VILLAGE RECORD
WAYNESBORO'
Friday, March 6, 1863

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 o'er us!

*New Goods.*—Messrs. Anderson, Bankert & Co. are now receiving their first supply of new goods for the spring trade.

*Public Sale.*—We call the attention of our readers to the sale of personal property advertised by Mr Wallace in another column.

*Deceased.*—We regret to learn that Dr. D. T. Benedict, formerly of this place, died at Fort Littleton, Fulton county, on the 21st ult. The doctor was aged 44 years. His disease Typhoid Pneumonia.

*Returned.*—Capt. John E. Walker, of Co. A, 77th Regiment, P. V., who was wounded in the battle of Murfreesboro' and was here for several weeks on furlough, left on Tuesday morning to join his company, having entirely recovered from his wound. Capt. W. is a true patriot and a gallant young officer.

*Another Soldier Deceased.*—We regret to learn that Mr. Benj. Snowberger, son of Mr. David Snowberger, a member of Co. G, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, died at Snow Hill, on Saturday last, of Typhoid Fever.—He was confined at Camp Simmons, Harrisburg, ten days, when he was sent home, where he lingered nineteen weeks. He was a very worthy young man, and his death is much lamented by his afflicted family and other friends and acquaintances.

*Out Again.*—After an absence from the office of over six weeks we are enabled to return. It was our misfortune, as our readers were informed in a previous issue, to be afflicted with the Small-pox. We have however entirely recovered from the disease as well as the family, and can assure our friends upon Dr. Brotherton's authority that no fears need be entertained of contracting the disease from reading the paper or visiting the office. A number of patrons, apprehending danger as premium, refused to receive it during our confinement. No cause for alarm existed then and certainly none now, for at no time had we any communication with the office.

We acknowledge our thankfulness to neighbors and others for their attention and many kindnesses shown us during our illness.

*An Appeal to Patrons.*—We have several hundred dollars to pay on the first of April, and as the time is near at hand we appeal to those of our patrons in arrears for subscription, jobbing or advertising, to call and cash their accounts. The enormous increase in the price of paper, ink, etc. compells us to urge prompt payments. Without a compliance with this request generally it will be impossible for us to pay current office expenses. There are very few country papers but what have either increased the price of subscription or decreased the size of their sheets owing to the rise in paper, and unless those in arrears promptly cash their accounts necessity will compel us to resort to one or the other of these expedients. We have many patrons with ample means whose accounts have remained unsettled for years.—To this class we appeal especially.

*Deserter Shot.*—Samuel Wade of Co. A, 77th Regiment, P. V., a deserter from Parole Camp, was shot near Buena Vista springs, on Saturday last, whilst attempting to make his escape from the Provost Guard of this place. It appears that Wade had been arrested and afterwards attempted to make his escape. He had ran a distance of about sixty yards, and refusing to halt, one of the squad was ordered to fire, which he did, the ball taking effect in the shoulder.—The wound inflicted is said to be a serious but not fatal one. Dr. Brotherton has since been administering to his relief.

*A Copperhead.*—We overheard a conversation the other day where one of the parties was a real live "copperhead." He represents those members of Congress who oppose every measure for the suppression of the Rebellion as loyal, whilst those who always vote in the affirmative and are really loyal he styles "d—n secoundrels and rebels." This is but an evidence of the fact that it is natural for one sympathizer with treason to defend another.

Vallandigham was to lecture in Baltimore, on Friday evening last, but unmistakable evidence was given by the people that his disloyal sentiments would not be tolerated; and his lecture did not come off.

*Vicksburg Evacuated.*—According to a late telegraphic dispatch from Cairo, Ill., the Rebel [illegible] of Vicksburg has been [illegible] and our troops are said to be in possession of the city.

