

VILLAGE RECORD  
WAYNESBORO  
Friday, Dec. 24, 1862.



Forever Rest that standard sheet!  
Where breathe the few but fall before us,  
With Freedom's roll beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

**Selling at Cost.**—W. A. GROVE is now disposing of his stock of Jewels at cost. Now is the time to get bargains.

**Our Carrier.**—Our Carrier will present the patrons of the Record with his Annual Address on Thursday next, New Year's day. We bespeak for him a liberal compensation for his services during the past year.

**To Patrons.**—Owing to the increased price of paper we will be compelled, as announced several weeks since, to discontinue the papers of all non-paying patrons after the 1st of January.

**Christmas Present.**—We acknowledge the receipt of two bushels of choice apples and a couple of gallons of excellent cider from our esteemed friend, Mr. HIRAM WERTZ, of Quincy. Hiram will please accept our thanks for the handsome gift.

**Promoted.**—First Lieutenant GEO. W. WALKER, of company E, has, we learn, been promoted to the Captaincy of company H, (Fannettsburg) all the commissioned officers of which are said to have been killed or wounded in the Fredericksburg battle.

**Another Soldier Fallen.**—A letter from Capt. W. W. Walker of Co. E., with several from members of the company were received in this place on Monday evening, all containing the sad announcement that GEO. M. D. BROTHERTON, youngest son of Dr. Brotherton of this place, was among the number killed upon the Rappahannock during Saturday's fight. The account we have is that young Brotherton bore himself nobly in the fight, displaying the gallantry and heroism of a true patriot and soldier. He fell as thousands of brave spirits before him, just in the bloom and vigor of young life, a sacrifice for his country. The morning after the reception of this intelligence W. H. Brotherton left for Fredericksburg, to procure if possible, his remains for interment here. We deeply sympathize with his aged parents and other sorrowing friends and acquaintances.

P. S. It will be seen from Capt. Walker's letter, handed us since the above was written, that S. P. HOUSER, of the same company also fell whilst gallantly charging upon the enemy. Several of the letters received here highly compliment the bravery of young Houser, which must be gratifying to his afflicted parents and other friends.

**The Waynesboro Institute.**—The Waynesboro' Classical and Commercial Institute has been in successful operation for fourteen or fifteen months, but we regret to learn that it is not patronized by our citizens as liberally it should. Every good citizen must see the importance of sustaining in our midst such an institution. The advantages which it affords are numerous. It is both a great convenience and a saving in a pecuniary point of view. Whilst many are saved the expense of sending their children to distant institutions, it affords educational advantages to others which they could obtain in no other way. For the credit of our town we hope to see the institution more liberally patronized than at present.

**Prof. OVERTFIELD,** successor of W. Tell Barnitz, is a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and classically is an accomplished scholar. With the experience of Prof. TRIMMER in the Commercial Department, this institution offers advantages surpassed by few if any institutions of the kind.

**Evokers Disappointed.**—A few days since it was published that Gen. Burnside was going to resign and also the Washington Cabinet; but neither according to the latest Washington dispatches is likely to take place at present. The announcement very naturally created quite a sensation here, as it did elsewhere no doubt, and old ABE was soundly abused by some of the croaking Vallandighamers, as the cause of these threatened dire calamities. The most gloomy forebodings and speculations for our future were indulged in by this class of the community.

**One of Our Boys in the Fight.**—JOHN H. PETERS, who served his apprenticeship in this office, was in the thickest of the fight at Fredericksburg. In a letter to his parents he highly compliments Capt. W. W. Walker, First and Second Lieuts. GEO. W. WALKER and HENRY BRENNEMAN, for gallant conduct in the engagement.

**The Wounded.**—We regret that our old friend THOS. G. PRILKINGTON, Post Master of this place, is among the number wounded in the late battle of Fredericksburg, also JOHN F. WALKER, son of Mr. Adam Wolf, and DAVID WOLF, son of Mr. Amos Wolf.

