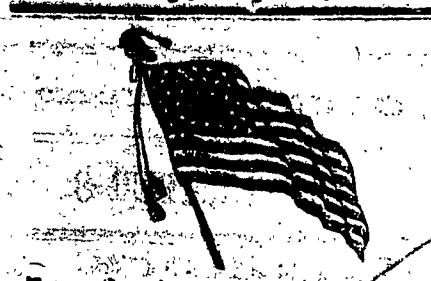


VILLAGE RECORD. WAYNESBORO.

Friday, May 10, 1862.



Forever that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe but but before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath, or feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Wood.—We want a few cords of dry wood. Patrons who promised to supply us will confer a special favor by attending to the matter soon.

Notice.—We direct attention to the card of Mr. ANDREW STREALT in another column.

Another Live Rebel.—A hoary-headed old Rebel from Merceusburg, visited this place a few days since. From his conversation we judge him to be a "Knight of the Golden Circle." We presume he called on some of the brethren who don't take the Record.

Glorious.—Norfolk, with its Navy Yard and Workshops is ours without a struggle; the Merrimac is no more; the advance of McClellan's army is within twenty-five miles of Richmond, and the indications from the West are that we will soon have the Mississippi to New Orleans.

Great Rejoicing.—When the news of the unconditional surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the Merrimac was received the Union citizens of our town were wild with joy. The Town Clock Bell and Church Bells were rung for nearly an hour. Not satisfied with this, the boys gathered up all of the Dinner Bells, big and little, and with the firing of rockets, a merry time was had generally. When Gen. McClellan enters Richmond and drives Jeff and his horde of thieving Traitors out, it is proposed by some of our citizens to have a grand illumination.

Long Faces.—The success of the cause of the Union, is making the faces of certain individuals very long. They find their "no coercion" policy, "you can't whip the South" and that sort of acquiescence in treason and rebellion, is not succeeding, and they are "mad." Those who rejoiced at our defeat at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, and said "we told you you could not whip them," have long faces. They would rather see our brave army cut to pieces, than not have their predictions fulfilled.

Still at It.—There are a few individuals in this place who seem determined to leave no stone unturned to damage our interest. Several instances have come to our knowledge of late, in which these gentlemen (?) have used the most underhanded means to prejudice some of our patrons against us. We can respect an open enemy who makes no concealment of his disposition to injure; but these sneaking, pretended friends or neutrals who are all smiles and smooth words when the subject of their hatred is present, and omit no opportunity to stab him in the back, we confess challenge our contempt and utter loathing. Work away, secret agents! We defy your power to injure us among honest men, and are quietly noting your efforts to distill your venom, not at all alarmed either personally, or as a public agent. We only give you this hint to inform you that we are "up to snuff," and understand thoroughly the motives which lead you to drag your slow lengths along your present a limy course.

The news of the late splendid victories at Yorktown, Williamsburg and Norfolk have rendered patriotic citizens every where jubilant. At Baltimore, even, the city was in a joyful ferment. At Philadelphia, the city was in a fever of excitement and joy. All day-lights were floating in every direction, and bells ringing a joyful peal. At Washington there was a joyous excitement and in the North all was delight and congratulation. All are now in bright hope that the Rebellion has been struck in a vital part, and that the glorious days of the past will soon again be revived, and our country be again what she once was—peaceful, harmonious, prosperous and the traitors who have brought the evil upon us, all crushed and held up as an example for all coming time.

From an old Subscriber.—An old subscriber writes us from York Springs, Adams county, as follows:

Dear Sir:—I enclose you \$2.00 on my subscription account, which I give you very cheerfully, and would as willingly pay ten times the price if required of me. I admire your course in reference to traitors. We must be traitors or patriots, and cannot be neutral. Those who are in favor of Rebellion, and against the laws of our Country, should leave at once, and give a helping hand to those who are determined to break up the best Government in the world. Birds of the same feather should flock together.

Accused.—Some of the women in this town, of the tribe of Jeff, were, we learn, present at the patriotic exhibition of the 9th inst. on Monday evening last. No wonder, for it is hard for that kind of "spunk" to be contained.

