

VILLAGE RECORD

WAYNESBORO. Friday, May 23, 1862.



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

More New Goods.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that some of our merchants have received their second supply of new goods.

Quincy Store.—We direct attention to advertisement of Messrs. COLLIFLOWER & CLUGSTON, Merchants of Quincy, in another column.

Lectures.—The Rev. William Phillips, Principal of the Eastern Collegiate Institute, Easton, Pa., it is expected will deliver a course of Lectures in Waynesboro, commencing on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

The following are some of the topics in the lectures: The nature, origin and importance of the marriage relation; fatal mistakes in the nuptial choice; all matches not made in heaven; the philosophy and value of first-sight love; the "almighty dollar" too much to do with matrimony; points in which the parties should agree, such as age, size, rank, culture, temperament and religious faith; the nature and basis of true love; beauty and money only secondary considerations in the marriage choice; courtship; coquetry; "popping the question"; reunion and recognition in heaven; advice to widows, widowers and old bachelors.

The closing lecture will be on the "Duty of loyalty to our Government," with special reference to the Southern Rebellion against the Government of the United States.

No admission will be charged at the door for the first lecture; a collection, however, will be taken up to defray expenses.

For the remaining lectures 10 cents will be charged, or 15 cents for a gentleman and lady; 5 cents for children under 13 years of age.

Impudent Traitors.—There are a few Traitor sympathisers in this place more impudent than others, who employ themselves in strolling about the town seeking an opportunity to brow-beat and insult loyal citizens. Unlike some others with whom they are leagued they refuse to hide their guilty heads, but rather "glory in their shame" by denouncing the government for the part it has taken to suppress the present wicked Rebellion. With them everything is Abolition, except those like themselves who sympathise with the Traitors. It has always been a wonder to us that these brawling-mouthed traitors who prate so much about Critenden's resolutions, State Rights, and the wrongs inflicted upon the traitors of the South by the Abolitionists, do not go and fight under the "Rattlesnake Banner," as some of them boasted they would do a little more than a year ago. It is certainly inconsistent for these able-bodied "mud-sills" to remain at home in the north and claim the protection of a government which they so despise and seek to misrepresent, whilst their dear brethren in arms, the oppressed "chivalry," are struggling—we were going to say running—for their independence. Would it not be more creditable for these cowardly braggarts, even in the estimation of more courageous rebels, to seal their lips? Their very actions indicate an absence of moral courage and a craven, cowardly heart.

Previous to the outbreak of the Rebellion some of the sympathisers boasted that 150,000 Pennsylvanians would fight for the Traitors—now they have come down a peg and assert that there are 100,000 persons in the state who would rise to assist in putting down the government. But fortunately the day for such treasonable slang to have any effect has gone by. Anarchy in Pennsylvania is a foregone conclusion, however much Traitors within her borders may scheme, and hope and pray for it. No wonder the Tories here and elsewhere in the North are chagrined and seek to vent their spleen upon Union citizens by applying to them such opprobrious epithets as Abolitionist. No wonder the ringing of our town bells over a Union victory so much disturbs their equilibrium.—Alas for the poor SYMPATHISER—he dies hard!

Secesh Backbiters.—There is a small fry Rebel living in the neighborhood of what is termed the "Black Corner," who has been barking at us for some time, in real puppy style. We would advise him to be careful in the future how he uses his viperous tongue, or we may give him a little more notoriety than may prove pleasing to his secesh lordship.

Big Foot's Prediction.—A big-foot Rebel boasting predicted to a Union man the other day that we would not publish the Rebel fight in this place. We trust that our good-paying patrons will not be in the least sorry about making advance payments on this account.

