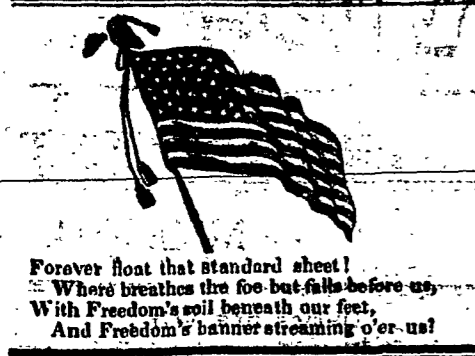


VILLAGE RECORD.

WAYNEBORO.

Friday, Sep. 16, 1864.



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 over us!

OUR TERMS.

The following are our terms for subscription, advertising and job work, to which we will strictly adhere whilst the present "war prices" continue:

SUBSCRIPTION,	
Per Annum, if paid within the year,	\$2.00
" " after the year,	2.50
ADVERTISING,	
Per Square of ten lines, three times,	\$1.50
" " each subsequent insertion,	.35
Administrator's and Executor's notices, &c.,	2.50
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.	
JOB WORK.	
Quarter-Sheet Hand-Bills, (25 to 30)	\$2.00
Half " " " "	3.50
Whole " " " "	6.50

For all job work and local advertising terms invariably cash.

W. BLAIR,
Editor and Proprietor.

A CHANCE.—Persons in want of a small but desirable property are referred to the advertisement of Mr. H. E. WERTZ, of Quincy, in today's paper.

UNION MEETING.—We are requested to announce that Gen. Wm. H. KOONZ, Union candidate for Congress, will address a Union meeting in this place on Saturday evening next.

SALES.—Several sales of valuable real and personal property will be found in today's paper, to which we invite special attention.

MARKETS.—The American having again failed to reach us, we give this week a report of the Philadelphia instead of the Baltimore markets, which is one day later than the usual report published, and is doubtless just as accurate.

About 100 Government officers at Washington resigned during August. The rats desert the sinking Abolition ship.—*Valley Spirit.*

THE GOVERNMENT "SINKING." Encouraging news for a rebel!

AN ITEM.—Judge Miller, copperhead of Ohio, in a recent speech said: "A bloody war has been waged to elevate the negro to an equality with the white man. There is no difference between a war democrat and an Abolitionist. They are both links in the same sausage, made from the same dog."

RETURNED.—A copy of the last RECORD addressed to JOHN BARNHART, State Line, has been returned with the inscription on the margin—"Gone West." If John was not able to foot his bill at this office for several years subscription he should at least have given us good-bye or a lock of his hair before taking leave of his old friends. We should have had some token by which to remember such a clever fellow.

OUR QUOTA.—Is our quota under the last call for troops full? Some say it is, others declare it is not. If there is yet a deficiency we should certainly know the truth by this time that arrangements may be made to complete the work. It would be highly creditable for our Borough to prove an exception to other towns of the county, by coming short one, two or three men.

THE DRAFT.—The Provost Marshall General has ordered the draft to commence in this State on Monday next. The deficiency upon the State quota is said to be some 19,000. During the last few weeks most strenuous efforts have been made to fill the quotas of the different districts in this county. Our township friends, notwithstanding their tardiness in commencing the work, we are pleased to announce, have succeeded in getting the required number of volunteers and are consequently relieved of the draft. We learn that our Quincy friends are also actively at work, with every prospect of a full quota by the close of the week. They are giving \$500 local bounty.

A TRAITORS REWARD.—Maj. Geo. E. Shearer, who was captured near Hagers-town during the last rebel raid into Maryland, has been tried by court-martial as a guerilla, convicted and sentenced to hard labor in Fort Delaware for a period of fifteen years.

BACK AGAIN.—T. J. Filbert, Merchant Tailor, who has been absent for several weeks has returned and opened out a stock of goods for gentlemen's wear. Advertisement next week.

It is stated that the Government will derive \$8,500,000 of revenue from friction matches.

The income of the four Rothschild of Europe is estimated at \$9,000,000 a year or a thousand dollars an hour.

General Sherman has been appointed a Major General in the regular army, and General McClellan a Brigadier General.

THE REBELLION.—The New York Times says the war is really near its close.

