

VILLAGE RECORD. WAYNESBORO. Friday, July 11, 1863.



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 over us!

The contribution by "Madge," will appear in our next issue.

The 4th of July in Waynesboro. According to previous notice business was suspended in this place, on Friday last. Arrangements had been perfected for a celebration, and the Union citizens generally assembled on the Diamond a little after 11 o'clock, and marched to the grove of Mr. Geo. Besore, near town, preceded by the Fayetteville Band, Messrs. JOSHUA BESORE, JOHN ADAMS and W. H. BROTHERTON acting as marshals, where a stand had been erected and seats prepared for the ladies. After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. SAVIDGE, of the M. E. Church, the Declaration of Independence was read by A. M. TRIMMER, Esq., which was followed by a stirring and patriotic address from Prof. W. T. BARNITS. The address of Mr. B. was eloquent and appropriate for the times, and elicited raptures of applause. At the conclusion of his remarks an adjournment for a couple of hours was agreed upon, some returning to town, but the majority remaining to take their dinners in the grove, an abundance of provision having been provided for the occasion.

Dinner over, M. S. NEWCOMB, Esq., of this vicinity, entertained the audience for over half an hour in an address equally appropriate to the times and the day celebrated. His remarks although entirely extempore, breathed the true spirit of patriotism, and were rapturously applauded. If there were any Rebel sympathisers present they must have felt keenly the force of his remarks. Mr. N.'s address concluded, the Rev. Mr. SAVIDGE was called for and responded in a short but excellent address, after which the parties formed in procession and returned to town, and thus ended the celebration, the proceedings all passing off pleasantly and without any interruption.

We must add in conclusion that the Fayetteville Band contributed very largely to the interest of the occasion. The part performed by them was highly creditable. Much larger towns than Fayetteville might be justly proud of such a band of musicians.

The Exhibition. The second Exhibition of the Waynesboro' Classical and Commercial Institute, was given in the Town Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings last. There was a very general turnout of the citizens; the Hall on both occasions being filled. The audience was delighted with the exercises, the pupils acquitting themselves in a manner highly creditable to the Principals of the Institute, Messrs. BARNITS and TRIMMER. The young ladies participating in the exercises bore themselves very becomingly, and presented a very handsome appearance on the spacious stage elevating them to full view.

On Friday evening the Rev. Mr. SAVIDGE presided and conducted the exercises, after an appropriate prayer, in his usual dignified manner. The English Salutatory was delivered by John Russell, and a Latin Salutatory was read by Miss M. R. Coon. The Declaration of Independence was handsomely read by Miss Ginnie Stonehouse, which was followed by "The Oration," by Mr. Flory, of Ringgold. Messrs. M. and S. Bonebrake, A. Besore, H. Stonehouse, J. H. Peters, C. F. Speck, delivered speeches of a patriotic and popular character, and in a manner to elicit the applause of the audience. Appropriate and beautiful poems were recited with fine effect by the Misses Forney, Deatrich, Walker, Kurtz, Coon, Pilkington; Miss Kate Harbaugh read a happily composed essay. The Fayetteville band were engaged for the occasion, which, with the excellent vocal music of the scholars under the charge of Dr. T. L. Budd, a Prince in the realms of Music, rendered the Exhibition delightfully agreeable. The exercises closed with a beautiful and elegant address on the History and influence of Music, by Dr. T. L. BUDD.

On Saturday evening a new programme was presented to the large and appreciative audience that crowded the Hall. Elegant and patriotic poems were recited by the Misses Bowden, Stonehouse, Russell, Sanders, Hollinger; ably written essays were read by the Misses Snively, Besore and Flory, and the Belles Letters Banner, a paper by the students, was read by Miss Forney. Patriotic speeches on the Rebellion and kindred subjects, were delivered in fine style by Messrs. J. H. Peters, Flory, Bonebrake, Butts, Bowden, Sanders, Speck, Deatrich and Lockman. Prof. BARNITS then delivered an address on Female Character and Education, which was listened to with marked attention, notwithstanding the fact that the exercises were protracted to a late hour. We are glad to learn that these gentlemen

have so far been liberally encouraged, and that it now promises to be an institution of permanence in our midst. It certainly affords the town and country rare educational advantages, and should therefore be liberally sustained by the public. The Institution will open again for the admission of students on the first of September.