The Southern People are not fully realizing the bitter fruits of their rebellion, and the poor devils who banded to destroy the Union, have a hard time among themselves. All the curses they heaped upon the national government and the people of the North, with all the misery they anticipated for loyalty, is fast coming home to roost. Desolation and despair now cover the entire South, and as the people of the rebel states begin to realize their own situation, they begin also to trace their misery to the men and the influence which brought them to the anarchy with which they are now surrounded. The starch has been taken out of their chivalry, and they begin to see themselves as nature made them, and as the just thunders of the government, which they evoked, are roaring around them, they fly like dogs towards as they are, and shrink like dogs, from the danger which they so arrogantly predicted could never overtake the southern cause. Every blow of our armies destroys some vestige of rotten aristocracy, sweeps from existence some relic of oppression, and as the old flag is advanced, the light of liberty, law and order penetrates where it had formerly either been debased or entirely excluded. The constant cry of the rebels has been to destroy. Destroy your cotton, destroy your tobacco, destroy your towns, lay waste your plantations, and reduce your cities to desolated plains. Nay, it is worse than that. Youth and old age are drawn to the sacrifice, and their heart's blood shed as an offering to these false and wicked gods. First volunteering, then drafting, and now a conscription, embracing the whole male population. The terrors of a southern home, beyond the national lines, must now be awful.

The recent great victories of the National armies over the Southern traitors have had a very irritating effect upon the sympathisers with rebellion in the loyal States.—After each announcement of a Union triumph, we have a fresh outbreak of bitter denunciation of the Federal Administration and the measures adopted by Congress to punish the traitors who have plunged the country into its present troubles. A defeat of the rebels hurts their feelings terribly.—They are afraid to indulge in open expressions of sympathy with their vanquished allies, but they pour forth a fresh burst of wrath against the "Black Republicans" and "Abolitionists" who are disposed to deal rigidly with the assassins of our liberties. Watch their expressions, and you cannot fail to observe the fact.

Habes Corpus.—Those who have made such a howl about the suspension of the habeas corpus, will of course be terribly shocked to hear that Jeff. Davis has, by proclamation dated May 7, ordered the suspension of the habeas corpus in the counties of Lee, Wise, McDowell, Buchanan and Wyoming, Va., and that martial law is declared therein, and the fat Kentucky traitor, Humphrey Marshall, is put in military command. Can't Virginia show Jeff. the "resolutions of '08," of which we have heard so much?—These sticklers for State rights can strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. There could be no Virginian found, we suppose, to take the lead in the work to be performed in those devoted counties, but a scamp from a distance, who dare not show his face in his native State, from which he has been obliged to fly from the excited wrath of a betrayed people, is placed in charge to carry out the hellish plans in store for these poor down-trodden children of Virginia.—Balt. Clipper.

Summer.—Nearer and nearer comes the gentle tread of Summer. Over the green fields, and on the hill side, and in the valley, and along the winding road, the grass is growing brighter in its hue, and the earth happier in its verdure. New among the closely woven treetops the swelling buds are opening to the genial air, warming into life by day, and drinking in the gentle dew, in the quiet hours of night. How more than all the other seasons of the year the Spring time calls back the scenes of earlier years when life flowed like a happy dream, and the clouds and gloom of after time were but a myth, that never was to be reality to us.

Struck by Lightning.—A storm passed over this town on Wednesday night last accompanied with the most vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder. During the progress of the storm the lightning struck into the Cupola of the German Reformed Church breaking the wheel to which the bell-rope is attached, also the railing, and passing down into the Chureh, considerably damaged the ceiling and carpeting, and tore up the flooring. A Locust tree standing close to Dr. Brotherton's stable was also struck and completely shattered.

The Effects of the Rebellion.—The terrible moral effects of the rebellion upon the South may be gathered from the following extract from the "N. C. Presbyterian":

"Many churches are vacant, the ministers having gone to the war. Most of our Sunday schools are disorganized, and but few, I fear, will be revived until the war closes. Intemperance and profanity abound, and are fearfully on the increase! Religion is at its lowest ebb. Such a thing as the conversion of souls seems scarcely to enter into the minds either of clergy or laity. May we not mourn more over the waste places of Zion than over the temporal calamities of the war?"

See card of Prof. T. L. Bopp, in another column.

AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

President Lincoln Republican Gen. Hunters Policy.

He Reiterates his Emancipation Proposition.

ANOTHER ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR IT. WASHINGTON, May 19, 1862.

The President has issued a proclamation repudiating the alleged proclamation of Gen. Hunter, as unauthorized, and of no validity and effect, and reserving to himself alone the right to determine whether he can constitutionally adopt such a policy if the contingencies of the war eventually make it necessary.

The following is the proclamation by the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 11. The three states Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862.

Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves are, therefore, declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER, Major General Commanding.

