

THE VILLAGE RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1862.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States is to meet at Lancaster, Pa., on the 1st of May next.

Another Confederate fast day has been appointed. Where bacon is fifty or sixty cents a pound and no money to be had, Proutie thinks there seems danger that such every day will be a fast day.

A Hoax.—The story that Mrs. Eunice Bradley, residing in Trumbull county, Ohio, had recently been blessed with eight children at a birth, turns out to be untrue. The Albany Argus says it was a literary man that invented the hoax, and not a literary woman that gave birth to the brood.

Pardoned Unconditionally.—Daniel B. Vondersmith, at one time Associate Judge of the County of Lancaster county, who was convicted in May, 1859, for forging applications for pensions, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5000 and undergo an imprisonment for a term of twenty years, was liberated from the Eastern Penitentiary on Friday last, on a pardon granted by President Lincoln.

The present expenses of the Government, in the single item of salaries, amount to nearly twelve million dollars annually. A bill will be reported by the House Committee of Ways and Means to reduce all the salaries twenty-five per cent which will save the Government nearly two million five hundred thousand per annum, and still leave sufficient inducement in the shape of fine salaries to attract thousands of patriots, of equal ability to those now holding the positions, to seek after them in as wild a chase as ever occurred in former years.

The Tax Bill.—It is understood that the National Tax Bill is now being perfected in its details by the Committee on Ways and Means. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon most of the articles of necessity and consumption; with higher rates on distilled liquors and other articles of luxury, on legacies and probates, on passengers by railroad and other conveyances, on newspapers and telegraphic messages. From these sources, taken in connection with the tariff on the imports, it is confidently expected, after the most careful investigation, that the government will derive an annual revenue of at least \$150,000,000. This tax bill give the United States bonds a sure specie paying security.

Rebel Views of McClellan.—It is said that whatever may be the estimate of the policy of Gen. McClellan in the loyal States, he is regarded by the Rebels as pursuing a policy most destructive to all their hopes and expectations. His "marked inactivity" for so long a time, which he has used to strengthen, organize and equip his armies, they regard as a stroke of policy that indicates fearful results to themselves. They admit that time has weakened them while it has strengthened him, and they look with fearful forebodings to the fact that the term of enlistment of fully one half the troops they have in the field expires before the 25th of February. They regard his resistance of the demand for a "forward movement," and the silent energy he has evinced, as marks of generalship of the highest order, and of a determination to work out his plan of operations despite the complaints of those who do not comprehend his purposes.

The steamship Bvaria, which arrived at New York last week from Hamburg, brought an unusually heavy cargo of merchandise, and nearly two thousand cases of arms and other war material. These cases contain four thousand sabres and over forty-five thousand stand of arms, besides equipments of various descriptions, and samples of arms, which enterprising manufacturers are sending here with a view of effecting sales. A large proportion of the arms in the hands of our troops—especially the guns bought by the agents of the different States for this market—are of German manufacture, and were brought to New York in German steamers almost exclusively.

The Government has determined to treat persons captured on board Rebel privateers as prisoners of war, and exchange them as other parties taken in arms. Gen. Wool, under instruction, asked if Smith, convicted of piracy, were delivered to them at Norfolk, would Col. Corcoran be restored to liberty. A negative answer was returned on the score of the inequality in rank of the two parties. The decision of the Government in relation to the captured privateers will meet with general approval, and as the United States now holds a larger number of prisoners than the Rebels, the release of those at the South will probably soon be accomplished.

The Secretary of War has issued orders that no further contracts be made for the purchase abroad of any articles that can be produced or manufactured in the United States, and revoking all our outstanding agencies, and licenses for the purchase of arms, clothing or anything else in foreign countries or of foreign manufactures.

Most of the brigadier generals and colonels engaged in the late battle at Mill Springs, Kentucky, have made their official reports to General Thomas. They all bear testimony to the bravery and superiority of our troops over those of the rebel army. Gen. McCook in his report states that at one time the contest between the enemy and the Federal troops was almost hand to hand, and that the Second Minnesota and the rebels were poking their guns through the same fence at each other. Describing the gallant bayonet charge of his own regiment, Gen. McCook says: "Seeing the superior number of the enemy and their bravery, I concluded the best mode of settling the contest was to order the Ninth Ohio to charge the enemy's position with the bayonet, and turn his left flank. The order was given the regiment to empty their guns and fix bayonets. This done, it was ordered to charge. Every man sprung to it with alacrity and vociferous cheering. The enemy seemingly prepared to resist it, but before the regiment reached him the lines commenced to give way. But few of them stood, perhaps ten or twelve. This broke the enemy's flank, and the whole line gave way in great confusion, and the whole turned into a perfect rout. As soon as I could form the regiments of my brigade, I pursued the enemy to the hospital, when we joined the advance."

