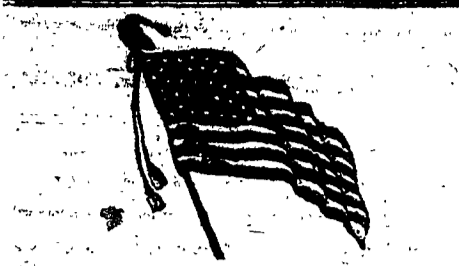


VILLAGE RECORD. WAYNEBORO. Friday, May 9, 1862.



Forever fast that standard sheet! While freedom's foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Wood.—We want a few cords of dry wood. Patrons who promised to supply us will confer a special favor by attending to the matter soon.

Borough Election.—The following individuals were elected Borough Officers on Tuesday last:—Burgess—Henry Unggr. Town Council—Geo. Fourthman, Jerome Beaver, Geo. Bender, John Irvin and Daniel Firm-walt. High Constable—Wm. B. Crouse.

Another Supply.—M. M. STONER, Esq., has just received from Philadelphia another supply of fresh drugs, medicines, and other articles usually sold by Druggists. See advertisement.

The Variety Store.—Our friend BEAVER of the Variety Store, has quite recently received another assortment of boots, shoes, hats and caps, embracing all of the latest styles of summer hats for men and boys.—See advertisement.

Rebel Barbarities.—We devote considerable space in to-day's paper to the Report of the "Committee on the Conduct of the War." The beastly outrages committed upon the wounded and killed of our army, is without a parallel in civilized, if not in savage warfare. The proofs of rebel barbarity are unanswerable, and the details in reality are sickening. It will be seen that the wounded were literally butchered to death, the dead, hacked, boiled and burned, their skulls were used for drinking cups, and their bones for drammicks and finger-rings. The perpetrators of these inhuman atrocities were not,

as a correspondent, negroes, nor Indians, nor Sepoys, nor even cannibals, but white men—the refined chivalry of the South.—Verily, their's is a pretty cause for North-ern men and women to sympathize with.—By the by, what will the tory-sympathisers in this place and neighborhood, who have proscribed us for our Union-sentiments say of this report? True to the instincts of their depraved natures they will, beyond doubt, denounce it as a fabrication. That the evidence of the gallant and patriotic SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, will be discredited by this class, or by some of them at least, we entertain no doubt, for it is more natural for a real live, simon-pure, wood-died tory to believe a lie than the truth at anytime. We would have every man and woman read this record of Rebel infamy and brutality, and mark the wretch who can sympathise with such fiends.

From Dixie.—Mr. DANIEL SENGER, one day last week received a letter from his brother, in Rockingham county, Va. He gives a deplorable account of the outrages perpetrated upon Union men in that section. He was compelled to remain away from his home for months, to avoid impressment into the army, was robbed of his horses, gears, etc. He states that two of his brothers were at the time of his writing in the hands of the Rebels with some seventy persons from the same neighborhood. Several ministers had been released upon paying \$500 and two per cent. upon their property, to the Tory Confederacy. Postal communication is now open to Harrisonburg and Lacy Springs, in the same county.

Dan Hutzel.—We are informed upon reliable authority, that a shallow brained tory, living near Ringgold, and nick-named DAN HUTZEL, has recently been saying some pretty hard things about us, and boasting that he proscribed the Record. It is true that Dan did stop his paper a few weeks since, and not satisfied with having done so, is endeavoring to induce others to make asses of themselves. We are of the opinion that his account would still stand open but for the appearance of our Rebel Gallows.

Fire in the Mountain.—On Wednesday last a fire broke out in the Mountain, near Hugh's Rolling Mill. At last accounts it was still burning. An immense amount of rails, cord wood, etc., has doubtless been consumed.

It is thought that Beauregard lost not less than 28,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the sick, used up, and panic-stricken, during his movement from Corinth upon Pittsburg Landing. Our burial parties report that between 25,000 and 3,000 were found dead on the field! The conflict was indeed a terrible one.

