

VILLAGE RECORD
WAYNESBORO
Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.



Forever float that standard erect!
Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Received.—We acknowledge the receipt of \$1.50 from Mr. B. F. LEHMAN, (new subscriber) of New Guilford, this county, for one year's subscription to the Record.

Soldier's Money.—We have been requested to state that M. M. STOKES, Esq., has received from the privates of Co. B, 126th Regiment \$1855 for distribution among their friends.

Returned.—W. H. BROTHERTON, of this place, returned from the Rappahannock on Monday, having failed in his efforts to secure the remains of his brother, Geo. M. D. Brotherton.

Auctioneering.—Mr. G. V. MAXX, our popular sale crier, requests us to say that he has made application for the required auctioneers' license, and will continue the business as heretofore.

Ill-bred.—There are a number of half-bred, half-bred, and we presume half-bred girls, who run the streets after night-fall, and under the cover of darkness, seek to insult Union citizens. Do their wares know they're out?

Christmas Day.—Thursday last, Christmas day, was as usual, appropriately observed in this place. The stores were closed and business generally suspended. A discourse suited to the occasion was delivered in the morning, in the German Reformed Church, by the Pastor, Rev. W. E. CREBA.

Sad Accident.—On Friday afternoon last, a little girl, daughter of Mr. CHAS. SHREVE, was so severely burned as to cause death the next morning. She was in the 6th year of her age. We are informed that the little sufferer previous to her death stated that a smaller child had applied an ignited match to her dress. The mother was absent at the time.

At Home.—Capt. W. W. WALKER, of Co. E, 126th Regiment, reached this place from Fredericksburg on Monday evening.—The Captain passed through the Fredericksburg battle unscathed, though in the thickest of the fight, but since, we learn, has been seriously indisposed, owing, we presume to the fatigue and exposure which he was compelled to undergo on that occasion.

Another Old Citizen Gone.—Dr. THOS. WALKER, of this place, who had been lying ill for several weeks, died at his residence on Friday last, in the 60th year of his age.—The Doctor had been a prominent physician in this place for upwards of forty years; and one among its most useful and influential citizens. The Doctor's sons, five in number, voluntarily entered the Union army since the breaking out of the Rebellion, and only one of these was permitted to be at his bedside during his last hours, having arrived but a few days previous to his decease. We sympathize with his afflicted family and especially with his brave boys in arms, who have thus been bereft of a kind and indulgent parent.

Another Soldier Gone.—Mr. JOHN TRACY, of Co. E 126th Regiment returned from Fredericksburg to his home near Leitersburg, on Friday evening last, and died at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. T. had been indisposed for some time previous to his return. His death must have been sudden as we learn he got out of his bed during the night and walked about the room. His remains were brought to this place, on Sunday, followed by a large procession of sorrowing friends and acquaintances, and interred in the burying ground attached to the M. E. Church.

Horse Thieves.—We would advise persons who own valuable horses to secure well their stable doors. It will be seen from our advertising columns that another has been stolen, which makes three out of our neighborhood within a short time.

Suits have been commenced by several of the Maryland State prisoners against Hon. Simon Cameron and General Wool, for false imprisonment. Heavy damages are claimed, but no loyal or honest jury will grant them.

We now have the returns of all the elections held this fall in the loyal States, and they put up \$7,100 for the Administration, in any nothing of the army vote, which would increase it to at least 200,000 majority. If the sympathizers with rebellion was as active as ever, let them.

General V. Johnson, who ran for the Presidency on the Douglas ticket in 1860, has been elected to the traitor Senate by the Legislature of Georgia.

The Rebellion and the Revolution.—We commend the following article from that excellent daily, the *Dalton Citizen*, to the notice of such as are continually croaking about the wrongs inflicted upon their rebel friends of the South, and which they have the temerity to allege forced them into rebellion.—When our forefathers, during the Revolutionary war, found they could get no redress from the British crown for the oppressions and violations of their rights and privileges, under which they groaned, they impugned to the world a declaration of independence, in which it is declared that a decent respect to the opinions of mankind rendered it necessary for them to give the reasons for so important a step as that of severing the ties which bound one people to another—and the causes which impelled our fathers to the act, are presented in detail in that immortal paper which they ushered to the world—a long list of grievances are thus shown to have been suffered by them, for which they had taken up arms as a last resort, when they found that there was no hope of any alleviation from the policy of the mother country. These causes of complaint are well known to every school boy in the land, and are a fearful catalogue of what the men of '76 suffered before they determined to draw the sword against the crown of England.

