW.

On Monday, 14th February, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold at the residence of the late William Seabrook, Sr., Esq., on Edisto Island.

A Prime Gang of Eighty Negroes. accustomed to the culture of Sea Island Cotton, belonging to the estate of the late Robert C. Seabrook, Esq.,

TERMS.—For the Negroes, one third cash; balance in one or two years, with interest from day of sale, secured by bond, mortgage and personal security. Purchasers to pay for papers.

The sale it seems did not take place on the day indicated, in consequence of the previous occupation of the Island by the United States troops and the non attendance of the "chivalry" on the first appearance of the Union forces.

The following is written in ink at the bottom of the bill.

"As the above property has not been disposed of, I bequeath it to Fiffner M'Cosker, Chaplain 55th regiment, P. V."

[Seal] **MRS. SARAH SEABROOK.**

Father M'Cosker was formerly the pastor in charge of the Catholic Churches in this place and Elizabeth town, Lancaster county. He is certainly to be congratulated upon his good luck, but we fear he is very much in the condition of the man who bought the elephant—he won't know what to do with them.

The Glorious Victory at No. 10.—Commodore Foote and Gen. Pope having closed up their operations at Island No. 10, and sent 5000 prisoners to Indiana and Illinois, are now ready to move on to Memphis, and have declared their intention of being there in the course of the present week. The spoils captured at Island No. 10, are thus summed up.

1 Major-General,	3 Brig. Generals,
10 Colonels,	6 Lieut. Colonels,
56 Captains,	5 Majors,
64 Lieutenants,	84 2d Lieutenants,
5,000 privates,	10,000 stand of arms,
111 siege guns,	649,000 provisions,
14 steamboats,	12,000 mules
809 horses,	500 wagons,
24 field artillery,	Ammunition unestimated,

The regiments of the rebel army captured at Island No. 10, are as follows: 40th Tennessee, 46th Tennessee, 55th Tennessee, 11th Arkansas, 3rd Arkansas, 12th Arkansas, 1st Alabama, and the Pelican Guards of N. Orleans.

The Rebels in Virginia.—All accounts from rebeldom show that the bulk of Gen. Johnston's army have withdrawn to the region of Richmond.

A rear guard is left to destroy bridges, railroad tracks, rails, &c., to prevent any advancing Federal column from reaching that city for a long period. The natural obstacles all along the route are far more serious than any artificial ones in the neighborhood of Yorktown. While this sort of thing obstructs the latter, it also prevents an early return thither by the rebels. If they find the fortunes of war going against them at Yorktown, they must fall back upon North Carolina.

Advises received at the State Department from our representatives at the various Courts of Europe, show that public sentiment abroad is becoming unanimous in favor of our Government. This is being strengthened by our victories, which are carried over by every steamer, and which serve to elevate our national character and compel the respect of the people and rulers of Europe.

The Legislature has passed a bill legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of Pennsylvania until the first Tuesday in February, 1863—with a provision that said Banks shall, if necessary, pay in specie so much, according to their capital as the Commonwealth may need to pay the interest on the public debt.

Sunday Battles.—The battle of Pittsburg Landing was brought on on Sunday morning by the Rebels, and they, the attacking party, were beaten. It is said that every battle fought on Sunday in this war has been lost by that side whose attack brought on the engagement of that day.

A resolution passed the Wisconsin Assembly on the 5th instant, tendering to the President of the United States an unqualified approval of his course from the day of his inauguration to the present time.—There was but one vote against it.

Fresh Fish.—J. HOSSETTER, of Green-castle, will visit this place on Saturday or Friday of each week with Fresh Fish during the season. Persons in the country wanting fish are requested to leave their orders with E. W. Washabough.

Mr. Hope Store.—We invite special attention to the card of Mr. JOHN M. COOK, of Mt. Hope, in another column. Mr. C. has disposed of his old goods at auction and has just opened a new stock.

A REBEL RESPITED.—Col. Ebenezer Magoffin, a Missouri Rebel, whose brother is Governor of Kentucky and who was convicted of violation of his parole, and sentenced to be shot, has been respited by the President.

A man 28 years old was married to a woman 63 years old, in Newburyport, the other day. The Herald says the man was apparently well pleased with his new relation, and the woman was as "tickled as a child with a rattle."

