

VILLAGE RECORD. WAYNESBORO. Friday, July 18, 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!

UNION MEETING. We have been requested to announce that a Union Meeting will be held in this place, on Saturday evening, the 20th inst., at which several addresses will be delivered.

Money Wanted.—We are just now much in want of money to meet our office expenses and if those in arrears do not call and settle their accounts we will be compelled to place them in the hands of an officer for collection.

Godly for August.—The August number of Godey's lady's Book has been received, and as usual, is very handsomely embellished and filled with the choicest reading.

Recruiting for one Year.—Last week we stated that Mr. GEO. W. WALKER, of this place, had received orders from Gov. Curtin to Recruit Volunteers for the war.

Well Done for Quincy.—The Repository states that the people of Quincy and vicinity met together to celebrate the National Anniversary, and that \$65.76 was contributed by them for the use of the sick and wounded Pennsylvania Volunteers, which has since been put in the hands of two citizens of Chambersburg, by Mr. A. S. MONN, and given by them to the Ladies' Soldier's Aid Association of that place.

New Store.—Mr. JEREMIAH FISHER, has opened a Hat and Variety Store in the room next door to our office, recently occupied as a Restaurant, and is now receiving his new goods. His advertisement will appear next week.

Seasonable Weather.—Our section has recently been favoured with several fine showers of rain. The corn which had been very backward during the season is now growing rapidly and presents a most healthy appearance.

Arms for Recruits.—Mr. GEO. W. WALKER has given his bond and received from the County Commissioners forty-five stand of arms, to be used by him whilst recruiting volunteers.

Harvesting.—The work of harvesting is progressing among our farmers. Owing to the lodged condition of the grain the work has proved very tedious and but few will finish cutting this week.

Marriages and Deaths.—Persons who want marriages or deaths inserted in our columns, should inform us of the same. We make no charges for these notices, and cannot be expected to hunt them up ourselves.

Time flies. Do your work now.

YOUNG MEN OF FRANKLIN COUNTY TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Your Country is again calling upon you to come to the rescue. Secession is putting forth all her strength for one grand battle which is to decide her status among the nations. One powerful effort now, one overwhelming victory soon, and Belial will fall with a shock that will dash his pieces.—The soldiers of the Keystone State have covered themselves with glory on every battlefield; hence the hopes of the nation is fixed upon you. Will you, follow our gallant young townsman, G. W. WALKER, to a field of renown, into the grand battle for human rights, liberty and the perpetuation of free institutions—against a people who have called you "mudsills," "dirty lousy, greasy mechanics," the rag-tail and tail-end of creation, fit only for hewers of wood and drawers of water! Come forward, ye of the stalwart arm, and steady eye, and range under the Banner of your country's glory. Nothing under the sun will be so glorious, nothing can render your future prouder and happier than to be pointed at by posterity as you pass along, "There goes one who belonged to the grand army of the Union, when she lay bleeding pierced by the daggers of a million traitors!" Rally around your flag, and swear by the heroes of liberty, of all ages, to carry it triumphantly from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico. GEORGE WALKER will lead you, and knowing that you are slaying traitors and murderers, who are always cowardly, press forward like an army of giants, and Mars, the God of war, will watch over your fortunes, and future generations will pronounce your names, with veneration and gratitude.

GEN. BUTLER is a democrat, but because he is strenuously engaged in putting down rebellion, a certain class of sympathizers hate and malign him. A specimen of this malignity is exhibited in the following paragraph from the Circleville, (Ohio) Watchman: "ARE THERE NOT IN NEW ORLEANS SOME MEN BRAVE ENOUGH TO RID THE EARTH OF SUCH A MONSTROUS HELLION?" For printing such words of encouragement to assassinate a brave soldier, the editor of the Watchman was arrested, but his arrest was regarded and denounced as unconstitutional and an infringement of the liberty of the press. Such is sympathy with treason in Ohio. It has its echoes and imitators in Pennsylvania, and even in the borough of Waynesboro.

The Southwestern Army and its Officers.—The army of the Southwest having most gloriously finished its campaign, in addition to Gen. Pope, two other of its most able officers are anxious to join the army under McClellan. Gen Halleck is said to be at or on his way to Washington. Gen. Buell and other of the best officers of Halleck, remain with the army, in the position taken since the evacuation of Corinth. It is possible, if any of Beauregard's troops are in Richmond with their broken down General, as reported, they may soon meet with some of their old acquaintances from which they skedaddled at Island No. 10, Fort Donelson, Corinth, &c. Pope drove them East, and will soon be upon them again, driving them, it is to be hoped, to the long looked for last ditch. Gen. Mitchell is said to have had a post assigned to him under Gen. Pope.

