

VILLAGE RECORD. WAYNESBORO. Friday, May 15, 1863.



Forever float that standard sheet! Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Election.—We direct attention to the Saving Fund election notice in another column. It will be seen that the conversion of the society into a Banking institution is contemplated; it is important therefore for all the members to be present.

Errors.—In publishing the letter of Capt. Barnitt, addressed to Mr. Snowberger, in our last issue, upon the death of his son, the following errors occurred: "Sacred son" instead of second son, and "features of warfare" instead of future warfare.

The Union Loyal League meets on Monday evening next, and regularly thereafter on the same evening.

New Goods at the "Variety Store."—A BEAVER has received another supply of Boots and Shoes, the latest style of summer Hats, and varieties generally.

Meeting of the Union Loyal League.—On Tuesday evening last a meeting was held in the Hall, at which arrangements were made to give a public reception to Jo. E. 126th Regiment P. V. upon their return. Citizens will meet the Company with conveyances at Greenacres.

What further arrangements have been made by the committee we have not been informed.

Still at Large.—Notwithstanding we called the special attention of the High Constable of the Borough, in our last issue, to the importance of enforcing the "Hog Law," about the usual number appears to be still at large. As before stated we think there can be no question as to the "constitutionality" of the law, and we call upon the authorities to have this important ordinance carried out. It can certainly be done with propriety if a little "coercion" should be necessary.

Legal Notices.—A couple of weeks since we stated that the Legislature had passed an act requiring all legal advertisements to be published in two papers in the county having the largest circulation. But it appears that the publication of such notices in these papers is not compulsory. The Dispatch says: "The act referred to, is merely directory and as there are no fines or penalties attached to a non-compliance with its provisions, they of course fall to the ground."

Death of Sergeant Peters.—It is with feelings of more than ordinary regret that we announce the death of Sergeant JOHN H. PETERS, of Co. E, 126th Regiment P. V., which took place at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., on the 30th ult. He was in the first battle fought at Fredericksburg, and was highly commended and promoted by Capt. Walker for the part performed by him in that engagement. Young Peters was a printer by profession, having served his apprenticeship in this office, and was a most excellent young man. Our relations with the deceased were of such a character as to render the announcement of his death peculiarly sad to us, like the severing of a family tie. His disease, as will be seen from the letter of Capt. Walker in another column, was softening of the brain. His afflicted parents and friends have the sympathy of the loyal community generally. His remains are expected here this evening (Wednesday) for interment.

P. S. The remains of Sergeant Peters reached this place on Wednesday evening, and yesterday morning were interred in the burying ground attached to the Union Church.

The Borough Statement.—As the Council have again refused to publish the annual Borough Statement, we propose for the benefit of the community to insert it in our sixth issue gratuitously if the clerk, or somebody else, will furnish a copy.

County Superintendent.—Andrew McElwain of Chambersburg was on Monday last elected County Superintendent for the next term of three years by the School Directors in Convention. Mr. E. is at present Principal of the Public High School of Chambersburg.

The Tory papers are taking exception to Gen. Halleck's declaration, that after our army had whipped the Southern rebels, the soldiers would return and "place their heels upon the heads of the sneaking traitors to the North." Well, now, why should not traitors North be punished as well as traitors South?

The Recent Battles.—The accounts published of the recent battles at and near Fredericksburg, show that the fighting was the most desperate of the war. After severely wounding Lee in several successive battles Gen. Hooker was compelled to retire to the North side of the Rappahannock. A reliable correspondent thus relates the facts indicating this retrograde movement: General Hooker had no idea of making the movement twelve hours before effecting it. But the awful deluge swelling the Rappahannock to a turbulent flood, which no pontoon bridges could withstand, threatened to cut off his supplies and his lines of communication with the rear. These untoward and unforeseen circumstances rendered the movement to this side of Rappahannock imperative. It was no sooner resolved upon than executed, and with such secrecy, celerity, and skill that the enemy did not discover it until the rear guard was nearly across, and it was then too late to do him any material damage.

What General Lee, with his consummate strategy and desperate soldiers failed to do, the elements forced upon the reluctant Hooker. He brought off his army in splendid condition without the loss of a gun, storage or ammunition, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. As for baggage, there was none except what the men carried on their backs. Hooker and his men are in splendid spirits and condition. The country may congratulate itself that though success against the rebels is temporarily delayed in Virginia, that the same energy, spirit and patriotism which characterized Hooker's movement in crossing the Rappahannock still animate the army, and that rested from fatigue, they will not long be idle or inactive. What is needed now is a popular confidence in Hooker's generalship, such as is shown by the army itself and the President. He will yield us to victory.