The Mechanistown Rebel.—A fellow who called on a copy of the little Rebel sheet called the "Mechanistown Visitor," in which nearly one column is devoted to the editor of this paper. We are charged with being a "woolly head," an "Abolitionist," and "advocating Negro Equality," etc., epithets just such as Tories everywhere apply to Union men. The "Visitor" is published by a fellow named ISAIAH VOLKERSHAGEN, who is represented to us by several respectable citizens of that section as a "thick-headed dolt," a mere tool in the hands of a few traitors in Mechanistown. This being his reputation we pass the beast by as irresponsible and without further comment.

A couple of weeks since, a red-moustached Rebel from that place visited Waynesboro', who is either the author or instigator of the libellous article in question. Whilst here he rendered himself very obnoxious to some of our Union citizens by the use of treasonable and disgusting language with reference to our government and the people of the North generally. In the next issue of our paper we gave this red-moustached Rebel a gratuitous notice, and hence the appearance of the article in the "Visitor." The article represents the Rebel as a gentleman who is known "as a man of intelligence and respectability," and that the author would take his word in preference to our oath. It is a little strange that he should be a man of such great intelligence and respectability, and at the same time stoop so low as to try to cheat Uncle Sam out of two cents. This very respectable young Rebel smuggled a copy of that detestable little sheet through the mail to this place to a young lady. To save letter postage, he had written on the margin, thereby subjecting the lady to letter postage. Of course she paid the postage and saved "brick-top" from being fined. There is another little act of which this very respectable gentleman was guilty while here. He slipped one of our Barbers without paying him his fee for shaving him. After he had been gone some time the Barber pursued him and demanded his pay, which we believe he got. No doubt the young man has been taking lessons from that notorious thief, J.N.O. B. FROST, as he seems to have his hand in it.

General McClellan's despatches continue to be satisfactory, though brief. Commander Rodgers, on Sunday, proceeded with his gunboats up the James river past Little Brandon, encountering but two batteries, and meeting the Jamestown and Yorktown, which declined to come to terms. One of the land batteries was silenced, and the other mounting heavy rifled pieces was passed in safety. No rebels were to be seen in force. In consequence of the scarcity of food, the greatest distress is said to prevail in New Orleans. Mayor Monroe and all the aldermen, on refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, were arrested and conveyed to prison. Gen. Butler had landed seven regiments, and had issued a proclamation declaring martial law, and promising protection to all those who may take the oath of allegiance, and behave themselves as loyal citizens.

Southern Ports to be Opened.—The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans, shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons, and things, and information, contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitation and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the secretary of the Treasury.

Cotton.—The infuriated rebels at the South appear to have got into their heads that they are spitting their venom on the Union, or its friends, by burning up their cotton. There never was a greater fallacy—if they wish to burn their property, let them go ahead. They will find that we can stand that as well as as long as they can. The wish of our Government, and the policy it has indicated everywhere that our arms have reached, is to promote the prosperity of the people, not to injure them—and they will find some of the days, when passion has had time to subside, that their real enemies are those who are reducing them and their families to poverty.

The BREAKINGRIDERS are suffering fearful depression of spirits since the fall of New Orleans and the rebel hegira from Yorktown. These reverses to their friends and allies seem to put the possibility of a dishonorable peace beyond their utmost achievement. A slight reverse to our arms now would somewhat lighten their sorrow, but it would require a Waterloo of the Union cause to put them in high good humor.

President Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, superintended the expedition himself, which left Fortress Monroe, and resulted in the surrender of Norfolk and Portsmouth, those two important points. "Old Abe's the boy to swing the flail."

The daughter of the rebel traitor Mason, now in England as a representative of the Confederacy, has become a confirmed lunatic, and is at present the inmate of an English mad house.

The Lutheran Synod—Patriotic Resolutions.—The general Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States, which recently assembled in the city of Lancaster, passed the following patriotic preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Our beloved country, after having long been favored with a degree of political and religious freedom, security, and prosperity unexampled in the history of the world, now finds itself involved in a bloody war to suppress an armed rebellion against its lawfully constituted Government; and whereas, the word of God, which is the sole rule of our faith and practice, requires loyal submission to "the powers that be," because they are ordained of God to be a terror to evil doers, and a praise to those who do well, and at the same time declares that they who "resist the power" shall receive to themselves curses and condemnation; and whereas, we the representatives of the Evangelical Lutheran Synods in the United States connected with the General Synod, assembled in Lancaster, Pa., recognize it as our duty to give public expression to our convictions of truth on this subject, and in every proper way to cooperate with our fellow-citizens in sustaining the great interests of law and authority, of liberty and righteousness; be it therefore,

1. Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of this Synod that the rebellion against the constitutional Government of this land is most wicked in its inception, unjustifiable in its cause, unnatural in its character, inhuman in its prosecution, oppressive in its aims, and destructive in its results to the highest interests of morality and religion.

