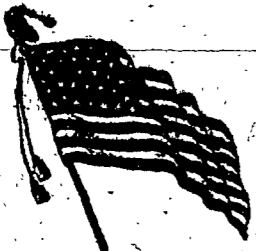


VILLAGE RECORD.

WAYNESBORO.

Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.



Forever front 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!

Lost.—Several keys were lost on West Street on Saturday last. The finder will confer a favor upon a lady by leaving them at this office.

Our Advertising Columns.—The reader will please bear with the crowded state of our advertising columns for a few weeks when we will be enabled to furnish our usual amount of reading matter.

Hardware, Cutlery, etc.—Persons in want of any article in the hardware line of business are referred to the advertisement of our enterprising young friend, W. H. BROTHERTON, in to-day's paper. He has now a complete assortment of goods, embracing all articles usually sold by hardware dealers.

New Paper.—We have received the first number of the "Maryland Free Press," a new paper, anti-administration, published in Hagerstown, by A. G. BOYD, Esq., several years ago editor and proprietor of the "Hagerstown News." The Free Press is respectable in size and is edited with ability; but our old friend, judging from the tone of his editorials, is not going to do the Rebel cause any harm.

Rebel Aids.—We live now not in ordinary but extraordinary times. The Government is engaged in a war to preserve the Constitution as handed down to us by our illustrious forefathers, and with it, the unity of all the States, and that man is a villain and traitor, of the blackest and most damnable dye, who, at such a time, for party, or other purposes, wields his pen, or his influence otherwise against those lawfully in authority over us. It is not a partisan contest being waged, but a struggle for national life. There never was, we presume, an administration since the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States that did not err in some particulars, and should Abraham Lincoln and his advisers, with an accumulation of responsibilities such as has never been borne by any previous administration, err, should it be the part of loyalty to wait for such error and if possible magnify it ten-fold, and thus weaken the power employed to suppress this thrice accursed rebellion. And yet this is what certain newspapers in the loyal States are seeking to accomplish, and at the same time are stielking for nice points in the Constitution. There is just about as much sincerity in the professions of such persons as there were in the pleadings of that arch-traitor Breckinridge, in behalf of the Constitution, (which he had sworn to support,) when he was leagued with traitors for its overthrow. Such journals are virtual aids of Jeff. Davis in the cause of treason, and those who publish them deserve the halter.

The Families of Drafted Men.—The families of the drafted men should be the care of those who remain at home, and our duty to them should be liberally and generously performed. Many persons have been drafted who can ill afford to leave their homes and families, and some of these have been in deep distress ever since they have learned their fate. There are many distressing cases of poor laborers with large families, and some with sickly wives and afflicted children who will now probably be left in a desolate condition, some with scarcely sufficient means to drive off hunger and cold. With these we sympathize, and commend them to the care of their benevolent and patriotic neighbors, among whom none will, (we feel assured,) be more ready and prompt to respond to this call of duty than the "conscientious" class, upon whom so much unmerited abuse has been visited. It is a duty resting upon those who are permitted to remain here, which no one possessing the least generosity, humanity or patriotism can well omit or overlook. Let organizations be immediately formed everywhere for the relief of the families of drafted soldiers. It is time that a movement was made in this direction.

Summer Goss.—Another gracious summer season has departed, and the cold, chill voices of Autumn are heard around the doorway. How feet have been his footsteps. How significant his work. Great is the harvest with which he has clothed the earth, and great the harvest of human life, which he has gathered into the still chambers of the