Just Alice.—The Tories of the Revolution and the Tories of our day, says the *Miltonian*, are as alike in all important qualities, as two eggs. In the Revolutionary days they defamed Washington and denounced every man who was true to the country; in our day they defame President Lincoln and spit out their spite against every man who is known to be loyal to the government. They had their traitorous secret organizations, as they have now. They then carried all the important news they could pick up to our British enemies as they now do to the rebel enemies of the country. They then passed resolutions to encourage the British, as they now do to encourage the traitors. They then lauded the superior genius of British Generals and the greater prowess of British soldiers as they now laud rebel Generals and rebel soldiers. They then rejoiced over a British victory, as they now do over a rebel success. But for all this, our patriotic fathers were successful, and the name Tory became a reproach too disgraceful to bear. So will the Tories of our day become a stench in the nostrils of honest men, and their children, instead of cherishing and honoring their names, will deny and denounce them.

Copperheadism.—To assail the Government, traduce its authorities, insult its defenders, applaud its assailants, give aid and comfort to its bloody foes, disfranchise those who fight its battles, discourage enlistments, encourage desertions, incite sedition, stir up dissensions, distract and divide the people, depreciate the national currency, encourage resistance to the collection of the revenue, misrepresent facts, promulgate falsehood, advocate treason, and obstruct the Government in every way possible that will aid or encourage the rebellion and protract the war—this is claimed by the copperhead organs and leaders in the North, as the freedom of speech and liberty of the press! And this, too, in time of civil war, when the nation is engaged in a life and death struggle with a gigantic rebellion.

When the Copperheads commenced to agitate their propositions for peace-conventions, to threaten Congress to stop supplies for the army and navy, or talk of peace on rebel terms, a spirit instantly began to roll back over the land which speedily threatened their own annihilation. The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, in the House of Representatives, sounded the first bugle note of reaction against Vallandigham & Co. It was taken up and echoed from valley to mountain and mountain to valley with such effect, that to day we find the Northern traitor leaders are squirming fearfully in their efforts to evade responsibility for their recent manifestations.

The President's Proclamation.—The President of the United States has issued a proclamation, preparatory to the enforcement of the Conscription law, in which he informs persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, that they will not be exempted from the operations of the law, if they remain within the United States at or after the expiration of sixty-five days from the date of the Proclamation.

Another Military Arrest. Another of Solomon Helder's victims, DAVID LAWSON, residing a few miles from this place, was arrested by the Provost Guard on Monday afternoon last. His name, it appears, was found upon some papers taken from Helder which led to his arrest. It is presumed he will be dealt with as he deserves.—*Mercersburg Journal*.

In Jail.—We learn from the Dispatch that Joe Hooker, the horse thief, recently arrested in Washington, has been taken to Chambersburg and lodged in jail, to await his trial at August Term of Court.

What Riles Us.—That sterling Union paper, the *Miltonian*, published among the Copperheads of Northumberland county says: To hear men who never read the Constitution nor ever heard it read, ranting about its violation.

To hear men who never did a day's work in their lives, howling about the influx of niggers, and the injury to white laborers.

To hear men whose hearts and habits are blacker than any nigger ever born, spitting their venom at the nigger.

To hear men rave about the President's violation of the Constitution, who are so utterly stupid or knavish, that they have never ascertained that the rebellion is in violation of the Constitution!

To see men who came from ignorance and despotism to a land of free schools and free suffrages, trying to destroy the government which has protected them.

To hear men who care not for law—for God nor man, and who live in daily violation of law, blasting about law.

To hear men who have fled to our country but to curse it, threatening to hang and shoot those who were born here, and whose fathers fought and died to build the fabric the scoundrels seek to destroy.

To see men who, were they South, would be treated as the poorest and meanest of "white trash," upholding the very men who so degrade labor and despise those who do not own niggers.

To hear men justifying Jeff Davis and the South, who have not the manhood and decency to go South and seek a home which they like so well.

To see a man who loves slavery more than his country and freedom.

To hear the hiss of a she Copperhead, justifying the most infernal system of wholesale prostitution the sun ever shone upon.

To hear a drunken, leprous, thick-headed, brutal-looking libel upon manhood, belching about "abolition."

To hear a man talking about peace and compromise, after he has been kicked out and spit upon by the South.

