

VILLAGE RECORD. WAYNESBORO. Friday, Oct. 17, 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!

The "Variety Store."—Mr. BRAVER has just received another supply of new goods, including the latest styles of Hats and Caps, also boots, shoes and varieties generally. Advertisements next week.

New Goods.—Messrs. AMBERSON, BENDER & Co. are now receiving their first supply of new fall and winter goods. Their advertisement will appear next week.

Real Estate for Sale.—We direct special attention to the sales of valuable real estate in Washington county, advertised in to-day's paper. Also to the valuable farm offered for sale by Mr. DANIEL MYERS.

Washington Township Official.—We give below the result of the election held in this place on Tuesday. The majority for the Union State ticket is 42.

- Auditor General, 304 Thomas E. Cochran, Union, 262 Isaac Stenker, Democrat, 262 William S. Ross, U, 308 James E. Barr, D, 262 Congress, Edward McPherson, U, 301 A. H. Coffroth, D, 261 State Senator, Samuel E. Duffield, U, 308 William McSherry, D, 262 Assembly, John Rowe, U, 305 Jonathan Jacoby, D, 260 Wm. W. Sellers, U, 304 Wm. Horton, D, 261 Associate Judge, Wm. W. Phaton, U, 303 Wm. D. McKinstry, D, 262 Sheriff, J. Harvey Gordon, U, 305 Samuel Brandt, D, 257 Jeremiah Burke, Independent, 8 District Attorney, Jeremiah Cook, U, 304 Wm. S. Stenger, D, 261 Commissioner, John Downey, U, 305 Josiah Fickes, D, 262 Director of the Poor, Benjamin F. Nead, U, 302 Samuel Sechrist, D, 268 Auditor, David B. Martin, U, 304 Daniel Gelwitz, D, 262 County Surveyor, Emanuel Kuhn, U, 305 Jacob Cook, D, 262 Coroner, John S. Flickinger, U, 303 James Crawford, D, 262

The Election in the State.—Only partial returns of the election in this State were received up to the time of our going to press. Enough is known, however, to render the triumph of the Union men complete. The majority for the State ticket will not fall much short of fifty-thousand.

Gen. Geo. A. McCall has been defeated in the Seventh Congressional District by John M. Brownell, Union candidate. Thaddeus Stevens has been re-elected by about 3,000 majority. We expect to give the result in the State for Congress and the Legislature in our next.

The Draft in Maryland.—The draft will fall heavily upon some counties in Maryland. Calvert county has not sent a single volunteer to the field, Charles but one, Montgomery but seven, Prince George's two, and St. Mary's four.

Gen. Hooker.—Contrary to general expectations, the old hero, Gen. Hooker, will be unable to take command of his army corps for some time yet. The General cannot rest on his wounded foot, as it invariably causes inflammation. He is now in Washington and travels on two crutches.

Sustained.—It appears that the people of this State, the Keystone of the Federal Arch, have after all, sanctioned at the ballot box the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. The stale cry about the "Nigger" and the "war tax" wouldn't do.

The Result in Franklin County.—We have not been able to gather anything reliable as to the result of the election in this county. The official vote will be furnished in our next issue.

Wanted at this Office.—A couple of cords of dry wood. Won't some slow patron supply?

Daring Rebel Raid.—On Friday morning last about two thousand R. I. Cavalry crossed the river near Clearspring, in Washington county, Md., with four pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. Stuart. It appears, says the Hagerstown Herald and Torch, that they forded the river at Kinsell's ford, crossed the turnpike at Wm. Klive's, just about a half hour after several thousand Federal troops passed up the road, and dashed into Pennsylvania through Blair's valley, reaching Mercersburg about mid-day. As they went along they seized all the horses they could lay their hands on, and at Mercersburg took from the stores clothing, boots and shoes, and whatever they wanted. At four o'clock they left Mercersburg and proceeded to Chambersburg by way of St. Thomas and the Pittsburg turnpike, seizing horses wherever they could find them, and reaching Chambersburg about 8 o'clock in the evening. They sent in a flag of truce asking a surrender of the town, which was done by the citizens, as there was no force there to resist them. They remained in Chambersburg from eight o'clock in the evening until eight o'clock the next morning. Before leaving they fired the Rail Road Depot and the warehouses of Wunderlich and Need, all of which were destroyed, together with the dwelling of Col. Lull, several locomotives and other Railroad property. From Chambersburg they went in the direction of Gettysburg, but when they got within a few miles of that town they turned and went to Emmittsburg, and from thence passed through Woodborough, Liberty, New Market and Urbana, and reached the river at the mouth of the Monocacy, where they crossed into Virginia with all their booty, including some eight hundred horses, and mules. Gen. Pleasonton's forces, which started from Hagerstown on Saturday morning, arrived at the crossing just as they had finished and engaged their artillery. They are said to have been led through Washington & Franklin counties by Hugh Logan a native of the latter county.

