

VILLAGE RECORD.

WAYNESBORO.

Friday, June 23, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

The following are our terms for subscription advertising and job work, to which we will strictly adhere...

ANOTHER SUPPLY.—E. & J. ELDEN of the Waynesboro "Variety Store" have received another supply of new goods...

BEE-HIVE.—We call the attention of those interested in Bees to Lanstroth's Patent Hive, advertised by D. D. Fahrney in to-day's paper.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—We understand the County Commissioners have awarded the contract for rebuilding the bridge at Antietam Junction, destroyed by the rebels in 1863...

RETURNED REBEL.—A rascal of northern extraction, named Elliott, who belonged to a guerilla band and fought under the notorious John Morgan during the rebellion, recently returned to Bellefonte...

OLEGINOUS.—We are informed that a considerable amount of the capital stock of the "Oil Creek and Gordon's Run Petroleum Company" has been disposed of in this vicinity...

RETURNING SOLDIERS.—The Soldiers are being discharged and are returning to their homes. Most of the men from this place and vicinity belonging to Co. G. 17th Regt. P. C. have returned...

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—JAMES D. FITZ of Co. G. 17th P. C., from this vicinity, who was wounded in the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, in Virginia, on the 31st of last March, died in hospital at Washington on the 9th of April...

MINERAL WATER.—The only Mineral Fountain now in operation in our town is at the Drug Store of Mr. F. FOURTHMAN. He is well supplied with the finest syrups, and we can assure our readers that there is no more healthful and delightful beverage during the heat of summer...

MONTEREY SPRINGS.—We understand this delightful summer resort, since the warm weather set in, has been well patronized, and that every preparation has been made by Mr. MILLER, the proprietor, which will contribute to the comfort of boarders and transient visitors.

"OCCASIONAL" of the Philadelphia Press, speaking of a class of men in the loyal States that question the sincerity of prominent men in the South who were forced to maintain a neutral position during the Rebellion, says: "We must not forget that it has always been easier to be a loud friend of the Union in the free States, than in the midst of the boiling atmosphere of treason..."

A NEW VOL.—LOOK AT THE JULY No. 1.—Portraits of President Johnson—two views; Secretary Harlan; Queen Victoria; the Empress Eugenie; the Emperor Alexander; Julius Caesar, with sketches of Character; the Conspirators, and How they Look; the Physiognomy of Classes; Love and Lovers; Second Marriages; Fat Folks and Lean Folks; and How to cure Them, with Illustrations; the Russian, with portraits; Enlarging the Lungs—Immortality of Mind; A Wonderful Prediction Fulfilled; Hymnical Poetry; Maiden's Eyes; An Appeal from the South; Art and Artists; Practical Preaching; Work-Day Religion; A Hint to Maiden Ladies; Dictionary of Parenology and Physiognomy, with engravings; Hats—a New Notion, illustrated; Our Country; "Able-bodied Men"; Early Patriots of America, illustrated; Our Finances; The Atlantic Cable, and Americans in England; with much more in July Double No. 1. Phonological Journal. Best No. ever issued. Begins a new Vol. Only 20 cents, by return post, or a year for \$2. Subscribe now. Address Messrs. Fowler & Wells, No. 339 Broadway, N. Y.

The Raleigh Progress, the leading organ of the loyal men of North Carolina, is advocating in a series of able articles, a "probatory policy" of reconstruction. It suggests that all rebels, alike those who bore arms against the National Government, and those who proclaimed and advocated treason with the pen and in the forum, be put on their probation. This policy is recognized in the Christian church. If a member falls from grace, he is thereafter for a time put upon probation; and if by the test applied, he proves his repentance and fitness again to be admitted to the fellowship of good men, he is received into the church. The Progress urges that all traitors be put upon a like probation—that for the time being they be deprived of their citizenship, and when they prove their repentance and fitness again to possess the franchises they have forfeited, they be once more recognized as American freemen. For a Southern suggestion, this plan deserves consideration; and when Southern journals urge the disfranchisement of traitors, it is time that Northern men devote some attention to the same subject.