How different has been the course of the rebels in commencing the present war.— They have never shown, in any manner, the causes which impelled them to take up arms against a government which was acknowledged by their most eminent men to have been the most paternal which ever existed, and under which they had lived and prospered beyond any other people upon the globe. Their own usurping government, as we have recently shown, through its own recognized agents to Europe, Yancy & Co., most authoritatively announced to the world that they had no fears for the safety of their slaves, for they pointed to the laws which had been adopted, and the measures taken, to prove that there was no fear of that species of their property being endangered—and that was the only reason ever assigned for the attempt to disrupt the Government. They do not, like our forefathers, rebel against a government in which they had no hand in establishing, or against laws with which they had nothing to do in enacting. They were, in fact, part and parcel of the Government—had in reality controlled its policy and its measures for more than three-fourths of the time which it existed, although their section was far in the minority in point of numbers and other important requisites; and it was only because they feared they could no longer control it to suit their pride, ambition, or supposed interests, that they determined to sever it, and at the risk or cost of rivers of blood and thousands of the lives of their own fellow citizens, they have persevered in their diabolical efforts.

Not one single charge have they made, or can make, of any act committed by the General Government against their rights or interests, as recognized under the Constitution their fathers as well as ours had solemnly formed, up to the time they commenced this bloody contest. They have never shown that any oppression had been exercised towards them, and they distinctly declared that they feared none; therefore those who pretend to justify such a rebellion, can give no justification for their course until they can show as the men of the revolution had done, that their oppressions required them to resort to the last refuge of the oppressed.

Vandalism and an Ugly Acquaintance.—The Ohio Journal has the following incident of Mr. Vallandigham's late visit to Mansfield, Ohio. After the speakers had concluded, three men entered an omnibus to ride to a railway station, and sat down. An unknown person was in the vehicle. One of them asked another, "Did you hear Vallandigham?" "No!" replied the other indignantly, it would be more creditable to hear Jeff. Davis himself than that contemptible traitor, Vallandigham!" Here the stranger started up, and putting on a severe look and an extra amount of dignity, said fiercely, "I am Mr. Vallandigham!" "It don't make a bit of difference," firmly replied the gentleman, "I have nothing to take back." This completely cowed the batternut, and he remained entirely dumb during the remainder of the trip.

The Federal troops, under Gens. Kelley and Milroy, last week took possession of Winchester, and intend to hold it. The counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, and Frederick in Virginia are again under Federal authority, and the refugees from those counties have returned to their homes. In Winchester, it is said that Flour is selling at \$16 per barrel; Corn \$10 per barrel; Salt \$20 per peck; Wood \$15 and \$20 per cord; Boots \$22 per pair; Men's Shoes \$12 to \$15, and Women's Shoes \$8 to \$12, and almost everything else in proportion.

The friends upon the Government in the recruiting of soldiers in different parts of the country are daily being brought to light. In New York City alone, at least one thousand persons are said to be implicated, in frauds amounting to over seven hundred thousand dollars. A Colonel of a regiment was at the head of this gang of thieves and swindlers.

The Fredericksburg Battle.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Ordinary Sergeant FREDERICK BURNIS, of Co. B, 126th Regiment, to his wife in Quincy township:—

On the 18th of December we crossed over the river about noon, into Fredericksburg; the Rebels shelling us all the time. We marched through town and took our position in a meadow, but the place proved too hot for us. The first shell killed several of Co. A and wounded a number of the same company. We left in double quick and took shelter behind a hill, having one of our batteries in front. At this time the cannonading was awful. About half an hour before night we (Tyler's and Albaugh's Brigades) were ordered to charge the Rebels' rifle pits and battery, which we did in splendid style. We started at double quick, the enemy pouring a shower of shot, shell, canister and grape into our devoted column; but on we went, our gallant Col. Elder leading, until ordered to halt at a board fence, near the enemy's works. Here we had to tear down the fence. The first of the enemy became hotter and hotter, but we pushed on over the dead and wounded until within 80 yards of the enemy. There they poured a deadly volume of rifle and musket balls among us, when the Colonel ordered us to fall back, as it was folly to attempt a further advance. We retreated to our starting place and formed again in line. In the charge our Colonel was severely wounded, and I regret to add that Sergeant Geo. M. D. Brotherton and Simon P. Rouzer of Co. E were killed. Our Regiment suffered terribly. We lost officers and privates, killed, wounded and missing, 187, but many of the missing it is probable will yet turn up and join us. Our loss in the brigade was over 900 in that terrible charge. Balls and shells flew in every direction and we can only thank God that we escaped unhurt. Many were shot through their canteens, caps and coats. During the night we encamped in a graveyard in the town. In the morning the Rebels shelled the town for a couple of hours. On the 15th our Brigade was ordered out on picket, our Regiment doing duty outside and within fifty yards of the rebel pickets. By daybreak we were withdrawn and marched back to Fredericksburg and by daylight re-crossed the river, covering the retreat of the whole corps. There again our escape from destruction was miraculous for the rebels with their batteries might have cut us to pieces.