**The Report of Gen. Burnside.**—We print this morning, by the Press, one of the most remarkable and extraordinary documents that ever were written by an officer in command of an army. Gen. Burnside, having been repulsed from Fredericksburg, found the country sad and anxious over his misfortune. He found a great and audacious party using his name for purposes of sedition by extolling his valor as a soldier and his strict adherence to the orders of a superior officer. He was honored for his obedience to a command which had cost us the lives of thousands, and in proportion as his course was sustained bitter denunciations were heaped upon the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck. The Secretary was a blunderer, Marplot, a rash, heedless man. Gen. Halleck was a lawyer who had never fought a battle—who had written some books whose ideas were stolen—who had ruined General McClellan because he was jealous of his talents and his fame. These two men had conspired to sacrifice the Union army. They had refused bridges and pontoons, and supplies, and railroads, and by reason of their delay the great disaster fell upon our arms. Knowing how sensitive the soldier is to failure, and the temptation there existed for silence, we should not have been surprised if General Burnside had held his peace. He was fast becoming a party idol—he was even named in connection with higher honors, and enemies of the country spoke approvingly of him. We say this course would not have surprised us, for we know that human nature is weak, and fame a cherished thing. Gen. Burnside, however, has chosen no such seductive path. He rises above the hope that any such applause would give him, and assumes, from first to last, the responsibility for the defeat on the Rappahannock. He moved from Warrenton by his own will; he selected the point of attack; he based his judgment on what appears to us to have been a just conclusion; he had ammunition, transportation, clothing, and food in abundance; he moved more rapidly than the Secretary of War or General Halleck expected him to move; he did the best in his power with his gallant army he was almost successful; his valor and intrepidity certainly deserved success; but he failed. And for that failure he assumes the entire and full responsibility.

A man who arrived at Suffolk, from Richmond the other day, says that in Richmond Federal money is worth twice as much as the rebel notes. He had on a common pair of jean pantaloons, which he said cost \$25; a soft felt hat \$8; and a pair of common shoes, worth in the North about nine or ten shillings, \$25. Ladies' dresses were selling at \$100 and upwards. Gold is worth two hundred and fifty per cent. Persons attempting to enter the rebel lines with articles from the North for sale, are now arrested, and their goods confiscated, as they charge such exorbitant prices. The people in Richmond all thought that the Banks expedition was intended to advance from some point upon that city, and were much troubled in consequence. The news of our disasters at Fredericksburg was received with the most unbounded joy throughout the South, the leading men proclaiming that their independence would now be gained beyond the shadow of a doubt.

**THE WAR.**—The capture of Kingston, North Carolina, by the United States forces under command of General J. G. Foster, is one of the most important events of the war. The fall of Goldsborough may be confidently predicted as a sequence to this brilliant movement, and the possession of this place will give us control of the railroad running from Wilmington and Charleston, and formerly the only railroad connecting Richmond with the Gulf States.

The steamer China, which sailed from New York on Wednesday last, took out 60 tons of bacon for the English poor. Thus we feed our enemies at least the subjects of those who are sympathizing with the Southern rebellion. We "return good for evil."

The faction who sympathize with the rebels are known in Ohio as "Vallandighamers," in Illinois "guerrillas," in Missouri "butterbuns," in Kansas "jayhawkers," in Kentucky "bushwackers," in Indiana "copperheads," and in Pennsylvania "Hughesites."

**The Shortest Day.**—Sabbath last, the 21st inst., was the shortest day in the year. The days will increase in length until the 21st of June.

The small-pox is prevailing to an alarming degree in portions of Dauphin county, although it is not fatal in many cases. Parents should always bear in mind that it is their duty to have their "little ones" vaccinated at the very first opportunity.

The Richmond papers of the 16th admit the loss of 3,000 at Fredericksburg, including Generals Gregg and Cobb, and many field officers. This is a brother of Howell Cobb. The 2d South Carolina regiment was nearly annihilated.

Holla's Hotel at Greencastle has been leased by W. C. McNulty, of McCallsburg, Pa. from the first of April next.

**Public Debts.**—We are indebted to the Hon. Ed. McPARRON for several valuable public documents recently received.

We have been permitted to publish the following letter from Capt. W. W. Walker, announcing the death of the gallant young soldier, Brotherton and House, at Fredericksburg, Va. (12th Regt. P. V.)

