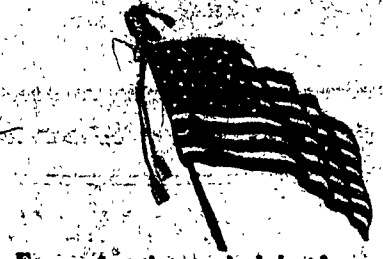


VILLAGE RECORD

WAYNEBORO Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.



Forever dost that standard cheer! When Britain's foe has fallen before us...

Sudden Death.—Mr. CHRISTIAN GOOD, an aged and highly respected citizen, died suddenly near this place, on Friday last.

Another.—On Tuesday, Mrs. GONDER, wife of Mr. Michael Gonder, living at Waterloo, fell suddenly dead.

The Proclamation.—Abraham Lincoln (says the Press), has proclaimed the downfall of slavery in the United States. The Proclamation we print this morning announces his decree in brief, eloquent, and immortal sentences.

Sentenced.—The sentence of the law has been passed upon FREDERICK SMITH by Judge Weisel, of the Circuit Court for Washington county, Md., for the murder of AGNES TRACY.

Arrest of Deserters.—Three deserters, U. S. soldiers from Frederick, Md., were arrested near this place by Constable HERR, and others, on Saturday last.

Tennessee is dying of slaveholding treason. More than half her area has been desolated by the horrors of civil war, and the residue is likely soon to undergo a like visitation.

Meeting of the Legislature.—The Legislature of this State met at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, G. V. Lawrence, of Washington county, was re-elected Speaker of the Senate, and John Cessna, of Bedford county, Speaker of the House.

The Charleston Mercury says "the Yankees love the nigger." The Louisville Journal retorts that the complexion of a large portion of the servile population of the South is a pretty strong indication that the cavalry "love the nigger."

Thirty-eight of the condemned Minnecota Indians were hanged at Mankato at 10 o'clock on Saturday last. The gallows was so constructed that they all fell at once.

Can These Things Be.—The present (says the Shippensburg News) is a fearful hour in the history of this once happy and prosperous country.

Spirit of the Rebellion.—There can be no more apt or forcible illustration of the ruin which the Rebels are bringing upon their souls, and attempting to bring upon the whole country, than is afforded by the following incident, which really occurred in the State of Kentucky.

158th Pennsylvania Infantry.—This regiment under command of Col. M. Kibben, has left Suffolk, Va., and gone to Newbern, N. C. A large force had been collected at Suffolk, but the men are now being rapidly shipped southward.

Gen. Charles Campbell.—This brave officer is hardly expected to recover from the severe wounds he received in the battle at Fredericksburg. He received two severe wounds at the battle of Fair Oaks, last summer, and had just recovered sufficiently to take the field again, about two months since, and now is suffering from three ghastly wounds.—Pilot.

Loss of the Monitor.—The gallant little "Monitor," the conqueror of the rebel steamer Merrimac, was lost off Cape Hatteras on Tuesday a week. She left Fortress Monroe on the day before, and foundered at sea.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been opened for travel to Wheeling and Parkersburg. Thirty miles of the road and half a dozen bridges were reconstructed in less than twenty days.

The President has approved the bill admitting Western Virginia as a state of the Union, and it is now a law. The bill was signed by the President.

Important from Mississippi. The Rebels Admit the Capture of Vicksburg. HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 4.—To Major General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: Despatches from General Sherman and the naval commander were received at Helena on the 31st.

PERSONAL HABITS OF THE PRESIDENT.—Those who know the habits of President Lincoln are not surprised to hear of his personal visit to General Burnside—nor would any such be astonished to know that he was in New York at any time.

Certain traitor-sympathizers in New York have been trying to force an issue between the National Administration and the Courts of that city by urging the indictment by their Grand Jury of Secretary Stanton and his subordinates for arresting such men as Marshall Kane, but they have failed.