Recruiting.—Geo. W. WALKER, of this place, returned from Harrisburg yesterday with orders to recruit volunteers for the war. Mr. W. was one of the first men in the county to volunteer in defence of the Capital at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and we trust that the good Union citizens of our town and country will co-operate with him in recruiting a company. A bounty of \$25 with one month's wages in advance, will be paid to each recruit as soon as sworn into service. Men recruited now will not be required to rendezvous at Harrisburg for a few weeks.

Harvest.—The farmers in this section are now engaged in harvesting the wheat crop. We understand the grain is in bad condition for reaping, about one third of it having been knocked down by the heavy rains which we had several weeks since, but notwithstanding this is the case, it is said to be well filled. The yield of wheat in Washington and Quincy townships, the present season, will we think we can safely assert, exceed in quantity that of any season for many years. This we believe is true of the county generally.

The War Tax.—Pennsylvania has promptly paid in full to the U. S. Government the proportion of her war tax, and in doing so, has saved nearly \$300,000 to the State.—This fact shows conclusively the internal prosperity of the Commonwealth, and the immense resources which she has at her command. With over a 115,000 men in the field, says the Telegraph, with some of our most active and enterprising men directly engaged in the war, with the genius and talent of our people, as it were, leading in the same direction, our credit remains unimpaired, and our financial ability is the same as when peace blessed every man with hope and gave to industry an energy that seemed almost invincible.

We are pleased to find a copy of The Village Record upon our table, published by W. Blair at Waynesboro', this County. We rather like the free and independent tone of this Paper in regard to our National troubles, as it is an open and uncompromising enemy of Secessionism, in every form that hydra-headed monster has seen proper to assume. Long may it wave after toryism is buried in the oblivion of—

The above complimentary notice we copy from the Concord Pioneer, a spicy little sheet, published monthly at Concord, in this county, by DAVID GOSKIN, at 25 cents per annum. Of course the Secesh sympathising negro-shriekers hereabouts, after reading the above, will vote the Pioneer a Black Republican or Abolition sheet.

For Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—We have been requested to state that some of the ladies in this place, are now engaged in getting up a box of provision for the sick and wounded soldiers at Frederick, Md. A lady in attendance there writes to a friend here that they are much in want of this kind of hospital supplies. Articles will be thankfully received at the residence of Mr. Henry Smith up to Tuesday evening next.

Down at Last.—The old log dwelling house on Main street, opposite the Continental Hotel, purchased from Mrs. ANN MARIA BLAIR by Dr. BROTHERTON, was removed on Wednesday last by Mr. ANDREW WILSON. It was one of the oldest buildings in the town, erected there perhaps 75 or 80 years ago. We understand the Doctor designs putting up on the same ground a handsome dwelling.

Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation urging the prompt response of that State to the call of the President for additional troops. The following is an extract:—

Men of Maryland, I look to you with confidence to be among the foremost in responding to this call. There are reasons why you should be. You are, as it were, the natural body guard of the Capital of the nation. If this diabolical rebellion ever makes another forward movement, its first step will be upon your soil. In your very midst there lurks a comparatively small, but very influential, plotting, determined, treasonable element, watching the first opportunity to pilot the rebellious host into your midst, and to give up to the desolations of war your present peaceful firesides. Though such a probability may be remote, it behooves you to be ready for all contingencies; and prepared by an ample and organized force for the open Rebel and the secret traitor.

