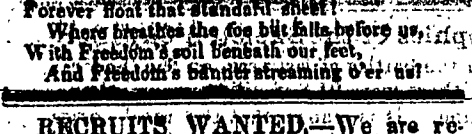


VILLAGE RECORD WAYNESBORO

Friday, June 8, 1861.



RECRUITS WANTED.—We are requested to announce that the "Union Club" of this place will pay for men who will enlist in the U.S. service by the 10th instant each \$300. The Government pays \$100 which will make a bounty of \$400.

DEATH OF JUDGE NILL.—Hon. JAS. NILL, President Judge of this Judicial District, died at his residence, in Chambersburg, on Friday last, aged 62 years, of an aggravated bronchial affection. It appears that he had been declining in health for some time. He was a native of this county, a life-long Democrat, and a firm supporter of the Government in its efforts to crush out the rebellion. He was eminently a useful man, professionally and otherwise, and his death will cause very general regret.

CASH RECEIPTS.—The following is a list of our cash receipts for the month of May:

Hon. Wilcox Kelly	83.00
John Morgan	5.00
Jacob Friedly	1.50
John J. Grote (Ohio)	5.00
Jacob Shockey	6.75
W. E. Flanagan	1.75
W. H. Miller	1.50
David Bowman	1.50
Philip Beaver	1.50
Col. J. G. Elder	2.25
Henry Newcomer	1.50
Henry T. Cray	1.50
Martin Geiser	1.00
David Ford	1.50
Arch Deek	2.50
John Frick, Sen	4.50
Rev. G. H. Johnson	3.00
Jacob K. Phillip	1.50
Jacob Beckner	1.50
M. S. Newcomer	1.25
Frederick Bell	1.50
W. A. Flory	1.00
David H. Myers	19.00
Henry Bonebrake, Sen	1.50
Samuel S. Specht	1.50
Samuel Ploitz	4.25
Jacob Winter	3.00
Michael Shoemaker	3.00
Dr. John K. Fisher	1.50
H. M. Sibbet, Esq	1.50
L. G. Gilbert	1.00
A. M. Trimmer	5.00
Jacob Cardnach	3.50
Abm. E. Price	4.50
Samuel Deardoff	1.50
John H. Miller	1.50
Will Naylor	1.50
Thos. Clingan	1.50

Those yet in arrears for several years subscription are reminded that we are in want of every dollar due. We therefore trust such will seek an early opportunity to pay us their respects. The increased price of not only paper but all other commodities consumable should induce prompt payments.—It must be remembered too that we adhere to old prices.

ARRESTED.—On Sunday last Mr. Jacob Fink, of Mercersburg, arrested at Buena Vista Springs a man supposed to be a Rebel spy. He was brought here and on Monday morning handed over to Capt. Kyster of Chambersburg, who placed him in the county prison. From drawings and other papers found upon his person there is but little doubt as to his guilt. According to his papers he left Richmond about a month since. He gives the name of Winchester and alleges that his parents reside in Frederick, Md.

IN TROUBLE.—Before the result of the draft was made known on Monday last a good deal of uneasiness was noticeable among some of the enrolled candidates for "military honors" and their friends, and could the prayers of many have been realized all troubles and "veaxation of spirit" with father Abraham would be over. Some of the frailest sea were for hanging or shooting the old gentleman instantly; but a copious diffusion of trokoble mors had the effect to relieve them and they since, fortunately for the President, have relapsed into a calmer state of mind, and promise to be reconciled for this time.

FREAK OF LIGHTNING.—During a recent thunder storm the lightning struck into the chimney of Mr. Gideon Hoover's dwelling at Wolfsville, Frederick county. Mr. H. was in the garret at the time and in such close proximity as to have the hair of her head singed by the lightning. Beyond the destruction of a chest in the garret but little damage was done. This was certainly a most miraculous escape from instant death.

DEAD.—Hon. Josiah B. Coddins, long a member of Congress from Ohio, and latterly Consul General for Canada, died in Montreal on Friday night last. Gen. Grant says he is going to stop smoking after the war is over.