GOLD GAMBLING.—On Thursday evening there was an exciting contest in New York between two prominent men representing the "Bull" and "Bear" interest. The "Bull" interest was bidding for immense amounts of gold at 146, when (the Express says) the tallest broker on the street, vulgarly called "the American Deer," sold him one lot of \$1,000,000 at this price. Nothing daunted, the Erie man bid for another million and got it; then four more lots of \$1,000,000 each. At this point the Bull "hauled in his horses" and gave up the contest.

RAIN.—This section was favored with a most copious and seasonable rain on Monday last, thoroughly soaking the ground, and greatly benefitting the growing corn, oats, potatoes, etc. We regret to learn, however, that in some sections considerable damage was sustained by the washing of fields.

KILLED.—Two young girls named Hamilton and Plummer, were struck by lightning in an out-house in Logantown, Pa., on Thursday a week, and instantly killed.

Coal by the cargo at Sunbury, says the American, is worth about \$3.50 per ton.

SPEECH MAKERS.—One of the most singular developments of the times, says an exchange, is the appearance in American public life of a class of men who cannot make speeches. Thus, we have a Lieutenant General who, when he is fairly cornered by an admiring crowd, will make two or three polite bows, but will not let a word out of his mouth any more than he would Pemberton out of Vicksburg, or Lee out of his line below Richmond. Gen. Sherman, on similar occasions, attempts but the most meagre replies, although he is ready and pungent enough with his pen. Gen. Thomas returns thanks and that is all; while the gallant Sheridan simply says: "Excuse me boys, you know I never made speeches."

FIRE AT HARRISBURG.—On Thursday morning last, a destructive fire occurred at Harrisburg, originating in a coach factory on the corner of Third street and Strawberry alley. It was not checked until a number of properties were destroyed—loss estimated at between 30 and 40,000 dollars—on which there was but a partial insurance. The Daily Telegraph office was partially destroyed—loss \$6,000, insured for \$3,000.—The State Capitol Hotel, Exchange, County Prison and Court House, Franklin House and State Arsenal were for a time in great jeopardy, and had not the flames been arrested at the Telegraph office. It was the work of an incendiary.

COTTON GOODS.—The New York Sun cautions housekeepers, and consumers generally, against the stories of dealers in prints and muslins, to the effect that these articles will soon run up to and beyond fifty cents per yard, and that other goods must go up in the same proportion. At this moment, says the Sun, goods are not abundant in the market, the demands are large, and the prices are up. But it must be borne in mind, that all the cotton mills, many of which, had suspended temporarily until quite recently, are now all running on full time and to their fullest capacity.—Every indication points to decline before a great many weeks.

If there are any persons who in their plan for reconstruction consider any considerable portion of the whites of the South loyal to the Union, they probably will discover their mistake, should reconstruction take place under such an impression. There are some loyal Southerners, but the great majority of those recently hostile to the Government continue at heart as bad as ever, although they are willing to take the oath of allegiance to save their property and their necks.

Up to Monday, 148,000 troops had left Washington, of which number about 85,000 went to Parkersburg, Va. This number does not include those going in the passenger trains, which have, since the 1st of June, averaged over five hundred per day, making the entire number about 160,000, or about 9,000 per day. There remain yet about 30,000 to leave, which includes the remainder of the Army of the Potomac—about 9,000—and the heavy artillery in the fortifications.

THREE TRAINS.—We learn from the Telegraph that three daily trains will run between Harrisburg and Hagerstown, on the Cumberland Valley railroad, on and after the 1st of July. This arrangement will give general satisfaction to the public, and enable the company to accommodate the large and constantly increasing travel through the Cumberland Valley.

EXECUTIONS.—The execution of Lindsey Forney and Abraham Koon, for the murder of Edward Gladfelter, will take place in the vicinity of the Jail, at Hagerstown, on Friday the 7th of July next.

GONE TO EUROPE.—Rev. Dr. P. Schaff, of the Mercersburg Theological Seminary, sailed from New York for Europe in the Helvetia, on the 10th inst., in company with several clerical friends, and expects to be absent several months.

