

VILLAGE RECORD.

WAYNESBORO.

Friday, Dec. 19, 1862.



Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before it,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming to our aid!

Second Arrival.—ANDERSON, BERNHEIMER & Co. have received their second supply of new goods. See advertisement.

Money Received.—Captain Wm. W. Walker, of our brave and patriotic Company B, 126th Regiment, P. V., has sent \$1642 to M. M. STONER, Esq., of Waynesboro', for distribution. The interested are requested to call and receive the same.

Drafted Men.—D. B. McKibbin, Colonel 158th Regiment, P. M., has given notice that all drafted men who have absented themselves from the Regiment will be arrested and Court Martialled as deserters. A Provost Guard of twenty-five men reported at Camp McClure, on Saturday last, for this purpose. It is important for those absent to return before arrested.

Deceased.—Mr. JOHN GIBBS died at his residence, in this place, of typhoid fever, on Friday night last. In the death of Mr. G. this community mourns the loss of one of its most useful and highly respected citizens.

Installation.—On Monday evening last the Rev. W. E. CRENS was installed as Pastor of the German Reformed congregation composing the Waynesboro' Charge. The installation sermon was delivered by the Rev. T. G. ARIZ of Greensboro', when the Pastor was installed by the Rev. W. BATHMAN, of Chambersburg. The discourse with the sermon are said to have been highly interesting.

Capt. Kurtz's Company.—Capt. KURTZ's Cavalry Company left Camp Simmons, Harrisburg, on Saturday last, for Washington.

Sticky Season.—For several weeks the Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever have been prevailing with alarming fatality in this section of the country, but their ravages have been confined almost exclusively to children; and the hope is entertained however that the recent cold weather will tend to purify the atmosphere and abate the diseases.

A Word of Caution.—At this season when so many fires are kept up day and night too much precaution cannot be used to guard against accidents by fire. Only a few days ago almost the entire business part of the town of Lock Haven was destroyed. The fire originated in a carpenter shop and was no doubt the result of carelessness. We are told that there are families in this place who remove the ashes from their stoves into wooden boxes which they keep in their houses. Such carelessness is not excusable under any circumstances and the proper authorities should have the practice discontinued at once.

A Good Liniment "For Man or Beast."—Mr. LEWIS L. MENZER, of Leithersburg District, has purchased the right for the manufacture and sale of Dr. Jacobs' Harbaugh & Co's Celebrated American Liniment.

A Present.—Since our last issue, our old friend, Mr. DANIEL NEWCOMER, has placed us under obligations to him for a present of a bushel of fine rambo apples. Who will be the next to remember the Printer?

Fantastical Parade.—We have been requested to announce that a Fantastical Parade will come off in Leithersburg, on Christmas morning. Brigadier General John Oleroy, of the Prussian army, will be the main attraction.

A Reverend Gentleman of Bedford. (Mr. Heckerman) received forty loads of wood on last Thursday, as presents from that many members of his church. He entertained the men who brought the wood at his house very handsomely, and all parties returned to be highly gratified.

The South Has given up all idea of foreign intervention. One of its organs, the Richmond Dispatch, in a burst of indignation, says the very word 'intervention' should be expunged from the Southern Dictionary, and the base thought dismissed from the mind as a guilty and shameful thing.

158th Regiment.—The following is a complete list of the Field and Line Officers of the 158th Regiment, P. M., now at Camp McClure, Chambersburg:

Colonel.—David B. McKibbin.
Lieut. Colonel.—Elias S. Trout.
Major.—Martin B. Hale.
Surgeon Major.—David B. Longstaff.
Surgeons.—Nathan O. Leet.
Chaplain.—Daniel Hartman.

Co. A.—Henry A. Longstaff, Captain, William E. Kares, 1st Lieut., M. A. Leidig, 2nd Lieut.

Co. B.—H. K. Lehman, Captain, M. D. Miller, 1st Lieut., Adam Franklin, 2nd Lieut.