*What is to be done with Northern traitors?*

The question says [illegible] Harrisburg [illegible] to the real [illegible] to [illegible] for the evil which northern traitors are inflicting on the government. We answer, *fight the northern as the southern traitor is fought.*—Fight him in any shape he may present himself. Fight his lies, his sophistries, his perfidies and his defences of treason. Denounce him as a traitor. Make him hear of his treason wherever he dares to manifest it—mingle it with his business—thrust it in his face at his prayers—shout it in his ears at his meals—spit it at him at his case—and everywhere, whether it is at the altar or in the walks of trade, let the aversion for treason be manifested and made known. This is the way to fight the northern traitor. We must fight him in this way until he gathers courage to take up arms in defence of his position, and then *to arms* will be the battle cry without as well as within the army. The consciousness of loyalty should imbue every man with courage to denounce the northern traitor. Denunciation to such wretches is worse than a blow. Blows would only silence and not cure the rascals of their villainies. Denunciation exasperates and provokes them to a confession of their guilt. Let northern traitors, then, be fought with denunciation now, and the blows, for their destruction will all come in good time.

*The Income Tax.*—Some misapprehension having arisen in relation to the time and manner of paying the income tax levied by the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, it may not be out of place to give the exact provisions of the law. No tax upon incomes can be levied or collected until the first day of May, 1863. On the first day of May next the assessors will levy a tax of three per cent. upon all incomes which shall have exceeded the sum of six hundred dollars during the year ending, December 31, 1862.—If the income for the year 1862 exceeded the sum of ten thousand dollars the tax shall be five per cent. upon all above six hundred dollars. This tax of three or five per cent, is due and payable on or before the 30th day of June, 1863. If remaining unpaid for thirty days after June 30, a penalty will be imposed. A person, therefore, whose income in 1862 was one thousand dollars, will be assessed at three per cent, on four hundred dollars of that sum on the first day of May next, and will have at least sixty days in which to pay his tax; that is to say, a man who received last year a salary of one thousand dollars must pay an income tax of twelve dollars on or before the 30th day of June next, with the privilege of delay for an additional thirty days. The income tax is to cease absolutely at the end of the year 1866.

*A Rebel Cry of Distress.*—The Richmond "Enquirer," in an article entitled, "The Third Stage of the war," confesses that they are hemmed in on every quarter; that they have lost much valuable territory; that Kentucky, most of Tennessee, great part of Virginia, New Orleans, Norfolk and other important districts and towns are lost; that Vicksburg, Mobile Savannah and Charleston are in great danger; that the blockade is complete and effective; that the enemy is "omnipresent" and is shutting up every river and planting his guns on every strong place." There are no signs of exhaustion in the Government of the Union. Its flag is flying "all around the border and in the very heart of the Confederacy." Could we all contemplate the war in the light in which it is placed by this rebel organ, it would be much better for us.

*Resignation and Promotions.*—Captain John H. Reed, of Company D. 126th Regiment Penna., Vols., having resigned, on account of ill health, his position in that Company, 1st Lieut. J. Courtney Hollinger has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Orderly Sergeant George S Platt has been promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and Sergeant H. Clay McCauley to 2d Lieutenant.—*Transcript.*

There was a most fearful snow storm at the camp of the Army of the Potomac on Saturday and Sunday, 21st and 22d of February. The snow was 14 inches deep. There was considerable suffering from the cold, both by soldiers and the stock of the army.

Hon. Simon Cameron has tendered to the President his resignation as Minister to Russia, in a very patriotic letter. The President has accepted it, and nominated to the Senate, Hon. Cassius M. Clay (the former Minister) as his successor.

A bill which originated in the Ohio Senate, authorising soldiers to vote, passed the House, only two members voting against it. Having been amended in the House, it goes back to the Senate.

The editor of the Erie *Dispatch*, who is a democrat, says in regard to certain sympathisers of treason in the North, that they are making reputations so black that they will be damned in all future time.