THE DRAFT.—The draft for the militia is the subject of the subscription of this county was made on Monday. The following names were drawn for the townships of Quinby and Washington:

QUINBY TOWNSHIP

No. Enrolled, 346. Deficiency, 18. To be Drawn, 328.	
Samuel Summers	Daniel Bitter
John Hicks	Smith King
Benj. Nunemacher	Daniel Miller
D. M. Miller	Daniel Hellin
John Poo	Samuel Hofer
John W. Zook	Daniel Thompson
Wm. Meentzer of J	Jacob S. Hall
Wm. Stall	David Beaver
John Summers	George L. Knupper
B. F. Burger	James Brickert
W. F. Patterson (col'd)	Hiram B. Wertz
Curtis Lowry of G.	Peter Whitmore Sr.
Calvin Spelman	Edward Lee (col'd)
A. S. Mena	

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

No. Enrolled, 342. Deficiency, 22. To be Drawn, 320.	
Abraham Stacy	Lewis Ditch
B. S. Kuhns	Wm. Mort
Joseph Bouchet	Daniel Bonebrake
Henry Masters	John Oiler
H. W. Brown	Daniel Janshure
M. F. Dalt	Daniel J. Boing
Lewis F. Beard	Jacob S. Funk
Samuel H. Brown	John Hess
M. S. Newcomer	Morrow Burns
Henry J. Waddle	John Wiels
John Shank	David Iser
Elias Snowberger	John Holtz
Thomas Cunningham	John Soltenberger
John H. Cully	H. F. Goff
W. H. Patton	Daniel Reih
Charles Jackson	Benjamin Frantz
David C. Tracy	

WAYNESBORO BOROUGH

No. Enrolled, 138. Deficiency, 18. To be Drawn, 120.	
Benj. Lupkins (col'd)	Walter E. Krebs
Jeremiah Cooper	Jeremiah Miller
Thomas Butler (col'd)	Jet Zimmerman
James Bonner	H. S. Bonebrake
W. G. Smith	Charles T. Rohyval
W. H. French	W. B. Hunter
Henry Bell	Augustus Fisher
John Phillips	George Honstine
David S. Bonebrake	Samuel Kuhns
John Kine	Jasiah Bakert
William Lokas	Jacob H. Forney
Patterson Overfield	

The Board will sit in Chambersburg from Monday the 6th of June to Saturday the 11th, to hear claims for exemption, receive commutation money and substitutes.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Congress has passed very liberal laws for the benefit of our discharged soldiers, and for the benefit of the families of such soldiers as die or are killed in the service. The pensions paid by the United States Government exceeds by far that of any other country, and the bounties rate higher than those paid by any government in the world. But we want particularly to call the attention of our wounded soldiers to the bounty that is due them. A great many do not know that Congress has passed a law granting \$100 bounty to all soldiers who are discharged by reason of a wound received in battle.

THE DRAFT.—By a late decision of Judge Whiting, Solicitor General of the United States, it appears that the payment of the three hundred dollars commutation money will only exempt the party paying it from the operation of the present draft, leaving him liable to be drawn again in case there should be another call. The names of persons paying the commutation money, however, will not again be put into the wheel until the entire list shall have been exhausted.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm on Tuesday night, Mr. Geo. Yaggy, residing near Petersburg, Adams county, was struck by lightning, and almost instantly killed. He had been roading and laid down near the stove for a while to rest. The lightning, it seems, struck into the chimney, and was communicated to where he lay by a stove pipe. Two of his children were laying by his side, but were uninjured.

THE PRESIDENCY.—At a convention of German delegates, Radicals and War Democrats, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday last, Gen. Fremont was nominated for President and Gen. Cochrane for Vice President. The Baltimore Convention to nominate Union candidates will assemble on Tuesday next.

A FLOOD.—An account is given of most disastrous flood in Nevada Territory on the 19th ult. Cherry Creek, near Denver city, overflowed carrying away about fifty houses and drowning fifteen or twenty persons. The loss of property is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The Conferees of this District, at a meeting in Chambersburg on the 17th inst., appointed John Stewart, Esq., a delegate to the National Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on Tuesday next. He is instructed to support the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and Andrew Johnson for the Vice Presidency.

A high medical officer of the Army thus recently expressed himself:

At least three thousand men were saved at Fredericksburg by the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. We can never thank you enough gentlemen. None are more grateful than the soldiers.

Joseph S. Gitt, Esq., of New Oxford, has been appointed Chief Engineer for the extension of the Western Maryland Railroad to Hagerstown, and is now engaged in its location. A young man in New York has recovered \$3,000 from a butcher who drove his cart over her in the street last summer.