Three Destructive Fires.—On Wednesday night the massive building, erected but several years ago by the Caledonia Springs Company, situated in South Mountain, about 15 miles from this place, was totally destroyed by fire, together with, as we have understood, some \$1500 worth of furniture. We believe the building was unoccupied at the time, and the fire was therefore the work of an incendiary. Fortunately, a large amount of bedding had been taken from the building some time ago, otherwise the loss would have been much greater. There is an insurance on the property, but to what amount we have not learned. The main building we suppose, could not have cost less than \$20,000, and the loss over and above insurance, must be heavy.

On Thursday night following, a large brick barn, the property of Mr. John Solenberger, residing near Funkstown, Guilford township, was also destroyed by fire, together with some 1200 bushels of wheat, about 1500 bushels of oats and an immense amount of hay, which was in and stacked about the building. This fire was also the work of an incendiary. All the live stock was got out safely, but other valuable property was consumed, making the total loss very heavy. The farmers in that community have organized a kind of mutual insurance company among themselves, and in this way Mr. S. is insured, but to what extent we do not as yet know.

On Saturday last the extensive Straw Sheds, &c., belonging to the Straw Paper Mill, of Messrs Huber & Lambert, located in the Northern part of the town, together with several hundred tons of straw, were consumed by fire. Part of the building was occupied by a family, who was employed on the premises. The origin of the fire is not exactly known, but as there had been baking done in the oven that day, it is supposed that sparks from the oven were communicated to the straw, which was not very far off. The flames spread rapidly, and consumed everything on the lot, but through the efforts of the firemen they were prevented from extending to other buildings. Although the buildings were not very valuable, it will cost a good deal to replace them. The personal effects of the German family, were, we believe, with few exceptions, destroyed. The loss of Messrs Huber & Lambert, will not fall far short of \$1500. No insurance.

Chamberburg Dispatch.

GETTING TIRED OF THE WAR.—The *Macon (Ga.) Telegraph* of the 10th has a long article on peace. It says: "We are so anxious for peace that longing for it is never out of the mind of any man, woman or child. The war distresses us a thousand times more than the north." How much longer must these distressed rebels long for peace before they will secure it by ceasing to fight and accepting the benign government of our and their good fathers?

Good News for Tavern Keepers.—The supplement to the Revenue law passed by the House of Representatives, on Tuesday of last week, provides that hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses need not take out a special license for each branch of their business. The language of the original law rendered the latter construction imperative, and Commissioner Howell was compelled so to decide. It was mainly through his efforts, and that of the Assessors and Collectors in the several districts that this explanatory bill was passed.

Department of the Gulf.
General Banks' Dispatches General Butler's Cordial Meeting by eye two Generals Gen. Butler's Barren Address Resignation of Baton Rouge.

New York, Dec. 28.—The Steamship Boanoke has arrived from New Orleans, with dates to the 18th inst., via Havana on the 22d.

The news is important. The Steamship North Star, with General Banks and staff, arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 14th. The news transpired on the following day that Gen. Butler had been superseded and occasioned the utmost surprise among all classes, even those on the register lists as enemies of the United States. All were sorry to part with an officer who at the least had brought order and security to the city.

On the 16th Generals Butler and Banks met at headquarters. General Butler welcomed General Banks to the Department of the Gulf, and assured him that he would find here troops who would yield a cheerful obedience to his every order. General Banks, in responding, said the only pleasure he had in taking command was in obeying an order of the Government of the United States.