Gold was selling in the New York and Philadelphia markets, last week, for 71 cents premium. This exorbitant premium is caused in a great degree by speculators, who know that the government must have gold to pay the interest on its bonds, and consequently they try to obtain the command of it and put it to as high a figure as they possibly can

## Gen. Milroy on the Copperheads.

*Editor Indianapolis Journal:*

I have received the name [illegible] of my [illegible] and [illegible] against [illegible] their [illegible] in achieving the splendid victory over the traitor army under Bragg, turn round to rebuke the more vile and cowardly traitors at home, who, having taken advantage of the absence of over one hundred thousand patriot soldiers to steal into power, are disgracing our State by their treasonable acts.

Let these traitors of the Indiana Legislature and the Copperheads, Butternuts, and K. G. C.'s throughout the State who are giving aid, comfort, and encouragement to armed treason in the South, read on the odium that has followed the memory of the Blue-Light Federals and Hartford Conventionists of 1812 something of the execration and detestation that will follow their memory down the stream of time.

I join with my fellow soldiers of the Union everywhere in warning these traitors at home that when we have crushed armed treason at the South, and restored the sovereignty of our Government over these misguided States (which, under God, we surely will do), we will, upon our return, while our hands are in, also exterminate treason at the North, by arms, if need be, and seal by the blood of traitors, wherever found, the permanent peace of our country and the perpetuity of free government to all future generations.

R. H. Milroy.

Winchester, Va., Feb 19, 1863.

The capture of the steam ram Queen of the West, in Red river, is confirmed by the detailed accounts we get from the Richmond papers. The news is contained in the Richmond Examiner of the 21st, telegraphed from Port Hudson. The capture of the Rebel transport Eva by the Queen of the West has already been announced. It appears that the pilot of the Eva was taken on board the Queen, and compelled, under guard to pilot her up the river. He succeeded in deceiving the Commander of the Queen as to the position of the Rebel batteries, and when she had reached Gordon's Landing she was fired into and disabled. She drifted to the opposite side of the river, when all but thirteen of her officers and crew succeed ed in escaping to the transport De Soto. The Queen and all her armament, supplies, &c., remained in the hands of the Rebels. According to a Rebel report, a Rebel steamer subsequently pursued and recaptured the Eva, which had one of her wheels disabled, and the De Soto was burnt to prevent her capture. It is also stated that the National gunboat Indianola had gone up the Red river to attempt the recapture of the Queen. The Rebels exaggerate the importance of the capture by speaking of the Queen of the West as an "iron clad." She was an ordinary river steamer, with her bow strengthened for 'butting' purposes, and her machinery protected by cotton bales.

"Or you Cannot Conquer the South.'—When arguing to prove that the South must finally succeed, the Maryland secessionists universally wind up their asservations, after all other means fail, with the exclamation "oh well, you cannot conquer the South—*they will die first.*" They do not perceive that they are giving the lie to their assertions in their own persons—*they* claim to be of the South, and yet they are continually whining that they are *down trodden*, and all that kind of thing, and still they are under old Abe's reign, and have been made to become as gentle as lambs. We don't hear of any of these "Southerners" in our midst, attempting to *die* rather than live under the "tyranny" of "Lincoln and his Hessians"—*Clipper.*

Revolting Spectacle.—We have been told by persons who have recently visited the battle-field of Antietam, that at several places in that vast graveyard the decayed limbs of the dead protrude from the ground. Those who fell on that memorable field were hastily and superficially buried, and now that the ground has settled, and perhaps in some instances been partially washed away by the rains, many bodies have but a thin covering of earth over them. This will wear away in the course of time, and the bodies will be entirely exposed.—*Herald and Torch.*

*Died in Texas.*—We learn that D. D. Snively, (son of Daniel Snively, Esq., of New Albany, Ind., but formerly a merchant of Greencastle,) was buried at San Antonio, Texas, a few weeks ago. The deceased and his brother Joseph, had been for two or three years past, extensively engaged in grazing stock in Texas. Some months ago they were stripped of all the property they possessed, and then impressed in the Rebel army. But whether Daniel D., came to his death from wounds received in battle or from disease, the letter received by his father did not state, and we presume the writer (his brother) was not permitted to state the manner of his death.—*Greencastle Pilot.*

The latest despatches from Kentucky confirm the retreat of the Rebels, and also their defeat near Tinktown. Some two hundred prisoners were captured, and the captured wagons recovered. General Carter had gone with a large force another direction to intercept their retreat.