Roll of Honor.—The following is the Muster Roll of Capt. L. B. KURTZ's Cavalry Company. The Captain left here this morning for Camp Simons, Harrisburg, with enough men to fill up his company. COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. Captain.—L. B. KURTZ. 1st Lieut.—DANIEL SNIVELY. 2nd Lieut.—JOHN STONER. NON COM. OFFICERS. O. Sergeant.—Wm. R. KREPS. Quartermaster.—H. POLSGROVE. Com. Sergeant.—DANIEL GERR. 2nd Sergeant.—Thomas Metcalf. 3d Sergeant.—Henry G. Bonobreak. 4th " Joseph Flory. 5th " E. S. Shank. 6th " Jacob Potter. 7th " Samuel Gonder. 8th " David Royer. 1st Corporal.—John Mickle. 2nd " John Ulwick. 3d " John Shockey. 4th " Wm. Shockey. 5th " Arnold Rodgers. 6th " Jacob Nichodemus. 7th " Geo. F. Foroman. 8th " Wm. Simons. Privates. Geo. Swisher. William Stall. Benjamin Snowberger. Samuel Stoops. William Spaulding. Jno. Walters. Peter Wolf. Jacob Cordel. Jno. Kriner. Lewis Lisenger. Geo. B. Price. Jas. J. Richards. Jno. Rodgers. William Swisher. John Laley. Jno. Trone. Isaac Cordel. W. S. Hollenberger. David Jones. James Kelly. Henry Little. William Mooney. Samuel Bishop. Jno. Bishop. Alfred Cover. Geo. A. Strasbaugh. John Strasbaugh. Jno. J. Andrews. John Coleman. Geo. Kolberstein. Jas. McShiny.

Henry Burger. John H. Barnes. Emanuel Burkett. Daniel Crouse. William Cooper. Ferdinand Cook. Benjamin Dull. Jas. D. Fitz. Geo. Fitz. Ruben Fitz. John Fitz. Francis E. Hovis. Thomas Haddell. William Haugh. Thomas Lee. John Minhart. Abraham Mowery. Daniel Miller. Samuel W. McKee. Jas. W. Miner. Jas. O. Mars. Jno. Nichodemus. William Pennel. Peter Pass. Samuel Rock. J. J. Robinson. Christian Shatzer. Jas. S. Spontler. William Sheldon. Abraham Shockey. Geo. Swisher. William Stall. Benjamin Snowberger. Samuel Stoops. William Spaulding. Jno. Walters. Peter Wolf. Jacob Cordel. Jno. Kriner. Lewis Lisenger. Geo. B. Price. Jas. J. Richards. Jno. Rodgers. William Swisher. John Laley. Jno. Trone. Isaac Cordel. W. S. Hollenberger. David Jones. James Kelly. Henry Little. William Mooney. Samuel Bishop. Jno. Bishop. Alfred Cover. Geo. A. Strasbaugh. John Strasbaugh. Jno. J. Andrews. John Coleman. Geo. Kolberstein. Jas. McShiny.

What it Must Come To.—The quicker we fully realize the proposition that this is, and must be, a war of subjugation, the better will it be for us. We are to subjugate the rebels, says the Springfield Republican, or the rebels are to subjugate us. We have no choice in the matter. Whatever may be our theory of the war and the re-establishment of the Union, we must not for a moment, be deceived by the fallacy that the rebels are fighting simply for independence. The people of the South may have this in mind alone. Just such ideas as will best unite them, and best inspire their fighting qualities will be furnished to them by their leaders; but these leaders are after dominion; and they intend to become the overshadowing, all controlling political power on this continent. They intend nothing short of the subjugation of the North. They have everywhere assumed the offensive, and they intend to pass on to conquest, and on northern soil to dictate the terms on which this Union is to be reconstructed.