It Will Open the People's Eyes.—As the tax gatherer knocks at every man's door, the question will very naturally arise, Why am I called upon for this large per cent of my earnings?—Herald's Magazine. The tax law will set people to thinking and asking questions. "Why am I called on for this large per cent of my earnings?" will be asked by thousands who have not stopped before to inquire into the cause of the war. The investigation cannot fail to open their eyes. They will learn some important facts heretofore concealed from them. Among other things they will find out, first, that the country is engaged in putting down a slaveholder's rebellion, and the job is costing the nation a million dollars a day. Second: in the progress of their investigations they will discover that there is a set of men in the North who take sides with those traitors, and spend their time and breath in defending them and coining and peddling excuses for them, in abusing and slandering every earnest loyal man, and in giving the traitors all the aid and comfort in their power.—Third: they will observe that these rebel sympathizers strenuously oppose all measures having for their object a reduction of Federal taxes by confiscating the property of the guilty leaders of the rebellion. They want to save the pockets of the arraigners, and confiscate the hard earnings of the Union men to defray the expense of putting down the rebellion. And the tax payers will make another discovery—that the rebels have newspaper organs in this country devoted to secession interests, and doing all in their power to shield the traitors from punishment, their property from confiscation, and their rebellion from a speedy suppression.—Milltonian.

Expense of Living.—Flour has raised considerably in price within a short time, domestic goods have increased enormously in price, in consequence of the scarcity of cotton; while the cost of all imported goods has advanced in consequence of the dearness of gold, and the high rates of exchange on Europe. Between the increased cost of living and the heavy taxes to support the Government, heavier incomes will be necessary to maintain families comfortably, and economy will be more than ever necessary. This condition of things is caused, of course, either directly or indirectly by the war. The only cure for it is to give a more cordial and hearty support than ever to the Government in its efforts to put-down the Rebellion, and to aid in every possible way to prosecute the war in the most vigorous manner. Every good and loyal citizen will cheerfully make any additional pecuniary sacrifice in his power to maintain the Union and to aid the Government in crushing out treason; he who refuses this aid or bestows it churlishly, and only upon compulsion, is half a traitor, or at best, more devoted to his dollars than he is to the priceless blessings of freedom and a good Government.

President Lincoln, says the Milltonian, though elected by a strict party organization, as all our Presidents have been for many years, ceased to be the member of a party when he became the head of the nation. He has recognized all loyal men as possessing equal claims upon his administration, and has elevated to the highest places of trust men of all parties disposed to lend their aid to put down this wicked rebellion, threatening the destruction of the government. He has given the highest evidence of patriotism by breaking down party walls, by calling political opponents into his Cabinet, and choosing commanding Generals and officers of every grade in the civil and military service, without regard to their political proclivities. Even his enemies must do him the justice to say that the main object has been to secure honest, capable and loyal men, without regard to their peculiar sentiments. What, other President, since the days of Washington, has been so truly liberal and patriotic?

The Election.—Elections were held on Monday in New York, Massachusetts, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Delaware. But partial returns of these elections have been received. New York is set down as giving Seymour (Dem.) a small majority for Governor, but the returns yet to be received may change the result. A majority of Union Congressmen is, however, believed to be elected. New Jersey has gone democratic, whilst Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin and Delaware, have given majorities for the Union ticket, and elected a majority for Union Congressmen. The returns from Missouri are so meagre that it is impossible to judge which won. We expect to give the result of these elections more definitely in our next issue.

Death of a Soldier.—We regret to learn that Mr. Geo. S. SHRYVER, a member of Company D, 126th Regiment, Penna. Vols., formerly of this place, died of pleurisy, at Sharpsburg, Md., on Sunday morning last. His remains were taken to his home in Chambersburg on Monday and interred with military honors. Mr. S. was aged 31 years, 6 months and 22 days.

A Soldier to be Shot.—The President has approved the sentence of a court martial, convened at St. Augustine, condemning Private William W. Lant of Company I, 9th Maine volunteers, to be shot to death, for desertion to the enemy's line, without arms, accoutrements, and for highway robbery.

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount. Includes Pennsylvania Election Results, Total 215,500 and 219,040.

Majority 3,352

Below we give a summary of the votes taken among the volunteers, as far as they have reached us:

Table with 3 columns: Union, Dem., and Total. Lists votes for various counties like Allegheny, Perry, etc.

The following is the result of the voting in some of the Iowa regiments:

Table with 3 columns: Union, Dem., and Total. Lists regiments like 12th, 14th, 8th, etc.