December 17, 1862.  
Dear Jas. BRENNEMAN:—It is my painful duty to inform you of the death of your beloved brother, George M. D. BROTHERTON, who fell on Saturday evening, while gallantly charging a strong rebel battery, and I much regret to say we failed in getting possession of his body. The charge was made after dark, though without effect. The ground we still held during the night was lost early the next morning, leaving our dead and some wounded in their possession, after we rallied the Regiment we fell back to the city, when Lieut. Geo. W. WALKER with a detail from the Regiment, was ordered to bring off from the field the wounded of the 12th, but owing to the darkness of the night he could not recognize our own dead of Co. E., and the rebel sharpshooters would not allow them to strike a match. As we charged up close to their stone wall, Lt. G. W. saw a man lying on the field, which he took for Sergeant Brotherton, though after consulting Corporal JAS. FRENCH they concluded it was not him, though it afterwards proved to be him. His pockets had already been rifled and nothing remained but a small pass-book which they took, and on arriving in the city next morning, discovered it was George's. During the night we could not tell who was killed or wounded, but soon found we had 21 missing. Early the next morning one of the men of Capt. Wharton's Jaxata company handed us a letter which he said he took from the pocket of one of our men, which proved to be the letter enclosed. When last seen he was charging up the hill. I made every effort possible to get his body, though without success; had the Lieutenant knew George was among the dead on the field he would have brought his body off contrary to orders. He fell a brave and good soldier demonstrating to his comrades in battle that he died gallantly in defence of his country. His death is much lamented by the officers and men of company E. In the course of a few days I may be able to furnish you with further particulars.

Yours Truly,  
W. W. WALKER, Capt.  
Commanding Co. E. 12th Regt. P. V.  
P. S. SIMON P. ROUZEZ was also killed in the charge; we also failed to secure his body. JNO. F. FLOREY, fore finger of right hand shot off, DANIEL WOLF shot through the hand. Missing, HENRY BRENNEMAN, D. C. HOOPER, supposed to be prisoners. Our casualties are few compared with some other companies in the regiment. T. G. PRILKINGTON is wounded, shot through the leg above the knee, also in the side of both hands, he is doing well, wounds not serious, also Col. BIDER in the thigh, serious.

**Supposed Horse Thief Arrested.**—A man named Jos. Rea, was arrested on last Friday night, at Pawling's hotel, under the following circumstances:—An old gentleman living in Wolfsville, Frederick county, Md., lost a horse on Thursday night. Suspicion being excited, he followed Rea as far as Waynesboro', where, being compelled to stop, he sent Mr. Fisher to this place who, procuring the assistance of Constable Hawbecker, proceeded to Thos. Pawling's, where the man was found, and the missing animal, a bay mare, was found in the stable. Rea was sent to the county jail on Saturday morning. He worked on the Franklin Railroad a year or two ago. Recently he stayed for a couple of days at Holla's hotel and absconded without paying his bill. His antecedents are not good.—Greencastle Pilot.

**Another Soldier Gone.**—John Liggett, well known to many of our readers, died at his residence, in this place on Friday night last.—He was a member of company G 12th regt., P. V. Though beyond the age when men are required to do military duty, he volunteered in defence of his country. He was taken sick in camp near Fredericksburg, from which place he came home to die. Mr. L. was Postmaster of this place during the Buchanan Administration.—Chambersburg Dispatch.

**Latest News from Washington.**  
Washington, December 19, 1862.—A delegation of Border State Congressmen waited on the President, last night, to consult with him as to his policy after the 1st of January, in reference to the emancipation matter. Mr. Willey opposed the proclamation, but Mr. Casey, of Kentucky, said to the President:

what a terrible night this must be for the unfortunate soldiers, who were badly provided with shelter. The President answered: "Would that I had one of their places! There is not a man in the army with whom I would not willingly exchange places to-night."

Several regiments of the Pennsylvania drafted militia have arrived safely at Suffolk, where they are to be stationed in place of old drilled soldiers who have been moved farther South.

The Governor of New Hampshire has ordered a draft to commence December 24th in towns which have not then filled their quotas.

**On Saturday** morning the rebels were in the city, and our seat was upon a platform on the lap of the mother, who sat on another seat. He appeared to be in the last stages of decline. We learned, upon inquiry, that his name was BRAG, that he had been a volunteer in one of the Missouri regiments, was 17 in July last, and that his mother, hearing of his being in the hospital at Washington, had travelled over a thousand miles to see her sick son, and if possible take him to her home, in Linn county, Missouri. He had strength enough to come over from Washington to Baltimore, himself, and there she joined him, and they were on Saturday in the cars on the Northern Central on their way to the far West. In the course of the afternoon, he became much worse, and about the neighborhood of Parker, he quietly returned his spirit into the hands of his Maker. It was a painful incident, and the sympathy of all the passengers was much enlisted. The mother appeared to be an intelligent and interesting woman, and devoted to her dying son. When he expired, her low sobs told her agony. More than a thousand miles from home with the corpse of her son, among strangers! It brought down a rolling tear over a cheek in that car! The writer of this was in company with two friends, near by, and viewed the painful scene. With kind, generous hearts, those two men at once displayed the beautiful and enabling feelings of humanity, and one immediately went to the mother, and learned all the circumstances of her situation. They at once, from their purses, each furnished a noble and generous donation, enough to pay her way to her distant home with the corpse of her son. In addition to this, one of these gentlemen told the conductor to telegraph to Harrisburg, to have a coffin and box ready for the corpse, at his individual expense, and declared his intention to see that she should be attended to here and on the route.