Edw. W. Smith, Acting Ass't Adj't Gen.

And whereas, The same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding therefore,

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information, or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither General Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make a proclamation declaring the slaves of any state free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such a declaration.

I further make it known that, whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any state or states free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such a supposed power, are questions which, I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in the armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows: "Resolved That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such States, in its discretion, to be used by such States, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such a change of system."

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue; I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics.

This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dew of heaven—not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? so much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it!

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of May, 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, By the President.

WM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Baltimore American has an article upon the approaching end of the rebellion, concluding as follows:

"When the great drama is finally played out, and the tens of thousands of simple-hearted and brave men come to be reckoned over who have been deceived, wronged, sent to bloody graves; when the guilty wretches who have led them onward are chased to their last hiding places, will not retribution then come upon these, terrible, fitting, as the reward of crimes: theirs? Will a false clemency step in betwixt them and offended justice, and the world be left to consider this horrible nightmare of attempted revolution as but a harmless game for power, which—having failed—is to be passed by as but a trifling episode in the history of the age? The great trial of the Government is yet to come; Heaven grant that it may acquit itself aright!"

The Harrisburg Telegraph says:—"We doubt if there is a man in Congress who has devoted himself more seriously to our relations, the rebellion and our duties in this crisis, than Edward McPherson. He is a sincere, earnest, conscientious, and liberal-minded man, entertaining the most comprehensive views on the topics he discusses, and is fully informed of its facts and influences."

BOMBARDMENT OF RICHMOND.

The City Defended by Works Eight Miles long, Mounted with the most Approved Ordnance.

Com. Rodgers' Fight his Iron-Clad "Galena" for Five Hours!

THE STEVENS BATTERY BURSTS HER GREAT GUN.

The Little "Monitor" Alone Impenetrable.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 18.—P. M.—The Stevens battery, known as the Naugatuck, has just arrived here from the scene of action in front of Richmond, and I have some interesting details of the important operations of Commodore Rodgers' fleet in the upper waters of the James river.

It seems that our iron-clad sloop-of-war Galena proceeded up the river, leading the fleet, and silencing the many minor batteries that lined the shore, until the fleet had arrived at a point in the James river about 8 miles below Richmond, where there is a bluff, upon which a series of strong batteries have been constructed up to the city.

These batteries were found to be mounted with superior rifled guns of very heavy calibre. The Galena was moored in close to these shore batteries yesterday morning, and opened a terrific fire upon them, the Monitor, Naugatuck, and other vessels assisting.

At first, the shot of the rebel guns rolled off the sides of the Galena, making only dents in her mail, but gradually, after five hours' fighting, it was found that the steel pointed balls used by the rebels were piercing her. Thirty shots struck her and lodged, whilst two went entirely through her, tumbling out on the other side.

A shell burst in the Galena during the engagement which unfortunately killed 17 of the crew and wounded 19. But even this sad accident did not dishearten the brave Capt. Rodgers and his crew. They fought on until dark, and until their ammunition had nearly given out.

The Naugatuck was ably handled by Capt. Constable, but after firing seven magnificent shots, her splendid bow burst, killing 2 men and wounding 3 others, including Capt. Constable, who was struck in the head by a piece of the flying metal. We are happy to learn that he is not seriously injured.

A flaw was discovered in the metal, and this was, no doubt, the cause of the explosion.

Lieutenant Morris, in command of the gunboats Port Royal, and late of the Cumberland, was slightly wounded, Commodore Rodgers was wounded painfully, but not seriously, in the left cheek.

These are all the casualties heard of up to the sailing of the Naugatuck for Fortress Monroe.

The slaughter among the rebels in the batteries is said to have been terrible, although they had the advantage of our gunboats in having the batteries situated on a bluff.

The fight will be renewed shortly, when Commodore Rodgers hopes to silence the rebel forts, and if he can pass the obstructions known to be placed in the river above the batteries, he will take the city.

A mortar boat was greatly needed during the action, as with it the batteries could have been taken quite easily. The Monitor was at last accounts ahead, no ball yet fired by the enemy having any effect upon her iron-clad turret.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

Guerillas Becoming Troublesome.—The movements of Gen. Geary.