Stephen A. Douglas.—In the last speech that Stephen A. Douglas ever made he declared that there could now be but two parties in this country—patriots and traitors.—The former are gathering around President Lincoln to sustain him in his efforts to uphold the government and preserve the Union; the latter are in arms with Jeff Davis, or are scattered through the country giving him aid and comfort by their sympathy and by their abuse of loyal men and measures.

At a recent splendid burial in New Orleans, Gen. Butler determined—from intimations—to act the part of a resurrectionist. He had the coffin opened and found the "remains" in an "excellent state of preservation;" they were gold coinage of 1861—probably stolen from the U. S. Mint that year. The "weeping friends" are inconsolable under this "unconstitutional" desecration.

The sympathizers with treason in the North say they can see nothing traitorous in Vallandigham, yet we have evidence showing that during the dark days last year, he said that the troops of Ohio, before they should march through his district to the aid of our army, would have to march over his dead body.

The bill confiscating the property of the Rebels for the support of the Army of the United States, at the discretion of the President, and making treason death, or imprisonment and fine, and freeing the slaves of rebels, has passed both houses of Congress, and needs but the President's approval to become a law.

A despatch from Washington says that the President, on Saturday, sent for the members of Congress from the Border Slave States, upon whom he urged his plan of gradual emancipation, and hinted that if it was not adopted a general emancipation would come under less pleasant circumstances.

Words of Truth.—If the administration of Abraham Lincoln cannot fight this war to a successful close, says the telegraph, there is no other administration which can possibly be inaugurated that will accomplish the desired triumph. This the men fully understand who are constantly assailing the President and his administration. This the dough-face journalists of the loyal States appreciate when they echo such assaults, so that the Unionist who suffers himself to be seduced into such factious opposition and carping criticism, is actually aiding rebellion by a participation in such clamor. If such a man imagines that he is vindicating his independence and illustrating his legal lore, by placing impediments in the way of successful operation of the policy of the administration, he is sadly mistaken. We are for the administration, because the administration is doing all in its power to crush rebellion. If mistakes have been committed, it is far better to deplore the occurrence and seek to remedy the evils, than to magnify its extent and thus herald our weakness to the world.—The real lover of the Union will not be guilty of such conduct. The devoted soldier does not give up a just cause because disaster has attended some of the efforts to make it triumphant, nor will an honestly loyal man suffer himself to be provoked into criticisms of the administration, when he must know that all such strictures are like fuel to the fire of treason. Every adverse word spoken of the President, is a word of cheer and animation to the rebels. Every captious, fault-finding allusion to the army, is a confession in the face of the world that we are not capable of self-government. What we want is unanimity against the Rebels, and forbearance towards those who are conducting the war. We have faith in President Lincoln—we have confidence in his cabinet—we believe in the valor of our armies—let us then in God's name neither embarrass the one or the other by interference and fault-finding, alike disheartening to those who are wearing out body and mind in the public service, and terribly discouraging to those who are periling their lives in the front ranks of carnage and death. Let the Union party stand by the State and national administrations, and then there will be no trouble in inducing honest men of other parties to give up their heresies, and join in a support which must make these administrations successful in their efforts to crush rebellion, and once more restore the peace and the laws of the Union.

The President has appointed Gen. Pope a Brigadier General in the regular army, in the place of Gen. Wool, promoted. A Warrenton date of July 13, says that the policy of concentrating and consolidating the scattered armies of Virginia under Gen. Pope has already developed good results. For many miles the territory has been cleared of Rebel partisans, who previously were continually annoying our outposts and trains. The army—both officers and men—are delighted with the consolidated command.

Small change has become so scarce in the last few days, that every one almost is suffering great inconvenience—and shillings and pence are talked of as being almost a necessity. We should regret to see a resort to them; but it is very evident that something must be done. We observe the city Council of Newark, N. J. resolved on Saturday to issue \$50,000, in ten and fifty cent notes, to supply the existing want of small change.

The friends of the Union prisoners throughout the United States will be delighted to hear that the War Department has determined on a general exchange of prisoners. The measure for carrying out this determination have already been taken, and all the Rebel prisoners confined at New York were last week placed upon a transport vessel. The resolution of the Government will meet with universal approval.