The rebels, running short of men, propose to take Negroes into their Army as teamsters and the like, thus releasing many white men who can go into the ranks as soldiers. In Georgia, it is said, the Rebels are arming their Negroes. It is certain the Rebels are determined to use the Negroes against us as far as they can.

Breckinridgers will, of course, say this is right. They also say it is not right for the Government of the Union to use the same means. In other words, it is right that Union soldiers shall be shot by Negroes, or whites whose former positions as teamsters the Negroes are filling; but it is not right to have Negroes armed so as to shoot Rebels, and stop the War! That is, they love Rebel and Slavery more than they love our own Soldiers or the Union.

A late number of the Richmond Examiner expresses its delight at the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana elections, because it thinks the result a sign that the unity of the North is broken, and that the independence of the South will follow. It says the late political developments are more encouraging to them than the recent military successes they claim to have achieved.

The Richmond papers speak of having a few friends in the North. They name Ex-President Pierce, Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn., Horatio Seymour, of N. Y., Valandigham, of Ohio, and Francis Hughes, of Pennsylvania.

The Governor of Illinois has appointed the 27th instant a day of thanksgiving in that State.

Arrest of the Rev. J. J. Stone.—On this page we publish a notice of the arrest of Rev. J. J. Stone as a Rebel spy. We insert a letter in our exchanges from the Rev. gentleman, in which he alleges that he is innocent of the charge of betraying Captain Palmer into the hands of the traitors, and also a letter from the Lutheran minister of New-Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa. The latter reads as follows: "The rebel said on Chambersburg was made on Friday evening, the 10th inst. Now, Rev. Stone was at New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa. from the 7th to the 10th inst. selling religious books in the court house of the place. On Friday the 10th inst. at ten or eleven o'clock A. M., he left New Bloomfield in the stage to bring home his family. It is not true that he arrived at Newbury, his residence, on a visit to his wife. When he left New Bloomfield, on the 10th, he went to Shippenburg, where his wife and children were on a visit to relatives, and returned with them to his mother-in-law's, in Jackson township, where the sheriff found and arrested him. He has no charge of conversations, for the reason that it is only a few months since he returned from Nova Scotia, where he preached for three or four years. In the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 27th inst., it is stated that the people here were on the point of mobbing him at the time of his arrest. Now Mr. Editor, there is no shadow of truth in all this. The people here could scarcely think it possible that Rev. Stone should be arrested; they were amazed, and sympathized with him deeply, knowing that he was always loyal and sincerely devoted to the Union, and bitterly opposed to the cause of the rebels. No man in Perry county, or anywhere else, that knows him and his sentiments on the rebellion, will or can believe him to be anything but a sound Union man, and an uncompromising enemy to Secessionism. We have known him for six or eight years, and are sure he is willing, at any time, to give his life for the Union. For the sake of truth, and to vindicate an innocent and truly loyal man and minister of the gospel, we feel constrained to make these statements. We know him, and can bear testimony to his irreproachable character as a citizen and minister, as well as to his unfeigned loyalty to the Union. Our impression here is, that a mistake was made—that the wrong man was arrested.

"Yours, &c." "D. H. FOCHT," "Pastor of Christ's Lutheran Church, New Bloomfield, Pa., Oct. 27, 1862."

Militia.—The Drafted Militia of Franklin, Cumberland, and Fulton counties, to the number of some 2000, are now in Camp McClellan, a short distance south of this place. The location is beautiful, near excellent water, and with fine grounds surrounding on which to exercise or drill a large body.

The camp is now under the control of Col. Geo. B. Weistling, a gentleman who, judging from the recent Orders he has issued for the government of the command, seems to understand the responsible duties of the position.

There are camps now established at York, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, and in other counties along the border at their respective county seats; but from a statement we have seen it appears that they are only temporary, and for the purpose, mainly, of collecting the drafted men at convenient points for the purpose of organization. The State Government has no power to continue them longer than is necessary to accomplish this object.—Chambersburg Dispatch.