Jesse Harbor, of Champaign co., Ohio, died on the 26th ult., at the age of 76. He was married twice, and was the father of thirty-one children, the youngest of whom is about two years old. He has managed to give all who have arrived at maturity an outfit of 80 acres of land.

The office of the Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution, a disloyal newspaper, was entirely destroyed on the 19th inst., by the convalescents from the military hospital.

The sword to be given to Gen. Hooker by his friends in California is completed, and is now on exhibition at Sacramento. It cost $5,000.

Congress has fixed the pay of assessors at $1,500 per year, and one per cent on all sums assessed over two thousand dollars.

Many of our girls would like to be boys, that they might go to the war; and more of our boys would like to be girls, that they might stay at home.

## The Conscription Bill.

Mr. Wilson's bill, which passed the Senate and is now before the House, we publish entire in our columns. The following synopsis contains the substance of its provisions:

All able-bodied male citizens, and those who have declared their intention to become such, or have exercised the right of suffrage, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, constitute the National forces of the United States and are liable to perform military duty when called out by the President.

The exempts are those who are physically or mentally unfit, the Vice President, heads of Executive Departments, United States Judges, Governors of States, only son of an indigent widow, or infirm parent, or one such son, where there are two or more, to be selected by the parent, also the only brother of orphan children under twelve years, also the father of motherless children of the same age, and where two of a family are in military service the remainder of such family, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. No person convicted of felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve.

The National force not now in service is to be divided into two classes, the first class embracing all between 20 and 35 years of age, and all unmarried men between 35 and 45 years of age. The second class embraces all the others and will not be called into service until after the first class.

For convenience of enrollment, districts are made corresponding with the Congressional districts; in each of which the President appoints a Provost Marshall with rank and pay of Captain of Cavalry, or he may detail an officer of similar rank who shall have a Bureau in the War Department, and shall make the needful rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act. These Marshalls are to arrest deserters, report treasonable practices, and detect spies, &c. In each district there is to be a board of Enrollment, consisting of the Provost Marshall and two other persons, appointed by the President, one of whom is to be a physician and surgeon. This board shall divide the district into convenient sub-districts and perfect an enrollment once in each year, each class to be enrolled separately. Persons thus enrolled are subject for two years to be called into service to serve for three years or during the war, on the same footing with the present volunteers, advance pay, bounty money, &c., included.

When necessary to make a draft, the President shall indicate the number for each district, taking into consideration the number already furnished since the beginning of the war, so as to fairly equalize the burden; the enrolling officers shall then make the draft with 50 per cent. addition, and within ten days serve notices upon the drafted men. Substitutes may be furnished, or commutation made not to exceed three hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Secretary of War. Any person drafted and failing to report, or furnish a substitute, or pay his commutation, shall be deemed a deserter, and subject to immediate arrest.

The bill provides for the proper surgical examination of drafted men, and the punishment of surgeons who receive bribes.—When the draft is finished, all those not taken are allowed traveling pay to their homes. Those who furnish substitutes are exempt for the entire time of the draft, and the substitute has the same pay, &c., as though originally drafted.

The bill also provides that volunteers now in the service who re-enlist for one year shall have a bounty of $50, one half paid down; those who enlist for two years receive $25 of the regular $100 bounty. There are also provisions for the consolidation of skeleton regiments; also that Generals in the field may execute court martial sentences against spies, deserters mutineers, or murderers without reference to the President; court-martial may reduce absentee officers to the ranks; clothing, arms, &c., shall not be sold pledged or given away, and may be taken wherever found in illegal hands; persons who entice soldiers to desert or harbor them or buy their arms or uniforms, and ship captains or railroad conductors who knowingly convey deserters, may be fined $500 and imprisoned from six months to two years.—Any person who resists a draft, or counsels others to do so, or dissuade them from performing military duty, shall be summarily arrested, locked up until the draft is finished then be tried by a civil Court, and fined $500 or imprisoned two years, or both.