Extract from the London Times.—Our advices from America, of the last dates, are very favorable to the Southern Confederacy. Gen. McClellan has been driven and the White House burned. No mention is made of the capture of President Lincoln or family, but we suppose he made good his flight across the river to Harrisburg, the capital of Philadelphia. Confederate notes circulate free in the Northern cities.

Successor to Gen. McClellan.—Gen. Isaiah Seymour, memorable for sharing with Gen. Anderson in the defence of Fort Sumter has been promoted, by Gen. McClellan, to the command of the division of the captured Gen. McClellan. No appointment could be more judicious or more richly merited. It could only be improved by the President giving the rank of Major-General along with it.

The Toledo Blade learns from private sources that 9,000 men from Gen. Halleck's department passed through Dayton, on the 4th inst., on their way east, to reinforce Gen. McClellan.

By the official report of the Frederick U. S. Hospital, there were 1024 sick and wounded in that hospital, of whom 633 were admitted on the week ending July 5th.

Administrators and Executors should take notice that they are required to publish notices in the paper published nearest the late residence of the deceased.

Important Message of the President on Gradual Emancipation.

The following message was communicated to Congress to-day: "Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: Herewith is the draft of a bill to compensate any State which may abolish slavery within its limits, the passage of which, substantially as presented, I respectfully and earnestly recommend."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any State, shall have lawfully abolished slavery within and through-out such State, either immediately or gradually, it shall be the duty of the President, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and deliver to such State an amount of 6 per cent. interest-bearing bonds of the United States equal to the aggregate value at dollars, per head, of all the slaves within such State as reported by the census of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty; the whole amount for any State to be delivered at once if the abolition be immediate, or in an equal annual instalment if it be gradual; the interest to begin running on each bond at the time of delivery, and not before.

And be it further enacted, That if any State having so received any such bonds shall, at any time afterwards, by law reintroduce or tolerate slavery within its limits, contrary to the act of abolition, upon which such bonds shall have been received, the said bonds so received by the said State shall at once be null and void, in whosever hands they may be, and such State shall refund to the States all the interest which may have been paid on such bonds.

The House Select Committee on Emancipation will probably report on the subject to-morrow.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Address of Gen. Pope to his Soldiers. WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following address has just been issued: To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Virginia:

By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed the command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition and your wants, in preparing you for active operations, and in placing you in positions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose.

These labors are nearly completed, and I am about to join you in the field. Let us understand each other. I have seen the backs of our enemies—from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary, and to beat him when he was found—whose policy has been attack and not defence. In but one case has the enemy been able to place our Western armies in a defensive attitude.

I presume that I have been called here to pursue them, and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily. I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving; that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you.

In the meantime I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases, which I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions, and holding them, of lines of retreat, and of bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas. The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy, is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of themselves. Let us look before us and not behind. Success and glory are in the advance. Disaster and shame lurk in the rear.

Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever. JOHN POPE, Major General Commanding.

Letter From "Occasional."

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1862. The President's request that the two Houses of Congress should not adjourn until action has been taken on his suggestions for the protection of the slave property of the loyal men of the Border States, which request has been complied with, proves that when he proclaimed his desire to aid these States in the work of gradual emancipation, he did not make a politician's promise. One of the most persistent charges against the President's policy is the assertion that he never intended to go beyond a mere recommendation, and that after the work of emancipation had been commenced, Congress would refuse to make compensation. Such a misrepresentation has done much harm in Delaware, Maryland, and other States. It is to be hoped that the friends of the President will bear these things in memory when they come to act upon the measure he has presented to them. Mr. Lincoln has taken a grave responsibility, and Congress should not allow him to bear it alone. Their former emphatic sanction of his remedy should be followed by liberal appropriation to put it on trial. This will have the effect of giving new strength to the people of the Border States, and may hasten the close of the war.

The late raids into Kentucky and Tennessee, unexpected as they are, are new admissions to the people of the other adhering slave States, that there is only one way to be saved from the horrors of the rebellion—viz: to stand by the Executive and to aid in a vigorous and determined campaign against the traitors. Any other course is simply to help the traitors and to hamper and fetter the President. Indeed, however it may be excused, the half-hearted advocates of the Union are imperceptibly but irresistibly floating into the rebel ranks. And if they intend to land in these ranks, they need only keep doing what they are now doing. The rebels are longing to possess themselves of Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, &c; and it sometimes seems to me as if they acted in concert with such conditional Unionists as carp at and oppose Mr. Lincoln's efforts for their own and the general relief. But it cannot be that the people of the Border Commonwealths really desire to drink of the bitter cup that has been put to the lips of their fellow-men in the cotton region. This would be inconceivable madness, and I dismiss the idea as an insult to their intelligence. But not only these citizens, every where

should now understand that they must choose, and choose at once, between Union and Disunion; between the Republic and the Oligarchy. We are once more in the midst of gloom; but it is a gloom that should make every brave heart more brave; and every patriot more ready for suffering and for sacrifice. If this spirit is maintained unshaken, the end will be as glorious as the cause we contend for is just and holy. OCCASIONAL.