Fresh Fish.—J. HIGGERTER, of Green-castle, will visit this place on Saturday or Friday of each week with Fresh Fish during the season. Persons in the country wanting fish are requested to have their orders with J. W. Washington.

The population of New Orleans in 1860 numbered 174,887, of whom 14,789 were

Traitors in Disguise.—The Lancaster Examiner remarks with much truth that any falsification, from however obscure a source, that slavery is doomed, is made the occasion for an outcry, the object of which is to alienate democratic sympathy from the Government. The course of these partisans is dishonest and factious. They know that the object of the administration in the prosecution of this war is simply the re-establishment of the authority of the Government, and that the protection of the rights and property of the people of the slave States who are now in rebellion against the Government has been strictly enjoined upon our military commanders. But the most positive assurances from official sources, and a rigid adherence to a line of policy which looks only to the suppression of the rebellion will not outweigh with these traitors in disguise, the assertions of some over-zealous but irresponsible individual that this is an abolition war. We need not waste words upon these dishonest and factious partisans. They have their mission, doubtless; but events are marshaling in an over them, and it will be a miserable failure. The people will not be seduced from the support of the Government by their misrepresentations, and the rebellion will derive no strength or support from their labors. The fate of the institution of slavery is in the hands of its own friends, where the Government and a majority of the people of the North will leave it, satisfied that its final eradication is only a matter of time.

One Year Ago.—The first serious attempt of the Secessionists upon the nation, says an exchange, was made one year ago, when the Massachusetts soldiers, going to its defence, were attacked in Baltimore. The tearing up of railroads and the burning of bridges followed, and for weeks Washington and the Federal Government were cut off from their regular communication with the rest of the country. When we look back over that fearful period, with its record of treasonable outrages by the rebels, side by side with displays of patriotic devotion in the loyal States, we scarcely know which feeling predominates, sorrow or pride. A great trial was needed, to bring out the virtues of the American people, and the trial began in that memorable month of April, 1861.

As we compare our condition a year ago, with what it is now and see how a Government, that was weak and helpless then, is great and powerful now, and is fast re-establishing its authority over an immense rebellious district, we can almost rejoice at the necessity that has developed such strength. It is the great trial of the principles of republicanism. The institutions established by our revolution are now submitted to the severest possible test. Happily the people are upholding them, and these days of April, 1862, are bright and cheerful even amid all their stories of battle, as compared with the dismal days of a year ago, when the stoutest hearts began to quail before the terrible treason that pervaded the Southern States. The capital of the nation, beleaguered for nearly a year, has now no hostile troops within fifty miles of it. The armies and the fleets of the Union are raising the old flag in all the States in which it was torn down last April, and everything leads us to hope that the rebellion is fast approaching its end. There will be two or three decisive battles, resulting victoriously for the Union arms, and then we will reach the conclusion of the terrible war begun last April.

Rebel Barbarities.—The Fort Pillow correspondent of the Cincinnati Times says: Several of us went up the river, the other day, in a skiff, a short distance, to the half submerged house of a Union family, named Armstrong, residing on the Tennessee shore, and the family assures me a number of loyal citizens were hanged for no other reason than their attachment to the Union. Mrs. Armstrong says she knew six men who were executed, and that in one instance, a poor fellow that had been coerced into the Secession army, and had twice deserted, was captured, carried off in the night, and actually crucified: spikes being driven through his hands and feet, thus fastening him to a tree, and leaving him to a lingering death. The unfortunate victim was gagged, that his cries might not call any one to assist or relieve him; and nearly a week had elapsed before he was discovered. He was still alive, but died the second day after his release.

What Good Luck Is.—Some young men talk about luck. Good luck is to get up at six o'clock in the morning. Good luck is, if you have only one shilling a week, live upon eleven pence, and save a penny—good luck is to trouble your heads with your own business, and let your neighbors alone—good luck is to fulfill the commandment and do unto other people as we would have them do unto us. They must not only work, but wait. They must plod and preserve. Peace must be taken care of, for they were the seed of guineas.—To get on in the world, they must take care of home, sweep their own doorways clean, try and help other people, avoid temptations, and have faith in truth and God. Then good luck will come to them.