Union Leagues.—We trust the time is now at hand when the name of every loyal citizen will be found enrolled on the side of the United States Government, and in favor of prosecuting the war with increased energy until the national flag is honored in every State in the Union. No man can doubt but that it is right and necessary at this time, when the Government is in imminent danger of being overthrown, for all men that love that Government to combine and use all the means at command, and if need be, peril life itself in its defence. There may possibly be men who hesitate, from timidity and indecision, or from doubt or hesitation, but no loyal man will persistently oppose the signing of a simple declaration of loyalty, by loyal men to sustain the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

The Board of Enrollment.—The members of the Board of Enrollment for the 16th Military District of Pennsylvania, (including the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset), have received their commissions. The Board is constituted as follows: Capt. GEORGE EYSTEIN, of Chambersburg, Provost Marshal for the District. Dr. R. S. SEISS, of Littlestown, Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment. JOHN T. McLENNAN, of Gettysburg, Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment. The Provost Marshal is President of the Board, and the law under which they are appointed requires them to enter upon their duties as soon as practicable.

Great Victory on Mississippi.—An official despatch from General Grant to Gen. Halleck, dated Grand Gulf, May 6, says that he met the enemy, 11,000 strong, near Port Gibson, and after a day's fight, routed him entirely with a loss of many killed, and 600 prisoners, besides their wounded. He has taken Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and Willard Valley, and was marching on, in pursuit, of Vicksburg. The air was enthusiastic at the prospect of further victory. He has captured a large quantity of artillery.

Death of Gen. Stonewall Jackson.—The Announcement Confirmed. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 12.—The Richmond papers, of yesterday, announce the death of STONEWALL JACKSON, on Sunday afternoon, from the effects of amputation and pneumonia. His burial is fixed for to-day. The military band in Fredericksburg has been performing dirges a greater portion of the afternoon.

More Colored Recruits.—The colored Recruiting Sergeant has been around again and took with him 22 additional recruits from our midst on Monday last. These make the number 51 from this region. More could be well spared.—*Mercersburg Journal*.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 17th, says: "The destruction of Government wagons at Rylett's, and stores of grain at that place, is the most serious loss we have suffered from the raid. The Government was deriving large supplies from that section of the State, and had unfortunately, within the last week, largely increased its wagon trains."

Another article says: "In consequence of active operations in the field, and the limited means of transportation, the wounded on the field, and all at Guiney depot, are suffering for food." Hence, an appeal is made to the benevolence.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. General Stoneman's Expedition.—Colonel Kirkpatrick's Official Report.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following was received at headquarters to-day: YORKTOWN, Va., May 8, 1863. Major General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief United States Army.

GENERAL: I have the pleasure to report that by direction from Major General Stoneman I left Louisa C. H. on the morning of the 3d inst. with one regiment—the Harris Light Cavalry of my brigade—and reached (Hungary, on the Fredericksburg Railroad, at daylight on the morning of the 4th, and destroyed the depot, telegraph wires, and railroad for several miles; passed over to the Broad Runpike and drove in the rebel pickets down the tumpike across the Brack, charged a battery and forced it to retire to within two miles of the city of Richmond; captured Lieutenant Brown, aid-de-camp to General Winder, and eleven men within the fortifications. I then passed down to the left to the Meadow bridge, on the Chickahominy, which I burned, and ran a train of cars into the river; I retired to Hanover town on the Peninsula; crossed and destroyed the terry just in time to check the advance of a pursuing cavalry force. Burned a train of thirty wagons loaded with bacon, captured 13 prisoners, and encamped for the night, five miles from the river.

I resumed my march at 1 A. M. of the 5th, surprised a force of three hundred cavalry at Aylett's, captured two officers and thirty-three men, burned fifty-five wagons, the depot containing upwards of twenty thousand barrels of corn and wheat, quantities of clothing, and commissary stores, and safely crossed the Mataponi, and destroyed the ferry again, just in time to escape the advance of the rebel cavalry pursuing. Late in the evening I destroyed a third wagon train and depot a few miles above and west of Tappahannock, on the Rappahannock, and from that point made a forced march of twenty miles, being closely followed by a superior force of cavalry, supposed to be a portion of "Stuart's," from the fact that we captured prisoners from the 1st, 5th, and 10th Virginia Cavalry. At sundown we discovered a force of cavalry drawn up in line of battle above King and Queen C. H. Their strength was unknown, but I advanced at once to the attack, only however to discover that they were friends, being a portion of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, who had become separated from the command of Lieut. Col. Davis, of the same regiment. At 10 A. M. on the 7th I found safety and rest under our own banner, and within our lines at Gloucester Point. This raid and march about the entire rebel army—a march nearly two hundred miles—has been made in less than five days, with a loss of one officer and thirty-seven men, while we captured and paroled upwards of three hundred men.

