

VILLAGE RECORD. WAYNESBORO. Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.



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

Sales.—We direct special attention to the sales of real and personal property in to-day's paper.

Union Meeting.—We have been requested to announce that a Union Meeting will be held at Quincey to-morrow (Saturday) evening.—Several speakers will address the meeting.

To be Drafted.—According to the official statement of the Commissioner of this county, 41 men are to be drafted in our Borough and 93 in the Township.

Unparalled Meanness.—We have been told that several Tory sympathizers have been circulating a report to this effect, that we should have asserted that all democrats were Rebels. Of course this is a LIE, such as no one but a craven heart rebel scoundrel would put into circulation.

Damages to be Awarded.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that D. O. GERR and SAMUEL REISHER have been appointed by the Governor Commissioners for Franklin county to award damages to citizens by the impressment of horses, wagons, &c. They will meet such persons in Waynesboro', on Thursday, October 16.

The Election.—We would again remind our readers that Tuesday next will be election day. In some respects it will be one of the most important elections ever held in the State, and hence there should be a full turnout of the voters of every township in the county. It is not our province to dictate as to who should have the preference among the several candidates. There is one thing certain, however, that every citizen who desires an undivided country and a speedy restoration of peace and harmony throughout her borders, should be on his guard—should ponder well the importance of his vote, and more especially so as regards congressional representatives. Vote for no man who is not an unconditional Union man, and who will sustain by his votes, the administration in its efforts to crush the present infamous rebellion, no matter what his politics may have formerly been. Elect to Congress such vile conspirators as the notorious Valandigham and all Rebeldom will rejoice.—Tie the hands of the President by the election of such men and the result will be a divided country, a dishonorable peace and interminable warfare. The bones of our gallant dead will bleach upon the barren soil of the South in vain. Blood and treasure, the blessing of free institutions, all will be lost.

Let no man then who professes to love his country stay away from the polls on Tuesday next. 'Twill be in vain to send armies to the field to sustain the Government if you allow those who sympathize with treason, to assail the administration of the government through the ballot box. There is work to do not only on the battle field, but in the Legislative Hall, and it needs just as true and bold men in the latter as in the former. Beware then of those who grant a bout Crittenden's compromise resolutions.—COMPROMISE AND PEACE are the watchwords of traitors. Beware of them!

Indians vs Negroes.—The magnates at Richmond profess to be horrified at the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln on Emancipation, and choose to consider it as encouraging a servile war—and yet the returns of their forces in Missouri, and its vicinity, show, that rebel authorities have actually large bodies of Indians, in their service, who are being encouraged to lay waste our frontiers, and are driving hundreds of families from their homes, for fear of the murderous tomahawk and scalping knife. This is very constitutional and humanizing, in the opinion of the perjured rebels, whose orders to their army on reaching the loyal States, were, to leave not a blade of grass to grow, but to destroy every thing in their way which they cannot carry off with them. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation intimates that the slaves of the rebel States will be declared free next January, if persistence is made to their rebellion, but beyond that, no further action is taken or advised.

To show how fully the Germans are entering into the spirit of this war, the Boston Post says they are coming from Europe to join the army of the Union. Scarcely a vessel arrives at New York from Hamburg or Bremen without recruits for Sigel from the "radicals" of Germany, who sympathize with him in his exile, and who propose to fight with him for liberty in America. Though none of these men have arrived are wealthy, many of them have utterly refused to accept of a bounty for enlistment, and suggest that the money be given to those who fight for pay, or to the families of volunteers.

Think.—The Micer's Journal, under this heading, THINK, indulges in language at once true and forcible. Citizens of Pennsylvania, but a few days since the sound of rebel cannon reverberated among the hills of your Southern border. But a few days since and armed masses of men fully resolved upon the destruction of this government, with all the inestimable blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, guaranteed to all men who make their homes on our soil, threatened an invasion of your State. They have, fortunately, been beaten back. But had they succeeded in Maryland they would have entered your state, with fire and sword, and enacted here the hellish scenes that have accompanied their presence in less fortunate states. This was the determination of the Rebels when they entered Maryland. They swore they would make "Pennsylvania howl." It was not their fault nor the fault of those in the North, who sympathize with them, that they did not succeed. How they tried, let the bodies of our gallant dead, now lying stiff and stark on Maryland soil, attest; let the moans of widows and orphans now ascending to the throne of God, bear witness.