Let us, then, abandon this fallacy that the South is only fighting for its independence. It has simply appealed to the sword from the ballot box to regain the political ascendancy which it had lost. Of course, if the North thoroughly understands this, there is nothing for it to do but to fight it out. If it becomes necessary for all the men to go to the battle field, then all must go. The whole North must be transformed into a camp, or more en masse upon the conspirators and their hordes and wipe them out. We have been humiliated; we have been insulted; but never can we submit to the dishonor of southern domination, and become the tools of a slaveholding oligarchy.

The Rebel Raid.—We learn that the Rebel Cavalry arrested Dr. D. O. BLAIR in Mercersburg with several other citizens of that place. The Doctor is said to have been taken as far as the Sugarloaf Mountain, in Frederick County, where he succeeded in making his escape and has since arrived at home. In passing from Fairfield to Emmittsburg the Rebels fell upon a company of Home Guards drilling, capturing five or six of them. Mr. SANFORD SHRODER, son-in-law of Dr. WALKER, of this place, was met by them on the road between Fairfield and Emmittsburg and also captured. Mr. S. had his little son in the buggy with him, but succeeded in getting him released at Emmittsburg. The Doctor with others followed them to the river. He informs us that Mr. Shroder with the other prisoners were taken over the river.

A Traitor running over with Wrath.—A Rebel sheet, the Richmond Enquirer, in an editorial upon the Emancipation Proclamation thus speaks of President Lincoln:—"What shall we call him? Coward, assassin, savage, the murderer of women and babies, and the false destroyer of his own deluded allies? Shall we consider these as all embodied in the word 'fiend' and shall we call him that? Lincoln the fiend! Let history take hold of him, and let the civilized world fling its scorpion lash upon him!"

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WIFE.—Thomas Rydet, a laborer in Newark, N. J., on returning to his home on Saturday evening, and not finding his supper ready for him, kicked his wife so severely as to produce an internal hemorrhage, from which she died in about an hour.

Wanted at this office.—MONEY!

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THE WAR IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE. Official From General Buel. Particulars of the Fight. Capture of Rebel Artillery and prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—Squads of General Dumont's men, under Colonel Miller, captured two pieces of artillery and one hundred and fifty rebels yesterday, at Versailles.

A portion of General Dumont's command drove the enemy on Saturday night from Lawrenceburg towards Nicholasville, wounding several and capturing sixteen prisoners. The Federal loss was nothing.

The Mayville Eagle says that a despatch was received by John C. Breckinridge's wife to meet him on Monday last at Danville. Further particulars of Wednesday's fight at Perryville state that the Federal forces were 16,000, and the rebel force sixty two regiments, the aggregate being unknown. The Federal loss was from 500 to 600 killed and 2,300 wounded, and 440 prisoners. The latter were paroled by the rebel General Backner.

The rebel loss was 1,300 killed, including one general, name unknown, and 14 colonels and lieutenant colonels. This number of killed is admitted by the rebel medical director of Gen Cheatham's division.

A despatch from a member of the 1st Wisconsin says that regiment lost 58 killed and 124 wounded. Among the wounded are Major Mitchell and Capt. Green.

Despatches received at headquarters state that Colonel Lytle's wound is very slight. He has been paroled, and will arrive to-morrow.

This evening it is reported that Woolford's cavalry captured over one hundred rebel wagons, one thousand prisoners, and one battery, on Friday, between Ferrysville and Harrodsburg.

General Dumont is at Frankfort. Marshall, it is said, left Lexington on Sunday last, with his whole force of two thousand infantry and four hundred and fifty cavalry. It is believed that Marshall and the rebels driven from Versailles are at Nicholasville.

Dr. Head, the Medical Director here, has been required to prepare for the reception of 3,000 of the wounded at Perryville.

Kirby Smith left Lawrenceburg with his whole company on Friday, and effected a junction with Bragg on Friday afternoon. Our forces was massed on Friday, between Perryville and Harrodsburg. They are reported to have formed in line of battle about six miles from Perryville.

At Perryville the rebels were so crippled on Wednesday that they could not carry seven pieces of artillery they had captured, with one hundred and six thousand rounds of their own ammunition. They buried their dead, and the wounded were cared for.