Co. C.—William R. Linn, Captain, C. Housholder, 1st Lieut., Samuel Mohler, 2nd Lieut.

Co. D.—Arch. R. Khea, Captain, J. S. Snively, 1st Lieut., John Hessler, 2nd Lieut.

Co. E.—William T. Barnitz, Captain, Wm. S. Maxwell, 1st Lieut., Samuel Hestich, 2nd Lieut.

Co. F.—Henry S. Crider, Captain, P. G. McCoy, 1st Lieut., Samuel Deihl, 2nd Lieut.

Co. G.—M. W. Trair, Captain, Joseph Rock, 1st Lieut., Wm. Stover, 2nd Lieut.

Co. H.—Thomas Sipe, Captain, James T. Connelly, 1st Lieut., John R. Fisher, 2nd Lieut.

Co. I.—Wm. E. McDowell, Captain, John Weaver, 1st Lieut., John W. Jones, 2nd Lieut.

Co. K.—Jacob Wheeler, Captain, S. C. Abright, 1st Lieut., Abner Hess, 2nd Lieut.

Can't be Whipped.—The select circle, who have since the beginning of the rebellion, never ceased to declare that the rebels "can't be whipped," must now confess that their judgment was not quite correct. Already the confession comes up from the city Charleston that they have had enough. No one desires to exult over the sufferings of an enemy, even though his misery is the effect of his own passion; but when we find the leading paper supporting the Confederate cause, addressing its readers in the following strain, it is ominous indeed. The Charleston Courier says:

"The continuance of this contest involves increased suffering. The evils that follow in the train of this calamitous visitation grow more direful with every day. Other hearts than those now aching with anxiety and bleeding from bereavement are rent with grief, and the friend who sympathized with some afflicted ones yesterday, to-day weeps bitter tears over his own sorrow. The iron is driven the deeper, and our burdens become more and more heavy, and though more than eighteen months have passed away since the strife was begun, the end seems more distant than it appeared to be a twelve month since. Hope after hope has gone out in darkness, and expectations we had fondly cherished have turned out to be miserable delusions. So often have we been disappointed and deceived, that now our faith rejects every promise and turns away from every sign. Our foe is as active and determined as ever he was, and the agent that was to compel foreign nations to intervene and put an end to this wicked and infamous contest, has not been potent enough to accomplish that end."

Peace Propositions.—The following resolutions were submitted to the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, by Mr. Stevens:

Resolved, That this Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever.

Resolved, That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the Legislative or Executive branch, should propose to make peace, or should accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition, on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and their Territories as they existed at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he will be guilty of a high crime.

Resolved, That this Government can never accept the mediation, or permit the intervention of any foreign nation in this Rebellion, or in our domestic affairs.

Resolved, That no government can ever be permitted to exist within the territory now belonging to the United States, and which acknowledged their jurisdiction at the time of the insurrection.

The following is the joint resolution offered in the Senate on the same day, by Senator Clark, of New Hampshire. It was ordered printed:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That they cordially approve of the policy of the President of the United States, in setting free slaves in the insurrectionary districts, as indicated in his proclamation, dated Sept. 22, 1862, and recommend to him the employment of that and every other means known to civilized warfare to terminate the present Rebellion, and assert the supremacy of the Government of the United States over its entire territory and people.

The Secretary of War in his report states that the total number of officers and privates in the field at the present is over 800,000. When the quotas are filled up the total will be increased to one million. Under the call for troops in July and August four hundred and twenty thousand men have been placed in the field, of whom three hundred and thirty-two thousand are enlisted for three years. Within a fraction of fifty thousand recruits have been added to the old regiments. The number of patients in the general military hospitals at the date of the Surgeon General's report was fifty eight thousand, but the whole number of soldiers under medical treatment, including hospitals in the field was not less than ninety thousand.

The Orphan's Farm School, at Zeligonop, Butler county, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The children were mercifully saved, but the large building, costing \$25,000, with most of the furniture, provisions, clothing, &c. was totally destroyed.