The Price of Newspapers.—Printing materials of all kinds have very materially advanced since the commencement of the war. On some articles of prime necessity to the printer, the advance is fully equal to thirty per cent. In addition to this, the Government taxes them three per cent, on the paper they use, three per cent, upon their advertisements, and three per cent, upon their income, if they are fortunate enough to have any. In view of these facts we notice that some of our contemporaries are about to raise the price of their issues.

The Rebels of Texas and probably other Southern States are shipping their slaves to Cuba, where they are readily sold to the planters. The steamer Blanche is said to have been in this business under the British flag.

THE EXPENSE OF LIVING.—It breaks largely into a five dollar note to buy a pair of pants; \$25 for a pair of boots; \$20 for a gallon of brandy; \$20 for a barrel of flour; \$65 for one hundred pounds of bacon; \$1 per pound for butter; \$9 per barrel for meal, and a similar scale of prices for every thing else which you are compelled to buy. Really, it costs a man something to live now, and yet we hear of no one starving. But there is a vast deal of short cutting in every article, and it is by this means alone that those who formerly lived comfortably are able to live at all.—Petersburg Express.

A sportsman in the neighborhood of the wood of Clairmarais, (Somme), shot an unusual large raven a short time since, having around one of its legs a small iron ring, on which were engraved the words, "Born at Coutra in 1772." This fact is a confirmation of the opinion of certain naturalists, that ravens live for a century and upwards.

Gen. Banks' Texan Expedition. Boston, Nov. 3.—It is reported that Gen. Banks will have eight regiments of Massachusetts infantry, three batteries, and a regiment of cavalry, as a part of the proposed Texan expedition. The 41st Regiment is included in the above. They expect to leave for New York on Friday. Gen. Banks will return to New York to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—Midnight.—Gen. Buell is ordered to Indianapolis, Ind., instead of Annapolis, Md., as previously stated. He will leave to-morrow.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Artillery Fight on Saturday and Sunday Evening, November 2. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2. General Pleasanton yesterday came up with the rebel cavalry and artillery at Philmont, about 11 o'clock. The fight, which was conducted wholly with artillery, lasted about five hours, when the enemy retreated to Union, a small town three miles beyond. Our loss was 1 killed and 14 wounded. The rebel force consisted of a portion of General Stuart's cavalry and one battery. Five of the rebels are known to have been killed.

This morning Gen. Pleasanton renewed the attack at 8 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock he was reinforced by a brigade of infantry. At 1 o'clock the rebels fell back from Union, and our troops occupied the town. Our loss up to 8 o'clock to-day was 1 killed and 4 wounded. During the action a rebel cannon was exploded by one of our shells. The rebel loss is not known. The firing in that direction was very heavy from 3 o'clock till dark, but the result has not been ascertained. Gen. McClellan visited the front this afternoon.

A heavy dust was observed to-day at Ashby's Gap. In what direction the rebel troops are moving is not known, the distance being too great.

Another part of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap to-day. Three brigades of rebel infantry were at last advised advancing up the west side of the mountain in two columns. Heavy firing followed, but the results are not yet known.

Snicker's Gap in our Possession.—The Enemy attempt to Retake it, but are Repulsed. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NOVEMBER 2, 10 P. M.

To His Excellency the President: I have just received a despatch from Gen. McClellan, dated at Snicker's Gap, 6 P. M., stating that he has full possession of the Gap.

When General Hancock arrived there it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were at once driven out. A column of from 5,000 to 6,000 rebel infantry advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by the fire of our rifled guns.

The position is a strong one from either side. It is said that Jackson and A. P. Hill are in the valley opposite. General Pleasanton had driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union at three o'clock P. M., exploding one of their caissons, and capturing ten of their wounded, left behind.

R. B. MAROY, Chief of Staff. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, BLOOMFIELD, VA., MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 3, P. M.