CHURCH TESTIMONY.—As Providence has opened up an avenue for the extermination of a vile system of oppressions which has oppressed us since the organization of our government, we would suppose that the system itself has some wonderfully inherent and terrible merits, since it has so many defenders and apologists among men who lay claims to good citizenship, and deep-seated Christianity. These men who contend for our national unity, provided slavery is protected and perpetuated, with certainly have been turning a deaf ear to the voice of the Church. Slavery is never abolished by its action, and now that slaveholders by their own rebellious acts, have worked a forfeiture of their claims as regards their peculiar institution, it seems like madness to demand its continuance as essential to the growth, strength and perpetuity of our free government. With very few exceptions all the Christian sects of this country have been avowedly and inflexibly opposed to the inhuman institution of slavery, and their leading men able, eloquent and honorable defenders of the natural rights of man. We will refer to a few instances, to refresh the memories of some men in our midst who seem to have forgotten the status of the Church in regard to this important question: METHODIST TESTIMONY: JOHN WESLEY, the celebrated founder of Methodism says: "Men buyers are exactly on a level with slave stealers." "American Slavery is the vilest that ever saw the sun; it constitutes the sum of all villainies."

One of the rules laid down in the Methodist Discipline as amended in 1784, was as follows:— "Every member of our society who has slaves in his possession, shall, within twelve months after notice given to him by the assistant, legally execute and record an instrument whereby he emancipates and sets free every slave in his possession." Another rule was in these words: "No person holding slaves shall in future be admitted into society, or to the Lord's Supper, till he previously complies with these rules concerning slavery." In 1785, the voice of this Church was heard as follows: "We do hold in the deepest abhorrence the practice of slavery, and shall not cease to seek its destruction by all wise and prudent means." We might multiply instances and portions of Clark's Commentaries, and the Methodist discipline of 1797, clearly showing the unequivocal position of this large intelligent denomination in relation to slavery.

From a resolution denouncing slavery unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in 1818, we make the following extract: "We consider the voluntary enslaving of our part of the human race by another as a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature, as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves, and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ which enjoins that all things whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." * * * We rejoice that the church to which we belong commenced, as early as any other in this country, the good work of endeavoring to put an end to slavery, and that in the same work many of its members have ever since been, and now are, among the most active vigorous and efficient laborers.

WHAT WE CAN SAVE.—Our annual importations of silks are \$27,500,000; of lace \$1,500,000; of embroideries \$4,500,000; of wines, spirits and cigars, about \$4,000,000 each—making a total of these luxuries of dress and appetite, alone, of nearly FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Now, we can do without all these; we can wear American silks, delaines, muslins, ginghams, and other dress goods; we can drink cider, native wines, and whiskey—if we must; we can smoke cigars—if we will. Let us, then, all, men and women, "enlist for the war," as the soldiers do; while they fight the rebels, we may certainly fight our vanity and our appetites, and "TOTALLY ABSTAIN" from all foreign luxuries. We do not preach economy. Let every man and woman spend as freely as they can and choose; but let the money go for American labor, for American production, for American safety and glory! Millions for America—not one cent for Europe. That is the motto for the hour.

Of all the gifts received for the New York Sanitary Fair, perhaps the most touching offering is that given by an Alpine peasant woman in Zurich, Switzerland, a tiny book of pressed Alpine flowers, together with a simple wooden wine cup, that formerly belonged to her son, now a soldier in the Union Army.

(In presenting the cup and the little book of flowers, the good old woman took a bottle of red-Switzer wine from her pocket, and, filling the cup, handed it to the consul, and then drank herself, saying:—"Here's a health and a greeting to America; God bless my boy's new fatherland." "God bless it," replied the consul, "and Switzerland, too." The old woman thanked him with tears in her eyes, and went away, leaving her boy's cup and the Alpine blossoms behind her.)

The dispatches of the Secretary of War are an satisfactory, precise and interesting as ever. They are a great relief to the public, and destroy all the copperhead stock invested in exciting news.

In the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly of Newark, on Wednesday afternoon, there was a special prayer for the country. Arrangements have been made by telegraph for a similar meeting on the part of the New School Assembly, at Dayton, Ohio.