Gen. Holmes, the Rebel Commander of the Aquia District, on the Potomac River, in an appeal to his troops urging the importance of a re-enlistment—their one year's engagement being nearly ended—says it "would be wicked to disguise the truth that we have to contend against a powerful and wealthy nation, possessing vast resources for war, with an immense army already occupying our territory and our strong places, with an active navy closing our ports, and that the Northern army now in our front will be in a few months efficiently organized and well disciplined; and that its able commander craftily and surely bides his time when the term of enlistment of our troops expires, as the proper moment for an advance."

On the 10th of November, Major Slosson, commanding the rebels, at Loudon, Tenn., wrote to Colonel Wood as follows: "The Union feeling of this county is exceedingly bitter, and all they want, in my opinion, to induce a general uprising is encouragement from the Lincoln armies. They have a great many arms, and are actually manufacturing Union flags to receive the refugee Tennesseans when they return. They are getting bold enough."

The bands of music in the army cost the Government in pay alone, besides subsistence and clothing, five millions of dollars a year. A bill has been introduced to discharge them from the service on the 1st of March next.

The Supplement to the Gettysburg railroad charter has passed both Houses of the Legislature. It authorizes the issuing of preferred stock.

Charles F. Adams, Jr. who holds the post of First Lieutenant in a Massachusetts Cavalry regiment, is the son of our present Minister to England, grandson of the Sixth President, and great grandson of the second President of the United States.

SECESSION THIRTY YEARS AGO.—Thirty years ago, when Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, the fathers of the gettys up of the present rebel rebellion inaugurated the work in South Carolina of destroying the Union. They were permitted to go on in their outrageous attempts to disturb the peace and quiet of the Country until the 11th of December, 1832, when Old Hickory discharged a bombshell from the White House at Washington, in the shape of a proclamation, which landed in the centre of the City of Charleston, where it exploded, and so frightened the conspirators that they did not recover from their fear until twenty-eight years had elapsed, when they and their offspring again commenced their rebellious operations. The nullifiers of South Carolina in 1832 had the whole framework for a Southern Confederacy cut, hewed, fitted and ready to put together; and, if Gen. Jackson had not destroyed it, a few months would have sufficed to have given the fabric proper proportions. As an evidence of this fact, we give below the names of the President, Vice President and members of the Cabinet that had been selected for the formation of a provisional government:

President—John C. Calhoun. Vice President—William C. Preston. Secretary of State—George McDuffie. Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Cooper. Secretary of War—James Hamilton, Jr. Secretary of the Navy—H. L. Pinckney. Postmaster General—Robert Turnbull. Attorney General—Robert G. Hayne. The Southern Confederacy was to have been inaugurated, and the above named gentlemen duly installed in their respective offices by a South Carolina Convention, which had been called to meet on the first day of March, 1833; but President Jackson spoiled their fun, as before stated, in the month of December previous.

The War in Kansas—The Loyal Indians. LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 3.—Commissioner Wm. P. Dole had an interview on Saturday with the various Indian chiefs, including the loyal Creeks and Seminoles. The Commissioner promised to aid the loyal Indians against the rebels, and the chiefs agreed to take the field with their warriors. Cole, Deitzler, of the Kansas First, and Jennison of the Seventh Regiment, have been appointed acting brigadier generals. The friends of Gen. Lane declare that he will enter the military service if he has to serve as a private.

LOCAL ITEMS.

St. Valentine's Day—Friday next.

Painted—A pavement on Leitersburg Street.

Lazy—folks who never remove the snow from their pavements.

Mrs. Haugh's Sale—On Saturday the 15th of March, instead of Thursday the 20th, as heretofore announced.

Public Sale.—We direct attention to the sale of personal property advertised in another column by Mr. Gehr.

Large Sale.—We direct attention to the large sale of valuable personal property advertised in to day's paper by Mr. Rudolph SREKELMAN.

Sleighting.—On Monday last snow fell in this region to the depth of several inches, affording a couple of days of pretty good sleighting.

Local Items.—We will be thankful to subscribers in any part of the country for any items of news of local interest which may come under their notice.