The present front of the rebellion, menacing though it be, is really nothing more than a mask, concealing the hollowness and rottenness within. The South is literally exhausted—exhausted of that without which it is impossible to carry on the war—exhausted of men. As General Grant the other day pungently said, the rebels have "robbed the cradle and the grave to reinforce their armies." Out of an available fighting population of upwards of three-quarters of a million, with which the war was inaugurated, they have saved an effective force of one hundred and fifty thousand men. The rest are in their graves, in the hospitals, disabled, or prisoners in our hands. These are the forlorn hope of the rebellion. Our territorial conquests have reclaimed three-fourths of the area originally claimed in the limits of the Confederacy. The Confederacy stand now three discolored—its great lines of communication out or in our hands. Besides, its resources of all kinds are all but exhausted. The desperate men at its head may continue the struggle for some time longer—they may for a while oppose a formidable front to our blows—but the rebellion is doomed. Its struggles will be the frantic final efforts of the gladiator before he falls down exhausted and inanimate.

The leaders of the rebellion have ceased to see any hope for their cause in the arena of war. They are now looking to the arena of politics. A party has been set up whose creeds and aims have their entire sympathy and moral support. The platform of that party has nothing but expressions of contempt for the sacred war, the recital of which has been made; for Jeff Davis and his crew it has nothing, but expressions of sympathy and respect. The people of the North have now before them the momentous question of determining, by their action, whether they will justify all the precious blood shed in this war by carrying it triumphantly through and crowning it with a glorious and honorable peace, or whether by a base surrender they will project it into history as a monument of a nation's folly.

GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.—The Executive Committee, appointed for the purpose of determining upon plans for the beautifying and furnishing of the great National Cemetery, have agreed upon the following design. That a continuous coping marble, eleven inches high, should be placed at the heads of the graves in each section, and at the head of the grave the soldier's name, regiment and age. The work is to be started immediately so that it will have ample time, during the coming winter, to settle. A style of fencing was also adopted for the front, and a design for the gateway and lodge. A splendid statue of Liberty, sixty feet high, will decorate the ground, at the base of which will be found figures, representing War, Victory, Peace and Plenty; the whole to be of white granite and of the best workmanship.

A HEROIC WOMAN.—The notorious guerilla, Gen. John Morgan, a notice of whose death we published last week, it appears met the fate he so well merited thro' female strategy. It appears that he put up at the house of lady named Williams, near the village of Greenville, Tenn. The account states that the lady in question waited until Morgan fell asleep, then quietly mounted a horse and rode 15 miles to procure a squad of Union soldiers. When Morgan woke up he found the house surrounded by bayonets, and in attempting to make his escape was killed. The husband of Mrs. Williams is said to be one of Gen. Burnside's staff. Noble woman!

The following is an extract from the letter of Gen. Grant written in August, 1863, after the fall of Vicksburg:

"The people of the North need not quarrel over the institution of slavery. What Vice President Stephens acknowledges as the corner-stone of the Confederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South, if we were to take possession, and had guaranteed to the South all her constitutional privileges. I never was an Abolitionist; not even what would be called anti-slavery; but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind very early in the rebellion, that the North and South could never live at peace with each other, except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled."

SOLDIERS TO BE ASSESSED.—Every soldier says the *Repository*, who has not been assessed must be assessed in the district where he resides when at home, and must pay a county tax of ten cents to give him the right to vote. Commissioned officers must pay the same taxes imposed upon citizens.

Any citizen can present the names of soldiers to the Assessor of the proper district, and he must assess them, and collectors are required to receive the tax and give a certificate of payment when the assessment is made. Assessors who refuse to assess names of soldiers presented to them by any citizen, are liable to a severe penalty.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gov. Clarke, of Mississippi, has issued a "call to arms" for all the "white males from 15 to 55" who are not already in the Confederate service, to assemble forthwith at places designated by him. This is by virtue of a law of the Legislature passed the day before. Parties, with few exceptions, before exempted, are called upon to come forward. The next call, we suppose, will be for the babies of three years old and up to fifteen.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Rich'd Hall, a merchant of Baltimore, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$6,000, and suffer four months' imprisonment at Fort McHenry, for trafficking with the enemy.

Proclamation.

Headquarters Penn. Militia, Harrisburg, August 30, 1864.