Through the exertions of Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the President, and Mrs. Caleb B. Smith, the wife of the Secretary of the Interior, a bounteous Christmas dinner was served up to every invalid soldier in the Washington hospitals.

A CURIOUS WILL.—John A. Tainter, who died in Hartford, Conn., a few weeks ago, left all his property, about \$1,000,000, to his wife and two daughters.

Killed.—The gallant Col. P. B. Housum, of the 77th Regiment, P. V. is reported among the killed at the recent battle of Murfreesboro. Col. Housum was from Chambersburg.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. Slaves or Rebels Declared Free. Blacks to be Received into the Army and Navy.

WHEREAS, On the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following to wit: "That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever, free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their active freedom."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim, for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States where in the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties, designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued.

And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the said designated States and parts of said States, are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known, that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Latest News Direct from Vicksburg. CAIRO, Jan. 4.—The Memphis Bulletin, a copy of which has just been received, says that the steamer Butler had arrived there direct from the fleet at Vicksburg, which place she left on Monday evening, the 29th inst.

Fighting had been going on for five days, commencing on Wednesday up to Monday morning. General Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works.

The firing on the fourth and last line of defence, on the Jackson and Vicksburg road had ceased, and the indications were that it had surrendered.

This line is just two miles from Vicksburg and there was nothing between General Sherman and the city but the trestle work of the railroad.

Before moving to take the city, General Sherman sent a brigade to cut off the communication with Vicksburg by the Shreveport Railroad, which was successfully accomplished.

General Sherman was reinforced, on Sunday night, by 9,000 men from Gen. Grant's army, by the way of the river.

The whole Federal force before Vicksburg is near 40,000 men.

At the latest accounts we had captured ten guns and seven hundred prisoners. Nothing has yet been heard from the forces below.

The Victory Over Forest. CAIRO, Jan. 5.—Gen. Sullivan, with a force of 8,000 men, attacked Gen. Forrest on Thursday morning at Hunt's Cross Roads twelve miles from Lexington, Tenn. It was a severe engagement, lasting all day.

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GLORIOUS NEWS. BATTLE OF MURFREESBOROUGH. THE ENEMY COMPLETELY ROUTED. FLYING IN DISORDER. OUR VICTORY COMPLETE.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Our advice from Murfreesboro, represent the Federal victory as complete. The entire rebel army is fleeing towards Tullahoma in great disorder.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS. Headquarters 14th Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, front of Murfreesboro, January 3, viz Nashville.—To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns—General McCook's corps by the Nolansville turnpike; General Thomas' from its encampment on the Franklin pike, viz Wilson pike, and Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro pike.

The left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of that country permits—rolling or hilly routes skirted by cedar thickets, and farms intersected by small streams, with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Hardee's rebel corps a mile and a half from Nolansville and occupied the place.

Gen. Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne.

On the 27th, Gen. McCook drove Hardee from Nolansville and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles toward Shelbyville, and found that Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro.

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before him, and occupying the line of Stewart's Creek, capturing some prisoners with slight loss.

Gen. Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolansville, and was partially surprised, and thrown into confusion and driven back.

On the 28th they skirmished along the front with threats of an attack until about 8 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced in small divisions across Stone river, to occupy commanding ground.

While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods and advanced in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost seventy or eighty killed, and 375 wounded.

But they were repulsed by Negley's division and the remaining troops of the left wing, headed by Morton's pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their entrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily, and we occupied the ground with the left wing last night.

The lines were completed at 4 o'clock in the morning.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. MITCHELL. Headquarters, Nashville, Jan. 4.—To Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Skirmishing commenced on the 27th, our forces following the enemy closely, and driving them until the evening of the 30th.

On the morning of the 31st, the enemy attacked our forces at daylight. Since that time, the fight has been progressing steadily. This is the fifth day in the same locality.

If the whole Richmond army does not get here, our success is certain.

The fighting has been terrible. Our army has the advantage, and will hold it, God willing.

I cannot give particulars. Our officers have suffered terribly. I have nothing of importance since 10 o'clock last evening. At that time everything was favorable for us.