I take pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my staff, Captain P. Owen Jones, Captain Armstrong, Captain McFie, Dr. Hackley, Lieutenant Estis, especially the latter, who volunteered to carry a despatch to Major General Hooker. He failed in the attempt; but with his escort of ten men, he captured and paroled one major, two captains, a lieutenant, and fifteen men; but was afterwards captured himself, with his escort, and was subsequently recaptured by our own forces, and arrived here this morning. I cannot praise too highly the bravery, fortitude, and unflinching energy displayed throughout the march by Lieutenant Colonel Davis, and the officers and men of the Harris Light Cavalry, not one of whom but was willing to lose his liberty or his life, if he could but aid in the great battle now going on, and win for himself the approbation of his chief.

Respectfully submitted, J. KILPATRICK, Colonel Command'g Ist Brig. 3d Div. Cavalry. General Orders of the Commanding General.—The Army Congratulated and Entitled—5,000 Prisoners, 18 Colors, and 7 Cannon Captured. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 6, 1863. The following order has been issued: GENERAL ORDER NO. 49.—The Major General Commanding tenders to this army his congratulations on the achievements of the last seven days. If it has not been accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to the army. It is sufficient to say that they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resource.

In withdrawing from the south bank of the Rappahannock before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself and its fidelity to the principles it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage, we would have been recreant to our trust, to ourselves, our cause, and our country. Proudly loyal, and conscious of its strength, the Army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own arm. By our celerity and secrecy of movement, our advance and passage of the river was undisturbed, and on our withdrawal not a rebel ventured to follow. The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added lustre to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his entrenchments, and whenever we have fought, have inflicted heavier blows than we have received. We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners, fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, placed hors d'oeuvre eighteen thousand of his chosen troops, destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores, damaged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation. We have no other regret than that caused by the loss of our brave companions, and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitration of battle.

By command of Major General HOOKER, S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE CAPITAL TO BE PURGED.—The national capital is to be purged, at last, of the rebel and rebel sympathizers who infest it. An order will soon be issued sending outside of our lines all disloyal persons, both male and female.—*N. Y. Times*.

Casualties in the 126th Regiment.—We give the following list of killed, wounded and missing of this regiment, as published in the last *Reponitory*:

KILLED. Nicholas O. Trout—Corp. C. Simon W. Rapley—Corp. K. Corp. George F. Missary—Corp. K.

WOUNDED. Company B.—M. W. Kissecker, hand; Jas. Noy, arm; Asa Glenn, side; G. Burns, hand; James O. Cleary, hip; S. N. Salkeld, thigh; John Oliver, leg.

Company C.—George Cole, head; James McConnell, leg; Sergt. D. L. Coyle, shoulder; W. Strieper, thigh; B. Bruce, thigh; J. T. Ripple, knee; William S. McDowell, head; Sergt. Thos. D. Metcalf, head; Corp. J. Oliver Parker, hand; J. L. Zimmerman, arm; W. G. McCartney, leg.

Company D.—Capt. J. C. Hullinger, Leg; is Mouth, arm; Adam Nicklas, leg; Upton H. Moore, breast; Walker Shearer, John B. Hart; Corp. Andrew Holby; J. L. Schultz, foot and shoulder; John A. J. Snyder.

Company E.—Lieutenant Samuel Bonsall; William Soule, nose.

Company G.—Sergt. S. G. B. McCurdy, arm; James McCartney, hand; Corp. R. Walters, leg.

Company H.—John Stouffer, wrist; John Wilson, side; N. M. Bowers, leg; Calvin M. Skinner, knee; Wm. A. Gaston, thigh; Martin Stubbs, arm; Andrew A. Pomeroy, arm; Joseph Shaefer, shoulder; Samuel Lee, shoulder; John Smith, head; J. Williams, arm; John H. Everett.

Company I.—Sergt. N. H. Gibley; J. A. Still; Cornelius Brantly, shoulder; M. Wilson; James Gray.

Company K.—Lieut. J. G. Rowe, head; Corp. S. K. Savelly, ankle; J. C. Bomeseder, head; William Rapert, hip; John Robinson, knee; J. A. Unger, breast; Samuel Palmer.