No. 1.
In conformity with the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the 22d and 20th of August, 1864, and the act to which they are supplements.

It is ordered:

1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments, to be called the Penn. State Guard, provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.
2. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery, shall be recruited without delay. These regiments, squadrons, and batteries, it is intended, shall be composed of volunteers, to wit: Of veteran soldiers and of able-bodied persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty, giving the preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States.
3. The forces, thus to be raised, will be commanded by company officers elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the State.

The force will be used only for the defence of the State. It will, while in service, be clothed, equipped, armed, subsisted, disciplined and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

4. Persons, qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps, will, on application to the State Inspector General, at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squads, and, if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.
5. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.
6. A camp of rendezvous will be established at Harrisburg, under the charge of competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops thereto will be furnished to persons recruiting companies, and squads of not less than eight men, on application to Col. M. S. Quay, Harrisburg, Chief of transportation and Telegraph Department.
7. Should the regiments, squadrons and batteries, specially herein provided for, not be recruited within thirty days, the deficiency will be supplied by draft.
8. Brig. Gen. Lemuel Todd, State Inspector General, is charged with the execution of this order, and all the details under it.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

The Main Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 12.—9 P. M.—Returns from thirty-nine towns foot up the following vote:

For Cony, (Rep.)	14,745
For Howard, (Dem.)	9,159

The same towns last year gave a vote of 15,096 for Cony, and 10,231 for Bradbury (Dem.)

Saco gives Cony 676, and Howard 391.

Bangor gives Cony 1,868, and Howard 751.

Last year Bangor gave 1,731 for Cony, and 862 for Bradbury.

PORTLAND, Sept. 12.—10 P. M.—Fifty-one towns give Cony 7,177 majority this year against 6,498 last year, showing a net gain of 684. Augusta gives Cony 414 majority in six wards.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Augusta, Maine, says the Republicans have carried the State by the largest majority ever cast at a gubernatorial election in Maine. They have carried all the Congressional districts by immense majorities, and five-sixths of both branches of the Legislature.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—the *Daily News* of to-day says: "We are happy in being able to state that preliminary steps are being taken by the friends of peace to call a National Convention of the Democracy to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President."

VERMONT ELECTION.
BURLINGTON, Vt. Sept. 12.—Returns from 171 towns foot up—Smith, 26,219; Redfield, 10,371. The same towns, in 1863, gave Smith 23,596; Redfield, 14,016. Smith will have nearly 21,000 majority in the State.

Returns from 230 towns show the election of 213 Union and 20 Democratic Representatives. The Senate will be unanimously Union.

GEN. LOGAN.—The *Chicago Tribune* says that this noble officer, the friend of Douglas, was importuned by several leading Democrats to allow his name to be used for the Vice Presidency at Chicago, but Gen. Logan unqualifiedly refused. He told those gentlemen he did not "train with that crowd"; that he was a war Democrat, not a peace sneak; that he was opposed to bowing down and supplicating for forgiveness at the feet of Jeff Davis; that he was for an honorable, permanent peace, which could only be obtained by overthrowing armed rebellion, and compelling the insurgents to yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and that he would never consent to make "peace on any terms that did not embrace a complete restoration of the Union, in all its territorial integrity."

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR.—An embarrassing situation—Some three years ago a man living in the Nineteenth Ward entered a Philadelphia regiment, and left for the seat of war. After his departure he communicated frequently with his wife. In about six months his letters ceased, and he was reported dead. His company officers also reported the fact of his death to the War Department, and in due course of time his wife drew his arrearages and pay. Time rolled around, and his widow received the address of another man. About six months ago, the two were married, and have been living happily together since. This week their happiness was considerably marred, and the wife found herself in a very embarrassing situation. One day her former husband walked into his home, a strong, healthy man. The woman has now two loving husbands, and how the matter is to be settled, we have not heard.—*Phil Ledger, Aug. 26.*

The President has appointed Gen. Halleck a brigadier general in the regular army.

Letter From General Grant.

Headquarters Army of the United States, City Point, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
To Hon. Mr. B. Washburne.—Dear Sir: I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertion and other causes at least one regiment per day.

With this drain upon them the end is not far distant if we will be only true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly enforced the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects.