Arrested.—Two men, named Joshua Lane and Lee Hurley, were arrested in Hagerstown on Saturday morning last, for passing Counterfeit \$5 notes of the Chambersburg Bank, and committed to jail to answer at court.

Capt. Easton Killed.—It is now confirmed that this brave officer, well known to many of our citizens was killed whilst gallantly working his famous battery in one of the recent engagements in front of Richmond.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of July. They nominated Isaac Sleaker, of Union county, for Auditor General; and James P. Barr, of Alleghany county, for Surveyor General.

The War.—By private letters and despatches received in this city, we learn, says the Philadelphia Press, that McClellan is everywhere pushing the enemy back and advancing his lines. Reinforcements are now being forwarded to them as fast as possible. Burnside is marching to his relief, and in a few hours Pope will be moving Southward with an invincible army of one hundred thousand men. The crisis of the Rebellion is upon us, and the people and the Government are fully aware of the great emergency. That they will be equal to it no sane man doubts. Richmond depends upon the reinforcements of McClellan. When he moves upon it he will lead forward an army of five hundred thousand veterans, when it will fall certainly and the rebel hosts will be destroyed. The strategy of McClellan is everywhere developing and when it is consummated the rebellion will have passed away.—That rebellion which was likened unto a hydra-headed monster at first, is now found to have but one head, and that is at Richmond. It would have had all its heads now, but for him who said, "I will make a flank movement and attack the enemy in his strong but vital part, and I will strike with all my might." We at first would have strangled the secession serpent with the coils of an immense bow constrictor of Federal troops; but McClellan saw the fallacy of this by the side the teachings of Napoleon, who said, "Never attempt to surround an enemy, or he will break through your lines, and your most promising plans will bring forth disaster." We shall soon hear of a great Union success. In a few hours three of our ablest commanders will be thundering at three gates of Richmond. The bugle has sounded for the advance of the army of the Potomac, and the rebel capital is a doomed city.

THE MEN WHO ARE ASKED TO VOLUNTEER at this juncture of the struggle for the Union, says the Telegraph, are summoned at a period when the opportunity for distinction is most propitious, and when they can discharge a great patriotic duty without being asked to endure many of the hardships of the camp or the perils of the field. We do not mean to be understood as declaring that no more battles are to be fought. Such assertions would be foolish, and if held out as an inducement, would be urging men to volunteer under the terms of false pretence. What we mean is, that the war will not end here not last more than six months. If we do not establish our power and reassert and put in force the national authority in the rebel states in six months, this conflict with traitors will be ended by the interposition of the governments of the world. We must end the war in six months, or it will be ended for us by the civilized nations of the world. Such a conflict will not be permitted to be prolonged, and however we may now boast of our strength, and however we would be able, if united, to fight the world, the loyal men of this nation cannot contend with rebel traitors, pay attention to secret sympathisers with treason, and at the same time repel foreign invasion and interference. Hence those now asked to volunteer, will not be required many months in the field or the garison. They will end the war, crush the rebellion, restore peace and re-establish the authority of the government in the time stated and thus win for themselves imperishable honors. The men volunteering understand these facts, and hence there are thousands of brave spirits all over the state of Pennsylvania who will respond to the present summons, for the very purpose of sharing in the brilliant conclusion of this bloody conspiracy.

The Washington Star of Monday says: A distinguished general officer of the army of the Potomac was in Washington this morning on his way to visit his family north of this city. His opportunities for learning the extent of the damage received by the enemy in the recent seven days' battles were, from the nature of his position in the service, perhaps better than of any other Union officer. He estimates their loss in killed and wounded, and otherwise rendered hors de combat, at the immense number of 75,000 men, or, in other words, that their loss was quite half their whole army in and about Richmond. They refuse to receive flags of truce from Gen. McCLELLAN carrying inquiries relative to the fate of Union officers and others believed to be wounded and prisoners in their hands—thus evincing a great disinclination to permit General McCLELLAN to obtain any inkling, however obscure, of their real condition since the termination of the battle.