CONSTITUTIONAL TREASON.—The new struggle of men, who in this crisis of the nation's history are continually shifting about like "Nigger war" Constitution. Now these men claim to be loyal, and profess their hostility to secession and the Rebel Confederacy, and are scarcely allowable for loyal men to question their veracity, yet their inconsistency seems so remarkable that they cannot blame those who do not understand the Constitution, for doubting the sincerity of their professions. Of course they love the Constitution, who does not? When faithfully and honestly adhered to, through good and patriotic motives, it is a guaranty and safeguard against usurpation, and every exercise of arbitrary power, but when it is used as a shield to hide the treason of its pretended votaries, it is quite a different thing. Under the specious guise of extreme affection for the Constitution, John C. Breckenridge was allowed to hold a seat in the Senate, where he matured his treason and then went over to the enemy that he might fight for the overthrow of that very Constitution he professed to love. Alas! how many men are there in the North to-day, who had the courage and opportunity, would essay their bombastic rant about the "violation of the Constitution," and follow their great leader into the Rebel camp, that they might assist in its subversion! But what do these sensitive creatures desire? Why they want the Administration to fight for the Constitution, and then of course these F. F. V. will endeavor to assist in putting down this gigantic Rebellion. This is a willful, palpable, unmitigated lie. According to their own showing, we fought this war two years without violating our "Magna Charta," and yet every man that opposes the Government now, opposed it then; with the exception perhaps of Fernando Wood who made a speech in Union Square, N. Y. in favor of the "Constitution," and then tearfully turned his back on his bleeding country, and advocated the secession of New York. This is "Constitutional" loyalty! A man that cannot expatiate upon the "Constitution," "Habeas Corpus," "Arbitrary Arrests," &c., can never be admitted into this circle of "Constitutional" traitors." It will not do for these men to simply say they are loyal, and at the same time act with traitors. The time will come when they will regret their present course, and call upon the mountains to fall upon them, and hide them from the storm of popular indignation that will ere long sweep them from the earth, as with the red-hot lava waves of Vesuvius! Of course they will claim the honor of whipping the Rebels; and they will meet our battle-scarred heroes as Maebeth confronted the ghost of the murdered Banquo!

"Thou canst not say I did it: never shake thy gory locks at me."

But common people will not be deceived, and the Chai-like stigma of hell will stick to them with the tenacity of the shirt of Nessus, and all the tyrants upon God's green earth cannot cleanse them from the foul and damning infamy!

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT WASHINGTON. Six hundred and thirty-five rebel privates and twenty-two officers arrived yesterday from Port Royal, on board the steamer Dictator. The officers were taken from the vessel and committed to the Old Capitol, but the Dictator was ordered to proceed to Point Lookout, and there unload the remainder of the prisoners.

Officers ordered to Annapolis. A large delegation of officers, principally from the East, were ordered to report at Annapolis. Amongst the number were three chaplains, they having arrived here without orders, and being neither wounded nor sick.

I have seen soldiers chase hares, and pick blackberries, when a shower of the leaden messengers of death was falling thick and fast around them, and do many other cool and foolish things. But the following which actually took place at Mine Run, surpasses anything I remember to have seen or heard: One of those biting cold mornings, while the armies of Meade and Lee were staring at each other across the little rivulet, known as Mine Run, when moments appeared hours, and hours days, so near at hand seemed the deadly strife, a solitary sheep leisurely walked along the run on the rebel side. A rebel yvette fired and killed the sheep, and dropping his gun, advanced to remove the prize.

An instant he was covered by a gun in the hands of a Union vidette, who said: "Divide in the word, or you are a dead Johnny." This proposition was assented to, and there, between the two skirmish lines, Mr. Rebel skinned the sheep, took one half and moved back with it to his post, when his challenger, in turn, dropping his gun, crossed the run, got the other half of the sheep and resumed the duties of his post amidst the cheers of his comrades who expected to help him to eat it.—Army Letter.

Emancipation in Louisiana. The Constitutional Convention of Louisiana passed the Emancipation act on the 11th by a large majority. The act, as finally passed, contains two articles, as follows: "We, the people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, do hereby declare and ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, are hereby abolished and prohibited throughout the State.

SECTION 2. The Legislature shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man. At present upon the deep boom of cannon attracted a large concourse of people to the foot of Canal street, where a salute was fired in honor of the abolition of slavery in this State by the Constitutional Convention.

A German at Canton, O., drank twenty-four glasses of ale, seven of cider and seven of whiskey, laid down on the railroad track and was killed.

THE WAR. DISPATCH FROM LIEUT. GEN. GRANT. Major Gen. Dir. New York. A dispatch from General Grant has just been received. It is dated yesterday, May 29th, at Hanover Town, and says: "The army has successfully crossed over the Pamunkey, and now occupies a front about three miles south of the town."