The President, on the passage of this act, shall issue a proclamation recalling absentees from the army, who may return without punishment within the time indicated, except the forfeiture of pay for the time of absence; those who do not return will be deserters. Officers absent with leave, except for sickness or wounds, receive half-pay; officers absent without leave, no pay at all. There are other provisions, but chiefly of details not particularly important.

## A Tax Subject Overlooked.

A perusal of the new Tax-law might lead one to suppose that the treasury's fingers had tapped every valuable thing as surely as a November frost touches every leaf in a forest. But no idea has occurred to us that may be of value—not to Secretary Chase, for the avails are not intended for the national coffers—but to the general public.

It will be conceded, that every man who enjoys the social blessings of this life is bound to bear his proper share of responsibility and to contribute to the general good: he has no right to live for himself alone, unless he abjure society and all its helps and humanities, and shut himself up in a solitary wilderness, where woman's voice nor childhood's song can never fall upon his ear. The Great Creator has so interlinked human interests that any man commits a crime against Divinity when he would seize the comforts and blessings, while abnegating the duties of social life, and he becomes obnoxious to penalty. Human law can, however, but partially interfere; but the good of the community demands that all should be done that can rightfully be done in this regard. As the criminals in view have no heart susceptibilities, they must be touched in their own sensitive point,—the pocket. In this belief, and with a full conviction of the justness of the punishment, we propose a Tax on Bachelors' proportioned strictly to the amount of income. We would have every municipality appoint a commission to assess every man who, without good excuse or proven disqualification, is mean enough to prefer single life to the wedded state; the avails of the assessment to be appropriated to the relief and support of poor widows and fatherless children. By this means, an adequate punishment would be inflicted upon profligates, and [illegible] would be [illegible] from [illegible] means of [illegible] from the [illegible] have been willing to assume the cares and responsibilities of that estate which insures the greatest amount of good to the greatest number, and without which the race would either perish or become so base and degraded as to call for another deluge to sweep it from the face of the earth.—*Exchange.*

## The Mississippi Squadron.

*The Indianola Captured by the Rebels—Admiral Porter's Orders Disregarded—Our Iron-Clads to be Overtaken.*

Washington, March 2.—The following despatch has been received by the Navy Department:

United States Squadron, Feb. 27, via Memphis, March 1.

*To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:*

Sir: I regret to inform you that the Indianola has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rams Webb and Queen of the West attacked her twenty-five miles from here, and rammed her until she surrendered; all of which can be traced to a non-compliance with my instructions. I do not know the particulars. Respectfully,

David D. Porter,
Acting Rear Admiral.

Cairo, March 2.—The report of the capture of the "Indianola" creates much disappointment and gloom here. She was one of the new iron-clads from which such good results were expected.

We have no particulars of the affair, except rumors from Memphis, which state that the "Indianola" was attacked by the rams "Queen of the West," "Webb," and a number of other vessels, when the shore batteries opened on her. She was boarded finally, and taken to Port Hudson.

It is said that the vessel will soon be put in service against us. Rebel deserters, arriving at Memphis, insist that this new rebel fleet of iron-clads will proceed down the river at once, and take part in an attack upon Baton Rouge and New Orleans. The rebels had crews ready, and a demonstration may be looked for at any moment.

Our loss is considered most humiliating, especially in view of the fact that the most explicit orders of Admiral Porter have been disobeyed.

Porter is determined to recapture these iron-clads at all hazards, and at once, anticipating orders to that effect from the Navy Department. We have nothing on the Mississippi to cope with the "Indianola," except the "Neosho," and she is not quite ready yet.

## Proclamation from the President.

Washington, March 2, 1863.

Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the fourth of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the fourth day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

[L. S. Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the twenty-eight day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh. Abraham Lincoln.