Men of Pennsylvania, you have friends either in the camp, in the hospital, wounded or sick, or alas! cold in death, think of the responsibilities of the hour. Think, we conjure you, of the great need at this time, of not only supporting the Government, but of encouraging your friends, those brave soldiers now in the field. How is it to be done? This way. Reflect that the Government is engaged in subduing the most wicked and causeless rebellion known to man. Remember this is no party war, for if we lose our country what is parties? Resolve that if you are a patriot and love your country, to throw aside your party predilections, and to vote at the coming election so that the Government and the soldier shall be encouraged and sustained. It were better, far better, not to vote at all, than to cast a ballot on motives no higher than those of the partisan.

The people in this crisis, are not interested in putting this or that man into office. They are not benefited by the spoils that the mere seeker after office secures. It cannot be—Then in the coming contest let love of country predominate. Follow the example of the host of independent, noble Democrats, who casting party to the winds, have resolved to unite with men of every shade of political opinion, in a firm support of the Government. The soldiers look to you to act thus. Your bleeding country asks your support. Can you refuse it? Think. Let the loyal people of every county, without distinction of party, reflect calmly on the duty they are called upon imperatively, to discharge at the coming election. In one word, let them THINK, and the miserable partisans now aiding and abetting the southern rebellion, will be sent, humiliated, back to the obscurity from which it were well for the country, if they had never emerged.

The President at Frederick.—The President last week visited the army of the Potomac. His reception at Frederick, notwithstanding his recent proclamation, was enthusiastic. A speech from the President was repeatedly and loudly called for when he good-naturedly responded as follows:—

I am surrounded by soldiers, and a little further off by the citizens of this good city of Frederick. Nevertheless, I can only say, as I did a few minutes ago, it is not proper for me to make speeches in my present position. I return thanks to our soldiers for the good services they have rendered the energy they have shown, the hardships they have endured and the blood they have shed for this Union of ours; and I also return thanks not only to the soldiers, but to the good citizens of Frederick, and to the good men, women, and children in this land of ours, for their devotion to this glorious cause, and I say this with no malice in my heart towards those who have done otherwise. May our children and children's children, for a thousand generations, continue to enjoy those benefits conferred upon us by a united country, and have cause yet to rejoice under these glorious institutions, bequeathed to us by Washington and his co-workers. Now, my friends, soldiers, and citizens, I can only say, once more, farewell.

Slaves in the South.—Should the rebellion continue in its present shape until the 1st of January next, the number of slaves which will on that day be emancipated, under the proclamation of the President, will be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Slaves. Total, according to the census of 1860: 3,405,015. The natural increase will probably make the aggregate at the present time about 3,500,000.

Officers and Men of Company "E", 126th Regiment Penna. Vols.—It has been made my welcome duty, by the Ladies of Washington Township, a delegation of whom are here to enliven this occasion, to present you a beautiful Stand of Colors in token of their personal regard and the lively interest they feel in the glorious cause in which you are enlisted.

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Take this flag: bear it in front of your columns; and when you return home, as God grant you may, bring it back with you and let it be cherished and preserved; and handed down to posterity, as a valuable relic.

Lieut. Colonel Rowe responded on behalf of the Company:—Company "E" have delegated me to thank you, and through you the Ladies of Waynesboro, for the present they have made us. This flag has been presented from Waynesboro'. That name calls up a thousand pleasant recollections. It comes from home. That word alone would be sufficient to recommend it to our care and guardianship. It comes from a place called after the immortal revolutionary hero "Mad Anthony," and his noble example will teach us that, having gone forth to battle for liberty and right, we must die or die. Its presentation to day seems to revive the days of chivalry. With this flag at its head, Company "E" will go forth, to battle not only for the honor of the state and nation, but also for the honor of its lady-loves.

The ladies of Waynesboro have always been foremost in their works of benevolence and of patriotism. They have furnished invaluable aid to the Sanitary commission and food and conveniences and delicacies to the sick. As their last act of patriotism they present this flag and on our part we pledge our lives that it shall be brought back from the wars, if not with honor, at least without dishonor. Company "E" is the color company. Its members came to fight for the honor of the nation's flag, and although this is a company flag, it is still the Stars and Stripes.

We take this flag, with grateful acknowledgments, and when we return home, how proudly will it wave, as we march through your streets! We will then be again at our homes with your approving faces around us, and we will bear that flag through your midst without a blush of shame.