Secession Game Bagged.—The following named cities and towns have been taken from the enemy since the commencement of the present year:

- Elizabeth City, North Carolina.
 - Edenton, North Carolina.
 - Winton, North Carolina.
 - Bowling Green, Kentucky.
 - Painville, Kentucky.
 - Nashville, Tennessee.
 - Clarksville, Tennessee.
 - Columbia, Tennessee.
 - Dover, Tennessee.
 - Fayetteville, Arkansas.
 - Bentonville, Arkansas.
 - Martinsburg, Virginia.
 - Leotara, Virginia.
 - Lovettsville, Virginia.
 - Smithfield, Virginia.
 - Royal, Virginia.
 - Charleston, Virginia.
 - Harper's Ferry, Virginia.
 - Big Bethel, Virginia.
 - Huttonsville, Virginia.
 - Paris, Tennessee.
 - Cedar Keys, Florida.
 - Florence, Alabama.
 - Springfield, Mo.
 - Rapport, Miss.
 - Columbus, Kentucky.
 - Leesburg, Virginia.
 - Savannah, Tennessee.
 - Panama, Florida.
 - San Augustine, Florida.
 - Jacksonville, Florida.
 - Manassas, Virginia.
 - Centerville, Virginia.
 - St. Mary's, Georgia.
 - Brunswick, Georgia.
 - Berryville, Georgia.
 - Winchester, Virginia.
 - Ocoquan, Virginia.
 - Windsor, Virginia.
 - New Madrid, Missouri.
 - Point Pleasant, Missouri.
 - Hickman, Kentucky.
 - Newbern, North Carolina.
 - Beaufort, North Carolina.
 - Morhead City, North Carolina.
- The following Rebel forts and fortifications have also been captured since the 1st of January:
- Fort Johnson, Va.
 - Fort Beauregard, Va.
 - Fort Evans, Va.
 - Pig's Point Battery, Va.
 - Shipping Point Battery, Va.
 - Cockpit Point Battery, Va.
 - Fort Clinch, Florida.
 - Fort Henry, Tennessee.
 - Fort Donelson, Tennessee.
 - Fort St. Mark, Florida.
 - Fort Warren, Florida.
 - Fort Macon, North Carolina.
 - Columbus fortifications, Ky.
 - Bowling Green fortifications.
 - Mill Spring fortifications, Ky.
 - Roanoke Island Batteries.
 - Elizabeth City Batteries, N. C.
 - Fortifications at St. Simons, Ga.
 - Fortifications at Manassas.
 - Batteries at Aquia Creek, Va.
 - Fort Pulaski, Ga.
- Besides a number of forts on the Neuse river. The Federal reverses have been in Mexico alone, where the Confederates have occupied three or four evacuated military points and towns.

Proclamation of the President.
By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion.

It is, therefore, recommended to the people of the United States, that at their next weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of public worship, which shall occur after the notice of this proclamation shall have been received, they especially acknowledge and render thanks to Our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings; that they then and there implore spiritual consolations in behalf of all who have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war, and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance for our National Councils, so that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony and unity throughout our borders, and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the earth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this, 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The War in New Mexico.
A Battle at Pigeon Rancho.

DENVER CITY, Apr. 7, via Julesburg, Apr. 9.—Information received from New Mexico states that on the 26th ult., Colonel Hough, with 1,300 men, reached the Apache Pass. His advance, consisting of three companies of cavalry, had an engagement some distance beyond this place with 250 rebel cavalry, and took fifty-seven prisoners. The Federal loss was four killed and eleven wounded.

Pigeon Rancho, 15 miles from Santa Fe, on the 28th, Col. Hough met a force of 1,100 Texans, strongly posted at the mouth of a canon. The fight began about noon, Col. Hough engaging them in front with 7 companies, while Major Cherington, with 4 companies, attacked them in the rear. The latter force succeeded in driving the rebel guard away from the supply train, which was captured and burned. They also captured 1 cannon and spiked it.

The fight continued desperately till 4 o'clock, when it ceased by mutual consent.—Col. Hough withdrew his forces to a creek 4 miles distant. The loss on the United States side was 3 officers and 20 privates killed, and from 40 to 50 wounded. The rebel loss is not known.

Communication between Col. Hough and Gen. Canby is continually kept up.