They hope a counter revolution; they hope the election of the Peace candidate. In fact, like "Micawber," they hope for something to "turn up." Our Peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be the beginning of war with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms" the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South. They would demand pay or the restoration of every slave escaping to the North.

Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT.

General Hooker at Watertown, Mass.

FELLOW CITIZENS: You have come here to rejoice at the success of the Union arms, in which I am ready to join you heart and hand. My business is fighting, not speech making, but let me tell you that the army of Sherman is invincible, and cannot be dishonored. We must treat this rebellion as a wise parent would a vicious child—he must whip him into subjection. No milder discipline will answer the purpose. Some are crying peace; but there can be no peace as long as a rebel can be found with arms in his hands. Wee to those who cry peace when there is no peace. This Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it but by the power of our arms—by fighting the conspiracy to death. This rebellion is tottering now while I speak; it is going down, down, and will soon tumble into ruin. Politicians will talk to you about the cause of the war, but I say, put down the rebellion, and then, if you choose, inquire into the cause of it. But first put down the insurgents—first whip them, and then talk about the cause if you have nothing else to engage your attention. I believe in treating the rebellion as General Jackson treated Indians—whip them first and treat with them afterwards. The Union cannot be divided, let politicians talk as they may; for if division commences, where are you to end? First the South would go, then the Pacific States, then New England, and I hear that one notorious politician has advocated that the city of New York should secede from the Empire State. In such cases there would be no end to rebellion. Gentlemen, every interest you have depends upon the success of our cause; every dollar you possess is at stake in the preservation of this Union. It will better accord with my feelings to see the limits of our glorious country extended, rather than circumscribed, and we may feel it a national necessity to enlarge our borders at no distant day. This Union, gentlemen, cannot be dissolved, as long as the army have guns to fight with. Furnish men and muskets, and the Union is secured.

Presentation to the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—This afternoon a committee of loyal colored people of Baltimore formally presented to the President an imperial quarto Bible, splendidly bound, costing \$580, as a token of their respect and gratitude to him for his active part in the cause of emancipation. They say that since they have been incorporated in the American family they have been true and loyal, and now stand ready to defend the country and that they are prepared to be armed and trained to protect and defend the star-spangled banner.

The President replied: "I can only say now, as I have said before, it has always been a sentiment with me that all mankind should be free. So far as I have been, or so far as come within my sphere I have always acted as I believed was right and just, and have done all I could for the benefit of mankind I have, in letters and documents sent forth from this office, expressed myself better than I can now. In regard to the Great Book, I have only to say it is the best gift which God has given man. All the good from the Saviour of the world is communicated to us through this book. But for this book we could not know right from wrong. All those things desirable to man are contained in it. I return you my sincere thanks for this very elegant copy of this great book of God which you present."

HARD TIMES IN CANADA.—A Wisconsin paper says, on the faith of a private letter, that times are awful hard in Canada. No business done, wages not sufficient to pay board, and almost impossible to get work at anything. The country is overrun with skeddaddlers from the United States and the Confederacy, while thousands of Canadians are leaving for the States to procure work.

OIL IN ERIC.—The *Eric Dispatch*, of the 2d, says: "The long-expected and long-sought-for treasure has been found. The Althoff Oil Company, which has labored so hard and earnestly for two years and more, is now obtaining oil from a depth of about seven hundred feet in quantities of about six barrels per day, and the supply is hourly increasing. The flow of gas and water is strong, and if the increase of oil continues, property holders in Millersburg will go wild in a few days. The tenth-street well has already been leased, and will be tested immediately."

The oldest person in the state of Vermont is a black man, in Pomfret, named Peter Nasson, who was born about 1734.

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.—In answer to a request that Major General Sherman would give us details of his late operations before Atlanta in order to silence the ravils of those who, in the absence of particulars, were denying that those operations were on the whole a Federal success, we have received the following:

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the 20th Corps at the Chattahoochee bridge, and with the balance of the army I drew off from the siege, and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I marched rapidly south and reached the West Point railroad near Fairborn on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it. When moving east my right approached the Macon railroad near Jonesboro, and my left near Rough and Ready.

The enemy attacked the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee and was completely beaten on the 1st, and during the combat I pushed the left of the centre rapidly on the railroad above and between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro.

On the 1st of September we broke up about eight miles of the Macon road and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro, assaulted him and his lines and carried them, capturing Brigadier General Gorman and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder.