MISSING. Jonathan Bowman, Company B. Lieut. Clay McCauley, Company D. Lieut. J. W. Fletcher, Company H. Wm. H. Sively, Company K.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, May 7, 1863.

Henry Peters, Esq.—Dear Sir:—It is my painful duty to entreat you the notice I have just received, of the death of your son, Sergeant John H. Peters. About the 15th of April we received marching orders, he then was complaining. I advised him to go to the Hospital and at once made application for furlough, which I received for him; but after it was granted he grew better, and as his time was so near up, he concluded not to accept it; but a few days before we marched all the sick in the Hospitals were sent to Washington and John with them. Since the 27th of April we have been on the move and fought a terrific battle. We parted on that morning, not thinking we were parting never again to meet on earth. Excuse this short notice, as we have no conveniences for writing, and expect soon to see you and give you all the circumstances in regard to his case. We mourn his loss—and sympathize with his bereaved parents. Yours very obedient, W. W. WALKER, Capt. Co. E, 126th, Reg. P. V.

The Battle on Sunday.

We make the following extract from a correspondent's account of Sunday's fight on the Rappahannock: The rattle of musketry soon became a long, continued crash, and in a few moments a battalion after battalion became engaged, the roar surpassed all conception, and indicated that the fight would be one of the most terrible nature. Gen. Berry's Division, which had checked the enemy's advance the night before, engaged him again, and if it were possible for them to add more laurels to their fame, then they did it thrice over again. The enemy advanced his infantry overwhelming numbers, and seemed determined to crush our forces. But the brave men of Sickles and Steuwn, who fought their columns with desperate gallantry, held the Rebels in check, and inflicted dreadful slaughter among them. Gen. French's Division was sent in on the right flank of our line at about 7 A. M., and in a short time a horde of ragged, streaming Rebels running down the road, indicated that that portion of the enemy's line had been crushed. At 9 o'clock A. M. Gen. French sent his compliments to General Hooker, with the information that he had charged the enemy and was driving him before him.

Sickles maintained the attack upon his line with great endurance. The enemy seemed determined to crush him with the immensity of his forces, and, as subsequently shown from the statements of prisoners, five whole divisions of the Rebel army were precipitated upon this portion of the line, for from these five divisions we took during the day an aggregate of over two thousand prisoners. The exploits of our gallant troops, in those dark, tangled, gloomy woods may never be brought to light; but they would fill a hundred volumes. It was a deliberate, desperate hand to hand conflict, and the carnage was perfectly frightful. Cool officers say that the dead and wounded of the enemy covered the ground in heaps, and that the Rebels seemed utterly regardless of their lives, and literally threw themselves upon the muzzle of our guns. Many desperate charges were made during the fight, particularly by Berry's Division. Mot's Brigade made fifteen distinct charges, and captured seven stands of colors, the 7th New Jersey, Colonel Francine, alone, captured four stands of colors and five hundred prisoners. General Couch's Second Army Corps, though only in part present, did excellent work. It was General French who charged and drove the enemy on the flank, and it was the indomitable Hancock who gallantly went to the relief of the hard-pressed Sickles.

The engagement lasted without the slightest intermission from 5 A. M. to 3.45 A. M., when there was a temporary cessation on our part, occasioned by getting out of ammunition. We held our position for nearly an hour with the bayonet, and then, being resupplied, an order was given to fall back to the vicinity of the Chapellor House, which we did in good order. Here the contest was maintained for an hour or more, not so severely as before, but with great havoc to the enemy, and considerable loss to ourselves. The vicinity of the Chapellor House was

the theatre of the fight, and my visits to that spot became less frequent. General Hooker maintained his headquarters there until 10 A. M., when it was set on fire by the enemy's shells, and is now in ruins. Chancellorville is no longer in existence, having perished in the flames, but Chancellorville is in history never to be effaced. Our lines were now so far established as to render it safe to withdraw all our forces on that front which was accordingly done, and at 11.30 A. M., the musketry firing ceased.

SPRING STYLES, 1863.—We have just returned from the Eastern Cities and have now open our Spring stock of Goods. All the new styles of Hats and Caps, for men, boys, and children—with Cases, Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Post Monies, Gloves, &c., and would invite particular attention to the all-important fact that notwithstanding the high prices of goods and the general complaint of everything being at war prices, we are prepared to furnish our customers most articles in our line at old prices, and at such small advances as not to be noticed by the customers. Call and see the new Spring styles and prices for 1863, at

UPDEGRAFF'S, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited to call and examine our stock of Hats, Caps, Cases, Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Post Monies, Gloves, &c. We are prepared to furnish to country dealers anything in our line in just quantities as they may want, and at prices fully as low as any jobbers. We invite an examination of our stock and prices before you go East to purchase. UPDEGRAFF'S, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown.