A German 89 years of age, who arrived in New York, on Thursday, in the Bavaria, was met on the steamer by two or three daughters, and in the joy of affectionate greetings died in their arms.

A new chapter in the bloody history of the crime and cruelty of the rebellion is opened by the letter of Commodore Farragut to the Mayor of New Orleans demanding the surrender of that city. He alleges doubtless not without a full knowledge of the fact, that Union men and women that hailed with delight the approach of the glorious old flag of their country were brutally fired upon by the retreating army of Gen. Lovell. Such barbarity almost exceeds belief. At the very moment when, in spite of the reiterated boasts of the traitors, their metropolis was placed at our mercy, they used the last moments of their waning power to perform this murderous deed. In future ages, those who read the full history of the conspiracy will wonder whether the rebel atrocities belonged to the human race of the nineteenth century, or whether they were not infernal spirits of wickedness and depravity.—Press.

Arming The Contrabands. It is stated positively, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, in letters from Washington, that the Secretary of War has fully determined to have "contrabands" uniformed, armed equipped at the forts captured on our Southern coast. The orders have been issued for the requisite supply of arms and uniforms. The zouave style of dress has been selected, with braided jackets and baggy red trousers.

We have no idea that these blacks would ever make good soldiers in the field. But for garrison duty, with a proper proportion of well-trained white officers, they may be very serviceable. They are peculiarly well fitted for summer service at those localities in the South where the health of unacclimated whites is likely to suffer. Doubtless, with the taste for finery that characterizes the Africans, they will be very proud of their uniforms, and the pleasure of wearing them will excite their ambition to make good soldiers. The determination of the Secretary of War to employ the contrabands in this way will meet with general approval from the people.

Arrival of Parson Brownlow's Family.—Parson Brownlow's family arrived at Washington on Wednesday, in estates over their entire freedom of speech and action. They left for Philadelphia in the eleven o'clock train on Thursday, and arrived at about five o'clock. John Brownlow, oldest son of the Parson and a highly educated young man, gives a heart rending account of Rebel atrocities committed since his father's departure. His descriptions of outrages committed on the Union citizens of East Tennessee is harrowing to the feelings, and must awaken the sympathies of every patriot.

The Southern project of punishing the world by destroying most of their old cotton crop, and planting the seed of little more at present, is another evidence of rebel folly.—If they send no cotton to market for 2 successive years, time will be given to rival nations to develop all their resources, to finish their railroads, and to firmly establish new plantations. If this is done, the Southern monopoly will be ended forever. They seem determined to "kill the goose that laid the golden egg."

Sudden Death.—We are pained to learn of the sudden death of Mr. Jacob Weaver, which event took place at his residence, in St. Thomas township, on Monday night last. Mr. W. had retired to his bed in his usual robust health. His wife was disturbed, about 1 o'clock by his breathing heavy. She attempted to arouse him, but before assistance could be called he breathed his last. The deceased was a most estimable citizen, and a few years ago was one of the Directors of the Poor of the county. He was aged 67 years, 5 months and 1 day.—Dispatch.

A gentleman who had a long interview with the veteran patriot Scott, in Elizabeth, New Jersey—his home—says that he declares that the war will surley be virtually over by the first of July next. He expresses the utmost confidence that by that time McClellan will have completely subdued and driven the Rebels from the field. He also expresses the utmost admiration of the manner in which the President and Secretary of State have managed their share of the responsibilities of the times. Though physically feeble, his mind is as clear as his sincerest friends could wish.