The meeting was most cordial, and the interchange of sentiment was that which marks the coming together of old friends. After the introduction of the staff officers to each other, General Banks and his staff withdrew. General Butler then addressed his officers requesting each member to take pains to enlighten and assist their successors. He spoke in the most generous manner of Gen. Banks and staff.

General Butler's parting address to the troops bears date on the 15th. He alludes in eloquent terms to their successors in the field, and in restoring order and quiet to New Orleans, to the feeding of the starving wives and children of their enemies, and states that the expedition had cost the Government less by four-fifths than any other. Speaking the word "farewell" was the only sorrowful thought he had, and he commends them to their new commander as worthy of his love. On the 16th Gen. Banks issued a general order on assuming command of the Department of the Gulf and State of Texas, and naming his staff officers, whose names are already known at the North.

Another order directs the military and civil officers in the department to report to him, and still another suspends the sales of property on account of the United States till further orders. General Butler accompanied by Colonel Shaffer, Colonel Turner, Major Strong, Major Bell, Captain Davis, Captain Kessel, and other members of his staff, was to sail on the 22d for New York. Captain Clark was to remain on duty at New Orleans.

General Banks was pushing things with characteristic energy. Five thousand of the troops that accompanied him had landed at Baton Rouge, and the remainder of the expedition would be sent forward as fast as they arrived. The weather at New Orleans was fine, and the troops were in good health.

Army of the Potomac.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The following has been received at Headquarters: Headquarters Army of Potomac, } December 23, 1862. To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief.

In my report to you of the 19th inst., the number of our wounded was stated at about nine thousand, and the number receiving hospital treatment is sixteen hundred and thirty. Both of these amounts were wrong; On the authority of Dr. Lettorman, our Medical Director, I learn that the whole number of wounded is between 6,000 and 7,000, and that about one half of these are receiving treatment in the hospital. A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General, Army of Potomac.

The President's Thanks to the Army of the Potomac.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington Dec. 22.—To the Army of the Potomac:—I have just read your Commanding General's report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident. The courage with which you, in an open field, maintained the contest against an entrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and recrossed the river in the face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of the popular government.

Coupling with the mourners for the dead and sympathizing with the severely wounded I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively so small. I tender to you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Union Victory in Arkansas—Defeat of the Rebels at Van Buren—Three Steamboats and Camp Equipments Captured.
Headquarters, St. Louis, Dec. 29. Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief The Army of the frontier, under Gens. Blunt and Herron, moved over Boston Mountain on Saturday, and advanced, without halting, to Van Buren—drove the enemy across the Arkansas river, killed and wounded a few and took three steamboats, camp equipments, and 100 prisoners.

The march of 45 miles with arms of service over the mountains and through the deep mud of the valley, was a most arduous and gallant affair. S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

Army of the Shenandoah.
Occupation of Winchester—Advance of Gen. Milroy—Great Suffering of the People &c.
Baltimore, Dec. 28.—Col. Keys moved from Romney, and took possession of Winchester on Tuesday morning. The rebel pickets stationed there retired on his advance.

The rebel General Jones, with 2,500 men, had occupied this place the week previous, but had left, going towards Staunton. The Winchester railroad has been entirely destroyed by the rebels, and the rails carried off. The people of Winchester are in a state of destitution for the common necessities of life, which are held at famine prices, and hardly procurable.

Released.—Rev. J. J. Stine has been released from Fort Delaware.

Farewell to the Old Year.
To the joy, thy sorrow drive,
To the pleasure and the pain,
Of thy brief and war-like reign,
Thy departing spirit is benign—
Farewell, farewell, Sixty-Two!

Welcome, welcome, Sixty-Three!
Ere thy first short days are o'er,
Cheerful words be heard and spoken,
Rejoicings made, and broken,
May the war-like spirit disappear,
Ere thou goest—glad, New Year.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISVILLE.
CAPTURE OF KNOXVILLE.
Rosecrans Driving the Rebels out of the State.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—Midnight.—The postmaster of Richmond, Ky., says that Colonel Carter, commanding a brigade of United States troops, has captured Knoxville, East Tennessee, and destroyed four bridges and a large portion of the railroad track between Knoxville and Dandridge.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, is in this city. It is not true, as reported, that he has ordered out the militia of Indiana. Passengers on the train from Louisville to Sheperdsville, to-day, report that they heard heavy firing up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the direction of Lebanon Junction, and reports are current that Col. Harlan's brigade is in the rear of Morgan's forces, and it is supposed, may have engaged them.