ROBERT B. MITCHELL, Brig. General Commanding. DESPACH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS. Camp near Murfreesboro, Jan. 3.—To Major General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: Following my despatch of last evening, I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night.

Slaves morning... have gone to Tallahoma, near the... from Louisville arrived here to... hundred of our wounded are in Murfreesboro.

There are no rebel troops or caissons on the road from Murfreesboro. The rebel General Ochsman is reported to have been killed by a shell in a house at Murfreesboro. General McCook (rebel) is certainly killed.

The enemy have been thoroughly whipped out. The Cumberland River is rising rapidly. The water has risen four and a half feet since last night.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—A letter from Barboursville, Ky., says that Colonel Carter did not attempt to capture Knoxville, Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, thus lessening the chances of the rebels augmenting their western forces from Richmond, which it is supposed they are attempting to do.

The Southern line is now in good working order, but was interrupted all this forenoon.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The following despatches has just been received at the War Department.

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, January 5.—Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious.

Our entire success on the 31st was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, but we have nevertheless beaten the enemy, after a three days' battle. They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night. The last of their columns of cavalry left this morning. Their loss has been very heavy—Generals Raines and Hanson are killed, and Generals Claiborn, Adams and Breckinridge are wounded.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.—Headquarters are advised that previous to the Murfreesboro fight, a large portion of the Anderson troop maintained at Nashville and refused to advance.

The remainder about 800 went into... has a... stating that an express from Monterey brings news that a French force of five thousand had met and engaged a Mexican division of twenty-five thousand, commanded by General Ortega, and after a sharp fight, the Mexicans gave way, and fled in all directions.

The victors took possession of Puebla, where they await reinforcements, and will then advance on the city of Mexico ninety miles distant.

A French force of 6,000 men landed and took possession of Tampico, which port, it is supposed, will be opened to the commerce of the world.

A French frigate was recently seen by the Mexicans passing through the United States fleet off the mouth of the Rio Grande, creating a panic in Matamoros, the people thinking all the vessels were French, and had come to attack the town. Confusion was restored when the facts became known.

Cotton has fallen twenty-five cents in Matamoros.

The Missouri Legislature and the President's Proclamation. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 5.—The following resolutions was offered in the House to-day, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, That the proclamation issued by President Lincoln on the 22d of September, and the supplementary proclamation of the 1st of January, will inaugurate a most important epoch in American history, and meeting our full endorsement, we earnestly and respectfully urge its rapid enforcement, and will use our best endeavors to sustain it.

In the Senate, a joint resolution to memorialize Congress to carry out the original assessments was ordered, against the efforts of the Secessionists.

The Emancipation Proclamation. PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—One hundred guns were fired in this city at 11 o'clock last night, in honor of the President's proclamation.

THE ALTAR. At the residence of the brides father, near this place, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. D. F. Good, Mr Benjamin E. Price to Miss Harriet J. Stoner.

Accompanying the above notice we received a full share of the "good things," for which we tender the parties our thanks and best wishes for all the joys of a wedded life. May a kind Providence guide their frail bark and cheer with his smile their pathway through life.

In this place, on the 12th of November, by the Rev. W. E. Krebe, Mr. H. X. Bonebrake to Miss Agnes L. E. Fouke, daughter of Dr. Geo. S. Fouke of Westminster, Md.

THE TOMB. Near this place, on the 30th ult., Elizabeth Catharine, daughter of Daniel B. and Susan R. Resh, aged 3 years, 10 months and 6 days.

In this place, on the 3d inst., James Buchanan, son of John and Susan Harbaugh, aged 6 years, 6 months and 6 days.

In Quincey township, on the 1st inst., of Diphtheria, Susanann Virginia, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Gossert, aged 6 years and 2 months. During her illness she frequently sang the little song she had learned in school, beginning,

"Who shall sing if not the children? Did not Jesus die for them? May they not die with others? Can't he die in his stead?"

Who'll then were taken given.