John C. Heenan is cutting quite a swell in England. He is with Howes American Circus, at a salary of \$500 per week. He gives exhibitions in the ring of the art of self-defense with Linsey, the "Lancashire Samson." Mr. Howes has recently purchased the Duchess of Kent state carriage at a cost of five hundred guineas, to convey the renowned John to and from his hotel to the circus. Four chargers and two liveried footmen are attached to the turnout.

From the statements of Dr. Oliver, a refugee from Richmond, it appears that the army of the Potomac measured swords with no less than two hundred and fifty thousand rebels in the recent sanguinary battles near Richmond. "Stonewall" Jackson, Dr. Oliver says, is well, and at present in the rebel capital.

Address of Gen. McClellan to his Army, on the 4th of July.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near HARRISON'S LANDING, July 4th, 1863.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.—Your achievements of the past ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces and without hope of reinforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations, by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains, and all your guns, except a few lost in battle, taking in return your camp and colors from the enemy. Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of numbers, and necessarily of position, also, you have in every conflict beaten back our foes with enormous slaughter.

Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. No one will question that each of you may always with pride say, "I belong to the army of the Potomac." You have reached this new base complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any time attack you.—We are prepared for them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat.

Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this our nation's birthday we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy that our National Constitution shall prevail and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure, or blood.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj-Gen. Commanding.

PROCLAMATION GOV. CURTIN.

The Call for Troops. HARRISBURG, July 4.—The following proclamation was issued by the Governor to-day: Pennsylvania, ss: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew J. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, A PROCLAMATION.

More men are required for the suppression of the rebellion. Our regiments in the field are to be recruited to their original strength, and in addition new regiments are to be formed. Pennsylvania has hitherto done her duty to the country. Her freemen are again called on to volunteer in her defence, that the blood of her sons, who have already fallen, may not have been shed in vain, and that we may hand down to our posterity the blessings of Union, and civil and political liberty, which we derived from our fathers.

The number of men now required, and the regulations for enlistments, will be made known forthwith in general orders. Meanwhile, the men of Pennsylvania will hold themselves in readiness for a prompt compliance with the necessary demand upon their gallant and patriotic spirit.

Our noble Commonwealth has never yet faltered, and must stand firm now, when her honor and everything that is dear to her are at stake. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh. By the Governor, ELI STIEFER, Secretary of Commonwealth.

One Thousand Dollars.—The State Treasurer, at Harrisburg, Mr. Moore, has published a notice that he received an anonymous letter on Tuesday last, post-marked "New York," which reads as follows: "Pass the enclosed to the credit of your noble patriotic State: 'tis her due." This letter contained a \$1,000 U. S. Treasury Note of the legal tender issue. The State Treasurer says: "Whether this thousand dollars came from one who considered himself indebted that much to the State, or whether it was sent as a patriotic gift, I am unable to say; but in either case, it is a compliment to our good old Commonwealth, and I know of no other manner in which I can acknowledge its receipt to my unknown correspondent, than by a public announcement of the same."

Gen. McClellan in Richmond.—The Richmond papers announce the arrival in that city of Gen. McClellan. I have from the best authority the following facts relative to the capture of our brave Philadelphia Gen. During the battle he had been wounded slightly, my informant thinks in the arm, but the injury was not sufficiently severe or painful to cause him to leave the field.

Some hours after, accompanied by an Aid, he rode into a piece of woods for the purpose of ordering a body of our troops he believed to be there to fall back, when a party of rebels suddenly advanced and ordered him to halt. At the same instant one of the vandrals seized his horse by the rein, and before the General could draw his pistol or sword, he was a prisoner. The Aid escaped, but without having a volley discharged after him. Fortunately none of the balls struck him.

The Lynchburg (Va) Republican of the 30th ult. says: "It was currently reported here on Saturday that Beauregard has been suspended from his command of the army of the West. The cause is not known. If the report be true, it will raise a storm about the head of the President which he will find it difficult to allay. We sincerely trust there is no foundation for the rumor."