How They Express Themselves. The Confederate prisoners (Ashby's Cavalry) now in jail are being daily visited by the committee of the Union Relief Association, and express surprise as well as gratification at the kindness shown them. The men openly and emphatically declare, in the presence of their officers, that their enlistment was a matter of coercion; and deprecates any effort to be exchanged. They would rather, (to use their own language,) rot in jail than to be arrayed against the Government of the U. S.—Balt. Clipper.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 22nd, says, in effect—"The destiny of the Confederacy is trembling on the result at Yorktown. If we are successful it will give six months for carrying out the conscription act, arming and equipping a large army, and launching a fleet of Merrimacs; but if unsuccessful, Virginia is lost!"

Vallandigham the blackguard and rebel-sympathizing Member of Congress from Ohio, on Thursday last, in the House, called Senator Wade "a liar, a scoundrel and a coward." Mr. Wade, of course, was not present, or Vallandigham would have immediately apologized and prayed for forgiveness.

YORKTOWN EVACUATED!

The United States Troops Now in Possession. A Large Number of Cannon and Great Quantities of Camp Equipage Taken. The Cavalry and Flying Artillery in Pursuit.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4.—Yorktown was evacuated by the rebels last night, and our troops now occupy the enemy's works. A large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen, were left behind.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC, May 4—9 o'clock, A. M. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. We have the enemy's ramparts, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, etc., and hold the entire line of his works, which the engineers report as being very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry.—I move Gen. Franklin's division and as much more as I can by water up to West-Point today. No time shall be lost. Our gunboats have gone up York river. I omitted to state that Gloucester is also in our possession.—I shall pursue the enemy to the wall.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. General.

THE PURSUIT.

Despatches from Gen. McClellan.—Our forces come up with the rear Guard—Engagement at Williamsburg.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following despatch has been received at the War Department: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4, 7 o'clock P. M. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War: Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their entrenchments, about two miles this side of Williamsburg.

A brisk fight ensued. Just as my aid left, General Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I pre-emptively carried the enemy's works, though I have not heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes.

We have thus far seventy-one heavy guns and a large amount of tents and ammunition.

All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the course I have pursued. The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance.

There shall be no delay in following up the rebels. The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing tarpeolous within the abandoned works, near wells, near springs, near flag-staves, magazines and telegraph offices, and in carpet-bags, barrels of flour, etc.

Fortunately, we have not lost many men in this manner. Some four or five have been killed, and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Battle at Williamsburg.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The boat to Chesapeake Inlet has arrived with despatches for the Government. The enemy are in strong force, and entrenched near Williamsburg, intending to dispute the passage of our troops there.

There has been some brisk fighting, in which Gen. Hancock's division had taken two redoubts, and repulsed Early's rebel brigade, by a brilliant bayonet charge. In this engagement Gen. Hancock's forces are said to have killed two rebel colonels, two lieutenants, and captured 150 prisoners. Gen. McClellan highly compliments Gen. Hancock's conduct.

At the time of sending off the despatches our loss was not known, but it is supposed to be considerable, in proportion to the extent of the engagement, as the fighting was quite severe.

Dispatch From Gen. McClellan. (Received at the War Department at 12.22 P. M., May 6th 1862.)

BIVOUAC IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURG, May 5, 10 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War. After arranging for the movements up the York river, I was urgently sent for here. I find Joe Johnston in front of me, in strong force, probably greater a good deal than my own.

Hancock has taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, taking one colonel and a hundred and fifty prisoners, killing at least two colonels and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme. I do not know our exact loss, but fear Hooker has lost considerably on our left. I learn from prisoners that they intend disputing every step to Richmond. I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here, while I resume the original plan.

My entire force is undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels, who will fight well; but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Report of Occupation of Corinth by U. S. Forces. Chicago, May 5.—The special Times despatch from Cairo says the steamer Walker reached there this morning from Pittsburg Landing. The army has so far advanced from the river that nothing is known of its movements. A drenching rain was falling, which had continued for twenty-four hours without interruption.

A report was current that Gen. Pope's army occupied Corinth on Sunday, and a few regiments, that they were posted in front, are said to have been taken prisoners.

Monterey (Tenn.), May 6.—The rain has fallen in torrents for the past 30 hours, putting the roads in a most horrible condition.