2. Resolved, That in the suppression of this rebellion, and in the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union by the sword, we recognize an unavoidable necessity and a sacred duty which the Government owes to the nation and to the world, and that therefore, we call upon all our people to lift up holy hands in prayer to the God of battles, without personal wrath against the evildoers on the one hand, and without doubting the righteousness of our cause on the other; that we would give wisdom to the President and his counselors, and success to the army and navy, that our beloved land may speedily be delivered from treason and anarchy.

3. Resolved, That while we recognize this unhappy war as a righteous judgment of God, visited upon us because of the individual and national sins of which we have been guilty, we nevertheless regard this rebellion as more immediately the natural result of the continuance and spread of slavery in our land, and, therefore, with unmingled joy the proposition of our Chief Magistrate, which has received the sanction of Congress, to extend aid from the General Government to any State in which slavery exists, which shall deem fit to initiate a system of Constitutional emancipation.

4. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with all loyal citizens and Christian patriots in the rebellious portions of our country, and we cordially invite their co-operation in offering united supplications at a Throne of Grace, that God would restore peace to our distracted country, re-establish fraternal relations between all the States, and make our land in all time to come the asylum of the oppressed, and the permanent abode of liberty and religion.

5. Resolved, That our devout thanks are due to Almighty God for the success which has crowned our arms, and while we praise and magnify his name for the help and success he has graciously afforded to our land and naval forces, in enabling them to overcome our enemies, we regard these tokens of his divine favor as cheering indications of the final triumph of our cause.

Governor Johnston, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation to the effect that, for every Union man captured or ill treated by the rebel bands of marauders, five prominent rebels shall be made to suffer, and that ample remuneration shall be made to loyalists who may be despoiled of their property, on the property of such parties as have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

A meeting of upwards of fifty members of Congress was held on Saturday, the object of which is stated to be to unite the conservative men to put down ultra abolition and secession, and save the country. There was a long discussion, and a committee was finally appointed to report to an adjourned meeting.

A Counterfeit.—The Baltimore Sun of Friday last says that we were shown yesterday a note purporting on its face to be a ten dollar Hagerstown Bank, bill but which, on examination, proved to be a genuine note of that institution of the denomination of one dollar, but altered to a ten. The transfer of the figures is very clumsily executed, and any one, by a casual glance, can detect the intended fraud.—Herald.

The Government has under consideration the disposition of the money appropriated for the colonization of the freed negroes of the District of Columbia. It is believed that attempts will be made to open negotiations with some of the Central American States, with the object to secure a tract of land for the purpose of settling the blacks.

Since the fall of Norfolk, and the destruction of the Merrimac, the noble little Monitor and the gunboats have gone up, and will aid in the attack on Richmond, which has probably been made ere this.

Constitution of Illinois.—Eleven Illinois Regiments have voted on the new Constitution of that State, and of the whole number of votes cast, there were only sixty against it. This Constitution denies the negro the right of emigration to or citizenship in the State.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, estimates the loss to that state in slaves—contrabands—at 45 millions of dollars.

A great fire occurred at Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, destroying 1 quarter of the city and causing a loss of two million of dollars. A number of lives were also lost.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

NORFOLK SURRENDERS TO THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Portsmouth and the Navy Yard Reported.

THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP AND BURNED.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1862.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:

Fortress Monroe, May 10, 12 o'clock at night.

Norfolk is ours, and also Portsmouth and the Navy Yard.

General Wool, having completed the landing of his forces at Willoughby Point, about 9 o'clock this morning commenced his march on Norfolk with 5,000 men.

About a mile from the landing place, a rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's creek. After a few discharges of companies of infantry, the rebels burned the bridge. This compelled our forces to march around 5 miles farther. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens and the city formally surrendered. Our troops marched in, and we now have possession.

Gen. Vile is in command as military governor. The city and navy yard were not burnt. The fires which have been seen for some hours proved to be the woods on fire.

Gen. Wool, with Secretary Chase, returned about 11 o'clock to-night.

Gen. Huger withdrew his force without a battle.