By the President:
William H. Seward, Secretary of State

*The Victory in Tennessee.*

The following has been received at headquarters:

Murfreesboro' Feb. 27.

Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The rebels, of Morgan's and Wharton's commands, made a stand in Bradyville.—Cols. Paramour and Long went in with sabres, and whipped them in about three minutes. Stokes' Cavalry advanced bravely with carbines. We took 70 prisoners including 8 officers, their camp equipage, tents, saddles, some 90 horses, and Basil Duke's regimental papers were captured.

Maj. Murphy did good service. We lost one man killed, and one captain and nine men wounded. W. S. Rosecrans,
Major General.

## The Tomb

In Quincy township, on the 9th ultimo, Margaret Ann, daughter of George and Nancy Gossert, in thy 15th year of her age, who died in sure and certain hope of rest beyond the grave.

The pure white snow lay on the ground
The winds went whistling by,
Or wailed a sad and mournful sound
That filled you with a sigh.

That was an hour of sadest gloom,
And sorrow filled the breast
When Maggie passed into the tomb,
And found her long sought rest.

Yes, now she sleeps in sweet repose,
Nought can disturb her sleep,
The curtains of the grave enclose,
That breast no more to weep.

Yet while her body sleeps so low
Her spirit lives on high,
Where brightest beams of glory glow
Far, far, beyond the sky.

Sleep on dear Mag, low in the grave,
Beside that grave will kneel,
Sad hearts that wish, and hope, and crave
Sustaining grace to feel.

That heavenly home, we hope to share,
Where thy bright spirit sings,
And crowns of fadeless glory wear
Before the King of Kings. R.

In Quincy township, on the 6th ult., Elmer Tipner, son of William and Elizabeth Gossert, aged 1 year, 3 months and 27 days.

Go to thy rest my child,
Go to thy dreamless bed,
Gentle and undefiled,
With blessings on thy head.

Fresh roses in thy hand,
Buds on thy pillow laid,
Haste from this fearful land,
[illegible]

[illegible] flowers so quickly fades
[illegible] as thy smile was fair,
[illegible] lip and eye so bright,
[illegible] as thy cradle care
[illegible] as such a fond delight." R.

In Waynesboro, on the 21st inst., Sadie Ann, infant daughter of Elden and Susie Wells.

Little baby thou art gone,
Thou hast left us all alone,
Thy father's with the noble brave
Who go our country's cause to save.

But mother in thy saviour's arms
Forever undefiled,
Amid the little cherub band
Is thy beloved child.

At Mendota, Ill., 25th ult., of diptheria, Henry Muhlenberg, fourth son of Rev. David and Margie Huebsch, aged 6 years, 8 months and 26 days.

[illegible] Henry, dear brother, we [illegible]
[illegible] the loss we deeply feel;
[illegible] God that hath taken thee
[illegible] D.

On the 20th ult. at Snow Hill, Mr. Benjamin Snowberger, of Co. G, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, aged 25 years, 1 month and 21 days.

Brother thou wast mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer's breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening,
When it floats among the trees.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in the grave so low;
Thou no more will join our number,
Thou no more our songs shall know.

Dearest brother thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then, in heaven, with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed." S.

In Hagerstown, at the residence of William Logan, Esq., on the 26th ult., Mr. Jacob Cromwell, in the 42d year of his age.

## Markets.

*From the American of Tuesday.*

Flour.—Sales reported on Change comprised 2,000 bbls. Howard Street and Ohio Extra at $8.12½ 500 bbls. do. do. at $8.25, and 400 bbls. Howard Street Super at $7.25 @7.37½ per bbl. The market closed unsettled, and we quote prices nominally as follows: Howard Street Super at $7.25@7.37½; Shipping Extra do at $8.12½@8.25; Retailing Extra do. at $8.25; Family do. at $9@925.