New York, July 8.—1,180 bales of confiscated cotton were sold at auction to-day, on account of the Government, at 31 and 39 cents, bringing about \$200,000.

85,000,000 of Small Notes.

The conference committee of the two Houses on the disagreeing votes on the new Treasury note-bill have agreed on a bill, which has already been adopted by the Senate.

The first section provides for the issue of \$150,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury, and of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem expedient, provided that no note shall be issued for the fractional part of a dollar, and not more than 25,000,000 shall be of lower denominations than five dollars.

The remainder of the section provides for the conversion of the notes into what is known as "five-twenty" bonds, bearing six per cent. interest.

The House originally proposed to issue fifty millions of small notes. The second section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to engrave and print the notes in the Treasury Department, if he should deem it expedient.

It is provided in the third section that of the amounts of United States notes authorized by this act not less than fifty millions of dollars shall be reserved for the purpose of securing prompt payment of such deposits when demanded, and shall be issued and used only when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, the same, or any part thereof, may be needed for that purpose.

ADVANCING TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—It is stated that the tariff and tax bills have already caused a material advance in the prices of tobacco and cigars among the wholesale dealers in Washington. Tobacco which was last week selling at 40 cts. per pound now commands 60 cts., and some brands of cigars have advanced from \$3 to \$5 dollars per thousand.

From the Petersburg Express, June 24. The Greatest Living Scoundrel. We had thought that the depths of villainy had been pretty well sounded by the innumerable wicked ones who have been exploring them ever since the first murder upon earth. But it seems that a profounder abyss had yet to be reached than any known before, and that it was reserved for BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts (a defendant we presume of that free-booting concern called the "Pilgrims of the Mayflower.") to reach it. He is, beyond all question, at this time, the most infamous of living men, and the grave never closed over his superior in all the attributes of a scoundrel. Not only does the South ring with the atrocities of this monster, but the whole civilized world is rapidly discovering and proclaiming his title to detestation and abhorrence. The name of Butler will henceforth be associated indelibly with the lowest, meanest, most depraved and heartless criminalities that ever disgraced the human character. He has, in the brief career of his military adventures in this war, brought universal execration upon himself and the white race to which he belongs.

More Good News from McClellan. FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Fresh troops arrived here from Washington yesterday, and went up the James river in the evening. Four small steamers, with four barges in tow, arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, laden with artillerymen, horses, &c., and were doubtless bound up the river. A skirmish took place yesterday morning, near our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. We took 1,000 rebel prisoners, and three small batteries, and our cavalry followed them up till they passed beyond White Oak.

For the last two days the rebels have shown little disposition to fight, and yesterday relinquished their ground and batteries almost without resistance.

From Front Royal. FRONT ROYAL, Va, July 8.—It is reported here that one of our wagon trains, on the road leading southward, near Flint Hill, was attacked yesterday by 200 rebel bushwhackers, and a battle on a small scale ensued. The attacking party was at first believed to be the advance of a larger force, but shortly afterwards the rebels were dispersed into the mountains, and nothing more was heard of them.

The Bombardment of Vicksburg. CAIRO, July 8.—The steamer Sunshine, which arrived to-day, brings news from Vicksburg to the 30th ult, at which time the bombardment was continued, and the town deserted except by the military.

The news from White river, Arkansas is not encouraging. Colonel Fitch still holds St. Charles. No relief has reached General Surgis. The whole country bordering on the White river is reported to be in arms, except those persons who have fled from the operations of the conscription law, which is enforced in the most rigorous manner. Our boats are frequently fired on from the shore.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, July 8.—A flag of truce returned to-day from a cruise up the York river. At Cumberland ninety of our wounded were found. They were brought a mile away, when the rebels compelled us to return them to the hospital where they were found.