The Merrimac is still off Sewell's Point. Com. Rogers' expedition was heard from this afternoon, ascending the James river. The reports from Gen. McClellan are favorable.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The following has just been received:

Fortress Monroe, May 11.—To the Hon. P. B. Watson Assistant Secretary of War: The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels at two minutes before 5 this morning. She was set on fire about 3 o'clock. The explosion took place at the time stated. It is said to have been a grand sight by those who saw it.

The Monitor, Stevens, and the gunboats have gone up towards Norfolk.

E. S. SANFORD, Military Supervisor.

GENERAL HALL'S ARMY.

Gen. Bragg makes an Attack on Paine's Division—Heavy Artillery Reinforced by Gen. Lovell with 30,000 Men—The Rebels Repulsed.

CATRO, May 11.—The steamer Courier and City of Alton arrived here this afternoon from Pittsburgh Landing, with news up to Saturday afternoon, up to which time no general engagement had taken place.

On Thursday, the Second Battalion of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major Appleton, accompanied Gen. Paine from Farmington on a reconnaissance of the enemy's position.

When about 2 miles out, the scouts, who had been sent in advance, came back and reported a force of rebel infantry were lying in ambush in the woods on both sides of the road leading from Farmington to Corinth.

After a consultation the Federal force advanced for the purpose of ascertaining the rebel strength. They were surrounded, but succeeded in cutting their way through the rebels, who had formed in the road, and making their way back to camp, bringing off the body of Major Appleton, who was killed, and four of our wounded.

A deserter, who came in subsequently, says the rebels lost 49 killed, wounded, and missing, of whom a Lieut. Colonel and captain were killed.

On Friday the rebel Gen. Bragg's division attacked Gen. Paine in his position, two miles beyond Farmington. A sharp engagement followed, our men fighting bravely, making several bayonet charges on the enemy who were repulsed with great slaughter.

Large reinforcements of the rebels having arrived, our troops retired to Farmington.

We lost nearly 200 killed and wounded and prisoners. No particulars have been received.

Despatch from Gen. Pope.

PITTSBURG, Tenn., May 11.—The following despatch has just been received at the headquarters of the army of the Mississippi: Near Farmington, May 9, P. M.,

To Major General Halleck:

The enemy 20,000 strong, drove in our pickets beyond Farmington, and advanced against the brigade occupying the further side of the creek, in front of my camp.

The brigade held on for five hours, until, finding them heavily pressed in front and on the flank, and that I could not sustain them without crossing the creek with my whole force, which was contrary to your orders, and would have brought on a general engagement, I withdrew to this side in good order.

The conduct of the troops was excellent, and the withdrawal was made by them very reluctantly.

The enemy made a demonstration to cross, but abandoned the movement.

Our loss was considerable, though I cannot yet tell how great. The enemy being much exposed suffered very severely, one of his batteries being completely disabled, and his infantry line driven back several times. My command is eager for the advance.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

The Rebels in Sackcloth.

NEW MARKET, May 12.—A Richmond paper, of the 6th instant, which was seen yesterday by an officer, publishes a proclamation of Jeff Davis, appointing Friday next as a day of fasting and humiliation, to be observed throughout the Confederacy.

The Rebels have fallen back across the James river, and are in full retreat from their late capital. Nothing remains now but for Gen. McClellan to occupy Richmond which it is predicted he will do without another battle.

Second Supply.—Mr. Paine will receive his second supply of new goods on Monday next.

Great Naval Victory at Fort Wright.

Particulars of the Engagement.

CATRO, May 11.—The destruction of the rebel case in the Mississippi valley, culminated yesterday, in an attack on the United States fleet off Fort Wright.

On Saturday morning, at an early hour, eight of their gunboats came around the point above the fort, and boldly advanced towards the fleet. The Cincinnati, which was stationed at a point where the rebels came up on Friday, did not attract their attention until the fleet had passed above her. As soon as she was seen a simultaneous attack was commenced from the whole fleet.

The gunboats made an attack upon her with but little effect, as the guns were poorly aimed.

The Cincinnati, in the meantime, had hauled into the stream, where an iron-clad ram, supposed to be the Mallory, advanced, in the face of a continued broadside from the former, until within forty yards of her; and being the faster sailer, succeeded in moving between the Cincinnati and the right bank of the river, when men appeared upon her decks and prepared to board the Cincinnati. The design was frustrated by the Cincinnati throwing hot water from her steam batteries.

In the meantime, the rest of our gunboats had arrived at the scene of action and engaged the rebel fleet.