Fine Steer.—A young steer owned by Mr. ANN BARR was weighed in this place on Saturday last. He is only four years old and weighed 1755 pounds! Mr. B. purposes selling him in the Spring.

A Pretty List.—We have thus far kept a list of all the tories who have professed us since the commencement of the Rebellion—twenty-one in all. Their names look well on paper, and if spared, we expect to see how they will look in print.

Marriages and Deaths.—The ministers of our town, and those of the country especially, will favor us by forwarding to this office a notice of all marriages and deaths occurring in their respective neighborhoods. For want of the particulars we are frequently prevented publishing such notices.

Licensed to Preach.—We observe that Rev. Geo. F. CAIN, of Shippensburg, recently licensed to preach, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Stroudsburg. Mr. C. will be re-elected as a popular summer speaker in the campaign of 1862.

Our Paper.—We contemplate, as before intimated, making some important improvements in our paper at the expiration of the present volume, which will be in March next. We hope therefore that all who are yet in arrears will make arrangements to settle their accounts in the mean time. We have several hundred dollars to make up independent of this additional outlay.

Doesn't look Right.—For persons who never were subscribers to the Record and never patronized the office to the extent of one cent, to be continually finding fault with it.

Caution.—We will state for the information of sportsmen that the time allowed by law for shooting Partridges and Rabbits expired on the first instant. Farmers should keep an eye on strutting huntsmen during the balance of the season, and report all who may be caught violating the law.

Resignation of a Pastor.—The Rev. II. W. SERRIN, the much esteemed Pastor of the German Reformed Church of the Waynesboro' Charge, recently tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the General Consistory. His resignation will be regretted by the congregations of which he has been Pastor and the citizens of our town generally. We understand he has received a call from the German Reformed Church of Greensburg, in Westmoreland county.

Good Stock.—We give below the weight of a litter of ten hogs, 18 months old, recently slaughtered. Four were fed by Mr. John Menzer of the vicinity of Leitersburg, four by W. P. Mayhugh of the same vicinity and two by ourself.

First lot 388, 356, 357, 333—1434
Second " 378, 308, 353, 380—1310
Third " 317, 290—607

Total 33,60
These hogs were purchased of Mr. Jos Menzer when small shoats. The average weight is certainly hard to beat.

Will it Hold Good?—According to an old German saying, if the ground-hog comes from its hiding place on the 2d of February, and the day should be clear enough to permit the animal to see its shadow, it will immediately return and not emerge again for six weeks—thus signifying, that the weather will be rough and unsettled for that period, and vice versa. Well, the sun shown on the 2d, and of course shadows were cast, so that, according to this adage, we will experience rough, unsettled weather for the next six weeks. Will it hold good? If it does, there will be no forward of movement of our troops, that's sure; and the men in camp will suffer more than they would on a hostile field.

Cham. Dispatch.

Valuable Property for Sale.—The dwelling house occupied by Dr. BARTON, with the brick building adjoining it, will be sold at Public Sale on the 5th of March See advertisement.

Shot Dead by her Brother.—On Tuesday last a young woman, by the name of Pige, living midway between this place and Newburg was shot dead by her brother, a lad of some ten or twelve years of age. We are told that the boy took a gun which had been standing in a room of his father's house and was entering the room where he observed his sister engaged in making a bed, and raising it up told her he was "going to shoot her." Pulling the trigger of the gun it went off; the load lodging in the head of the unfortunate girl and killing her instantly. The boy states that he was unconscious of there being a load in the gun and had no intention of committing the murderous act.—Shippensburg News.

Sold.—The property of Mr. G. S. Straker advertised for several weeks in this paper was sold privately a few days since for \$2,650. Purchaser, David Newcomer.

The Burnside Expedition.

The New York Times, commenting upon the Burnside Expedition, says: "The captain of a vessel which has arrived from the coast of North Carolina, reports that on Tuesday, the 25th ult., he heard heavy firing in the rear of Beaufort, N. C., and again, two days after, as he proceeded northward, he heard heavy firing in the direction of Roanoke Island. If this firing was from our fleet, as it certainly must have been, it would seem that Gen. Burnside, after getting his vessels safely within Hatteras Inlet, had divided his fleet into two bodies, one of which was despatched southward and the other northward, and operations had been begun in both directions at the points indicated in the despatch. We may have to wait a day or two yet to learn what success attended our action; for it is unlikely we will receive any definite or reliable information until a despatch boat arrives from our fleet. Appearances indicate, however, that the expedition was unfavorable to the rebels, for the last passenger who arrived at Fortress Monroe (on Friday last, two days after the last-mentioned firing) from the South by a flag of truce, was accompanied from Richmond by a detective, who was instructed not to allow him to carry any papers with him, or to hold any communication with any body on his way. It was the man's belief, from what he saw, that something had occurred which it was not desirable should be known here. If the news had been in any way unfavorable to us, it would undoubtedly have been promptly transmitted, well colored with exaggerations and falsehoods.