STRASBURG, Va., May 19.—It is currently reported and credited in military circles that 2,000 rebel cavalry, attached to the different commands, have been disbanded and formed into guerilla bands, occupying the various mountain ranges and fastnesses.

Col Geary, a few days since, learned that one of these bands was in a cave 5 miles from Rectortown, and made arrangements to surround and capture them. On reaching the cave he ascertained that they had vacated it the previous day.

A party of 40 men, with horses, had evidently been there for some time, living sumptuously, judging from the bottles, boxes, cans, &c.

It is probable they were a portion of the force which captured Geary's guard train near Linden last week, and retreated towards Warrenton on Shields' approach.

Gen. Geary has been ordered to report to Gen. Banks in future. He has been relieved from guarding the lower portion of the Manassas road, which duty he has performed for several weeks to the extent of 50 miles.

The Blue Ridge and adjacent ranges and spurs are infested with guerillas, who watch every opportunity to shoot and capture our pickets and foraging parties. Their familiarity with the mountain doles and passes enable them to elude pursuit.

Strasburg, Va., May 20.—Last night the guerillas came down upon our pickets at the bridge, west of thoroughfare, and killed or took two prisoners. They belonged to the First battalion Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Major Atwood.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Conflict Approaching.

CORINTH, May 20.—There has been skirmishing along the whole line to-day, the result of our feeling the enemy's strength and seeking more advantageous positions. Our losses were small.

The army is advancing slowly. The story about several rebel regiments attempting to mutiny and the sending of United States forces to their assistance is false.

It has been raining all day, and there is a prospect of a rainy night.

The Nashville Union chronicles the constant arrival of Tennesseans in the city, sick of the Southern Confederacy, and says a thorough Union man must be chosen for the approaching circuit election.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., May 17.—Despatches just received from Colonel Daniels' headquarters, near Bloomfield, contain accounts of the capture of the notorious Colonel Phelps, of Jeff Thompson's gang of ruffians, and over one hundred of his men. Fifty of the men voluntarily gave themselves up, and expressed a desire to return to a quiet and peaceful life.

From General McClellan's Army.

Our Forces only Ten Miles from Richmond.

White House, Va., May 10.—The army commenced moving at an early hour this morning in the direction of Richmond, and will encamp some miles in advance of this place. The advance of General Stoneman reached the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy yesterday. It is a long trestle-work bridge, two spans only of which are burned. It can be rebuilt in a very short time.

The enemy's pickets are guarding the whole line of the river in front of Richmond, making it very difficult to obtain any information from that city.

General McClellan went on a reconnaissance to the Chickahominy to-day, and the programme of operations in front of Richmond will soon be decided upon.

The Chickahominy river, at the point where the railroad crosses it is only ten miles from Richmond. There are no other streams to cross after passing it.

TUNSTALL'S STATION, Va., May 20, via Washington.—The advance under General Stoneman reached Coal Harbor, on the road to Richmond, by way of Newbridge, yesterday, where he found the enemy to be in force. He drove their pickets to within two miles of their main body, and encamped for the night. Everything indicates that the rebels intend to defend Richmond with all the available force they are able to bring forward.

Congressmen and Representatives from every Southern State are there, encouraging their troops by their presence and counsel to a determined resistance to an advance of the Union troops.

The two officers who came within our lines with a flag of truce about a week since, on a trivial pretence, were allowed to return yesterday.

Commodore Goldsborough paid a visit to headquarters last night, for the purpose of an interview with General McClellan.

From Port Royal, Charleston, and Savannah.

A Negro Insurrection Imminent.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Letters from Port Royal, by the steamer Atlantic, report that the accession of the negro pilot, Small, who ran away from Charleston with the rebel tugboat, is deemed more important than the heavy guns she contained, as Small is thoroughly acquainted with all the intricacies of the navigation in that region.

General Hunter's proclamation had been published in Charleston, and a negro-insurrection there was imminent.

Vast preparations are making to bombard Savannah. Our gunboats have proceeded up the river, and our pickets are within 4 miles of Savannah. Massive batteries, mounting Parrott guns, have been erected all around the city. Our troops have a portion of the railroad between Charleston and Savannah in their possession.

A negro regiment is being organized by Gen. Hunter, its officers being selected from the Massachusetts regiments, and the movement meets with favor, as they will be able to perform duties which will relieve our troops.