It is rumored that a portion of Morgan's forces are at Bardston, and have destroyed a portion of the track near Elizabethtown. The rebels were repulsed three miles from Munfordsville. Everything is safe. Gen. Rosecrans' forces have driven the rebels into Murfreesboro. It is supposed that Morgan is skedaddling out of the State.

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.
A Difficult and Daring Raid Made by the U. S. Forces—Capture of Van Buren, Arkansas.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 29.—One of the most difficult and daring raids of the war has just been made by a part of the Army of the Frontier. On Saturday, General Herron started with a portion of his cavalry and infantry forces for the other side of the Boston Mountains. General Blunt left June Hill at the same time by another route, the two columns being about six thousand strong. They started in light marching order, with six days' cooked rations, and marched forty-two miles without stopping.

General Herron took with him two batteries without caissons. The artillery and baggage wagons were drawn across the mountains by twelve-horse teams. At daylight yesterday morning the two commands joined at Lee's Creek, three miles south of the mountains, from whence the cavalry and artillery, numbering 2,000 men, started for Van Buren, leaving the infantry to follow as fast as possible.

Two rebel regiments of cavalry were encountered at Dripping Spring. After a sharp skirmish, they were put to flight, leaving seven killed and a number of wounded on the field. Our forces immediately followed the rebels fleeing to Van Buren, when a splendid charge was made, led by Generals Blunt and Herron in person, resulting in a complete victory over the enemy.

The rebel army rushed aboard some steamboats which were lying at the wharf and escaped to the other side of the river.—Two of the steamers, with over a hundred prisoners among them, were captured. A third boat was run ashore, which, with the others, will be destroyed.

A large quantity of corn, camp equipage, transportation, and a number of mules and horses, were also seized. (The full extent of the captures is not yet known.) When the messenger left, the infantry and artillery were about eight miles in the rear, hastening forward as fast as the nearly impassable roads would allow.

The people of that section were taken entirely by surprise and terribly frightened. General Hindman is on the other side of the river with his whole force, unable and unwilling to engage us. The pathway to the Arkansas river has now been opened, and if the gunboats will open the lower end of it, the winner's work of the Army of the Frontier is clearly marked out.

The Missouri Legislature.
The President's Compensated Emancipation Scheme Endorsed.
JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 29.—The Legislature of Missouri met in this city to-day.

L. C. Marvin (Radical Emancipationist) was elected Speaker of the House by 24 majority. J. B. Pratt (Emancipationist) was elected Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Richardson, in the Senate, introduced a resolution declaring that all emancipationists are favorable to compensated emancipation, enacted by the President. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Adam Messersmith, of Sullivan county, Pa., recently buried all his children, seven in number, who had died of Diphtheria.—The oldest was thirteen years of age, and the youngest seven months. They all died inside of two weeks, and three of them died on the same day.

All the sick and wounded soldiers in and about Washington are to be removed to hospitals within their own State and near to their homes. The praise-worthy object has been effected through the direct agency of Gov. Curtin who has been lauding in his efforts for the accomplishment of it. BALTIMORE, December 29.—The Governor of Maryland to-day commissioned Hon. Thomas H. Hicks as Senator to represent the State of Maryland in the United States Senate until the meeting of the Legislature, in place of Hon. James A. Pearce, deceased.

Harry Walker
Miss Elizabeth Woodring, both of Quincy Township.

Announcing the above notice we received a "gold dollar," a real godsend in these "war times," with a full share of the delicacies prepared for the occasion, for which our friend Daniel and his fair partner will please except the thanks of all "concerned," the devil included—with our best wishes for a future of uninterrupted prosperity and matrimonial felicity.

In this place, by Justice Estlin, on the 24th ult., Mr. George Rosecrans and Miss Elizabeth Woodring, both of Quincy Township. On the 21st ult., by the Rev. Jos. Rohrer, Mr. Isaac D. Shockey to Miss Amanda M. Speelman.

At the residence of the bride under near Pittsburg, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. G. B. Russell, Mr. J. Hampton Johnston (formerly of this place) to Miss Lizzie Petty. Well done friend HAMPTON! Accept the thanks of our office for the liberal share of "good things" sent us, and our prayer that your new relations may be attended with increased prosperity and happiness.

