

VILLAGE RECORD. WAYNESBORO Friday, May 29 1863.



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

"I am amazed that any one could think of 'peace on any terms.' He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it is a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men." (JEN. ROSECRANS.)

Second Supply.—Messrs. Amberson, Benedict & Co. have received a second supply of new Spring and Summer goods.

Drugs, etc.—Mr. J. F. Kurtz, Druggist, requests us to say that he is receiving supplies from Philadelphia almost weekly. Fresh drugs, medicines, oils, paints, fruits, confections, etc., always on hand.

In the City.—Our enterprising young friend Mr. W. H. BROTHERTON, is now in Philadelphia making purchases of Hardware etc. His supply will be on hand next week.

The Hog Law.—We are gratified to learn that the High Constable has at last, arrived at a decision upon the constitutionality of the "hog law," several arrests having been made last week.

The History of Babylon! illustrated with beautiful colored diagrams, expressly prepared by learned Professors and Oriental Travellers. Mr. L. DAVIS, will lecture on this subject at the TOWN HALL, this (Friday) evening, the 29th inst.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 10 cents.

This subject of prophetic history furnishes a theme for brilliant and instructive discussion. The great antiquity of its origin; the strength, magnificence and glory of the vast city in its high and haughty splendor; its most marvelous conquest; its glory departed; its total and long desolation and present condition, handled with ability and interest, as we are assured upon high authority this lecturer does handle it, cannot fail to be made interesting to every reflecting mind.

The lecturer will be accompanied with a series of beautiful representations and Views of Landscapes, Monuments, Colonnades walls, Temples, Palaces, and the Hanging Gardens, by which to facilitate in communicating and receiving instruction.

Mr. DAVIS will also lecture in Quincy on to-morrow (Saturday) evening.

Dinner for the Soldiers.—We are requested to say that the Committee appointed at a meeting of the Union League to make the necessary arrangements for furnishing a dinner to the returned nine months soldiers have selected the Grove upon the farm of Mr. GEO. JACOBS near town, where the dinner will be served on Wednesday next, the 3d of June. Several addresses will be delivered on the occasion. Below we give the committee of ladies selected to arrange this table, etc.:

Mrs. H. X. Stoner, Mrs. Daniel Newcomer, Mrs. V. B. Gilbert, Mrs. Andrew S. Monn, Mrs. David Suively, Mrs. Jas. Brotherton, Mrs. S. P. Stoner, Mrs. H. M. Sibbett, Mrs. W. S. Amberson, Mrs. W. R. Krebs, Misses Alice Bart, Lizzy Francis, Sarah Shank, Hetty Sarbaugh, Kate Wertz, Kate Price, Clara Coon, Sue Fisher, Fanny Hamilton, Mollie Wilson, Mary French.

This Committee will meet in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements for the occasion.

Returned Soldiers.—The announcement that Co. E. 126th Regiment P. V. would be received here on Saturday evening caused an unusual stir upon our streets during the day. About noon conveyances were despatched to Greenastle to convey the soldiers to this place. The procession was met by the citizens near town about 7 o'clock in the evening. Capt. Wm. Askwith acting as Chief Marshal, and escorted into town, where brief but appropriate addresses of welcome were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dotsey and Rev. Mr. Keeter.

Officers and privates look well and are in fine spirits.

Complimentary.—A greasy old "copperhead" remarked in this place, the other day, that the editor of this paper had a whiter skin but was possessed of a blacker heart than a "nigger." No wonder the poor thing should say hard things about us—she reads the enemy organ.

Encouraging News.—The news from Gen. Grant's army, a brief synopsis of which will be found in another column, is highly encouraging. Vicksburg has doubtless ere this time been occupied by the Federal army. If the victory must be regarded as the greatest of the war, and one that will more seriously damage the Rebel cause than any former one. All honor to the gallant, victorious Grant.