A gentleman in St. Louis has two bushel and a half of children. His name is peck, and he has ten boys and girls. Four pecks one bushel.

The sleighing has been good over a large portion of Maine since the 1st of December, and it bids fair to last till May.

The Pittsburg Battle.
More Interesting Facts.—Burgess's report.

More interesting facts.—Burgess's report. Burgess's report of the battle of Pittsburg, estimated at 8,000.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The special correspondence of the *Journal*, at Cairo, says:—Beauregard called a council of war, of all the best generals in his army, before the battle of Pittsburg. There were present, Generals Pillow, Floyd, Breckinridge, Hardee, Bragg, Cheatham, A. Sidney Johnston, and Bushrod Johnson; the rebel Provisional Governor of Kentucky, and a few other Generals.

The following policy was fixed on. If the beat us, they would follow up their victory and drive us North as far as possible.—If they were beaten, they would withdraw their forces from the Border States and make a desperate stand in the Gulf States. Gen. Van Dorn did not reach Corinth till the fight was over. It is now believed, by the latest arrivals from Pittsburg, that the rebel force in the action numbered 65,000.

The Ninth Illinois Regiment could count but 200 effective men on Monday morning, the Eleventh Illinois only 45, and the Twelfth Illinois Regiment only 17 men!

A gentleman from Pittsburg says the wounded are well provided for in the transports and barracks.

No battle is expected for some days yet. The heavy rains have made the roads impassable for artillery and army wagons.

St. LOUIS, April 14.—The steamer *January* arrived at our wharf last evening, with several hundred of our sick and wounded from Pittsburg.

Capt. Bartlett, of the *January*, reports that the *Minchaka*, laden with wounded, has gone up to Ohio city, and the *Memphis* landed 1,000 of the wounded at Mound city.

Captain William Copp, of the Ninth Indiana, who is among the wounded, says he has no doubt of the death of Gen. Bragg, in Monday's fight. Also, that Johnson, the so-called Provisional Governor of Kentucky, is dead. He died as he lay within six feet of Captain Copp, on board of the *Hannibal*.

The whole rebel army engaged in the battle numbered 123 regiments, consisting of 75,000 men. These facts are obtained from a brigade quartermaster named Winterboth, who was taken prisoner.

Our total loss in killed and wounded is now estimated at 8,000.

General Wallace, of Illinois, at last accounts, was still living, but there were only slight hopes of his recovery.

The name of Colonel John H. McHenry, of the Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment, who was wounded at Pittsburg, was erroneously printed in the first despatch as C. McKinney.

The steamer *Woodford* arrived last night with about three hundred prisoners from Pittsburg.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.
The Rebel's Busily engaged at Erecting new Batteries.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 15.—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, a section of artillery was posted within half a mile of the rebel works, near the river, supported by sufficient infantry to prevent their being captured. Fifteen shots were fired into the rebel earthworks before they were able to bring their guns to bear, when our men withdrew without damage.

A fine view was yesterday obtained of the position of the rebels, both at Yorktown and Gloucester, from Fairchild House, at the mouth of Wormitt's creek. Twenty-four guns were seen in the water battery at Yorktown and nine at Gloucester. At the latter place a large number of workmen were engaged in erecting new works.

At Yorktown, the old works used during the siege of 1780 were still visible, and readily distinguished from those of recent construction. Heavy guns were mounted on their walls, and the rebel flag was flying from the battlements. The principle wharf was covered with commissary stores, while the river was dotted with sails. Every one appeared to be busy, as though the coming struggle depended upon his individual exertions.

Late in the afternoon, a schooner, a short distance above the wharf, was burned.

The fortills was yesterday afternoon engaged in shelling out a body of rebels who were engaged in constructing a short battery about four miles below Gloucester. The result of the firing was not known.

On Saturday Corporal Walter H. Bean, of Company E, Berdan's Sharpshooters, was shot through the neck and back while on picket duty.

Things were remarkably quiet last night. A slight shower occurred this morning, but the sun soon made its appearance.

ADVANCE INTO ALABAMA.
2,000 of the Enemy Captured—100 Miles of Railroad Possessed.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of War, dated Nashville to-day:

"On Sunday morning, two expeditions were started from Huntsville, Ala., in the captured cars. One under Col. Sill, of the Thirty-third Ohio, went east to Stevens, the junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston railroads, at which point they seized 2,000 of the enemy, who were retreating, without a shot, and captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock.