There are bright spots in the desert of human selfishness; and we cannot but rejoice that there are such redeeming qualities in our sinful nature. We knew not that we should give the names of those individuals, for their left hand knew not what their right hand did, but in their generous action in the car. But we cannot refrain—they were Hon. Simon Cameron, Minister to Russia, and Henry Welsh, Esq., of York—two old friends, with whom we pleasantly met that afternoon. The silent tear and prompt assistance told that their hearts were in the right place.

**GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.**  
HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 18.—Yesterday the rebels sent, under a flag of truce, a request that we would bury our dead. A recruiting party accordingly went over and continued their labors to-day. During the truce Col. Wallen, chief of Longstreet's artillery, informed some of our officers that the rebel infantry force engaged on Gen. Sumner's front was only two brigades, but that they had a large reserve near by. He said our men exhibited the greatest bravery, but he considered the rebel position impregnable, and that a force of 500,000 men would find it impossible to carry the heights in face of their batteries.

The rebel loss was small, compared with ours, from the fact that they were protected by a stone wall and rifle pits. Our losses as heretofore reported, have been considerably decreased by the arrival of stragglers in camp.

The enemy took nearly 800 prisoners from us, a considerable proportion of which were absent from their camps when we evacuated the south side of the river. The prisoners taken on both sides have been paroled. It is stated that General Lee and Longstreet were down to-day and held conversation with some of our officers.

**Movement of Jefferson Davis.**  
NASHVILLE, Tenn. Dec. 16, 1862.—The rebel President, as I despatched you one evening last week, arrived at Mufreesboro Thursday afternoon, and was the guest of Lewis Marcy, brother of Judge Marcy, of this city. On Saturday he reviewed the divisions of Generals Brackenridge, Cheatam, and Withers. At night he was serenade, and in response made a brief address. He denounced Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, vindicated Bragg, and remarked "all is well" with the Army of Tennessee. In concluding, he said that, if circumstances should render it necessary for the army to evacuate Mufreesboro, the battle for Tennessee would take place between Tullahoma and Winchester. He left Mufreesboro Sunday morning, upon the early train for Mobile and the Army of the Mississippi. It is said that Jeff will review and harangue the troops in the Southwest, and take his departure about next Friday for Savannah and Charleston.

**From the Army of the Potomac.**  
Headquarters Army of Potomac, Dec. 21. Rev. McKee, of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Christian A. Society, has visited these headquarters, bringing comforts and delicacies for the sick, and a corps of volunteer nurses for the wounded remaining in camp. All were placed at the disposal of the Medical Department, and were highly appreciated by the Medical Director.

No new movement by the enemy has been observed since we evacuated the South side of the river.

It is not known to General Burnside's staff that he has tendered his resignation as commander of this army, as stated in a Washington correspondence. Everything is quiet along the lines.

**General Banks Expedition.**  
It Will Operate in the Gulf—General Banks to Relieve General Butler.  
It was announced previous to the departure of the fleet that the expedition was destined for Texas, to commence from that base a series of military operations important in a political as well as military point of view. It is now perfectly proper to state that the expedition is destined for certain operations in the Gulf, and that it will rendezvous at Ship Island, although Gen. Banks' headquarters will be at New Orleans, where he will relieve Gen. Butler in the command of that department.—Herald, of yesterday.

The Pennsylvania Legislature assembled on the first Tuesday in January.

**THE ARMY OF GEN. BURNSIDE.**  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Dec. 19.—Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the U. S. A., Washington, General-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, has been authorized by the following reasons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War, or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's.

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defence in front, and also, thought I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and I hoped by rapidly throwing the whole command over it, that place to separate by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below, from the force behind and on the crest in the rear of the town, in which case we would fight him with the greatest advantage in our favor.

To do this he had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a new road lately made by the enemy for the purpose of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his position along the crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from there easily by an attack on his front in connection with a movement in rear of the crest. How near we came to the accomplishment of our object future report will show.

But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-six hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded—in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected.