The Hon. A. H. Reeder of Pennsylvania has two sons in the army. One is in the Kansas 1st Regiment, and is represented to be brave as a lion. The other commanded a battery of two siege guns at the fight at New Madrid, and 12 of the 25 men under him were killed or wounded. His own cap was cut with a shell, and one ball passed through his clothes, and another through his thigh. He tied up his wound, and stood by his guns until the close of the engagement. He was complimented in the report of his superior officers, and is now at his father's in Easton, confined to his bed suffering from the combined effects of his wound and of arsenic administered to him in a pie purchased of a Rebel farmer. His recovery was very slow, and at one time deemed doubtful, but he is now considered out of danger.

MARKETS.

From the American of Friday last.

CATTLE.—The offerings at the State Live Stock Scales to-day amounted to 600 head, all of which were taken by city packers and butchers at prices ranging from \$6.50 to \$8.25 per 100 lbs., only a few prime fat Beaves bringing the outside figure.

HOGS.—Fair Hogs brought an advance of 25 cts. per 100 lbs, on last week's prices. Sales ranged from \$4.25 to \$5 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—Fair to prime Sheep sold at \$4 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs, gross.

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday.

FLOUR.—With a light stock, ordinary brands of both Howard Street and Ohio Super are held at 5.37 and retailing brands of the former at \$5.50 per bbl. We quote Shipping brands of both Ohio and Howard Street Extra at \$5.62; choice Howard Street Extra at \$6, Standard City Mills Super at \$5.12 at \$5.25, and shipping Extra do. at \$6.75 per bbl.

" " Extra. \$5.52 at \$6.00.

" " Family. \$5.37 at \$6.75.

GRAIN.—Sales reported of 2,000 bushels good to choice white wheat at 152 at 165 cents; 3,000 bushels fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 132 at 135 cents, and 500 bushels Southern seed do. at 138 cents per bushel. We quote the market firm at 150 at 160 cents for good to prime white wheat; 138 at 165 cents for choice do, 132 at 135 cents for fair to prime Pennsylvania red, and 134 at 138 cents per bushel for Southern do. Sales of 4,000 bushels good and prime white corn at 62 at 63 cents, and 900 bushels yellow corn at 55 at 56 cents; white, corn at the close, was quoted at 61 at 62 cents for good and prime lots, and yellow do. at 54 at 55 cents per bushel. Oats were in fair demand at previous prices. Sales of some 6,000 bushels at 39 at 41 cents for fair to prime Pennsylvania; 40 at 41 cents for prime and choice Maryland, and 37 at 38 cents per bushel for good and prime Virginia. Rye.—Small sales at 74 at 75 cents per bushel for good and prime Pennsylvania. Maryland Rye was quoted at 68 at 70 cents per bushel.

Howard Street Super. \$5.87 at \$5.50.

" " Extra. \$5.52 at \$6.00.

" " Family. \$5.37 at \$6.75.

GRAIN.—Sales reported of 2,000 bushels good to choice white wheat at 152 at 165 cents; 3,000 bushels fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 132 at 135 cents, and 500 bushels Southern seed do. at 138 cents per bushel. We quote the market firm at 150 at 160 cents for good to prime white wheat; 138 at 165 cents for choice do, 132 at 135 cents for fair to prime Pennsylvania red, and 134 at 138 cents per bushel for Southern do. Sales of 4,000 bushels good and prime white corn at 62 at 63 cents, and 900 bushels yellow corn at 55 at 56 cents; white, corn at the close, was quoted at 61 at 62 cents for good and prime lots, and yellow do. at 54 at 55 cents per bushel. Oats were in fair demand at previous prices. Sales of some 6,000 bushels at 39 at 41 cents for fair to prime Pennsylvania; 40 at 41 cents for prime and choice Maryland, and 37 at 38 cents per bushel for good and prime Virginia. Rye.—Small sales at 74 at 75 cents per bushel for good and prime Pennsylvania. Maryland Rye was quoted at 68 at 70 cents per bushel.

Howard Street Super. \$5.87 at \$5.50.

" " Extra. \$5.52 at \$6.00.

" " Family. \$5.37 at \$6.75.