The Mallory, undaunted by the failure of her attempt to board the Cincinnati, crowded on a full head of steam and came toward the vessel, evidently intending to run her down.

Captain Stemple, who was in command of the Cincinnati, waited until the rebel monster came within twenty yards, when he fired a broadside into her from his Parrott guns, which did fearful execution.

The two boats were so close together by this time that it was impossible for the guns of the Cincinnati to serve at their guns. It was only by bringing the steam batteries to bear on them again that the Mallory was compelled to haul off.

Captain Stemple shot the pilot of the Mallory with his revolver. He was himself wounded by a pistol shot fired by the pilot's mate of the Mallory.

While the engagement between the Mallory and Cincinnati was in progress, our shots had exploded the boiler of one of the rebel gunboats, and set fire to another, burning her to the water's edge.

The air was very heavy, and under cover of the dense smoke which hung over the river, the rebel fleet retired.

They were pursued until they gained a shelter under the guns of Fort Wright. None of our boats were injured, except the Cincinnati, and the damage to her was so slight that it can be repaired in twenty-four hours.

Four men on the Cincinnati were wounded, including the master's mate. No other casualties are mentioned.

When the smoke cleared away, and the retreat of the rebel fleet was discovered, a broadside from the flag-ship Benton was sent after the Mallory. Shortly after she was seen to career, and then go down with all on board.

Victory at New Orleans.

Washington, May 8, P. M.—The following despatch from a bearer of despatches from Com. Farragut, who has arrived at Fortress Monroe, was received at the War Department this evening:

Fortress Monroe, May 8th,

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to announce that, in the providence of God, which smiles upon a just cause, the squadron under Flag Officer Farragut has been victorious in a glorious victory and triumph in the capture of the city of New Orleans, Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston and Pike—the batteries below and above New Orleans as well as the destruction of the enemy's gunboats, steam rams, floating batteries (iron clad) fire rafts and obstructions—booms and chains.

The enemy, with their own hands, destroyed from eight to ten millions worth of cotton and shipping.

Our loss is 36 killed and 153 wounded. The enemy lost from 1,000 to 15,000, besides several hundred prisoners.

The way is now clear and the rebel defenses destroyed from the Gulf to Baton Rouge and probably Memphis!

Our flag waves triumphantly over them all!

I am the bearer of despatches.

(Signed) THEODORE BAILEY,

Captain, and second in command of the attacking force, of the gunboat Cayuga.

CAPTURE OF NORFOLK.

Report of General Wool.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The following was received at the War Department to-day:

Fortress Monroe, May 12, 1862.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

On the 9th of May (Friday afternoon), I organized a force to march against Norfolk. On the 10th of May, (Saturday morning), the troops were landed under the direction of Colonel Crane, at Ocean View, and commenced to march towards Mansfield and Weber, who proceeded on the direct route, by way of Tanner's creek bridge; but finding it on fire, they returned to the Cross Roads, where I joined them, and took the direction of the column. I arrived by the old road, and entered the entrenchments in front of the city at twenty minutes before 5 P. M.

I immediately proceeded towards Norfolk, accompanied by the Hon. Secretary Chase, and met the Mayor and a select committee of the Common Council of Norfolk at the limits of the city, when they surrendered the city agreeably to the terms set forth in the resolutions of the Common Council, presented by the Mayor, W. W. Lamb, which were accepted by me so far as related to the civil rights of the citizens. A copy of the resolutions have been already furnished you. I immediately took possession of the city, and appointed Brigadier General Egbert Vile Military Governor of Norfolk with directions to see that the citizens were protected in all their civil rights. Soon after, I took possession of Gosport and Portsmouth.

The taking of Norfolk caused the destruction of the iron-clad steamer Merrimac, which was blown up by the rebels about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th of May, which fact was soon after communicated to you and the President of the United States.

On the 11th I visited the navy yard, and

found all the workshops, storehouses, and other buildings in ruins, having been set on fire by the rebels, who at the same time partially blew up the dry dock.

I also visited Craney Island, and found thirty-five guns of large calibre, most of which were spiked; also, a large number of shot and shells, with about 5,000 pounds of powder, which, with the buildings, were in good order.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, we have taken about 200 cannon, including three at the Sewell's point batteries, with a large number of shot and shell as well as many other articles of value stationed at the navy yard, Craney Island, Sewell's Point, and other places.

JOHN E. WOOL,

Major General Commanding.