Another official despatch, dated yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, details the movements of the several corps then in progress, but up to that time there was no engagement. Earlier despatches from headquarters had been sent, but failed to reach Washington. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, May 30, 8:20 A. M. Major Gen. Dir. New York. No official despatches from the Army of the Potomac has been received since my telegram of Saturday evening. A telegram from General Sherman, dated near Dallas, 29th, 7:30 A. M., reports that on Saturday an engagement took place between the enemy and Gen. McPherson's corps, in which the rebels were driven back with a loss to them of 2,500 killed and wounded left in our hands, and about 800 prisoners. McPherson's loss being not over 800 in all. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Fortress Monroe, May 29.—The 18th Army Corps and some regiments of the 10th Corps are coming down the James river. Ten steamers, loaded with troops, have already passed here, and gone up the York river. SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISHING PARTY. New York, May 30.—A special to the Herald, from Martinsburg, Virginia, to-day, says a scout sent out by General Kelley, by order of General Sigel, has returned, being entirely successful in the operations, and giving important information. Thirty-six prisoners and eighty-five horses were captured, with forty head of cattle. The notorious Major Triplett is reported among the prisoners.

A NEW EXPEDITION. New York, May 30.—The Commercial Advertiser publishes a letter from Butler's army, written on the 28th, which says an expedition of some magnitude is about starting, but its destination remains a secret. Two or three days will culminate events. CONTRABANDS FROM THE BATTLE FIELD. This afternoon about 1,000 contrabands, two-thirds of them children, arrived here from the neighborhood of the recent battlefield, bringing with them bedding, and huge bundles of clothing. They branched off in various parts of the city to seek for homes. THE 10-40 LOAN. The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan, reported at the Treasury Department, amount to nearly \$1,500,000.

The most sagacious military men in Washington are expecting a six weeks' campaign in Virginia before Richmond falls. Gen. Grant will not throw his troops needlessly against the intrenchments of the rebel capital, even if he should have the opportunity, which is not expected at present. General Grant has never countenanced the announcements of "great victories" in the newspaper; on the contrary he has continually said that still harder fighting was to come, and that the rebel army has not yet been beaten. He also said to an eager and enthusiastic friend, who was inquiring in reference to the prospect of capturing Richmond, and especially in respect to the time when the rebel capital might be expected to fall in our hands, "I shall be quite ready to compromise on the Fourth of July!"

FOOLISH PRIDE.—We have often heard a half grown up boy say pettishly to his mother, "I don't like to be seen carrying a big bundle through the streets." But true pride is ashamed of such littleness of mind. Mr. Astor, the wealthy millionaire of New York, was reluctant to sell some goods, to a young man, except for cash. The merchant paid for them and took them on his shoulder to carry them out of his store. Mr. Astor looked in surprise; but before the merchant had gone many steps, he called him back, saying, "You may buy on credit to any amount. I can trust you, sir. A man who is not ashamed to do his own work is sure to succeed." Here is a good lesson for false pride.

THE EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION.—A and spectacle was witnessed in Wheeling on Saturday. Five women clothed in rags, and utterly destitute of means arrived in that city from Pendleton county, having been compelled to leave to avoid starvation. Each was followed by four or five little children, almost naked. The husbands of these women had been compelled to leave their homes to avoid the rebel conscription, and being no longer able to keep soul and body together, they had started on their wearisome journey. Their necessities were relieved and steps taken to have them cared for until their husbands can be hunted up.

SEVENTY-FIVE MILES OF PORK.—During the pork season just passed, Illinois packed 1,275,950 of an average weight of one hundred and ninety pounds. If these were placed in cars, ten tons in each car, each car measuring two rods, it would make a train seventy-five miles long. Allowing twenty cars to each locomotive it would take sixty hundred locomotives to pull the train.

TRAINING CUCUMBERS.—A writer in the London "Gardener's Chronicle" says he has discarded the old mode of allowing cucumbers to run on the surface of the ground. He trains them to trellises, and finds that he has not half the trouble with them that is required by the old plan, and also the plants continue much longer in bearing when trained thus.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. OFFICIAL GAZETTE. DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL GRANT. WASHINGTON, May 31.—8:30 P. M. A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated 6 o'clock this morning at Hanover, says he has just received. It is as follows: "The enemy came over our left last evening, and attacked. They were easily repulsed, and with considerably slaughter. To relieve Gen. Warren, who was on the left, speedily, Gen. Meade ordered an attack by the balance of our lines. Gen. Haysok was the only one who received the order in time to make the attack before dark. He drove the enemy from his entrenched position, and will hold it. I have not a report of our losses, but suppose them to be light."