In a skirmish, on Thursday, near Lawrenceburg, between the 19th Regulars and the 1st Ohio Cavalry, against Colonel Scott's rebel cavalry, Colonel Scott was wounded, and is now a prisoner at Bardstown. One hundred and thirty rebel prisoners, including two lieutenants arrived to-night.

LOUISVILLE, October 12.—Special to the New York Herald.—Despatches from Lebanon say that a great battle was fought yesterday between Harrodsburg and Danville, and that it was heavier than that of Wednesday.

The Union troops have captured 160 rebel wagons and 1,000 prisoners. The rebels are retreating to Camp Dick Robinson.

Doubtful rumors say that Bragg and Cheatham were killed in Wednesday's battle.

The Escape of Stuart's Cavalry. Frederick, Md., Oct. 13.—The escape of the rebel cavalry across the Potomac is fully confirmed. After being driven from Nolan's Ferry, they divided, and crossed the river in small bodies at different points.

Two farmers, taken prisoners at Mercersburg, Pa., and paroled at the river, arrived here to day. They report that General Stuart and Hampton were both with the expedition. The cavalry consisted of detachments from Virginia and South Carolina regiments. They seized no horses in Maryland, but swept the parts of Pennsylvania through which they passed, of every horse worth taking. Mr. Clark, the newspaper express man, was captured, but escaped after he had crossed the river.

CARLISLE, October 13.—The excitement created here, by the late rebel raid into this State, is subsiding. The trains on the Cumberland Valley Railroad have resumed their regular trips.

A large cavalry force left Hagerstown yesterday in pursuit of the rebels. There was a fight last night at Knoxville, Maryland, which is on the Potomac, five or six miles east of Harper's Ferry. It is reported that a number of the rebels were captured in endeavoring to cross the river at that point.

The Rebel Raid.—What Stuart intended to do. The Washington Star of Monday evening has the following: A man who arrived here this morning from near Conrad's Ferry, states that he was in the presence of Gen. Stuart a few minutes before he crossed the river with his marauding force, in his retreat from his late foray into Pennsylvania. Gen. Stuart informed him, in a sarcastic manner, that he had "foolled the whole party."

He regretted that he had not accomplished what was intended when he started, as he was expected to reach Frederick, Md., destroy the Government stores at that point, and then destroy the bridge over Monocacy river; but that, all things taken into consideration he "had carried out his programme with much success."

Stuart's men and horses looked extremely exhausted, but the former were in high glee, and from the looks of the clothing on their persons, and that which they had tied on their extra (stolen) horses, (which numbered about 1000,) they expected and said that the change would be very acceptable, especially the shoes and boots, of which they had a large quantity.

Gen. Stuart sent his compliments to a number of United States officers with whom he was acquainted in old times. Cool, decidedly!

From the Army of the Potomac. Further Particulars About Stuart's Raid.—Why Our Forces Did Not Capture Him. HEADQUARTERS, PLEASANTON VALLEY, Monday Evening, Oct. 13, 1862.—The news of the success of Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, and in the rear of this army, has occasioned no unnecessary excitement among the troops.

When it is taken into consideration that the river is made fordable by the low stage of water at so many points, and that the Army of the Potomac has a line of pickets extending from Cumberland to Washington, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles it will be seen that it is an easy matter for a large rebel force of cavalry to penetrate it.

The moment the fact of the rebels having crossed the river at McCoy's Ferry became known, every exertion was made to prevent their escape, which was deemed necessary. Orders were sent to the different commanders to move and occupy the positions assigned them.

Unfortunately, at this particular time, a majority of the cavalry force was absent, on important duty, at too great a distance to be of any use in following Stuart. On an important occasion of this kind, infantry not being able to make a lengthy march, are of no practical use, except in guarding fords near at hand.

When Stuart crossed at McCoy's Ferry, he had fresh horses, they having been sent to that point in advance. His movements after crossing the Potomac were rapid. He marched his force ninety-two miles in twenty-four hours. To accomplish this he had the fresh horses taken from the citizens of Pennsylvania.

From the time Pleasanton, commanding a brigade of cavalry and one battery, left the camp, until he came up with the rebels at the mouth of the Monocacy, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, he marched seventy-eight miles, within twenty-four hours, without a change of horses or rest.