Night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's corps, which escaped south that night.

The same night, Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives, and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which on the next day, September 2, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Major General Slocum commanding, we following the retreat of the rebel army to near Lovejoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding it would not pay to assault, we had already the great object of the campaign—viz: Atlanta. Accordingly the army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city, and to-morrow will move to the camps appointed. I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be uneasy in regard to our position. We have as the result of this quick, and, as I think, well-executed movement, twenty-seven guns, over 3,000 prisoners, and have buried 400 rebel dead, and left as many wounded who could not be removed. The rebels have lost besides the important city of Atlanta, stores, at least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, whereas our aggregate loss will not foot up 1,500.—If that is not success I don't know what is.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Major General.

The Shenandoah Valley.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—The *American* has received the following special despatch: Headquarters Department of West Virginia, in the field, near Berryville, Sept. 8.—In the hurried account which I sent of Saturday's engagement at Berryville, I erroneously stated the number of our wounded at 300.

From official returns it appears that our total loss will not exceed 100 seriously wounded and killed.

The enemy's loss was very heavy. They are known to have lost 300 in one brigade, and their total loss cannot fall short of 500.

The rebel General Humphreys was mortally wounded, but escaped.

The decided repulse and defeat of the enemy by General Crook's command reflects great credit on General Sheridan, General Crook, and the latter's gallant command, who fought splendidly.

With respect to the loss of the ambulance train, it appears there was a sufficient guard furnished to prevent its capture if a proper disposition had been made of them. The ambulances have, however, all been recaptured with the exception of one.

The enemy are believed to be encamped in the vicinity of Winchester. There has been no change in affairs here since my last despatch.

Victory by a Pennsylvania Regiment.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—On the 6th instant a rebel force of 1,300 men, under Col. Dibrill, was encountered by the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry near Readyville, on Cripple creek, Tenn., and after a sharp fight, with sabres exclusively, the rebels fled. The Nashville *Union* says the Pennsylvanians lost only one killed, while they killed twenty-six rebels and captured one hundred and sixteen prisoners. The rebel force retreated beyond Murfreesboro, and was endeavoring to reach Wheeler.

THE DEFEAT OF MORGAN.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—The following additional despatch relative to the defeat of Morgan was received by Gov. Johnson: BELL'S GAP, Sept. 6.—To Gov. JOHNSON: All of Morgan's papers fell into my hands, and show his forces to have exceeded 1,800. His dead exceeded 75. His command fled in great confusion after his death. I pursued them eight miles, but the cavalry use the spurs with more vigor than the sabre.—I will forward all his papers.

ALVEN C. GILLEN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

The mail steamer Daniel Webster, from City Point, reports matters at the front unchanged since Friday night. In the fight on that night we captured ninety prisoners. Our loss was fifteen killed, wounded, and missing, including the officers. We still hold the skirmish line captured that night, and the enemy has shown no disposition to attempt to retain its possession. Eight rebel deserters from Hill's corps came up to the Daniel Webster.

Capture of Quantrell, the Guerilla.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—A despatch from Indianapolis to the *Gazette* announces the capture there of Quantrell, the Missouri guerilla. He was recognized on the street by a refugee.

CAIRO, Sept. 11.

It is reported at Little Rock that the rebel Gen. Price recently died at Arkadelphia, of dysentery.

The famous sensation, owned by P. T. Barnum, and valued at \$20,000, which has been on exhibition for seven years, drew his last breath at Cincinnati last Friday morning.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

A RECONNOISSANCE WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF WINCHESTER.—DESTRUCTION OF FLOUR MILLS.

HARRIS'S REBELS, Sept. 11.—Gen. Wilson's cavalry made a reconnoissance along the Strasburg pike to within three miles of Winchester, where they unexpectedly dropped in upon Kershaw's division of rebel infantry, who in a manner stampered. They rallied, however, and made a stand, but Gen. Wilson, having accomplished the object of his mission, withdrew.

A reconnoitering party from the 19th Corps, sent out from Berryville on the Winchester pike, proceeded as far as the Opquan, without finding the enemy.

Col. Lowell, of the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, went out on Friday and destroyed several flour mills on the Opquan, which the rebels have been using for grinding meal. He also captured a rebel lieutenant and twenty of his men.