The advance of the Army of the Potomac up the valley, on the left side of the Blue Ridge, is being pushed forward with all despatch. Gen. Pleasanton occupied Upperville this afternoon, after a spirited engagement with the enemy for about four hours. We had none killed, but several wounded. The enemy left three of their dead upon the field. Upperville is four miles from Ashby's Gap which the rebels are endeavoring to hold.

Our troops now hold all the gaps up to Ashby's, with every prospect of having that to-morrow. There was some force of the enemy to-day in front of Snicker's Gap, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, to dispute our passage at that point.

The rumor of the invasion of Maryland, by the way of Downsville, is not believed at these headquarters. The last reports from the rear state that the army is ready and prepared to fight a general battle at any time and place where the enemy may see proper to meet them. It is in better condition than it has ever been, with the exception of a want of more cavalry.

The War in the Southwest. The Capture of Mobile Confirmed. Cairo, Nov. 3.—Advices from Holly Springs to Wednesday say that large reinforcements from Louisiana are pouring in there.

There has been no movement of rebel troops from that place, except Villipigne's brigade to Meridian. The people of Hernando are said to be moving their slaves and other property into the interior. The Grenada (Miss.) Appeal says Judge John O. Campbell has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States, vice Professor Bledsoe resigned.

The Federal forces at Island No. 10 have again occupied the Tennessee shore and are now constructing a fort under the protection of a Federal gunboat. A dispatch from Jackson, Tennessee, dated the 2d says that news was received at General Grant's headquarters yesterday from the South, via. Rienzi confirming the capture of Mobile.

Arrival of the Prison Steamer Anglia.—Death of General Mitchell. New York, Nov. 4.—The prize steamer, from Port Royal, with dates to the 1st inst. arrived this evening. She was captured by the gunboat Flag and bark Restless, while trying to run the blockade of Charleston. Her captain, two engineers, and thirteen men were captured with her. She is loaded with arms and ammunition. The rest of her crew are aboard the steamer Florida, which sailed on the 1st inst. for this port.

The prize steamer Scotia is repairing at Hilton Head, and will sail in a few days for New York. She is also loaded with powder and ammunition. General Mitchell died at Beaufort on the 30th ult. of yellow fever which is prevailing there.

Lynch Law in Maryland. BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The American has a letter from Dutton, Caroline county, Maryland, giving an account of the lynching of a negro who was under arrest for having outraged and murdered a little girl, the daughter of Edgar Plummer.

On Saturday night, a large number of excited people came into town, surrounded the jail, forced open the doors, and took the prisoner out and hung him. While he was suspended fifteen bullets perforated his body. He was then taken down, where his throat was cut by the infuriated mob, and his body dragged through the streets. It was finally taken to the front of the negro church, where it was cut to pieces and burnt.

British Steamers Captured—Value at 1,000,000.

New York, Nov. 2.—Port Royal dates to the 20th ultimo have just received. The British rebel steamers, the Anglia and Scotia, were captured on the 27th ultimo and taken to Port Royal. The two steamers, with their contrabands cargoes, valued at one million dollars. Another British steamer, the Minnabo, was run ashore and destroyed. It was reported at Port Royal that the rebel man was coming down the river from Savannah.

A court martial of which Brig. Gen. Hancock was president, has just found Col. Owen, 89th Pennsylvania Volunteers, guilty of the charge of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and unbecoming of an officer and a gentleman." The court sentenced him (Col. Owen) to be dismissed from the service of the United States.

THE BALTAR.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of W. S. Amerson, by the Rev. W. T. Beatty, Mr. Thomas S. Cunningham and Miss Esther A. Wallace, both of this place.

For their kindness and liberality towards us in the distribution of the "good things" we tender the above parties our thanks, and wish them as much of this world's prosperity and happiness as is usually allotted to the most favored mortals. At Waynesboro' Hotel, on the 23d ult., by Rev. C. H. Savige, Jno. H. Shilling, to Miss Barbara A. George, both of Washington County, Maryland.

THE TOMB.

At the residence of Mr. Daniel Newcomer, near this place, on the 8d inst., Miss Susan Murphy, aged 20 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Near this place on the 23d ult., Mary Jane, daughter of Jacob and Susan Mentzer, aged 4 years and 30 days.