At that point, while attempting to cross into Virginia, the rebels were repulsed and nine of them taken prisoners. The total loss on our side was one man wounded.

Stuart, finding himself unable to cross here, moved three miles further down the river, to White's Ford, where he made good his escape. Pleasanton, while pursuing him, lost the use of his guns, the horses giving out.

It is believed that the marches, both of the rebel cavalry and our own, were the most extraordinary on record.

The War in Mississippi. The Result of the Victory.—Gen. Rosecrans Recalled from Pursuit.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—A special despatch to the Commercial, from Corinth, says that General Grant recalled General Rosecrans from the pursuit of the rebels on the 9th inst. He returned on the 10th, and reports the enemy dispersed and so demoralized as to be incapable of further mischief.

General Rosecrans had intended following them up to prevent another concentration, believing that now is the time to destroy them.

The rebels abandoned and spiked eleven guns, three caissons were destroyed, and most of their ammunition and baggage trains were captured. Our victory is undoubtedly one of the clearest of the war. The enthusiasm of the army for Rosecrans is boundless. Altogether we have 2,000 prisoners, including nearly 100 officers; besides the wounded about 1,000 rebels were killed. Our loss was 350 killed and 1,200 wounded. Accurate reports cannot be given until the victorious army return from Corinth.

Ohio had seven regiments and two batteries in the battle. General Oglesby's wound is better, but still dangerous. Colonel Smith and Gilbert are improving.

The President's Visit to the Confederate Wounded at Sharpsburg. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who was with President Lincoln in his late visit to the army on the Upper Potomac, relates the following as strictly true:—

After leaving Gen. Richardson the party passed a house in which was a large number of Confederate wounded. By request of the President, the party alighted and entered the building. Mr. Lincoln, after looking remarked to the wounded Confederates that if they had no objection he would be pleased to take them by the hand. He said the solemn obligations which we owe to our country and posterity compel the prosecution of this war, and it followed that many were our enemies through uncontrollable circumstances, and he bore them no malice, and could take them by the hand with sympathy and good feeling. After a short silence the Confederates came forward, and each silently but fervently shook the hand of the President. Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan then walked forward by the side of those who were wounded to severally to be able to arise, and bid them be of good cheer, assuring them that every possible care should be bestowed upon them to ameliorate their condition. It was a moving scene, and the e was not a dry eye in the building, either among the Nationals or Confederates. Both the President and Gen. McClellan were kind in their remarks and treatment of the rebel sufferers during their remarkable interview.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We learn that on Tuesday last, Mr. Geo. Smith, residing near Bird Hill, fourth Election District, was found hanging dead, in his barn. A Jury of Inquest was summoned by N. Gorsuch, Esq., who rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by hanging himself. The deceased was always regarded as a clever, inoffensive man, and was about 60 years of age. We have heard no cause assigned for the act.—Westminster (Md.) Sentinel.

List of Letters.

Waynesboro, Pa., October 1st, 1862: Lewis Burns, Elizabeth Bano, Jeremiah Beason, Susan Bell, Abraham Bushy, Edwin Clark (2), Jos. Davis, V. Fitzwater, J. M. Fisher, G. B. Grandy, Catharine Heallene, Dr. J. J. Henshaw, Saml. el Harbaugh, Joseph Kusnel, Lauri M. Leefor, (1), W. L. Laudin, H. F. Lehman, Jacob D. Lester, Christian Lester, Mathias Minshet, James M. Vickery, Wm. McCoy Gwynnyer, W. A. Pape, Nancy Beese, Pauline Raab, Henry Sooke.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they were advertised.

T. G. PILKINGTON, P. M. If you want the cheapest and latest style of Hat call at Price's. If you want to see a large assortment of Shawls call at Price's.

Why is a hat like a king? It has a crown. Why is a drunken man like a windmill? His head turns round.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM. BY T. S. E.

In that bright morn'g the bugle's sound Rang out upon the breeze around, All nature seemed alive that day, The sky like some resplendent sea, As squadrons forming far and near, Bright aëra gleaming in the air While flashed the cannon's fatal gleam, Upon Antietam's silent plain, As rattling musketry then rolled McLELLAN like a chieftain cold Came dashing down the line.