Grain.—Sales of Wheat embraced some 2,500 bushels fair to prime white at 190@200 cents; 3,000 bushels common to strictly prime Pennsylvania red at 175@178 cents, and 1,500 bushels good to choice Southern do. at 177@180 cents. Sales of 3,000 bushels white Corn at 96@98 cents, and 10,000 bushels yellow at 88@90 cents. Oats were brisk at 73@75 cents, weight, for fair to good samples of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

## Notices

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has settled his account as [illegible] of Geo. Price, and has presented his petition to the court of Common Pleas, to be discharged from said trust, and for authority to pay over the balance to his [illegible], to the Executrix of said George Price—such application for a final discharge, will be made on the 1st Monday of the April term of said Court, at which time any person interested can attend.

JNO. PHILIPS,
Assignee.
Mar. 6—4w.

## Notice to Voters.

The undersigned hereby offers himself to the voters of the lower district of Quincy township as an independent candidate for Supervisor, to be supported on Friday the 20th of March, 1863.

Mar. 6—2w, PETER CORBIT.

## Public Sale

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, three miles west of Waynesboro' on the turnpike leading to Greencastle, on Monday the 16th day of March, 1863, the following property, to wit:

## 3 Work Horses,

8 head of Cattle, three of which are Milch Cows, one with a calf by her side, the balance young cattle, 1 Brood Sow, 2 Shoats;

## 1 Plantation Wagon,

1 Cart, 1 good Drill with gum spring and feeders, Hay Rake, 1 good three-horse and 1 two-horse Plow, 1 single and 2 double Shovel Plows, 1 Corn Coverer, 1 Harrow, 1 Wood Bed, 1 pair Hay Ladders, 2 sets Breechbands, 1 set front Gears, 3 head halters and chains, 3 Collars, 3 Blind Bridles, a lot of forks and rakes, breast, butt, and cow chains;

## Bacon by the Pound,

and other articles not necessary to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when a credit of eight months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, purchasers to give their notes with approved security. Thos. H. Wallace.

Mar. 6—ts. Geo. F. Mong.

## Public Sale.

The subscribers, Executors of the estate of David Knepper, dec'd., will sell at Public Sale at the late residence of said dec'd, one quarter of a mile north of Quincy, on the road leading to Funkstown, on Monday the 9th Day of March next the following personal property, to wit:

## 6 Work Horses

3 of which are brood Mares, 2 Colts, three years old, 1 Colt two and 2 rising one year old;

## 8 Milch Cows,

9 head Cattle, 1 Bull, 8 Calves, 14 fine wool Shoats, 4 Sows, 29 head Stock Hogs; 1 Road Wagon, 1 Plantation Wagons, 1 English Bed and Bows, 1 one-horse Wagon, 1 Carriage, 1 pair of Hay Cartages, 1 pair of Hay Ladders, 1 pair of Wood Ladders, 1 pair of Rail Ladders, Plows of every description, Chains, Spreaders, 1 Wheat Fan, 1 Cutting Box, 1 Rolling Screen, 1 Grain Shovel, Forks and Rakes, 1 Grain Wagon, Thrashing Machine, 1 Manny Reaper, 1 Grain Drill, 2 sets Breechbands, 4 sets front Gears Plow Gears, Housens, Collars, Bridles and Halters, Saddles, 2 sets Harness, a lot of Laths, also a lot of White Oak and Poplar Scantling, 1 2 inch Boards, A lot of Carpenter Tools, Work Bench, Chisels, Saws and Augers, 1 Cross cut Saw.

Household and Kitchen Furniture

comprising 2 Tables, Beds and Bedding, 5 sets Chairs, 1 Cupboard, 2 Bureaus, 1 Ten-plate Stove and pipe, 1 Cooking Stove and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day, when a credit of 9 months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, purchasers to give their notes with approved security.

Geo. Knepper, Jr.
Feb. 27—ts. Geo. Knepper, Sr.

## Notice

Is hereby given to the manufacturers of Quincy and Washington Townships, to meet at the house of F. Bowders, in Waynesboro, on the first Saturday of every month, to receive reports.

Nicholas Hunsberger,
Feb. 27—tf. Ast. Assessor.