Other official despatches (not from General Grant) were received at the same time, and give more details. They are as follows, the first being dated yesterday, 30th May, 3 o'clock P. M. "In the course of the afternoon General Warren had pushed down on our left, until his flank division, under General Crawford, reached a point abreast of Shady Grove Church. Crawford having got detached from the rest of the corps, was attacked and crowded back a little. The enemy then threw a force, which appears to have consisted of Ewell's corps, upon Warren's left, attempting to turn it, but was repulsed. The engagement was short, sharp, and decisive. General Warren holds his ground, at a distance of seven miles from Richmond. He reports that he has taken a considerable number of prisoners, and that there are many rebel dead on the field. Of his own losses he has not yet made a report. His latest despatches say that the enemy are moving troops to his left; apparently to cover the approach to Richmond on our right. An active contest has been raging ever since dark, but has just ceased. As soon as the enemy attacked the left of General Warren, General Wright said: 'Butcher' were ordered to pitch in, but do not seem to have got ready until after midnight. No report has yet been received from them."

The other despatch, above referred to, is dated at six o'clock this morning, and states that, "in Hancock's attack last night, Colonel Brooks drove the enemy out of a strongly entrenched skirmish line and holds it. The losses are not reported. General Burnside's whole corps got across the Totopotomoy creek last evening, and is in full connection with General Warren. The left of Hancock rests upon this side of the creek. The 8th Corps is upon Hancock's right, and threatens the left flank of the enemy. General Smith ought to arrive at New Castle by noon, whence he can support Warren and Burnside, if necessary."

Gen. Sheridan, with Gregg and Torbet's division of cavalry, is on our left flank. "The country hereabouts is thickly wooded with pines, with few good openings." "The indications this morning are that the enemy has fallen back south of the Chickahominy." Nothing of a later date has been received by this Department. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THIRD OFFICIAL DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, May 31.—11:25 P. M. To Major General Dir. New York. The following despatch has been received from Gen. Butler: "Yesterday, all day, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville. Sixty-refugees from Richmond report that Grant is on the Mechanicsville turnpike, fourteen miles from Richmond. Yesterday they heard the firing and that Grant was driving Lee. "A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday, while she was in Richmond, to see whether the city should be surrendered or burnt. The Mayor advocated a surrender, and was put in Castle Thrunder. "The enemy attacked my line yesterday, and were repulsed. To-day all day they have been demonstrating against my work on Spring Hill, easterly side of the Appomattox, but were repulsed."

Nothing further since my telegram of this evening from Gen. Grant. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES. Three years ago, what was called the Pennsylvania Reserves Corps, constituted a body of men whom the Keystone State was justly proud. At an hour of grate peril, at a time when the fate of the Republic quivered in the uncertain balance of war—the Reserves went forth, fifteen thousand strong, and in that period of solicitude and uncertainty, they remained the failing hopes and almost pained valor of the country. For three years they participated in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac. In the front constantly, they were where danger and death were ever present. As their ranks were decimated, the very flower of the young manhood of the State volunteered to preserve maximum strength, so that instead of fifteen, we may safely write that at least twenty thousand men were absorbed, as five thousand from time to time, were added to the regiments forming the Reserves. The State of Pennsylvania centered her pride in this organization, not that she loved the soldiers composing its regiments any more than she did the brave men mustered in her other military organizations, but because the Reserves to a greater degree represented the valor and the military vigor of the State. But alas for all this valor and vigor! Where are they now? Where are the brows for whom our virgins were so lately twining the laurel wreath? Where are the stalwart men who stood in serried lines on so many well fought battle-fields? We looked at least for a remnant of them, weak as to return to their homes on the clear expiration of their term of enlistment. But where are these, our brethren now? Echo, amid the booming of cannon, the groans of the dying, the shrieks of the wounded and the curses of the captured, answers: WHERE? The Reserves perished on the late sanguinary field where Grant struck his giant blow for freedom. On the Rapidan and Po, the pride and glory of Pennsylvania found graves. Of all that proud host, scarcely a thousand men were left, and thus the Reserves filled the time no longer allotted to them by the Government—and forever more, they will be unable to stand off thus.