Full fifty thousand men advance With steady step and well trained glance, From eyes bloodshot with combat burned In rays of steel fire full turned, One moment strangely still they stood, A sight to wring hot tears of blood, Then wildly rushing suddenly To cannon's mouth no fear to die, Amid their roar dead pulses leap And in a moment's all-p'ng heap The agony of years.

Up, up, they rush and loudly cheer, Oh! who could stand now idly near, Fire, fire, the order quickly came True every marksmen to his aim, Like eagles gathering in a gale fell fast, The Rebel squadrons aimed to quell, While Hooker at his column's head Role boldly on and took the lead, And Mansfield with his sivery hair Now streaming out upon the air Cheered on his brave command.

The sun rolled down and very soon Rose stained in blood the crescent moon A low, low moon, a slight 'twig stirred, A drip of blood could now be heard, The wailing winds did rise and fall And darkness gathered like a pall, The stars came out and one by one Looked down upon a battle won As now they lay upon the ground Ten thousand Rebels scattered round Held by grim death's embrace,

SPRING FASHIONS, 1862.— SILK HATS, 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.

UPDEGRAFFS, Hat Makers, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md. apr 25

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 CASH at "busting" rates. If you would save money buy at the Fountain Head, UPDEGRAFF'S where hats are really made by busting hands, in a bustling factory, and a bustling scale, and sold at such prices as will "bust" all those who fail to buy at the Fountain Head.

UPDEGRAFFS, Hat Makers, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md. apr 25

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—In addition to our usual stock of home-made and WOOD HATS, we have just added fifteen cases of Eastern made FELT HATS, comprising all the styles popular in the trade. These goods have been purchased from the largest and best hat 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 as low prices as city jobbers.

UPDEGRAFFS, Hatters, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md. apr 25

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, Hat Makers, Sign of the Red Hat, Hagerstown, Md. apr 25

"BUSTED"—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.

The last run of shad sometimes prove the fish just so with 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 "bust," at UPDEGRAFFS, Hatters, Sign of the Red Hat, Hagerstown, Md. apr 25

THE ALTAR.

On the 25th ult, in Greenastle, by the Rev. B. Breidenbaugh, Mr. John A. Martin to Miss Mary Little, both of Waynesboro. On the 2d inst., at the same place, by the same, Mr. David J. Sloops of Quincy township, to Miss Caroline, Forman, of Waynesboro. On the 7th inst., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jacob A. Stover to Miss Mary C. Lesher, both of Antir township.

MARKETS.

From the American of Tuesday last. FLOUR.—Sales comprised 100 bbls. Howard Street Family at \$8; 400 bbls. fair and good Extra do. at \$7.12 1/2 @ 25; 190 bbls. fair Howard Street Super at \$6.25 and 100 bbls. Ohio Extra at \$7 per bbl. In the unsettled state of the market our quotations are nominal, viz: Howard Street Super at \$6.25 @ 6.37 1/2; Shipping Extra do. at \$7.12 1/2; Retailing Extra do. \$7.25; Family do. at \$8.

GRAIN.—Sales comprised 3,000 bushels inferior and ordinary white Wheat at 140 @ 150 cts; 2,000 bushels fair to good sound do. at 155 @ 165 cts, and 1,500 bushels prime to strictly choice do. at 170 @ 175 cts; 1,000 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania red at 140 @ 143 cts, 3,000 bushels ordinary and fair Southern do. at 142 @ 143 cts, and 2,500 bushels good to strictly choice do. at 140 @ 150 cts. per bushel, sales at the latter figure being only moderate. Prime Corn was scarce, the small samples offering being only in fair order. Sales of 800 - bushels damaged and common white at 67 @ 68 cts.; 500 bushels fair and good do. at 73 @ 74 cts., and 100 bushels choice yellow do. at 74 cts. per bushel. Sales of Oats were confined to 1,600 bushels fair to very prime new Maryland at 38 @ 43 cts., measure. Old Pennsylvania we quote at 66 @ 68 cts., weight.

Hoods! Hoods!! Hoods!!! JUST received per Express, direct from the manufacturer another large invoice of Shakers. (Jura 1862) JOSIAH BROWN.

LARGE IRON KETTLES at Price's. If you want a good chew of Tobacco, call at Price's. ADIES, if you want to see a nice assortment of DRESS GOODS, call at Price's.

Why is a hat like a king? It has a crown. Why is a drunken man like a windmill? His head turns round.