The Bombardment of Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 10.—The firing was quite rapid this evening. The enemy replied with rifled guns, but no great damage ensued.

President Davis has issued a congratulatory order to his soldiers on the series of victories which, under Divine Providence, have been lately won, and as President of the Confederate States, he tenders them the thanks of the country.

A Vicksburg despatch of the 4th states that "the bombardment has been tremendous and unceasing. It is estimated that the enemy fired 82,000 shot and shell. Our loss so far has been six killed and one wounded. The inhabitants have taken refuge in the woods. Should the invaders land we'll drive them back at the point of the bayonet. Vicksburg can't be taken."

The War in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—It was the 9th instead of the 11th Michigan Regiment that surrendered at Murfreesboro'. The 11th Michigan Regiment arrived at the camp near the Louisville Fair grounds yesterday at noon, after an unsuccessful three days' chase of Morgan.

Three members of Hewitt's battery, who escaped from Murfreesboro', report that their battery and the 3d Minnesota Regiment surrendered to the rebels. Col. Duffield was mortally wounded, and Gen T. A. Crittenden of Indiana, taken prisoner.

An escaped prisoner reports that the 1st 2d, and 4th Georgia, and 1st Kentucky Regiments, and Texas Rangers, and 1700 mounted men, under command of Forest and Warner—being 6,000 in all—were advancing on Nashville. The 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry and 74th Ohio regiment arrived here from Lebanon last night, and four regiments from Huntsville. A camp of 150 sick and convalescent, of the 11th Michigan Regiment, are still at Nashville, with their camp equipment.

Affairs in Kentucky—Morgan continues to Advance.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—A special despatch from Lexington to the Gazette says that Gen. Ward assumed command of that city last night, and martial law was declared. No soldier is allowed to appear without a musket under the penalty of being shot down. Gen. Ward's proclamation orders all citizens of Fayette county to report forthwith for military duty.

A special despatch to the Commercial from Frankfort says that Morgan with less than 1,000 men crossed Kentucky river this morning, and moved to Versailles, where he now is. Our forces are sufficient for the protection of Frankfort and Lexington.

From Gen. Pope's Division.

WARRENTON, VA., July 13.—General Hatch's command entered Culpeper yesterday, and attacked and repulsed about 100 rebel cavalry, said to belong to the Eighth Louisiana regiment, killing one, wounding five, and taking eleven prisoners. Among the latter was a Lieutenant who, a few hours before, was seen in our lines. A German was also captured who has three times broken his parole. Our loss in the affair was three slightly wounded. We captured two horses.

WARRENTON, July 13.—The policy of concentrating and consolidating the scattered armies of Virginia under Gen. Pope, has already developed good results. For many miles the territory has been cleared of rebel partisans, who previously were continually annoying our outposts and trains. The army, both officers and men, are delighted with the consolidated command.

The War in Northern Missouri.

Keokuk, Iowa, July 14.—A party of rebels, on Sunday, broke open several stores at Memphis, Northern Missouri, driving out the Unionists and capturing several of the State troops. It is reported, by to-night's train, that the rebels are advancing to Athens, and the people are fleeing. Troops leave for Athens to-night.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

St. Louis, July 15.—Information from Corinth up to Thursday says that General Halleck was there, and the various divisions of his army were in excellent condition, and eager for active operations.

Gen. Bragg has 40,000 rebel troops at Tupelo, and some 35,000 more at Holly Springs and other places. Their movements are said to indicate offensive operations.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION

All those desirous of sustaining our National Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the present wicked rebellion, and in favor of the restoration of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the enforcement of its laws, are requested to meet at their usual place of holding District, Township and Ward meetings, on Saturday the 16th day of August, 1862; for the purpose of selecting the same number of DELEGATES as last year from the Republicans and those Democrats concurring in the sentiments of this call, to meet in a COUNTY CONVENTION, to be held at CHAMBERSBURG, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August following for the purpose of selecting a COUNTY TICKET, and doing whatever other business may appropriately devolve upon it. BENJ. F. NEAD, Chairman Union County Com. C. T. MACLAY, Sec'y. July 11, 1862.