"Oh, guide them safe, this desert though,
Mid all the cares of life and love,
At length, with joy thy face to view,
In fairer, better world above."

THE TOMB.
Near this place, on the 27th ult., Anna Jenette, daughter of Daniel and Susan E. H. Cole, aged 2 years, 8 months and 1 day. Dearest Anna thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in the grave so deep,
Thou no more will join our number,
Thou no more our songs shalt know.

Yet again we hope to meet thee
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee
Where no farewell tears are shed. M. Melia, daughter of John and Catherine Price, aged 12 years, 7 months and 22 days. Anna has gone—the brightest flower
Has lost its lovely bloom,
And in life's fairest, brightest hour,
Has fled unto the tomb.

Who would have thought one week ago,
That she would now be dead;
But she has left this world of woe,
And to another fled. F. In this place, on the 11th ult., Blanch, daughter of William H. and Eliza Gordon. Dearest Blanch thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Near Leitersburg, on the 23d ult., Anna Maria, daughter of Daniel and Martha Montzer, aged 7 years, 5 months and 27 days. Fresh grow the soil o'er her tomb,
And still be her grave good repose;
Around her sweet flowers bloom,
And light be the step of her foes.

Onward and ever be blest,
That spot to our memory dear,
And bright, like gems in her crest,
May each of her virtues appear. M. Near Leitersburg, on the 24th ult., Annie, daughter of Jehiah and Barbara King, aged 4 years, 1 month and 13 days. Bright angels long before her face,
And saints stand waiting round her throne
And in that holy, happy place,
No sinful thoughts or words are known. M.

Near this place, on the 4th ult., Francis E., aged 7 years, 1 month and 8 days, and on the same ult., Burnet G., aged 19 months and 9 days, and also on the 26th ult., Cyrus G., aged 5 years, 8 months and 12 days. Children of Frederick and Mary Hollen Dukohart. In the U. S. Hospital, Louisville, Ky., on the 24th of October, Mr. Isaac Warner Keckler, an Ohio volunteer, formerly of this vicinity, aged 25 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Fold him in his country's stars,
Roll the drum on his grave the valley!
What to him are all our wars,
What but death bemocking folly!
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover of the snow!
What cares he he cannot know;
What cares he he cannot know!

Leave him to God's watching eye,
Trust him to the hand that made him.
Mortal love weeps idly to aid him,
God alone has power to aid him.
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover of the snow!
What cares he he cannot know;
Lay him low.

MARKETS.
From the American of Tuesday last.
FLOUR.—Sales reported on Change to-day comprised 1,000 bbls. good Ohio Extra at \$7.12 1/2; 200 bbls. do. (flat hoops) at \$7; 100 bbls. ordinary Howard Street Extra at \$7, and 800 bbls. good Superfine do. at \$6.62 1/2 per bbl. Prices are nominal, viz: Howard Street Super at \$6.62 1/2; Shipping Extra do. at \$7.12 1/2; Family do. at \$7.87 1/2; Family do. at \$8.

GRAIN.—Common fair sound white wheat at 155/165 cents; good to strictly choice do. 170/180 cents; ordinary to prime Pennsylvania red 140/145 cents, and fair to choice Southern do. 145/150 cents per bushel. We now quote new white corn, at 70/75 cents; yellow do. at 69/73 cents; old white at 76/78 cents; and yellow do. at 75/77 cents per bushel. We quote Pennsylvania oats at 68/70 cents, weight, and Maryland at 41/45 cents measure. Rye is in very limited request at 88/90 cents for Maryland, and 83/85 cents for Pennsylvania.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed we quote at \$5.37 1/2 @ \$5.50, and Timothy at \$2.25 @ \$2.48 per bushel.

\$15.00 REWARD.
WAS stolen from the Ward School House, in Quincy township, on Monday night, the 29th inst., about 7 o'clock, a dark Bay Horse, blind of the right eye, on the right side, just under the saddle flap one rib sets in a little further than the other. He has also a white spot on the right hind hoof. When taken, said horse had on a horse saddle with the hind part raised on both sides. The saddle was double braced with single-haul seat and martingale. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of horse, saddle and bridle. JAMES W. STOOFS, [Jan. 2-3w.] DANIEL YOUNG.