There is no longer a doubt of the adoption of the new constitution of Missouri. Returns from seventy-four counties and the soldier's vote show a decided majority in its favor, and the remainder of the state will increase the majority to five thousand.

Regulations Concerning Negroes. [From the Micon Telegraph, May 30.] The following judicious order has been issued for the information and government of the freed people in the district of which the city of Lynchburg forms a part. We copy it as a clear, succinct and satisfactory expression of the policy which, as we understand it, is to be enforced in this State, and generally throughout the South:

Headquarters Military Sub-District, Lynchburg, Va., May 31, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—In order that freed people may more fully comprehend their position, and more clearly understand their duties and responsibilities as free men and women, the following information is published:

They have all the rights at present that free people of color have heretofore had in Virginia, and no more. Husbands must labor for the support of their wives and families, sons for their parents, and brothers for their younger brothers and sisters.

Neither the freedmen, woman, or children have any right to remain on the plantation of their former master, unless employed by him; and whenever the freedman ceases to be a good and faithful laborer and refuses to work, the employer has the right to discharge him and eject his family from the premises, either by due course of law, or by the military authority.

The freedman must recognize his responsibility to live with and support his family; he must provide them with a home, food, clothing, and do all in his power for their comfort; he must be responsible for their conduct; he must compel his sons and daughters to perform such work as they are capable of; he is entitled to receive their wages and obliged to provide for their support.

In no case will the freedman be allowed to run about at night from plantation to plantation, but all are urged to remain quietly at home on the plantation of their employers, and, if necessary for the maintenance of good order, the military force will be used to compel them to do so.

They are forbidden to maraud or steal.—The killing of cattle, sheep, &c., by them must be discontinued at once, or guards will be stationed on the plantations, and any person detected instantly shot. They are warned that idleness and collecting in cities and towns are fraught with the greatest evil to themselves. If they are idle, they will soon become thieves and vagabonds; if they collect in cities and towns, suffering and starvation will be the inevitable result. It is only by remaining on the plantations and working that they can hope to be happy.—They may as well understand, first as last, that the Government will not maintain them in idleness.

By command of Brevet Brigadier General JOHN B. MAITLAND, Captain and A. A. G. FOREIGN NEWS. NEW YORK, June 18.—The steamship Siron has arrived with Liverpool advices of June 6. The Europe arrived at Liverpool on the 5th, and the city of Boston at Liverpool on the 6th.

It is announced that as the war may be considered over, the British Government is about to refuse any longer to recognize or admit Confederate war vessels into British ports. Vessels, therefore, claiming that character will be obliged either to depart or assume some recognized nationality. This is announced both by the Times and Daily News.

The Times says: "Johnson's proclamation opening the ports of the South is creditable to his moderation, and is another evidence of the respect for law which has guided the United States Government in its dealings with foreign nations." It hopes this moderation will not be unwarranted, and that English vessels will not attempt to enter Texan ports.

Among the petitions received by the President to-day, asking special pardon, is that of Robert E. Lee, late commander of the rebel forces, and that of Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice President of the late Confederacy. Mr. Stephens enters at length into an apology or vindication of the action he has taken. Among the reasons which led him to espouse the cause of the rebellion, he refers to the fact that the Tribune, known to be a powerful and influential supporter of the Republican Administration, openly advocated the right of the Southern people to independence. Mr. Stephens inferred from this that independence would be conceded to the South without war. He acknowledges that the question has been decided forever, and he desires hereafter to be, and to be considered a good and loyal citizen of the United States. Mr. Stephens' document covers some seventy pages.

A Good Story, if True. The well-known correspondent of the Boston Journal, who writes under the signature of "Burleigh," thus relates the story of Grant's re-entrance into the United States army at the outbreak of the rebellion:

Four years this very month, Mrs. Grant lived in her quiet home in Galena. Her husband was Mr. Grant, the leather dealer, a plain, modest, reliable man, without much apparent force, who attracted very little attention anyway. The war had commenced. The flag had been shot away from Sumpter, and shot out of a rebel cannon at Memphis. One morning Mr. Grant called on Senator Washburne, who resided in Galena. He told Mr. W. that he did not feel right—that he could not sleep nights; that he felt that he was not doing his duty. Washburne asked him what was the matter. Mr. Grant replied, "I am doing nothing for my country. I have been educated at the nation's expense; but here I am at home doing nothing. I don't know what to do. I am no politician. I don't seem to be wanted anywhere, yet I feel as if I were fit for something if I could only find my place."