Yesterday the commanding general arrived from the camp near Pittsburg Landing, and encamped near here. Our pickets can distinctly hear the beat of the enemy's drums, and whistles of the locomotives, at Corinth.

In consequence of the horrible condition of the roads the army has not moved. The enemy are receiving large reinforcements daily.

On Sunday last Gen. Bragg made a speech to the troops, assuring them that it was the intention of Gen. Beauregard and his generals to give the Federals battle at Corinth.

Great dissatisfaction prevails among the 12 months men, on account of the conscription laws. The roads are improving fast.

2,000 Rebels Captured.—Dissatisfaction in the Rebel Camp.

Cairo, May 6.—The steamer Ella has arrived from Pittsburg Landing, which place she left at 9 o'clock last night.

On Sunday afternoon, Gen. Pope, by placing a battery of artillery in an open field near Farmington, in sight of three regiments of rebels, succeeded in luring them on to take the battery, when he captured the whole force of the rebels, numbering 2,000 prisoners.

The prisoners and deserters report that great dissatisfaction exists in the rebel army both among the officers and men.

The Occupation of Baton Rouge Confirmed.

Landing of Gen. Butler's army at New Orleans.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A special despatch to the Times, from Cairo, dated to-day, says: A refugee from Memphis brings news of the occupation of Baton Rouge, La., by the United States forces, and the passage of the river by the United States gunboats.

Gen. Butler's army had landed at New Orleans. An immense amount of cotton had been discovered and seized.

The Union citizens of New Orleans had held a meeting, which was attended by large numbers, who indulged in the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy.

According to our information, but I believe opposition will be made to our gunboats coming up the river.

A few rebel troops, lately enrolled at Baton Rouge, were stationed there, but they fled at the approach of the U. S. fleet.

St. Louis, May 5.—A refugee from the South, who was at New Orleans when our fleet arrived there, says our forces captured a large quantity of cotton, sugar, and other property.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Bermuda With a Cargo of Gun Powder, Cannon, Swords, Pistols, Ammunition, and Other Contraband Goods.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The rebel steamer Bermuda, which sailed from Liverpool about the 1st of April, for Bermuda, was captured on Sunday last off the Hole in the Wall, by the U. S. steamer Meridita, Commander Stellwagen, and brought here last evening in charge of prize master Abbott.

Her cargo is principally powder, munitions of war and arms. She is heavily laden. Her captain, crew and twelve passengers were also taken.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The U. S. steamer Meridita, Commander Stellwagen, on the 27th ult., about 15 miles north of Hole in the Wall, captured the steamer Bermuda, laden with articles contraband of war, among which are 42,000 pounds of powder, 7 field and gun carriages, and a number of cannon, swords, pistols, shells, fuses, cartridges, military goods, saltpetre, saddles, ingots, tin, &c. She has been taken into Philadelphia.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The Commercial has from its correspondent with General Halleck's army, the following official figures of our loss at the battle of Pittsburg Landing:

Gen. McClellan's Division—killed, 251; wounded, 2,351; missing, 236.

Gen. W. H. L. Wallace's command—killed, 228; wounded, 1,033; missing, 1,163.

Posters Wanted.

A Post Office with Coal for the Soldiers, in the Army—500 Federal Prisoners Released From Prison.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Veterans Monitor correspondent of the American reports the following: Yesterday afternoon a schooner came down the James river from Richmond, and when near Newport News she was run ashore on the south side of the river. Her singular movements attracted considerable attention and men were observed to immediately take to their boats and pull for Newport News.

On arriving, they announced they had intentionally run here ashore, for the purpose of reaching our lines, and that she contained sixty tons of coal for the Merrimac.

Several posts were immediately manned, and started out for the purpose of endeavoring to tow her off, but finding this to be impossible, they set her on fire and she was burned to the water's edge. The Merrimac was in sight at the time, but she did not venture to save the vessel.

The crew were taken to headquarters and gave a deplorable account of affairs at Richmond and among the troops, who regarded all further attempts to sustain the rebellion as sheer folly.