Freedom's Banner.
For the Record.

Who can reproach his devotion!
To the flag of the free and the brave,
The scepter that rules the broad ocean,
And strikes at the traitor and knave;
With its garlands of victory entwined,
The stars that so proudly it bears,
Like the orbs that from heaven are shining,
A halo of glory it wears.

Chicago—A halo of glory it wears,
Like the orbs that from Heaven are shining,
A halo of glory it wears.

With this symbol of Freedom before us,
The voice of the brave and the free,
Is speaking like winds in their choruses,
When tossing like waves of the sea;
White-onward and proudly ascending,
Toward the goal of its noble life,
Its lustre with patriot's is blending,
The joy and pride of the earth.

Chicago—The joy and the pride of the earth, &c.

When Treason's vile machinations
Had threatened the land to defame,
The flag then of Freedom's salvation,
Defied the wrath of the storm;
With thousands of brave hearts surrounding
The spot where it floats to the air,
A requiem to treason's hymn sounding,
A song of shame and despair.

Chicago—A song of shame and despair,
A requiem to treason's hymn sounding,
A song of shame and despair.

ANOTHER VICTORY!

FORT PULASKI TAKEN.

Unconditional Surrender of the Garrison. Terrific Bombardment.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The Savannah *Republican*, of the 12th instant, received here, announces the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski on the previous day.

Seven large breaches were made in the walls by our batteries of Parrot guns at King's Landing, and all the barbette guns on that side, and three of the casemate guns were dismounted.

Three balls entered the magazine of the fort.

Colonel Olmstead, the rebel commander, signalled the day previous to the surrender, that our fire was so terrible that no human being could stand upon the parapet for even a moment.

PORTRESS MONROE, April 14.—A flag of truce went up to Craney Island this afternoon, and brought back two Norfolk papers. They were taken to headquarters, and though containing the important information of the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski, an effort was made, in accordance with the policy that prevails here, to keep even good news from the representatives of the press. I am, however, enabled to give you the substance of the glorious news as published in the Savannah *Republican*.

It says substantially that it learns with deep regret that, after a gallant defence against guns more superior, Ft. Pulaski surrendered unconditionally at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, the 11th inst.

Corporal Law, of the Pulaski Guards, who did not leave Thunderbolt until after the flag was hauled down, brings the intelligence of the event.

The surrender is unconditional. Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by the Federal battery of eight Parrot guns at King's Landing. All the barbette guns on that side were dismounted, and also three of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing upon that point. Three balls entered the magazine, and a clear breach was made in it. The balls used were conical, and were propelled with such force that they went clear through the walls at nearly every fire.

Col. Olmstead, who was in command, telegraphed the previous evening that no human being could stand upon the ramparts for even a single moment, and that over one thousand large shells has exploded within the fort.

The *Republican* publishes the above as a postscript to a part of its edition, and makes no comment nor gives any particulars as to the number of men and officers in the fort at the time of its surrender. It says, however, that none of its defenders were killed, and but four wounded.

At Pittsburg Landing six of our batteries were taken and retaken six times.

Have just returned from the Eastern Cities with a full assortment of FALL GOODS, consisting of Hats, Caps, Ladies' Furs, Buffalo Robes, House Blankets, Sleigh Blankets, Gloves, Canes, Umbrellas, &c., a lot 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 a set with Mats, Coats, Fur Pillboxes, &c., at

UPDEGRAFF'S 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

UPDEGRAFF'S Hat Store,
Opposite Washington House,
Hagerstown, Md.

GLOVES!

A good stock of Buck-skin, Sheep-skin, Fur, Wool, and Winter Goods, at

UPDEGRAFF'S Hat Store,
Opposite Washington House,
Hagerstown, Md.

HORSE COVERS!

READY MADE, at the lowest cash rates, at

UPDEGRAFF'S Hat Store,
Opposite Washington House,
Hagerstown, Md.

THE TOMB.

Near Upton, on the 9th inst., Mary Bell, daughter of Mr. John and Mary Jane White, in the 6th year of her age.

Near Greencastle, on the 13th inst., Mr. Robert Wilson, aged 56 years.

Near the Mill, on the 10th inst., Mr. Samuel McGinnis, in the 71st month and 18 days.