Franklin County Honored.—With Brigadier General Crawford, whose father resides in this county, Old Franklin can now boast of having three Brigadier Generals in the field, commissions for these positions have been received by Col. F. S. Stumbaugh and C. T. Campbell. Each of these three gentlemen have nobly and heroically earned the honorable distinctions—the first at Fort Sumpter, and since by brave conduct in Virginia; the second by an arduous campaign in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama; and the latter in the well-contested field of Shiloh; and the latter in Virginia, and at the ever memorable battle of Fair Oaks. We know they will wear their laurels proudly and nobly, and no place more so than in the faces of the enemy. —Dispatch

General Banks left N. York on Thursday night in the flagship of his expedition, the North Star, for the South. The expedition will rendezvous at Fortress Monroe, but beyond that nothing certain is known of its destination. One rumor says it is to operate against Richmond—another that it is to go to Charleston, and yet another that it is to proceed to Texas.

Major General Curtis, of the Department of the Missouri, has officially informed Gen. Halleck that the expedition recently sent to Yellville, Ark., has returned. The party consisted of three regiments. They travelled two hundred and fifty miles in less than five days, destroyed the saltpetre works, the arsenal, and the other houses at Yellville, with about 500 shot guns and rifles. They brought back with them 60 prisoners, and over 100 horses.

Pennsylvania Citizens Released.—In the late raid of Stuart into Pennsylvania a number of citizens were captured. Six of these have been released, as follows:

G. G. Rupley, Merceburg, James Winger, Clay Lick, S. Stroder and A. Hartman, Adams county, J. M. Cowart, Merceburg, and J. B. Kimes, Somerset.

They reached here to-day. They are paroled and agree to return in thirty days, if they do not secure the release of an equal number of Southern men in our prisons. —Washington Cor. Phila. Inquirer Dec. 6th.

The Sentinel states that the drafted troops at Camp Gettysburg in obedience to orders, struck their tents on Saturday morning, and in the afternoon took their departure, in three large trains of cars, for their destination, which is Washington. They probably arrived there on Sunday morning.

The entire fleet of steamers with the troops that have been concentrated at Fortress Monroe, sailed from there on Thursday. The fleet consisted of seven steamers, laden with troops, and were accompanied by two iron-clad gunboats. The fleet is supposed to form a portion of Gen. Banks' expedition.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a general history of the operations of the Navy during the year. In 1861, there were forty vessels in commission in the United States Navy, and in all but seven thousand six hundred men; two hundred and seven only of whom were on the Atlantic coast. At present, there are afloat and progressing to rapid completion four hundred and twenty-seven vessels, carrying three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight guns, and of the capacity of three hundred and forty thousand and thirty-six tons. The seamen and other employees now on board the vessels number twenty-eight thousand, while at the Navy Yards and Stations, twelve thousand mechanics and laborers are daily employed.

The President says that our foreign relations are undisturbed except by claims growing out of our blockade of the Southern coast. Some of these claims are clear and are at once redressed; others are questionable, and for the settlement of these mutual claims we are proposed to foreign governments, which, although kindly received, have not yet been agreed to. In all other respects our foreign affairs are improved. The slave trade treaty with Great Britain is working well; as is also the new commercial treaty with Turkey. From this latter, and the treaties with Liberia and Hayti, improved commercial advantages are expected. A convention with Hanover has abolished the vexatious Studt duties.

The proposal of colonization of our negroes abroad does not seem to work well. Some Africans favor it, but we judge, not many. Several South American States protest against our sending them to their territories. Liberia and Hayti are, thus far, the only States to which African colonists can be sent, and to these the blacks are unwilling to go. Although the President thinks this repugnant, his language conveys the impression that he has misgivings as to the results of the foreign colonization scheme.

The project for connecting the United States with the old World by telegraphs across the ocean, and by San Francisco, to connect with the Russian Overland Telegraph, has been favored by the President, but he does not give the details.