Gradual Emancipation continues—Virginia Free Soil.

We continue to chronicle the unceasing stampede of contrabands, in order that our readers may learn of the delicious fruits of the demon secession. They continue to come rolling in from every Southern point of the compass. A contraband from Essex county came in town on Tuesday last, bringing his wife and children, and traveling in elegant style. He came in a fine buggy, drawn by a splendid horse, the whole party were well dressed, and had plenty of money. They provided, and brought along with them a large supply of the comforts of life. The man reports that his master had gone to Richmond, with a quantity of "cattle, chickens, &c., &c., and that he expected to return on Saturday the 12th inst., after which time he was going to take said contrabands to Richmond, or somewhere down South. The master left these loyal subjects in charge of his possessions until his return. No sooner, however, had he gotten fairly on his way to Richmond, than his pair of trusty, loyal contrabands took all they wished, and all that they could bring, and left their master's affairs at home to take care of themselves as best they could. Really, it reminds us somewhat of the old Jews when about to make their exodus from Egypt, they borrowed all they could from the Egyptians, before they left for the promised land of Canaan, never intending to return a single article to the owners, and the negroes take all they can conveniently, without the least idea of ever returning to their masters a single cart, ox, horse, wagon, buggy or any thing else. Within the last few days several hundred have crossed over to the north side of the Rappahannock river on their way to parts unknown. We learn that thousands are being sent by their owners "down South," while thousands are running away and going "North," so that, by the two operations, we think it quite probable that Virginia will become a free state before gradual emancipation can take effect according to any law that may be made on the subject. We do not think, from present appearances, that either Congress or Virginia, will find it very difficult to legislate negroes out of the state of Virginia. Surly Virginians will begin to consider the evil results of secession, and abandon the seceded thing for good and forever. Gradual emancipation is going on.

American citizens can only be true friends to their own sections of country, by being true friends to their whole country. If the country as a whole can be broken up and destroyed, then each and every part composing the whole may likewise be destroyed. If the elements of destruction within the Federal Government be sufficiently strong to destroy the Government, then the elements of destruction within the Southern Confederacy are sufficiently strong to dash it into as many fragments as there are constituent parts, or States. If the Union, the Federal Government, this noble grand, and towering sublime fabric, reared by our ancestors, men who possessed the clearest heads and purest hearts the world has ever known, cannot stand, what must be the end of a Confederacy built upon the disorganizing principles of secession, the very atomical meaning of which is, to disorganize, rend, tear, divide, cut asunder, split up, and rush on to general destruction? Away then with this damnable, traitorous doctrine of secession, that because a man is a friend to his whole country; therefore, he must be an enemy and traitor to his own little peculiar section, or State.

Gen. Curtis' Army Safe.

CORINTH, July 13, via Louisville July 14.—Official information has been received at headquarters of the arrival of Gen. Curtis' army at Clarendon, on the 10th, after almost daily skirmishing, in which the rebels were worsted.

Six thousand of them made a stand on the 7th on Cock river, near Round Hill. Col. Harvey, of the 33d Illinois Regiment commanding the advance of Gen. Steele's division, and afterwards reinforced by 2 companies, attacked and completely routed the rebels, scattering them in all directions.—Most of the enemy fled towards Little Rock. They also evacuated Donnell's Bluff.

LATER.

Gen. Curtis' advance has reached Helena. The army is in good condition and spirits.—Provisions are scarce, but supplies are coming from Memphis.

St. Louis, July 14.—Despatches to military authority received to-day say that Gen. Curtis' command, about 14,000 strong, has reached Helena, Arkansas, where they are resting at present.

Morgan's Raid in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—The Bulletin says that Morgan's band last night destroyed the long bridge on the Kentucky Central Railroad, between Cynthia and Paris. A gentleman residing near Uthiana says Morgan's move on Frankfort and Lexington was a feint, the real object being to strike the railroad at Paris and destroy the Townsend viaduct, which it would take six weeks to reconstruct, then destroy property in Bourbon county, and retire to Harrodsburg or Mount Sterling.

Advices from Lexington last night to Mayor Hatch, of Cincinnati, render a part of the above theory improbable. It is reported this evening that the railroad track between Lexington and Frankfort was torn up to-day by guerrillas.