Rumored Battle near Charleston. STONO INLET, S. C., July 1, via Baltimore, July 8. A rumor prevails here, creating great excitement, that the rebel battery on James' Island has been attacked to-day by the Federal troops under the command of Gen. Stevens. The fighting, it is reported, commenced shortly after 8 A. M., and at the present moment (3 o'clock) is said to be still going on. Magnolia.

New York, July 8.—Lieutenant Frank Brownell, the avenger of Ellsworth, has not been killed, as reported.

Washington, July 8.—The Richmond Examiner, of July 4th, estimates the rebel loss in killed and wounded, in the late battles, at least 15,000.

THE WITHERED FLOWER.

Another gentle little flower Has slowly drooped its head, We miss it from our little bower, 'Tis wither'd pale and dead.

The frost and cold of winter's snow Was more than it could bear, The little bud was forced to go But not without our prayer.

How kindly to the rising sun It spread its gentle leaves, But ere its life had scarce begun A wounded parent grieves.

Just as the gentle evening dew Was glistening on the ground, And night her sable curtain drew So noiselessly around.

A little babe—a lovely child—The mother's darling pet, Was dying—though he sweetly smil'd From eyes of darkest jet.

And then he calmly went to sleep So placid calm and mild, But grieve in our hearts we'll keep That precious little child.

Then from his own sweet little bed They took our loving trust, And laid his little auburn head Deep in his mother's dust.

And then they raised a little mound To make the solemn place A spot of priceless sacred ground, No ages can efface.

All covered with the mossy green, That now enshrouds his bed, He sleeps so long and so serene That Nature calls "he's dead."

But often there at sunset glow We hear the wailing lullaby, In feeling songs of hearts at woe He speaks our heart-felt words.

Oh! that we could call back again, That pile and wither'd flow'r, To ease these broken hearts of pain, And grace our little bower.

The Cincinnati Commercial has received important information direct from East Tennessee by way of Cumberland Gap. The persecution of the Union men continued. The property of all loyal Tennessees in the Union army was being sold at auction, including furniture, agricultural implements, &c., no attention being paid to the necessities of their families. A distinguished citizen of Tennessee, who had been arrested and cast into a Southern jail, had died there from the effects of unwholesome food, and his remains had arrived at Knoxville for interment. Union soldiers who are prisoners at the South are dying rapidly in consequence of the tainted meat and rotten food which they are compelled to eat. Nearly all the Rebel troops have been withdrawn from East Tennessee and taken to Richmond. The country is filled however, with guerrilla bands, who are committing all sorts of depredations on Union people.

Recruiting in Indiana and Ohio. INDIANAPOLIS, July 8.—Gov. Morton's call for eleven additional regiments and six batteries of artillery, although only published yesterday morning, has been responded to with the most hearty and confident manner by prominent and influential representatives from over thirty counties. Gov. Morton and the Hon. P. W. Thompson addressed a large meeting at Indianapolis last night.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The organization of new Ohio regiments will commence immediately. Camps are being established in different parts of the State for their reception. Recruiting has materially improved the past few days. Over eight hundred privates, on furlough, have reported at Camp Chase, and more are coming in every day.

Burnside Marching on. NEWBERN, N. C., July 2, VIA BALTIMORE, July 7. Burnside's entire corps d'armee is in motion, bound inland somewhere, probably to co-operate with McClellan. Your readers will be surprised to hear that three divisions are now in motion from this place, and more to come. You will hear good news from Burnside, Parke, Foster, and Reno very soon. The troops are overjoyed to think that they are about to follow our gallant Burnside into a glorious field once more. J. P. Jr.

A letter from Sedalia, Missouri, says: "The social elements which give to this place and its surroundings are at least remarkable, if not of the highest order.—Almost everybody is a secessionist, and particularly the women. I overheard one delicate creature remark yesterday that she had a husband and two brothers in the Federal army, and she hoped to God the Southern troops would kill every one of them! The amiability of such a sister, is at the very least, remarkable."