Our organized territories are in a prosperous condition, and some are expected to make early application for admission as States. Their mineral resources the President thinks should be naturally developed, and to this end he recommends that extraordinary measures be adopted in the way of explorations of their mineral resources, and the publication of the results in Europe and at home, to attract emigration and settlement.

To the War and Navy Reports but brief reference is made. In Post Office affairs there is a gratifying improvement. The receipts from the United States in the year ending June 30, 1862, were \$8,299,320, which is within \$50,000 of the total receipts from all the States in 1860—61. The expenditures for the same years were as follows:—\$11,125,864 in 1861—62, against \$13,556,759 in 1860—61, showing a decrease of about \$2,431,000 for the last year, and of \$3,750,000 as compared with 1860. The deficit has been reduced from \$4,550,000 to \$2,220,000. Foreign Governments have been invited, and some have agreed to meet in a Postal Convention, to simplify the rates of foreign postage, and to facilitate the transmission of the foreign mails.

The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue, but \$37,476 have been received from that source in the quarter from July 1 to September 30, of this year. After the 1st of January, when the Homestead Act takes effect, the expenses are hardly expected to support the Land Office and the cost of bringing the lands into market.

Our Indian affairs were lately in bad condition. A simultaneous rising seems to have been plotted from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, it, however, spent its force in Minnesota, where it appears that not less than eight hundred men, women and children were massacred. The President expresses no opinion upon the punishment of the savages who were captured in suppressing the revolt. We trust, for the sake of the people of Minnesota and for the cause of justice, that no more sentimentalism will be allowed to frustrate the severe and exemplary punishment that should be inflicted on these cruel and treacherous villains.

A reference is made to a paper, accompanying the message, upon the proceedings of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners, in which they appear to have gone out of their province to champion the great New York canal scheme. It is difficult to discern in the copy of the message before us whether the laudatory language is their's or the President's. We hope not the latter.

Proceeding this there is a brief discussion of past and future plans of finance. The vast expenditures for the war have been met with unusual promptitude and certainty, and the National debt fully maintained. Large issues of U. States notes have been unavoidable; but they have become a valued and universal currency, saving the people immense sums in discount and exchange. But a return to specie payments must be kept in view, and it is considered doubtful whether such a circulation, payable in coin, can be permanently maintained. The President, therefore recommends the organization of Banking Associations, under a general Act of Congress, to which the Government is to furnish circulating notes upon a pledge of United States bonds. Thus, it is argued, would improve the currency, protect labor, furnish a cheap and safe exchange, and make a steady demand for the Government bonds.

The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year were \$583,885,247; and the disbursements for the same period were \$770,841,700, leaving a balance July 1st, 1862, of \$13,048,547. Of these sums, however, \$96,096,922 were expended in the redemption of the public debt and should be deducted from both sides, which leaves the virtual receipts and expenditures for the year as follows:

Receipts,	\$487,788,324.97
Expenditures,	474,744,788.16

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Secretary of State, in his report to the President of July 1st, stated that the possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and if not, to form some plan of uniting the armies of General Pope and General McClellan, who was of the opinion that it would require fifty thousand additional men to go on. General Halleck replied that these could not be possibly sent, and that not more than twenty thousand could be furnished.

General Halleck's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, in his report to the Secretary of State, stated that he had received the report of General Pope, who was of the opinion that it would require fifty thousand additional men to go on. General Halleck replied that these could not be possibly sent, and that not more than twenty thousand could be furnished.

General Halleck was asked to consider the matter till morning, when he agreed to go on with that number.

On General Halleck's arrival he received a despatch saying that at least 35,000 men would be required.

The report says that such reinforcements could not be sent without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenseless, and an order for the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac was issued on Aug. 3d, a previous order having been given for the removal of the sick, and transports in vast numbers having been supplied. But a protest was received from General McClellan on the 9th, and the order was not put in force for eleven days—viz. on the 14th.

On the 1st, orders were given to General Burnside to embark at Newport News for Aquia creek. He arrived there promptly on the night of the 5th.