From the Mountain Department.

A Junction between Gen. Schenck and Milroy—An Engagement at McDowell.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—From the Mountain Department information has been received at the War Department that Gen. Schenck had, after a forced march of thirty-four miles in less than twenty-four hours, made a junction with Gen. Milroy at McDowell Virginia.

A short engagement with the enemy, also, immediately ensued. The rebels endeavoring to plant a battery in a position commanding our troops. General Schenck succeeded in preventing this, and then fell back on the main body, as ordered.

Our loss was six killed and seventy-five wounded. The rebels appeared to have suffered severely.

Major Trimble, after being reinforced by three companies of the Tenth Virginia and a company of the First Virginia Cavalry, had soundly thrashed the guerrillas who had been ravaging the country about Spencer, and expected to kill or capture the whole gang.

THE AFFAIRS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

500 Rebels Desert their Cause.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The steamer Wyandank arrived this morning from the Rappahannock. Her officers report that the Freeborn and Island Belle went up the Potomac on Saturday and cut out two rebel schooners, one with a valuable cargo of whiskey and other stores.

The Belle proceeded up the latter river some distance, and discovered a body of 500 hundred rebel deserters, from the Gloucester Point batteries, who stated that when the order was given to evacuate, they being disgusted with the service, determined to march to the Federal lines and surrender. They belonged to a Virginia regiment.

They offered to lay down their arms, and expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance, which Capt. Harris, of the Belle, administered to all of them.

The news of the unparalleled victory of McClellan on the peninsula is being received. Our forefathers defeated and captured the British tyrant on this same field, and their sons, inspired by their heroism, and contending for the liberties transmitted to them by these illustrious men, have emulated their example. McClellan will march his conquering army into Richmond in a very short time. There is no longer any disposition to criticize or condemn. In this hour of victory, it becomes loyal men to sink all differences—to remember only the heroes who fight for our flag, and to oppose only those who assail it. Gen. McClellan may have much bitter work before him; and now that he has let loose the ministers of war, he will undoubtedly discharge it with full efficiency. This wonderful achievement was almost a Pennsylvania achievement. Thousands of the sons of the Keystone State participated in this battle. McClellan is a Philadelphian, Gen. Heintzelman, John F. Reynolds, and Andrew Porter are natives of Lancaster, Gen. Franklin hail from good old York, and Generals Birney and Axtell Brigadier General W. W. Davis are citizens of our noble Commonwealth. I envy you the wild exultation that will follow the announcement of this victory. It is, indeed, the death blow to the great treason. Nothing is now left for the traitors but an immediate surrender. When the historian comes to review this marvellous drama, he will not fail to say that Pennsylvania, first in the field to defeat the traitor, gave to rebellion its last and overwhelming stroke.

OCCASIONAL.

A WOMAN APPOINTED MAJOR.—The Peoria (Ill.) Transcript says:

Gov. Yates has paid a rather unusual but well-merited compliment to Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieut. Reynolds, of company A, Seventeenth Illinois, and a resident of this city. Mrs. Reynolds has accompanied her husband through the greater part of the campaign through which the Seventeenth has passed, sharing with him the dangers and privations of a soldier's life. She was present at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and, like a ministering angel, attended to the wounded and dying soldiers as she could, thus winning the gratitude and esteem of the brave fellows by whom she was surrounded. Gov. Yates, hearing of her heroic and praiseworthy conduct presented her with a commission as major in the army, the document conferring the well-merited honor being made out with all due formality, and having attached the great seal of the State. Probably lady in America will ever again have such a distinguished military honor conferred upon her. Mrs. Reynolds is now in this city, and leaves to join her regiment in a day or two.

885 Released Union Prisoners en Route for Baltimore.

Fortress Monroe, April 13.—Eight hundred and eighty-five released prisoners from Richmond, on parole, leave to-day on the steamer Wm. Kent, for Baltimore.

Ninety rebel prisoners, who were to be returned to Richmond, positively refused, although earnestly urged and threatened by their officers, and they took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

THE ALTAR.

In the Presbyterian Church, Hagerstown, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. E. A. Brown, Thomas E. Tuckers Esq., of St. Joseph, Mo., to Miss Ellen, third daughter of the late Wm. D. Bell, Esq.

THE TOMB.

Near Brewster Mill, on the 13th inst. Mr. Daniel Keefe, son of John Keefe, aged 24 years, 4 months and 17 days