GRAIN.—Sales reported of 2,000 bushels good to choice white wheat at 152 at 165 cents; 3,000 bushels fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 132 at 135 cents, and 500 bushels Southern seed do. at 138 cents per bushel. We quote the market firm at 150 at 160 cents for good to prime white wheat; 138 at 165 cents for choice do, 132 at 135 cents for fair to prime Pennsylvania red, and 134 at 138 cents per bushel for Southern do. Sales of 4,000 bushels good and prime white corn at 62 at 63 cents, and 900 bushels yellow corn at 55 at 56 cents; white, corn at the close, was quoted at 61 at 62 cents for good and prime lots, and yellow do. at 54 at 55 cents per bushel. Oats were in fair demand at previous prices. Sales of some 6,000 bushels at 39 at 41 cents for fair to prime Pennsylvania; 40 at 41 cents for prime and choice Maryland, and 37 at 38 cents per bushel for good and prime Virginia. Rye.—Small sales at 74 at 75 cents per bushel for good and prime Pennsylvania. Maryland Rye was quoted at 68 at 70 cents per bushel.

Howard Street Super. \$5.87 at \$5.50.

" " Extra. \$5.52 at \$6.00.

" " Family. \$5.37 at \$6.75.

BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

Upon the Bay Sabbath day.

They attacked our first battery. The battle's fight, the victory won. The enemy is conquered and undone.

Beauregard thought the day was gained— On, on our arms were fixed. When the roar of battle rises up. More terrible and loud.

Now Illinois stand ready, Seventy-seventh to your aid. For a portion of our lines, alas! Is broken and dismayed.

A regiment of scared boys Are fleeing from the field. And the dry is lost, If Illinois and brave Seventy-Seventh yield.

Now hold on strongly to the last, For lo! the mighty tide. Came thundering like the Atlantic, Deep, terrible and wide.

And many another gallant heart In that last desperate fray Grew cold, its last thoughts turning To its loved ones for a way.

And thus above the valley rose "The cold moon's silver shield, And patriotism and pluckiness, Looked down upon the field.

Careless of his wounded, Neglected of his dead, Despairingly and utterly, In the night, Beauregard fled.

And thus upon the Pittsburg plains A long day's work was done, And thus my brave Union band Another battle's won. D. C.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—In addition to our usual stock of household and WOOD HATS, we have just added first class cases of Eastern made FELT HATS, comprising all the styles popular in the trade. These goods have been purchased from the highest and best eastern factories for cash, and at the same rates as the largest city jobbers, and we are now prepared to offer them to country merchants at low prices as city jobbers.

UPDEGRAFFS, Hatters, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md.

ap25

Merchants, remember that we have just added a first class WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT to our stock, and will sell you in small lots and sizes, as you may want, any of the popular styles of the day, and always at as low prices as city jobbers. UPDEGRAFFS, Hatters, Sign of the Red Hat, Hagerstown, Md.

ap25

The last run of shod sometimes prove the best, just as our last run, a bigger stock, a better stock, and a cheaper stock than can be produced elsewhere, may be found at all times, or until we "run out." UPDEGRAFFS, Hatters, Sign of the Red Hat, Hagerstown, Md.

ap25

DON'T be alarmed, friends, we've got enough of money to keep the stock, and continue selling at "busted" prices until after harvest, at the HAT STORE, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md.

ap25

SPRING FASHIONS, 1862—SILK HATS, WOOL HATS, CAPS, &c.

Straw Hats all colors and styles, for Men and Boys, Children's Fancy Straws, great variety, common Straws, &c. We have just returned from the Eastern Cities and believe we have the most complete, best selected, and cheapest stock of FASHIONABLE HATS for Men, Boys and Children, to be found outside of the City.

UPDEGRAFFS, Hat Makers, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md.

ap25

Before "Busting" we have visited the Eastern Cities, and just returned with a MILLION STRAW HATS, more or less, rather less however than more, and an equal proportion of Eastern made FELT HATS, all of which we intend to sell for "BUSTED" prices. If you would save money buy at the Fountain Head, UPDEGRAFFS where hats are really made by bustling hands, in a bustling factory, on a bustling scale, and sold at such prices as will "bust" all those who fail to buy at the Fountain Head.

UP