A review of the movements before Washington is made. General Halleck says that a part of the army of the Potomac was ordered to the front from Alexandria, and that General Cox was ordered to come by railroad via Washington, from Western Virginia, with the main portion of his force.

General Pope, on the 27th, ordered General Porter to be at Bristow Station on the next morning, but, for some unexplained reason, Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 23rd and 24th, in which General Pope gained considerable ground, though the battles were not decisive.

Of the reinforcements from Alexandria, embracing at length the whole Peninsula army, it is said: "Some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable. The soldiers actually engaged in these battles, fought with great bravery, but many thousands straggled away, and a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy so as to be paroled as prisoners of war."

It is added, "Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the Rebel army could have been easily defeated, and, perhaps, destroyed."

The losses at South Mountain and Antietam are put at 1742 killed, 8066 wounded and 913 missing—a total of 10,721.

The report states that the army rested on the north bank of the Potomac, near Sharpsburg, from the 17th of September until the 26th of October, and says that the long inactivity of so large an army, in face of a defeated foe and during the most favorable season for rapid marches and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment and regret.

General Halleck states that he telegraphed to General McClellan on October 6th, to cross the river. General McClellan disapproved of the plan of crossing the river south of the Blue Ridge, but proposed to cross at Harper's Ferry, and move on Winchester; but he did not cross until October 26th, and then at Berlin, the passage occupying till 3d November.

During this period General McClellan stopped communicating with the Commander-in-Chief, addressing the President. On the 5th his removal was ordered.

Recapture of the Celebrated Pittsburg Battery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2.—To Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: An expedition was sent out from Suffolk yesterday by Major-General Peck, which captured to-day the celebrated Pittsburg Battery which was taken from our army, and drove the enemy across the Blackwater at Frankton.

We have thirty-odd prisoners, and are picking up more in the roads. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss is trifling. (Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Gen. Banks Nominated for President in North Carolina.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., December 3.—At Beaufort, N. C., yesterday, Gen. Banks was nominated for the next Presidency by the Eastern North Carolina Free Labor Association.

Ratification meetings will be held by the local associations at different points. The organization is composed of the native North Carolina troops. Resolutions were passed strenuously insisting on a rigorous and prompt enforcement of the confiscation and emancipation acts of Congress.

A Fight with Morgan's Guerrillas—Defeat and Capture of Federal troops—Morgan Subsequently Repulsed.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 7.—A battle has taken place between our advanced forces in this State and Morgan's Guerrillas. Col. Moore's command was repulsed several times by the enemy and finally captured. Our troops made a desperate resistance, but were forced finally to surrender. Our loss in killed and wounded was sixty left on the field. Morgan subsequently attacked Gen. Fry in the afternoon, at Gallatin, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Fry has been reinforced and is now pursuing the enemy closely.

WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 8.—The fire at Look Haven, on Saturday, originated in a carpenter shop, in the rear of Scott's Hall, and before the flames could be checked the entire business part of the town was destroyed, including the Lock Haven Bank, the Clinton House, and a large number of valuable buildings.

The Fallon House, Barker's Hotel, and the river bridge were saved.

The loss is estimated at \$400,000.

An expedition which left Suffolk on the 1st, under General Peck, has returned, bringing with it the Pittsburg battery captured from our army some months since. The enemy were not driven across the Blackwater.

General Herron's forces, en route to reinforce General Blunt, met the enemy yesterday by Gray's Ford, Prairie, ten miles south of Fayetteville, and had a decided victory.

The rebels were 24,000 strong, in four divisions under Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost, and Raines, and all under Gen. Hindman, embracing the flower of the rebel army.

The Mississippi army was well supplied with 18 pieces of artillery.

The enemy flanked General Blunt's position at Cane Hill, and made a sudden attack on Gen. Herron to prevent him from uniting with Gen. Blunt.

Gen. Herron's forces consisted of the 94th and 31st Illinois, in all about 6,500, 7,000 men, and 24 pieces of artillery.

The battle raged from 10 A.M. until dark and was desperately fought. Our artillery drove the rebels from two strong positions, and kept their overwhelming numbers at bay.