As it was, we came very near success.—Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days—long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry, after which we recrossed to this side of the river unmolested, without the loss of men or property.

As the day broke, our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing in the face of the enemy, I owe everything. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them was never exceeded, and would have carried the point had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead, I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies; but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayer for their comfort and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line, rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War, and yourself, and that you have left the whole movement in my hands, without giving me orders, makes me the more responsible.

I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and, finally, will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand divisions, corps and my general and personal staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary of War, and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different Staff Departments than was anticipated, when I last saw you.

**THE CABINET RESIGNATIONS.**  
WASHINGTON, December 22, 1862.—The President has acknowledged the resignation of the resignations of the Secretary of State and Treasury, and informed them that due deliberation has been had, to the conclusion that an acceptance would be incompatible with the public welfare, and therefore requested them to resume their respective functions.

The two Secretaries have accordingly resumed their places as Heads of the Departments.

**The McDowell Court of Inquiry—General Sigel's Testimony.**  
Before the McDowell court of inquiry to-day, General Sigel, upon his own request, underwent a critical examination into the nature of the charges which he had preferred against General McDowell last Saturday. He did not mean to impeach the latter's loyalty, but to point out, though unwillingly, the occasions when General McDowell had, in his judgment, displayed incapacity. He gave in detail the reasons which induced such an opinion, referring to General McDowell's conduct at Thoroughfare Gap. He stated that the bulk of General McDowell's army was encamped but a short distance therefrom; that the roads were good, and the only force required to hold it would have been about 10,000 men. These might have easily retarded the enemy for a day, and so have utterly damaged his movements. He also charged upon General McDowell a want of attention to the position of his (General Sigel's) corps, with which Gen. McDowell was at that time co-operating, and a want of discretion in bringing his troops into action at the battle of Manassas.

**Anarchy Among the Cherokee Nation.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Recent information from the Cherokee nation discloses a shocking condition of affairs there. The loyal and disloyal Indians are slaughtering one another. The government is subverted and a new one organized by the disloyal party, which is in the minority.

Among the Indians taken prisoners in Minnesota was a negro, who, it is alleged, killed thirty-three whites with his own hands. He was born at Mondota. Principally upon his testimony most of the Indians were convicted. By the betrayal of his savage allies, he has endeavored to save himself.

**DEATH OF SENATOR PEACOCK.**—Baltimore Dec. 22.—The Hon. James A. Peacock, United States Senator of this State, died at Chestertown, Md., on Saturday, aged 56.

**Private W. W. Lunt,** of the 9th Maine Volunteers was executed at Hilton Head, S. C., on the 1st instant, for desertion.

**FRENCH SABLE FURS.**—Forty sets of French Sables, comprising all grades, twenty-four Muffs at lowest city prices.

**UPDEGRAFFS' Hatters,** opposite Washington House.

**LADIES FURS—MINK SABLE.**—We have three sets of Fine Mink Sable, three fine Mink Muffs. We offer them at lowest city prices, at

**UPDEGRAFFS' Practical Hatters,** opposite Washington House.

**FALL OF 1862.—HATS, CAPS, Coats, Umbrellas, Ladies Furs, Buffalo Robes, Gun Cases, Gun Blankets, Gun Leggins, Horse Blankets, Coats, Woollen, and Buckskin Gloves, Footwear, Furs and Pocket Books.** We have the best assorted and cheapest stock of the above articles to be found in the country.

**UPDEGRAFFS' Practical Hatters,** opposite Washington House.

**LADIES FURS—RUSSIAN FITCH.**—Six sets fine Russian Fitch, six fine Fitch Muffs, at lowest city prices.

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**BUFFALO ROBES.**—We have two hales of assorted Buffalo Robes, from the best to the fine.

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**TAKE CARE OF THE SMALL NOTES.**—We have the POSTAGE CURRENT CYCLOPEE BOOK. With one of these Books you can handle the new currency without loss. Also, a fine assortment of Furs, Pocket Books, Footwear, &c., from a DIME.

**UPDEGRAFFS' Practical Hatters,** opposite Washington House.

**THE ALTAR.**  
On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Daniel Holsinger, Mr. John's Morgel to Miss Eliza Weaver.

**THE TOMB.**  
Near this place on the 21st inst. Mary Ann, daughter of Josiah and Susan Burger, aged 14 years, 1 months and 8 days, and on the 16th inst. Rebecca Alice, aged 11 years, and 16 days.

**PICKED APPLES.**  
For sale by the barrel, opposite Washington House.