The Loyal Union League.—Several weeks have elapsed since a League was organized in this place. Meetings have since been held weekly, and although there has been a fair attendance we regret that it has not been more general. There are scores of persons in this place and neighborhood who heartily approve of the organization, but owing to some cause have thus far absented themselves from the meetings. This is certainly not the time for loyal men to manifest such indifference in reference to a matter of so much importance. The primary object of Loyal Leagues is to unite as one man the loyal men of the country, that they may stand shoulder to shoulder in support of the Government in her efforts to suppress the rebellion, and by a concert of action thwart the designs of evil disposed persons who are in sympathy with the armed traitors of the South. We are aware that the enemies of this patriotic association have been very industrious in their efforts to misrepresent its objects: it is not a "Barn Association," nor is it a secret, oath-bound order like that of the K. G. O. The meetings are held—publicly, without oaths, signs or grips. Neither is it a "political trap" as some assert; for so far as voting at elections is concerned no restraints are imposed. It is purely a society for the sake of the Union, and we conceive it to be the duty of all loyal citizens to give it their aid and influence. Loyal readers, let the gallant bands of patriots who have gone forth to endure the hardships of a soldier's life, and with their precious lives rescue the country from pending ruin, know where you stand—that your sympathies are with them in this life and death struggle for the perpetuation of free Government. Flourishing Leagues are being formed throughout the loyal states, and their influence for good is already telling with the most happy effects for the country, and which must ultimately produce such a reaction as will more firmly unite the masses for the suppression of the rebellion than they have formerly been. The loyal men of all parties will meet upon one common platform—to sustain the Government in the prosecution of the war, and thus contribute to preserve our liberties as a free people. We trust therefore that the citizens of our town and vicinity may in the future manifest more interest in the meetings of the Waynesboro' League. Let the turn out be general.

Improvements.—Dr. Brotherton has now in course of erection a large and handsome brick building on Main Street, opposite Kurtz's Hotel, which is to be slate-roofed and finished according to the latest improvements in architecture. Mr. W. A. Grove has also erected a handsome building on Church Street, nearly opposite the M. E. Church. These are fine improvements, and will add much to the appearance of the town in their localities.

The \$300 Exemption Annulled.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune states that the Secretary of War has decided that a proper interpretation of the conscription act makes it the province of War Department and not of the individual drafted to decide whether \$300 shall excuse a man or not, from serving under a draft; and that the Secretary will not be likely to excuse any man but for the most valid reasons. This is right. We never approved of this \$300 exemption clause in the Conscription act, because we believe that in its operation it would favor the rich and discriminate against the poor.

The Case of Vallandigham.—Our readers will recollect that this Copperhead traitor was convicted by a Court Martial, and sentenced to an imprisonment during the war in one of the forts of the United States. Gen. Burnside approved the finding of the Court, but the President has changed the imprisonment to sending the Hon. J. G. Foster across the lines. The last accounts of him he was on board a gun-boat bound for the land of Dixie.

Another Horse Stolen.—On Saturday evening last Mr. John Funk had a horse stolen from the stable yard of Mr. Kurtz's Hotel. This makes two horses stolen from Mr. F., one having been taken a few weeks since from the same place. The impression prevails that some of the guilty parties reside in or near our town. Citizens should be on the alert and if possible detect the thieving wretches.

Ring the Bells—Rejoice!—In many places, the recent victories around Vicksburg were hailed with the ringing of bells and general rejoicing. Let us await the glad intelligence of the final occupation of the Rebel Gibraltar by Grant's veteran forces, and then let the "welkin ring."

A Call.—The last Pilot says:—The Presbyterian congregation of Greenastle and Waynesboro' have presented unanimous calls to Rev. J. W. WHITMAN, of Vicksburg, for his services as pastor. He is a young, talented and able minister. It is sincerely hoped that he will accept.

A Copperhead Regiment.—Dr. Randy, surgeon of the late 126th Illinois regiment, which last fall, while in camp Butler, gave a unanimous vote for the copperhead ticket, afterward attempted in a body to desert to the enemy, and are now under arrest for treason—was arrested a short time since for stealing property belonging to the government.

The Issue.—Whilst the direct and primary issue is between Freedom and Slavery, there are other questions of equal importance depending upon the result. No intelligent man can have failed to observe that the present war must either result in the complete and final overthrow of the slave power, or in its substantial triumph. In the former case the feasibility of free institutions will be firmly established, in the latter the last ray of hope will be clean gone forever. The success of our experiment as a free people depends upon the power of our government to maintain its supremacy over all the States of the American Union. So soon as we are compelled to humiliate ourselves, by yielding to a refractory power, a precedent will be established, which will open the way to speedy and final destruction of American Liberty.