The 20th Wisconsin captured a rebel battery of four heavy guns, but were forced to abandon them under a murderous fire. The 19th Iowa also took the same battery and fought most desperately; but were also obliged to yield it.

Most every regiment distinguished themselves.

About 4 o'clock General Blunt arrived from Cane Hill with 5,000 men and a strong force of artillery, and attacked the rebels in the rear.

The rebels made desperate efforts to capture his batteries, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. He held the whole field at dark, and before 9 o'clock the entire rebel force was in full retreat over Boston Mountain.

Our loss is 600 killed and wounded. The rebels lost 1,500 by their own admission. Several rebel field officers were killed. Among them Col. Stein, commanding a brigade, and formerly brigadier in the Missouri State Guard. Only a few prisoners were taken. We captured four caissons filled with ammunition. Lieut. Col. McFadden, 19th Iowa, was the only field officer on our side killed.

Maj. Hubbard, 1st Missouri, was taken prisoner.

Army of the Potomac.—The Weather—Capture of Suters—Trial of a Spy—Important Order.

Headquarters, Dec. 9, 1862.—The weather is milder, and the snow has melted considerably.

An officer who came through from Alexandria by land, with a strong escort, was told at Dumfries that sixteen soldiers, with their wagons, were captured by White's rebel cavalry last week, and the owners were made to drive their own teams to some rebel station in the interior. White was represented as having a large regiment of cavalry. It has been for several days considered unsafe to pass beyond Dumfries without a strong escort.

A special court martial met to-day to try Jno. W. Irvine on the charge of being a spy, he having been captured within our lines.

The accused was a private in the 9th Virginia Cavalry, and was captured near his father's house, in the vicinity of Hartwood Court House. It is understood that the court has agreed upon a verdict. The result is not known.

The following general order has just been issued.

"No person will be allowed to cross the lines in the direction of the enemy without a pass from these headquarters.

By order of Gen. Burnside: A. A. Gen. LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. Gen.

Indian Troubles in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 8.—A body of a hundred and fifty citizens, armed with hatchets, knives, and other weapons, forced their way through the guard last night, with the avowed intention of murdering the Indian prisoners confined at Camp Lincoln, Markota, but they were surrounded and captured. They were subsequently released on parole.

The Governor has issued a proclamation, urging the people not to throw away their good name by acts of lawlessness; that the people have just cause of complaint by the tardiness of Executive action, but they ought to find a reason for forbearance in the absorbing cares which weigh upon the President. If he should decline to punish them, then the case comes clearly within the jurisdiction of the civil authorities.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—A Young Lady Shot by a Boy.—On Thursday afternoon last, in St. Clair, as a young woman, whose name we have not learned, was passing from her house to an oven with bread for baking in her hands, she was shot by a boy named Williams, aged 14 years. The *Mines' Journal* says that there seems to have been no motive for the act; but he was observed some time previous to the shooting going around the streets pointing a gun at different persons. The unfortunate young woman was wounded horribly in the side, and after lingering in great agony for two hours she died.

Destructive Fire at Harper's Ferry.

HARPER'S FERRY, Dec. 8.—A fire broke out in the guard-house, where rebel prisoners were confined, last night. Two Government buildings were completely consumed, including the Government telegraph office. Loss about \$20,000. Most of the contents were saved. A magazine was in danger for some time, and some of the gunpowder was removed. The military mastered the fire.

THE DRAFTED MEN.—A Washington paper says: "Two or three regiments of drafted men from Pennsylvania passed through our streets just at night yesterday. Every one who saw them were struck with their stalwart hearty appearance. They are a superior body of men."

In Augusta, Georgia, whiskey is selling at fifty cents a drink.

WANTED.

A N applicant for the Shoemaking business that can sew well recommended, will find a situation by applying at the office of the VILLAGE RECORD. (Nov. 28—1862.)

ADDES if you want to see new adaptations of DRESS GOODS, call at PAUL'S.