The Rebel Army.—All accounts we have of the rebel army on the Potomac, says the Baltimore Clipper, leads to the belief that it is in a terribly shattered condition, harrassed for food and munitions of war, and the impression begins to be entertained that it is already sending off its heavy guns towards Richmond preparatory to a retreat to that place, if they can find any road not blocked against them, or to Staunton. It is credibly stated that the loss to their army since its leaving Richmond to attack Pope, and including their defeat at Antietam, is not less than 60,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters. From various sources we have assurance that the stampede of deserters is enormous—five thousand were estimated to be in Winchester at one time and there were not soldiers enough at command to attempt to intercept the deluge, the most of them making tracks for home; but many are coming over our lines. It is rather doubtful, we think, whether their army will make a stand against McClellan on the Potomac, but as soon as they find him ready to move they will probably get a start of him. In that case, the army will be either captured, or will melt away before it reaches Richmond.

The Fall Elections.—The autumn elections in the following States will be held as indicated below. In each of the States members of Congress will be elected.

A VICTORY IN MISSISSIPPI. Van Dorn, Price, and Lovell, Defeated with Great Slaughter. OUR FORCES IN PURSUIT. WASHINGTON, October 5.—Official information has been received here that the rebels, under Van Dorn, Price, and Lovell, yesterday attacked our forces at Corinth, but were defeated with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field of battle.

CHICAGO, Saturday, October 4.—Despatches from Cairo to-night say that a battle has been raging in the vicinity of Corinth since yesterday morning. At three o'clock this afternoon, which is the date of the latest report from Bethel, the cannonading was still heard. The communication is now cut off at Bethel consequently we are unable to obtain any particulars. Bethel is twenty miles this side of Corinth.

CAIRO, October 5.—Glorious news has been received from Corinth, Mississippi.—The rebels have been completely routed, and are retreating. Their loss has been very heavy. Our loss is also very large. General Dodge sent a message from Columbus to prepare for a large number of wounded.

THE LATEST. Cairo, October 5.—We can get no distinct account of Friday's battle at Corinth. On Saturday morning Price attacked Rosecrans' right, and Van Dorn and Lovell his left. The assault was made with great determination. At one time our centre was penetrated, and the rebels reached the Corinth House, near the centre of the town. They were driven out at the point of the bayonet.

THE GREAT VICTORY AT CORINTH. Official Despatches from General Grant. THE FIGHTING ON SUNDAY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following despatches have been received at the headquarters of the army:

[FIRST DESPATCH.] GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, JACKSON, TENN., Oct. 5. To Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief United States Army: Yesterday, the rebels, under Van Dorn, Price, and Lovell, were repulsed in their attack on Corinth, with great slaughter.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, JACKSON, TENN., October 5. To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. Army: General Ord, who followed General Hurlburt, and took command, met the enemy to-day, on the Hatchie river, as I understand from his dispatch, and drove them across the stream, and got possession of the heights with our troops.

THE VICTORY AT CORINTH, MISS. CAIRO, October 7.—As yet we can only state the general result of the fight at Corinth. Skirmishing commenced on Tuesday last, and there has been more or less fighting every day since. The rebel loss is about 800 killed and from 1,500 to 1,800 wounded. We have 1,500 prisoners at Corinth and 300 on the Hatchie, with more coming in constantly. We have taken several thousand stand of arms, thrown away by the rebels in their flight. They are mostly new guns of English manufacture. Our loss is believed to be about 300 killed and 1,000 wounded.

THE ALTAR. On the 7th ult., by the Rev. E. Bredenbaugh, Mr. Jacob A. Steyer to Miss Mary C. Leisher, both of the vicinity of Greensboro, N. C. In this place, on the 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. E. Crebs, Mr. Simon Bell, of Washington county, Md., to Miss Rebecca M. Reaser.

THE TOMB. Near this place, on the 25th of September, of Diphtheria, Samuel Riddleberger, aged 9 years, 7 months and 15 days. On the 16th, Daniel, aged 14 years, 6 months and 15 days. On the 18th, Elizabeth, aged 7 years, 7 months and 18 days. On the 19th, David, aged 11 years, 11 month and 17 days. On the 20th, Joseph, aged 14 years, 7 months and 7 days, children of Mr. John Riddleberger.

SPRING FASHIONS, 1862—SILK FELT 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.