The real issue therefore, is not so much between freedom and Africa slavery, as between an aristocratic and free form of government. Slavery so far as it is involved in the great issue is only collateral and auxiliary to the accomplishment of the main object of the slaveholders of the South, namely the establishment of a government based upon the power of the few over the many which means not only the oppression of the black man, but of all poor men of whatever race or color. Therefore the triumph of the slave power in the present issue, must result in the dismemberment of the American Union; it will inevitably lead to the establishment of a monarchy upon these Western shores.

In an issue so momentous it behooves every good citizen and christian man to divest himself of all party prejudice and to stand up firmly for the government of our fathers. Never was there an issue in which there were more important interests at stake, yet strange as may there are men to be found in every community who cannot see beyond party interests, who are blind to every principle of patriotism and who are doing everything in their power against the Administration in its efforts to maintain the integrity of the nation. Let these persons remember that whatever they may do by way of embarrassing the government, is doing so much to encourage the enemy, and prolong the war. Had it not been for the encouragement afforded by Northern sympathizers to the enemy, they would already be crushed and the supremacy of the government established.

Every effort therefore in opposition to the government, is a blow at American Liberty. And every one of these sympathizers is a wretch unworthy of the protection of good government, and a murderer of our brave soldiers, who are meeting the enemy in deadly conflict.—Shippensburg News.

The Richmond Whig confirms the testimony of Gen. Hooker relative to the ability of the National forces to have taken Richmond when our army was on the peninsula, had McClellan the commanding General, been an officer of ability and courage. The Whig says:

"The Yankees might have taken Richmond, after the battle of Seven Pines, when our forces were in confusion. After the battle of Hanover Court House, might have done the same thing. After the battle of Antietam, the same."

The Whig gives a whole column of just such confessions as the above.

The rebel debt, if divided equally among the inhabitants of the Confederacy, would amount to \$163 for each person. The portion of the debt which a married man with a family of six children, may be said to owe, is \$1,800. The Confederacy, according to its own calculation, owes by this time nearly a billion of dollars, which, notwithstanding its promissory notes, it does not promise to pay.

The official report of Gen. Stoneman will show the following losses: Officers wounded, 1; missing, 14; Men wounded, 8; killed, 8. The command of Gen. Stoneman captured 43 officers, 635 men, 202 mules; 230 wagons, and 656 horses.

The Rebels Driven Over the Cumberland.—CINCINNATI, May 26.—The rebels crossed the Cumberland, yesterday morning, at Fishing Creek and at Hart's Ford. Three regiments were reported over and more coming. Our pickets were driven in, and some skirmishing ensued. Before night, however, they were compelled to take the back track, and recrossed the river. They were attacked at the fords, and lost some men.

From Rosecrans' Army.—CINCINNATI, May 26.—A large force of rebels is at Charlotte, Tenn., near Clarksville, under command of Woodward and Ross. If private advices can be relied on, we shall have stirring news from Rosecrans' army within ten days. It is not improbable that his columns are already in motion.

A NOVAL PARADE.—In Camden, N. J., on Friday afternoon, twenty eight soldiers, under command of Capt. Louis Loeb, all of whom had lost a leg in battle, paraded through the streets on crutches. Others accompanied them who had lost an arm and were otherwise wounded. The parade was attended with music, and formed a truly novel and affecting scene.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Herald states that a match for a prize fight has been agreed upon between Tom Hyer and Joe Coburn, for \$10,000 a side, to come off within six months. Also, that part of \$1,000 forfeit money is deposited, and the balance will be put up on Monday.

ABBANY, May 25.—Wm. F. Church, who murdered his wife at West Troy last winter pleaded guilty to-day of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State prison for twenty years.

CASE OF VALLANDIGHAM.

Sentence of the "Copperhead" Chief!