From Washington.

Complete Restoration of Good Feeling between England and U. States. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Notwithstanding the alarms and croakings of some of the foreign journals and letter writers about the stone blockades, and other sinister reports, the dispatches received at the State Department are regarded as conclusive of a complete restoration of the entente cordiale between the U. States and Great Britain, and one of the best possible understandings of the governments of France, Italy and other continental states. Yesterday Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons exchanged congratulations on the adjustment of the Trent affair.

The Secretary of State on Friday directed the release, from Fort Lafayette, of all the persons taken from on board of rebel armed vessels, which order has been undoubtedly executed.

Hon. Alfred Ely, member of Congress from New York, and late prisoner at a Richmond, had a interview with the President and Secretary Seward yesterday, and it has been determined to place the rebel privateers now in New York and Philadelphia, on a footing of prisoners of war. An order has been issued removing them to military prisons, with a view to their exchange for citizens of the United States, incarcerated in the South. This important and humane course on the part of the Government, may result in the return of Cols. Corcoran, Lee, Coggswell, Woodruff, Wilcox, Hodges, and other officers now held as hostages for these privateers. The interview of Mr. Ely in conjunction with several of his associate members of the House of Representatives, was not only interesting but is described as affecting.

EIGHT GREAT BLUNDERS.—We give below an article from the columns of the Religious Herald, a Baptist paper, of Richmond, Va. It shows so much more coolness of judgement and candor of mind than we are in the habit of finding in our Southern exchanges, that we deem it worthy of special notice. It says the South has made at least eight great blunders, and enumerates them as follows:

- 1. In firing upon Fort Sumter.
- 2. In believing there would be a divided North and an apathetic Federal Government.
- 3. In believing that they would have the hearty sympathies of Europe.
- 4. In believing that the bonds of their Confederacy would readily be taken in Europe.
- 5. In believing that the military power of the North would be directed in a crusade against slavery rather than employed for the overthrow of secession, and the establishment of the Union and the Constitution.
- 6. In believing that Northern courage and physique were no match for Southern or that in battle one Southerner equalled five Yankees.
- 7. In believing that the flag of the Cotton oligarchy would wave above the Capitol at Washington, and the roll of slaves be called on Bunker Hill.
- 8. In believing that the sancted omnipotence of Cotton would dominate the commerce of the world.

A Canada paper says that one of their officers on hearing that the militia were to be called out, sent his commission to his Lieut.-Colonel, indorsed in the following pious, but illiterate style.— "Dear Cornelia I beg to resign my commission. Being a disciple of Krist I can not take up the sword."

Interesting From East Tennessee.

The Louisville Democrat publishes the following statement from a gentleman who has just arrived in that city from Nashville: "The Democrat is confident that this is a true story. He left Knoxville, East Tennessee, in which vicinity he lives, two weeks ago to-day for Nashville, intending to work his way into Kentucky, as he has business of great importance in Washington. He was in Nashville on the day the battle of Logan's Old fields was fought, but left before any report had reached that city. Taking a boat at that point he travelled up the Cumberland to Hainsboro, and thence worked his way into our lines via Haysville. In passing from Hainsboro, he met, at different times, a large number of soldiers flying to their homes. They were in squads of two and three, sometimes five or six, and their story was almost word for word the same. Among them was a son of Judge Goodall. They reported to him that Crittenden ordered an advance, relying upon the information his scouts had brought him, that there were only two regiments of Federal troops to be met. Zollicoffer endeavored to persuade him to recall his order; but he refused, saying that he never recalled an order. Zollicoffer then replied that he might as well take out the men and shoot or hang them; but, as he was ordered to go, he would do so; and the tears stood in his eyes as he spoke. The attack was made, and the two regiments they had been expecting to meet fell back for about half a mile. They, thinking the victory theirs, pursued, and only learned their mistake when they were attacked from both flanks as well as the front. When Zollicoffer fell, Crittenden, being not seen on the ground, a couple of colonels whom he did not know took command until Col. Cummings ordered a retreat. Some one cried that the day was lost, "every man for himself." Then they threw down everything that could impede their flight, and rushed for the entrenchments, and then for the river. The rush for the boats was so great that hundreds were crowded into the river and drowned; the cavalry pushed into the swollen stream pell mell, and many of them were also drowned. The lowest estimate any of them put on the rebel loss was 1,000—some saying fully 1,500—but they stated that the majority of them were drowned. When asked what the Federal force was by which they were hemmed in, they replied that it could not have been less than forty or fifty thousand. They had no idea where Gen. Crittenden was, and their estimate of the Federal forces was the strongest evidence of the panic under which they fled.