God truly loves our darling one. Death has again been in our midst. He removed from us a lovely pet, And filled our hearts with sorrow.

Farewell little Mary, take thy rest, Free from pain and care and sorrow, Where trouble never comes, And pains cannot be felt.

MARKETS.

From the American of Tuesday list.

FLOUR.—The inquiry for all descriptions of Flour on 'Change to-day was limited and the market ruled rather dull. Transactions reported comprised 200 bbls. good Howard Street Extra at \$7.75 and 250 bbls. Super do. at \$6.87 1/2 per bbl. Since writing the above we hear of sales of 2,000 bbls. Ohio Extra at \$7.62 1/2; 500 bbls. do. at \$7.50, and 300 bbls. Howard Street Super at \$6.87 1/2 per bbl. We now quote as follows: Howard Street Super at \$7.74 1/2; Shipping Extra do. at \$7.75; Retaining Extra do. at \$7.87 1/2; Family do. at \$8.50.

GRAIN.—Sales comprised 6,000 bushels common to good sound white at 160 (180) cents; 3,000 bushels prime to choice do. at 185 (195) cts.; 4,000 bushels common to prime Pennsylvania red at 142 (148) cts., and 6,000 bushels Southern do. at 147 (153) cts. per bushel. Sound Corn was in fair request for shipment, while damaged and common lots were quite neglected. Sales of 3,000 bushels inferior to fair white at 68 (76) cts.; 1,500 bushels good and prime do. at 77 (78) cts., and 4,000 bushels common to prime yellow, at 70 (75) cts., only a small lot bringing the latter figure. Oats continue heavy. Sales of 1,000 bushels good new Maryland at 63 cts., weight; 700 bushels prime new Pennsylvania at 65 cts., weight, and 2,500 bushels ordinary to prime new Maryland at 37 (40) cts. per bushel, measure. Of Rye 200 bushels prime Pennsylvania brought 100 cts., and 300 bushels common to fair Maryland 83 (91) cts. per bushel.

SERDS.—We quote new Cloverseed at \$6.12 1/2 @ 6.25. Timothy at \$2.25 @ 2.50 and Flaxseed at \$1.90 @ 2 per bushel.

Apples for Sale.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has now for sale green apples by the bushel. P. S. Also two second-hand tonnage scales. (Nov. 7—1862.) ALEX. HAMILTON.

Pay Your Taxes.

All persons in Washington township knowing themselves indebted for State and County Tax for the year 1862, are notified to make payment to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January next, as after that day 12 cent extra will be added by order of the County Treasurer. (Nov. 7—1862.) EMANUEL STOVER, Constable.

STRAY DOG.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Waynesboro', Pa. on Tuesday the 4th inst., a Black dog with white breast. A liberal reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the recovery of said dog. ISAAC FOX, Nov. 7—20.

PUBLIC SALE.

REAL ESTATE.

By authority and in pursuance of an order of the Court, granted the Orphans' Court of Franklin County, Pa., to David Gilbert, administrator of John Gilbert Sr., late of said county, deceased, there will be offered at Public Sale, in the Borough of Waynesboro', on SATURDAY THE 23rd DAY OF NOVEMBER 1862, at 10 o'clock, all the Real Estate of said deceased not taken at the appraisement, the same consisting of:

MANSION FARM.

of the deceased, adjoining the Borough of Waynesboro', and bounded by lands of Henry Gilbert, Walker, Besore, Snider and others, containing

120 ACRES.

AND 40 PERCHES, with fine improvements thereon made.

BRICK HOUSE.

STOREROOM and other buildings on lot of ground located in a pleasant part of the Borough aforesaid. PURPART 4TH, an excellent Lot of Ground immediately behind parcels 2 and 3, fronting on West Street, containing

108 PERCHES.

and well adapted to being divided into building lots. PURPART 5TH a lot of

MOUNTAIN LAND.

in Washington township, bounded by lands of