HEADQUARTERS, Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 16, 1863.—Special Order No. 68.—At a military commission which convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th day of May, 1863, pursuant to special orders No. 125, of April 21st, 1863, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Brig. General Robert B. Potter, United States volunteers, is president, was arraigned and tried Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on the following charge and specification of charges, to wit:

Charge.—Publicly expressing, in violation of general orders No. 87, from headquarters Department of the Ohio, sympathy for those in arms against the government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

Specification.—In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments in words, or in effect, as follows: Declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel and unnecessary war; a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union; a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism; a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating that if the administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago; that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation from France;" that

"propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority; charging that "the government of the United States were about to appoint military marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges;" "characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, as a base usurpation of arbitrary authority;" inviting his hearers to resist the same; by saying, "the sooner the people inform the minions of a usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better;" declaring that "he was at all times and upon all occasions resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free government;" asserting that "he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before." All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own government, sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner refusing to either plead "guilty" or "not guilty," the commission directed the Judge Advocate to enter on the records the plea of "not guilty."

FINDING AND SENTENCE.—The commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced and the statement of the accused, find the accused, Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, as follows:

Of the specification, (except the words) "That propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions"—meaning thereby, the President of the United States and those under him in authority—and the words, "asserting that he firmly believed, as he asserted six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before;" "Guilty."

And as to these words, "Not Guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty." And the Commission do therefore sentence him, the said Clement L. Vallandigham, citizen of the State of Ohio, to be placed in close confinement in some fortress of the United States, to be designated by the commanding officer of this department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war.

The proceedings, finding and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed, and it is directed that the place of confinement of the prisoner Clement L. Vallandigham, in accordance with the said sentence, be Fort Warren, Boston harbor. By command of Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE. LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adjt. General.

The Movement Against Charleston.—Our Forces Gradually Approaching the City.—A letter in the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, from a soldier off Folly Island, near Charleston says:

"I see that the correspondent of the New York Times intimates that our iron-clads were repulsed, and says that Charleston is impregnable. He may be able to make some persons believe such stories, but we who are in plain view of Sumpter, and its surroundings, know better. If Charleston is not in our possession within one month some person or persons high in authority ought to sink so deep in oblivion that the loudest notes of Gabriel's horn would fail to reach him."

"Folly Island, which we now hold, runs along the coast of Stono Inlet north, and is only separated from Morris Island by a narrow stream, which at low tide is almost fordable. The Island is about eight miles long and a mile and a half wide, and commands Morris Island, and on which we can plant batteries that, with the aid of the gunboats we can shell them off of Morris Island in eight hours' time, and, once in possession of Morris Island, we have Cummings Point, on which we can plant siege guns, with which we could batter down Fort Sumpter, the sand-hills being perfect protection from the shot and shell of Fort Sumpter and Moultrie."

We are fortifying this island and preparing for a further advance. The old 67th is now camped within three and a half miles of Fort Sumpter. See new advertisements.

VICTORY!

THE BATTLE AT VICKSBURG.

Nine Thousand Prisoners and Sixty-eight Cannon Captured.

CAIRO, May 24.—It is reported that General Sherman has taken Haines' and Chickasaw Bluffs, with 8,000 prisoners, 100 guns, ammunition, and commissary stores. The prisoners were paroled and sent across the Yazoo.

Another report says that these points were evacuated, and that Gen. Sherman quietly took possession.

General Grant attacked the upper batteries of Vicksburg on Sunday, while the gunboats attacked the water batteries. On Tuesday the upper batteries were captured, and turned on the water batteries.

The paroled prisoners brought across from Vicksburg say that our forces have possession of the entire line of outer fortifications, and the rebel officers told them that since the capture of Haines' Bluff there was no chance of escape.

The rebel force is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. The wildest confusion existed among them, and the officers were unable to keep the line of battle.

The Empress is the last boat that came up, and her officers say that when she left, on Wednesday evening, the firing had ceased, and there was no doubt that the rebels had surrendered. The Gen. Blair reached Chickasaw Bluffs on Tuesday, and was sent down for rations. The Federal loss is reported as heavy.

THE NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

Official Despatch from Admiral Porter.