It is not deemed safe to push the repairs on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at present.

NO CHANGE IN THE MILITARY SITUATION.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The *American's* special Harper's Ferry despatch of to-day says there has been no change in the military situation since the last despatch.

Parties recommenced work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this morning, and it is expected that the road will be in running order throughout its entire length on Friday next.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE FIGHT AT BERRYVILLE.

The special correspondent of the *Richmond Sentinel* gives the following account of the late action at Berryville:

An engagement occurred at Berryville yesterday (Sept. 8), in which Kershaw's division attacked the enemy's 6th Corps, and drove it out of a line of breastworks at Berryville, with comparatively small loss on our side. In Worth's and Kershaw's brigades the loss is but slight, probably not more than a hundred. Another brigade, name not heard, lost rather more. Total loss, probably, three hundred. Wounded men who have just come in here report that all is quiet at Berryville this morning, and that the enemy is believed to have left.

A drawn fight took place near Bunker Hill between a part of Lomax's cavalry division and the cavalry of the enemy. Harry Gilmore was wounded in the neck, but is doing well. A cavalry fight also occurred about seven miles from this place, on the Valley Pike, in the direction of Newtown. I have not heard the result. Our infantry is here and at Bunker Hill.

The Blockade.

CAPTURE OF TWO BLOCKADE-RUNNERS WITH VALUABLE CARGOES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Captain Glisson, of the United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, under date of September 11, informs the Navy Department that, on Saturday last, when on his way to Hampton Roads for coal, he discovered, chased, and captured a blockade-runner. She proved to be the English steamer A. D. Vance, late the Lord Clyde from Wilmington, N. C.

She is an iron side-wheel steamer, two years old, and very fast. She had on board 410 bales of cotton and some turpentine, but her full cargo cannot be known until she is despatched, in charge of Acting Ensign E. C. Bowers.

This vessel has been one of the most successful blockade-runners, and those on board say she was only caught in consequence of the bad coal she used.

Rear Admiral Lee, in a despatch dated Beaufort, September 7th, says the *Elsie* ran out of Wilmington on the 4th inst., and was captured immediately by the Keystone State and Quaker City.

The *Elsie* was seen and fired upon when she ran out by the *Nippon* and *Britannia*, and was chased off by the *Santiago de Cuba*, until lost in the darkness.

At 10.30 A. M. the next day she was seen and captured, without papers or flag.

A shell from the *Quaker City* exploded in the forehold of the *Elsie* and destroyed about one hundred and fifty bales of cotton. Part of the cargo was thrown overboard in the chase, and there are now about two hundred and fifty bales on board the prize, which will be sent to Boston.

The *Elsie* is a new steamer, of light draft and fair speed, of the *Rothay* class, and this was her first trip. She will make a useful vessel on blockade duty.

The blockade is closely and vigilantly kept up, but it is impossible to prevent its violation on dark nights by steamers built for the purpose.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The draft will begin first in those places which are making the least efforts to raise volunteers, so as to give the places which are trying to fill their quotas without a draft as much time as possible to do so. The payment of bounties to recruits authorized by the act of July last did not cease on the 5th inst., but are still continued as they were before that day, and volunteers will be counted on the quotas up to the latest possible moment.

LANCASTER, Sept. 7.—At the meeting of the Union County Convention, to-day, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

CARLEISLE, Pa., Sept. 12.—Rev. Robert D. Chambers, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and well-known for his fearless advocacy of Union sentiments, died here on Friday last.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—There is very little demand for Flour, and the market is dull. Sales comprise about 1,000 bbls Blue Ridge extra family on terms kept secret. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$10.50@11 for superfine, \$10.50@11.75 for extra, and \$12@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Eye Flour is selling in a small way at \$10.25@10.50 per bbl. Corn Meal is scarce, and we hear of no sales.

GRAIN.—There is very little doing in Wheat, and buyers are holding off for lower prices; about 4,000 bus. sold at 245@255 for common to prime rye, the latter for new Pennsylvania, and 275@285 for bus. for white, as to quality. Eye is selling in a small way at 180@185 per bus. Corn is less active; about 2,000 bus. sold at 37.2c for Western mixed and prime yellow, the latter in the cars. Oats are without change; small sales are making at 38@39c for new, and 38@39.5c for old.