By this gentleman we learn that Parson Brownlow's health is very poor. His son stated that he doubted if his father would live to reach the Federal lines, and, if his health would permit, he did not believe the rebel guard would let him go. It is to be hoped, however, that the defeat of Crittenden's army, the death of Zollicoffer, and the panic which evidently now prevails all through East Tennessee, together with General Thomas' advance, will open the way for the safe arrival of the Parson in a land of freedom. This gentleman is on his way to see Andy Johnson, and reports that the rebels have seized Johnson's house, turning it into a hospital, and confiscating all his property—his in order to save his mother from the fierce persecution, one of Johnson's sons has taken the oath to support the rebel cause, or at least not to furnish aid or comfort to the Federals. Another son is hiding among the hills, and has been since last December, looking with eager, longing eyes for the approach of the Federal forces, and the relief from a life of wretchedness.

We sincerely trust the news is true that General Thomas is advancing into Tennessee, and pray he may not stop until he has taken possession of Knoxville. Thousands will flock to his standard, and the great avenue of communication between the East and West will be thus broken up.

A Confederate Treasury note reads as follows:—"Six months after the ratification of the treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, the Confederate States of America will pay five dollars to bearer, &c."

UPDEGRAFFS, Practical Hatters, have just returned from the Eastern Cities with a full assortment of FALL GOOD, consisting of Hats, Caps, Ladies' Furs, Buffalo Robes, Horse Blankets, Sleigh Blankets, Gloves, Gaiters, Umbrellas, &c., all of which are now ready and selling at the LOWEST CASH rates at their

Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md.

LADIES' FURS! LADIES' FURS! Of all the grades from Five to Forty Dollars each with Mulls, Cuffs, Fur Trimmings, &c., at UPDEGRAFFS' Hat Store, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md.

BUFFALO ROBES, Buffalo Robes! A splendid lot of Extra and No. 2 ROBES, bought previous to the great advance, and will be sold at usual rates for cash, at UPDEGRAFFS' Hat Store, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md.

GLOVES! A good stock of Back-skin, Sheep-skin, Fur, Wool, and Winter Dress GLOVES, at UPDEGRAFFS' Hat Store, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md.

HORSE COVERS! READY MADE, at the lowest cash rates, at UPDEGRAFFS' Hat Store, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown, Md.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. F. Good, Mr. Solomon Newcomer, to Miss Susanna P. Rohrer, eldest daughter of Rev. Joseph Rohrer.

In Chambersburg, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. Steek, Mr. Abraham A. Price, to Miss Elizabeth Steyer, both of the vicinity of Waynesboro'.

On the 4th inst., at the Franklin Hotel, in Chambersburg, by the Rev. S. M. Henry, Mr. Hiram E. Wertz, of Quincoc, to Miss Lizzie, youngest daughter of Jacob Mul-

dour, Daq., of the vicinity of Waynesboro.

Accompanying the above notice we received an abundant supply of choice cake, for which Philip Hines and his happy bride will accept our thanks. May prosperity and life long happiness be theirs.

EDUCATIONAL.

Near Ringgold, on the 14th ult., Daniel, son of David Newcomer, (aged 3 years, 1 month and 3 days).

Near this place on the 14th ult., Harry Milton Files, oldest son of Jacob Wiley, aged 4 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Near this place, on the 4th inst., Sarah Elizabeth Ross, aged 4 months and 6 days. In Chambersburg, very suddenly, on the 30th ult., Samuel Clark, aged 31 years and 11 months.

On the 23d ult., near Orrstown, of Palsey, Mrs. Margaret Fetter, aged 68 years 3 months and 10 days. On Saturday last, near Fannettsburg, Miss Nancy, daughter of Jsa. Flickinger, aged about 24 years.