Our Victories in Maryland. Complimentary Despatch from the Commander-in-Chief to the Army of the Potomac—Compliment to General McClellan. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1862.—Maj. General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac:—Your report of yesterday, giving the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, has been received and submitted to the President.—These were hard battles, but well-earned and decided victories. The valor and endurance of your army in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Maryland are creditable alike to the troops and the officers who commanded them. A grateful country, while mourning the lamented, dead will not be ungrateful of the honors due the living.

From the Army of the Potomac. Capture of a Company of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania—A Rebel Camp with Two Guns Captured. GEN. McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, October 5, 1862. A company of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, who were guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge, at Pawpaw, about half way between Hancock and Cumberland, were yesterday attacked by a rebel force, and all taken prisoners. At the same time a cavalry force under Col. McReynolds captured the encampment of the rebels and brought away two pieces of artillery, ten wagons, and sixty horses and mules.

Reported Retreat of the Rebels to Richmond. Washington, Monday, October 9th.—Gen. Sigel's scouts, just returned from Thoroughfare Gap, reported no enemy in sight this side of the mountains. They further learned that the enemy's main force was at Winchester. The rebel wagon trains had been sent to Staunton, and their cattle, 2,000 head—to Mt. Jackson. Longstreet's column was reported to have commenced retreating to Richmond. This last statement is doubted at Sigel's headquarters. Three scouts brought in two conscripts, and a man formerly belonging to General King's division, who had been pressed into the rebel service, and who left the enemy while in Strasburg.

Capture of a Valuable Prize. New York, October 4.—The prize steamer Sunbeam, in charge of Acting Master Folsom, of the U. S. gunboat State of Georgia, arrived at New York yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C. The Sunbeam is a London ship, and was captured September 28, off New Inlet, by the United States gunboats State of Georgia and Mystic, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington. She is built of iron, of two hundred and five tons burthen, has an auxiliary engine of thirty-eight horse power, was built at Birkenhead five years ago, and has a cargo of brandy and gunpowder.

The Union feeling in North Carolina appears dominant. The President's emancipation proclamation has been received there with great enthusiasm by the non-slaveholders. They are to hold a great Union mass meeting at Beaufort in honor of the event, in which all the counties in the two neighboring Congressional districts are to be largely represented. The people are to bring their camps with them and have a three days' celebration. All the candidates for Congress in both districts are to be present and address the people on the occasion. A series of Union war meetings is being held in these counties.

Capture of a Rebel Wagon Train, Two Pieces of Artillery, One Hundred Stand of Arms, and Fifty Prisoners. BALTIMORE, October 7.—The American has the following special despatch from Cumberland: "Imboden's entire wagon train, embracing supplies of all kinds, two pieces of artillery, one hundred small arms, and fifty prisoners were captured, and Colonel McReynolds is in pursuit of him up the Great Cacapon."

MARKETS. From the American of Tuesday last. FLOUR.—Sales reported comprised 400 bbls. fair Ohio Extra at \$6.62, an advance of 12 1/2 cts., and 100 bbls. fair Howard Street Super at \$5.87 1/2 per bbl. The market closed firm at our quotations: Howard Street Super at \$5.87 1/2; Shipping Extra do. at \$6.75; Retailing Extra do. at \$7; Family do. at \$7.50/55.

GRAIN.—Sales comprised 3,000 bushels ordinary fair sound white at 145@155 cts., 2,500 bushels good to prime do. at 160@165 cts.; 2,000 bushels ordinary to good Pennsylvania red at 134@138 cts., and 4,000 bushels fair to prime Southern do. at 140@144 cts., only a small amount bringing the latter figure. For Corn the inquiry was only moderately active, and prices showed little or no change. Sales of 3,000 bushels damaged and inferior to ordinary white at 66@70 cts., and 4,000 bushels fair to prime do. at 71@74 cts.; 3,000 bushels good yellow do. at 70 cts., and 100 bushels choice do. at 72 cts. Oats were quiet, closing unchanged. Sales of 2,000 bushels ordinary to good new Maryland at 35@40 cts., measure, and 600 bushels old Pennsylvania at 66 cts. weight. No sales of Rye were reported; new Maryland we quote at 72@73 cts., and Pennsylvania nominally at 82@84 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—Clover at \$5.12@5.25; Timothy at \$2.25@2.50, and Flaxseed at \$1.80@1.90 per bushel.

Public Sale. THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at the residence of Philip Summers, in Quincey township, about one mile and a half from Quincey, on the road leading to Fankstown, on THURSDAY THE 21st DAY OF OCTOBER, the following personal property to wit: FOUR HEAD OF GOOD WORK HORSES;

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