Mr. Washburne invited his neighbor to accompany him to Springfield, where an important consultation was to be held at the request of Governor Yates. On the morning of the fourth day Mr. Grant called at Mr. Washburne's room, and said to him: "Nobody knows me here—there is nothing for me to do—I am going home." "Hold on a day longer," said Washburne. "The next day an important discussion was held in the council chamber. At Mr. Washburne's request Mr. Grant was called in. He held an interview with the State authorities for thirty minutes, and then went out. As the door closed, Governor Yates cried out, "Good God, Washburne, who is this man?" "I have learned more about troops in this thirty minutes than I knew in all my life. All I can do for him is to put him on my staff. You go home and raise a regiment and I'll commission him as colonel."—The thing was done. The rest of the story the world knows by heart.

Fiendish Murder. BOSTON, June 19.—A most horrible case of outrage and murder came to light yesterday, in a place called Bossey's Wood, in Roxbury. The bodies of Isabella Joyce, aged fourteen, and her brother, aged twelve years, were found murdered, the little girl having first been fiendishly outraged, and the double murder probably committed to hide the diabolical crime.

The parents of the dead children reside in the Eleventh ward of this city, and are highly respectable. The unfortunate victims of the most terrible affair were engaged in gathering wild flowers, in the woods, and making wreaths of evergreen and flowers, as the wild fruits of their labor lay scattered about them on the spot where their little bodies were discovered. The poor little children have been missing since Monday of last week.

CANNON AT RICHMOND.—The Government is rapidly dismantling the fortifications at Richmond and Petersburg, and shipping the cannon, etc., to the Washington and Northern navy yards and arsenals. The number of cannon of all kinds, siege and field, is much larger than was originally supposed. At Petersburg, just before its evacuation, many cannon were buried, and headboards put up at each end to resemble soldiers' graves. The negroes always loyal to the north, immediately revealed the trick, and upwards of one hundred field pieces have already been exhumed. The amount of war material now accumulated by the government, both of its own manufacture and captured from the Rebels, is almost incredible.

EXECUTION OF INDIAN CHIEFS.—Two Indian chiefs, Two face and Blackfoot, who have committed many murders and other outrages on the frontier, were hung at Fort Laramie, Daotah Territory, last month. They behaved fearlessly, and while the hangman was placing the fatal noose around their necks, they said in their Indian tongue, "Meah washta," meaning "I am brave." They also said that they had killed a number of white men, and would kill more, but as they were about to join their brothers in the happy hunting grounds, would leave that for their tribes to do.

We clip the annexed from the Harrisburg Telegraph: "A Southerner was arrested at Mechanicsburg, a few days ago, charged with robbing a farmer of Cumberland county.—Since his arrest, the accused has made a confession, in which he states that an organized band of Southerners, called the White Ghosts is scattered through Pennsylvania, for the purpose of robbing the people. Papers were found on his person giving the names and locations of different individuals in the valley, as well as a list of the towns and distances between them, from Williamsport to Lancaster."

SALE OF OIL LANDS.—Four hundred acres of the "Irvine Farm" oil lands, at Concord, have been sold to a New York Oil Company for \$70,000, the late proprietors retaining an interest of one-tenth in the oil or mineral productions of the premises. But a short time since the whole of the above property, six hundred acres in all, was offered for \$12,000. A mighty inflator of the value of mountain and valley art thou, O, Oil!