Further news from the Army of the Mississippi confirms and enlarges previous accounts of the rapid and general success of the operations of Grant upon Vicksburg.—Admiral Porter, in an official despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Haines' Bluff, the 29th, relates the capture of that remarkable position by the joint efforts of the navy and army. Haines' Bluff, with fourteen forts, comprising an extraordinary network of defenses, came into our possession, along with a numerous armament of the heaviest guns, and large quantities of camp equipment and ammunition. Upon this triumph, following "a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army," the capture of Vicksburg and the main rebel force, so often beaten and at last circumvallated by the army of Grant, was imminent and certain. Details of the desperate battle at Champion Hill, (incorrectly called the battle at Baker's Creek), which was fought on the 10th, have also reached us, and add another page of glory to the record of Western valor. In this battle Pemberton's whole army was engaged. General Lloyd Tilghman was killed, and the rebels lost 4,000 men. Pemberton having been driven to the Black River, a number of miles from the scene of the opening encounter, on the 17th occurred the battle of Black River, near the bridge of that name, and again the total defeat of Pemberton, who retreated across the river, burned the bridge, and returned to Vicksburg.—Grant immediately constructed four new bridges, and crossed in pursuit. On the 18th he arrived in the vicinity of Vicksburg, opened a line of supply by way of Chickasaw Bayou, and on the 20th, captured Haines' Bluff. From this point of progress, letters from Grant, Sherman, and Steele, inform Admiral Porter of their vast success; and a little later, we have reason to believe from the character of our news, the greater part of the Vicksburg fortifications was carried. Johnston's army, under the daring and most skilful command of Grant, has accomplished a campaign of the war, graduating with celerity from victory to greater victory, culminating in triumph greater than all. In twenty-one days the army of General Grant, which at the outset of the campaign, numbered about sixty thousand men, has marched over a hundred and twenty five miles, fought seven or eight of the severest battles of the war, put hors combat nearly the entire Confederate force of Mississippi, estimated at upwards of fifty thousand, and probably captured the strongest fortified position of the rebellion. In this extraordinary campaign Grant has out-generalled two commanders heretofore regarded as among the ablest of the South.

Official Despatches.

Washington May 24.—The following official details of the battle of Black River have been received:

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y of War: Memphis, Tenn.; May 23.—The following despatch has been received at these headquarters, and is forwarded as requested.

S. A. HURLBUT, Major General.

ROAR OF VICKSBURG, May 20.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y of War: General Grant has won a great and momentous victory over the rebels, under Pemberton, on the Jackson and Vicksburg roads, at Baker's creek on the 16th inst.

Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill, over which the road passes longitudinally. He had about 25,000 men. The battle began at 11 o'clock A. M., and was gained at 4 P. M. Its brunt was borne by Hovey's division and McClernaud's corps, and by Logan's and Crocker's of McPherson's. General Hovey attacked the hill, and held the greater part of it till 2 o'clock P. M., when, having lost 1,600 men he was succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes' brigades, of General Crocker's division, by which the conflict was ended in that part of the field. Boomer lost 500 men.

Logan operated on the right, and cut off the enemy's direct retreat, so that he was compelled to escape by his right flank through the woods. Logan lost 400 killed and wounded. We took about 2,500 prisoners.

On the 17th, advanced to the Big Black, we fought Pemberton again at the bridge there, and captured 3,000 prisoners. He fought in rifle pits, protected by a difficult bayou full of abatis.

Lawless' brigade, of McClernaud's corps, charged the rifle pits magnificently, and took more prisoners than their own numbers. Pemberton burned his bridge, and retreated to Vicksburg with only three cannon out of sixty that he had taken there.

After building four bridges over the Big

Black, General Grant arrived before the town, and now holds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies via Chickasaw Bayou, having cut the town off from Haines' Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy, and which General Grant will occupy.

There was sharp fighting through the day yesterday. Steele won, and holds the enemy's upper water batteries, and gets his water from the Mississippi.

Sherman's corps yesterday lost 500 killed and wounded.

McPherson, who holds the centre, lost little, as did McClernaud, who holds the left.

The gunboats kept the enemy on the alert during the night, and probably the town will be carried to-day. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in it.