PRICE CURRENT OF AMBERSON, BENEDICT & CO. Corrected Weekly.

Table with columns for various goods like BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, TALLOW, SOAP, BACON, and their prices.

PRICE CURRENT OF JOSTIA BISSORE Corrected Weekly.

Table with columns for various goods like BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, TALLOW, SOAP, BACON, and their prices.

BALTIMORE MARKETS. From the Baltimore American of Tuesday last.

FLOUR.—We continue to quote Howard Street Super at \$5 75; Ohio do. at \$5 62 1/2; and standard City Mills do. at \$5 50; 5 62 1/2 per bbl. Howard Street Extra is held at \$6 25; 6 37 1/2; Ohio do. at \$6 25, and Standard City Mills do. at \$6 50; 6 62 1/2 per bbl. GRAIN.—Wheat was in active demand at both markets, and prices of both descriptions ruled higher than one Saturday. Sales reported of 3,000 bushels fair to prime Pennsylvania reds at 133 1/2 cts. per bushel; some 800 bushels bringing the outside figure. Of white 2,000 bushels sold at 125 1/2 cts. per bushel; a choice lot of 220 bushels family Flour Wheat selling at the outside figure. We now quote medium to fair red wheat at 130 1/2 cts., and good to strictly prime do. at 135 1/2 cts. per bushel; inferior to medium white at 125 1/2 cts.; fair to good do. at 145 1/2 cts.; and prime to choice do. at 155 1/2 cts. per bushel. Corn was in good request for shipment; sales of 4,200 bushels fair to prime dry new white at 63 1/2 cts. per bushel, an advance of 3 cts. per bushel; and some 6,000 bushels good to prime new yellow at 58 1/2 cts. per bushel. We quote fair to good white Corn at 63 1/2 cts. and prime do. at 67 1/2 cts.; fair to good yellow at 58 1/2 cts., and prime do. at 60 cts. per bushel. Oats were in moderate demand only; sales reported of 300 bushel of Maryland at 47 1/2 cts.; 400 bushels Virginia at 41 cts., and 300 bushels Pennsylvania at 43 cts. per bushel. We quote Maryland Oats at 40 1/2 cts., and Pennsylvania at 42 1/2 cts. per bushel. Of rye 100 bushels Maryland sold at 70 cts. We quote fair to prime Maryland at 68 1/2 cts., and Pennsylvania do. at 70 1/2 cts. per bushel. SEEDS.—We quote common to choice Cloverseed at \$4 37 1/2; Timothy at \$2 1/2 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on SATURDAY the 8th day of MARCH, next, at 1 o'clock on said day, the following Real Estate, situated on Main Street in Waynesboro, bounded by lots of Peter Baughman, Wm. H. Miller and others, to wit: 1 LOT of GROUND, containing thereon a TWO-STORY STONE

DWELLING HOUSE.

with a BACK-BUILDING attached; also—a Two-Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, together with a BARN, Carriage House, and all other necessary buildings thereon erected. Conditions will be made known on day of sale by WILLIAM HAMMETT, Feb 7. Executor of David Hammett, dec'd

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at public sale at his residence, at 1 1/2 miles northeast of Waynesboro, on TR-WAY the 25th of FEBRUARY, 1862, the following property, to wit:

2 HORSES, 14 HEAD OF CATTLE, 4 FAT STEERS; 15 HEAD OF HOGS;

2 one-horse wagons, Plows, Harrows, Horse Gear, log and fifth-chain, spreaders, Double and single trees; 1 Roller, 1 Hand Cart, 1 Grind Stone, 1 Rolling Screen; 1 set of

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.

CORN, OATS and Potatoes by the bushel; Hay by the ton, and many other articles not necessary to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when a reasonable credit will be given. JOHN GEHR, Feb 7—th.

Notice—New Firm.

THE subscriber having disposed of his entire Stock of Goods to Messrs. Clifford & Clugston, notifies all persons indebted to him on Store books to settle their accounts with him on the 25th of FEBRUARY next, to either John E. Study or Daniel Bricker. The new firm will continue the business as heretofore. A. S. MONN, Quincy, Jan. 31, 1862.

Blacksmith Shop for Rent. The subscriber offers for rent the well known BLACKSMITH SHOP, situated at the West end of Waynesboro, now occupied by John Chase. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April 1862. DANIEL SNIVELY, Jan 31