In accordance with a notice given by Gen. Hugor to Gen. Wool a few days since, Capt. Millward proceeded at noon to-day, with the steamer New Haven, up the James river to meet a rebel boat in which he promised to send down from Richmond five hundred Union prisoners in exchange for those released by Gen. Burnside.

Up to the hour the boat starts, no tidings have been heard from them. They are expected to arrive to-night.

Brilliant Fight at Lebanon, Tenn. Morgan's Cavalry Totally Routed.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—A despatch says that General Dumont, with portions of Woodford and Smith's and Wynkoop's Pennsylvania cavalry, attacked Morgan and Wood's rebel cavalry, eight hundred in number, at Lebanon, on Monday morning, at four o'clock. The rebels were utterly routed, a large number slain, and one hundred and fifty prisoners taken. Nearly all their horses and arms were captured. They fled, after fighting an hour and a half, General Dumont being in full pursuit. He will capture the whole force.

The prisoners will be here this evening. It was a brilliant affair, and managed with great skill by General Dumont. Morgan is reported killed.

Colonel Smith is wounded in the leg. Colonel Woolford is wounded in the abdomen, seriously.

The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

Honors to Pennsylvania Regiments.—The Pennsylvania Hospital at Yorktown.

HARRISBURG, April 30.—The following order has just been issued: GENERAL ORDER NO. 21. HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA, HARRISBURG, APR. 30, 1862.

In acknowledgement of the gallantry of the 77th Regiment of Infantry, Penna. Volunteers, Col. F. S. Stumbaugh commanding, at Shilo, Tennessee, and of the first Regiment of Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. George D. Bayard, commanding at Falmouth, Virginia, it is ordered that "Shilo, April 7th, 1862," be inscribed on the flag of the 77th Regiment of Infantry, and that "Falmouth, April 18th, 1862," be inscribed on the flag of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, and that this order be read at the head of all the regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By order of A. G. CURTIS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. (Signed,) A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't Gen.

The Governor has received through Adjutant General Russell, the most gratifying intelligence from Surgeon-General Smith, near Yorktown, in relation to the perfect arrangements for the care and prompt transportation of the killed and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers to points within the State.

The floating hospital under his charge will accommodate 800 patients, and reach Philadelphia by the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, thus avoiding the roughness of a sea passage. He concludes by saying that Pennsylvania is the only State on the Peninsula fully prepared for every emergency, and that these preparations will undoubtedly be instrumental in saving the lives of hundreds of brave men that would otherwise be lost for want of care and proper accommodations.

Capture of Fort Macon—400 Prisoners Taken.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—Dear Sir: Capt. Worden, of the Navy, with despatches from Gen. Burnside, has just arrived. He reports that Fort Macon was taken after 11 hours bombardment. Four hundred prisoners are taken. Col. White, late of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., commanded Fort Macon. The loss on our side was one killed and eleven wounded.

JOHN E. WOOLF, Maj. Gen.

A Novel Mode of giving the rebels news was recently practiced by some of the soldiers of the 62d Pennsylvania regiment, before Yorktown. They caught a seech dog outside of the enemy's lines, and, fastening a paper containing an account of the taking of Fort Pulaski around his neck, they tied a tin kettle to his tail, and started him back to his brethren, whither he went at an Eclipse pace.

The Richmond Examiner openly charges the Rebel Congress with becoming panic-stricken, even before the receipt of the news of the fall at New Orleans, and as having hastily adjourned and fled the city, leaving important business unfinished. The Richmond Whig also alludes to rumors about of an intended abandonment of Richmond and Virginia by the Rebel Government, which it terms "treason" and "slander," though evidently itself believing there is truth in the rumor. We also see that John M. Botts is still a prisoner, and is to be sent further South, to be held, we presume, as a hostage for traitors.

Timothy Seed for Sale.

THE subscriber has now for sale 43 bushels of prime TIMOTHY SEED, which he will dispose of at fair prices. Persons in want of seed for fall sowing are requested to give him a call.

BENJ. E. PRICE.