An Official Despatch from Gen. Grant. New York, May 26.—A special despatch from Washington to the Evening Post says: "It is understood that the Government has received an official despatch from General Grant, dated the 22d instant, confirming all the previous accounts of the successes of our troops, and speaking of the capture of Vicksburg as certain."

It is reported that the rebel pickets on the Rappahannock, yesterday, admitted that Vicksburg had been captured.

Despatch from Gen. Hubert. MEMPHIS, May 26. Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: The Embassy is just up from Vicksburg. No official despatches are brought by her. Lyford, the ordnance officer, writes under date of May 23, 9 A. M.: Our loss is not very heavy for the position we have gained.

They make a firm resistance. I think we shall have the place to-morrow. We completely encircled the town, and our men to-night have their colors planted on the enemy's works, and are lying on the exterior slope.

The gun and mortar-boats are in front of the town, working away. Our captures thus far are about six thousand prisoners and seventy-four pieces of artillery, some of which have been destroyed.

General Grant is in good spirits. If we take Vicksburg we shall take about fifteen thousand prisoners, with Pemberton, &c.

S. C. LYFORD.

S. A. HURLBUT, Major General.

The Union Commander-in-Chief.

Major General Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Clairmont county, Ohio, April 17, 1822, and is consequently just turned forty-one years of age. He entered West Point Military Academy from Ohio in 1843, and graduated with honors on the 30th of June, 1843. In his class he had the names of Generals Franklin, Reynolds, Quinby, Peck, J. J. Reynolds, Augur, C. J. Hamilton, Steele, Judah, and others in the Union army, besides several now in the Rebel service. On the 1st of July, 1848, he was attached as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the 4th Infantry.

He was promoted Second Lieutenant at Corpus Christi on the 30th of September, 1845, and served as such through Mexico, under General Taylor at Palo Alto, Mesquite de la Palma and Monterrey, and under Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and was twice promoted for his bravery.

He was brevetted First Lieutenant September 3, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey, and on the 15th of the same month he was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chapultepec. He has received the baptism of fire. No young officer came out of the Mexican war, with more distinction than Grant, and the records of the War Department bear official testimony to his gallant and able deeds.

Farmers in the eastern portion of the State want more laborers. This great influx of negroes does not supply the demand.

The courts in this State have decided that a deserter, is a felon at common law and that if he be shot by the guard of a Provost marshal while attempting to escape, the act is justifiable.

SPRING STYLES, 1863.—We have just returned from the Eastern Cities and I have now open our Spring styles of Goods. All the new styles of Hats and Caps, for men, boys, and children, with Cases, Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Port Monies, Gloves, &c., and would invite particular attention to the all-important fact that not withstanding the high prices of goods and the general complaint of everything being at high prices, we are prepared to furnish our customers most articles in our line at old prices and at such small advances as not to be noticed by the customers. Call on 1st see the new Spring styles and prices for 1863, at

UPDEGRAFF'S, Stationers, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited to call and examine our stock of Hats, Caps, Cases, Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Port Monies, Gloves, &c. We are prepared to furnish to country dealers anything in our line in just such quantities as they may want, and at prices fully as low as city jobbers. We invite an examination of our stocks and pieces before you go East to purchase.

UPDEGRAFF'S, Stationers, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown.

SECOND SUPPLY OF STRAW GOODS. GUYAQUIL, LEHIGH, PANAMA.

BRAND. Home-Made Straw, Hair-Made Straw, and Straw Colored for Men, Boys and Children's Wear, constantly on hand, and manufactured to order at lowest rates, wholesale and retail. Our second stock of Summer Goods just opened.

UPDEGRAFF'S, Stationers, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown.

SUMMER STYLES, 1863.—SECOND SUPPLY. BEAVER AND NUBIA FELT HATS, OUNCE and FEATHER WEIGHT HATS, EASTERN AND HOME-MADE HATS.

Hats of all sizes, colors and styles, comprising everything suitable for Men, Boys and Children's Wear, constantly on hand, and manufactured to order at lowest rates, wholesale and retail. Our second stock of Summer Goods just opened.

UPDEGRAFF'S, Stationers, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST! LEBETTER THAN THE BEST! FASHION, STYLE AND BEAUTY! VARIETY, ELEGANCE AND