Great Fire At Saratoga. SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18—8 P. M.—About half past four o'clock this afternoon a second fire broke out in another and distant part of the building. The flames spread with fearful violence, and in a few moments the north wing was a sheet of fire, and soon after the whole edifice became a mass of flames. So rapid was the progress of the fire, that it was with difficulty the guests succeeded in escaping, without their effects. Before six o'clock the building fell in with a frightful crash. A portion of the furniture only was saved. The fire communicated to the Marvin House, which was entirely destroyed. The bank adjoining is seriously threatened. The fire is still burning, and is generally believed to be the work of incendiaries. All the other hotels are safe; and the prospects for a good season were never more flattering.

A son of Dr. Brocktonidge having returned from the rebel army, the old man asked him in his quaint way, "My son, have you found out what you've been fighting for?" "Yes, father," the returned prodigal replied,—"We've been trying to get the nigger into Kansas." Can the history of the war, from a Southern stand-point be given in fewer words?

John Minor Botts has defined his position. He is not opposed to the new State of West Virginia; acknowledges Francis H. Pierpont as lawful Governor of Virginia; accepts the abolition of Slavery; doubts the validity of the constitution framed at Alexandria; and is opposed to the appointment of disloyal men to office.

How have the mighty fallen! How are the proud laid low! Just think of the daughter of Pinckney—the very essence of South Carolina aristocracy—receiving rations from the Government of the United States! Such is the fate of Charleston!—Such the result of secession. Pride, passion, vanity, must ever meet their sad, but merited end.

Johnson's Island has been selected as the prison where all the rebel officers who refuse to accept amnesty on the terms prescribed by President Johnson's new proclamation will be kept until a final disposition can be made of them. "Jeff Davis, as taken," was hung in gowns and bonnet. He was brought to the gallows in a cart, guarded by ladies armed with broomsticks. He was tried with military honors. Parties are once more made up in Washington to visit Mount Vernon, which is again open to the public. The steamboat fare there and back is one dollar and fifty cents, of which one dollar goes into the treasury of the association.

The New York Post proposes that an association of wealthy men be formed in the north to establish papers, in the hands of able editors, at the principal points in the south, as one of the surest means of regeneration. A red milk weevil is committing havoc on the growing wheat in the vicinity of York. While the grain is in a milky stage the insect sucks the juice therefrom, thus rendering it worthless. Some fields are largely infested with the vermin.

Two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri having refused to vacate the bench in conformity with the ordinance of the late State Convention, the Governor of the State called out the militia, dispossessed the Judges of their positions and installed his appointees. The affair creates considerable excitement. Chief Justice Chase is at Cairo. There is trouble there among the troops of the 4th Corps, who do not like to go South, while troops who have seen but little service are being mustered out. Many of them are mutinous, and a considerable number of them are deserting.

As indicative of the enormous number of new wells to be bored this season, the Mendocino (Pennsylvania) Republican states that during the past two months three thousand engines have passed through that place en route for the oil regions. Gen. Grant's right hand was so badly swollen by the time he reached Buffalo that he had to do his shaking with the left. It is said to be the intention of the Government to retain most of the army weapons for future use, storing them in immense fire-proof buildings, to be especially erected at various points. The New York Independent intimates that a subscription paper, passing around in that city in behalf of General Lee, already has some \$60,000 on it. A man by the name of Leslie is about to repeat Blondin's performance of crossing Niagara Falls on a tight-rope, proposing to take a wheelbarrow with him. A child was born recently in San Francisco who had no opening for its eyes. Cuts, were made, and a pair of bright ones were found underneath.

Mrs. Lincoln has presented to Mr. Williams, her boy's late tutor, the shawl worn by Mr. Lincoln in his perilous journey to Washington in 1861. The commanding general of the Department of Washington denies that a party of rebels have destroyed the monuments on the Bull Run battle field. It is announced that telegraphic communication between Europe and America will, without doubt, be effected by next month. The worst thing which has ever fallen on the laps of the English bond-holders and Rebel sympathizers, is the collapse of the Southern Confederacy. One of the papers says Jeff. Davis amuses himself catching flies. If he had been so harmlessly employed for the past four years, it would have been better for him. Petitions for pardon are flooding the White House from prominent Southern men. Governor Fahn of Louisiana says his State has ratified the constitutional amendment.