THE TOMB

At Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., on the 30th ult., Sergeant JOHN H. PETERS, of Co. E, 126th Reg. P. V., aged 22 years, 4 months and 27 days.

In Boonsboro, on the 10th inst., Mrs. SARAH GILBERT, wife of Capt. David Gilbert, aged 61 years, 10 months and 17 days.

On the 7th inst., at Welsh Run, this county, Mr. HENRY MYERS, aged 74 years, 4 months and 2 days.

MARKETS.

From the American of Tuesday. FLOUR.—The market for both trade and shipping brands was extremely dull to-day, but the small transactions reported on "Change show no material alteration in prices, viz: 300 lbs. Ohio Cut Extra and Howard Street Super at \$7 per bbl. Rates, which are nominal, we quote as follows, viz: Howard Street Super and Cut Extra at 87; Shipping Extra do. at \$7.25@7.37; Retailing Extra do. at \$7.37@7.50; Family do. at \$8.25.

GRAIN.—We now quote common to fair white Wheat at 155@158 cts.; good to prime do. at 178@193 cts.; choice do. 195@198 cts., common to strictly prime Pennsylvania red at 160@167 cts., and fair to choice Southern do. at 165@170 cts. per bushel. Corn closed very firm at 92@95 cts. for common to prime samples of both orders. For Oats there was a good inquiry, ordinary to prime lots of Maryland and Pennsylvania commanding 81@83 cts. a weight. No Rye was recd.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Will be delivered every Tuesday and Friday morning at Anderson, Benedict & Co. Store, Waynesboro. Orders will be filled there, or at my Plant Beds on and after the 15th inst. May 15—15

ELECTION NOTICE

An Election will be held at the office of the Waynesboro-Having Fund Society on Friday the 5th Day of June next, between the hours of one and five o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing 12 Directors for the ensuing year. At the same time and place the members will vote for or against a dissolution of the present Society within the ensuing year, with a view of converting the same into a Bank under the National Banking law. A full vote is there desired. May 15—15

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Washington County, the undersigned Administrator of David Martin, dec'd., will sell a public Sale at the late residence of said dec'd., and two miles from Leesburg, and four from Hagerstown, near Abraham Strite's, On WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863, the following property, to wit:

4 EXCELLENT WORK HORSES, among which are 3 MARES, 1 with Colt by her side, and 2 of them Flawless, 1 two-year old Colt;

16 Head Cattle,

8 of which are MILCH COWS, some of which are 4 and 1 fine young Bull, the balance young Cattle; 14 head of HOGS, one of which is a Sow with Pigs, 1 three-inch tread Wagon, nearly new, 1 four-inch do., 1 two-horse Wagon, nearly new, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Hand Wagon, 1 Wood Box, 1 Hay Cart, 1 single, double and triple tree, Stretcher, Breast, Butt, Cow and Log Chains, Halters, 2 pair Breechings, 2 pair Front Gears, all new, 4 new Brilles, 4 set Plow Gears, Cart Gears, new Dugger Harness, Wagon and Biding Saddles, new 4 Hensons, Colts, Lines, Wheelbarrow, Grindstone, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Slugs, Maul and Wedges, Carpenter's Tools, Cooper's Tools, patent Slave Joiner, CORN by the barrel, 3 Hives of BEES, 3 barrels of VINEGAR, 1 keg of ALB. Also,

BACON AND LARD BY THE POUND,

some dried Fruit, soap and other articles. HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of 2 Bedsteads, a Bedding, 1 Trundle Bed, Quilt, Blankets, Sheets,

BUREAU,

Stoves and Book Cases 1 eight-day Clock, Cook Stove, the best kind, Oval Stove, Pots, Dishes, Iron Kettle, Preserving Kettle. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock on said day, when credit of six months will be given on all sums of \$5 and upwards purchasers to give their notes with approved security. No goods to be removed until settled for. [May 8—15] JONAS BELL, Adm'r.

BACK AGAIN

AT THE OLD BUSINESS.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his old customers, and the public generally that he has leased the Blacksmith Shop at the East end of Main street, Waynesboro, Pa., formerly occupied by Jacob Knouff, where he will commence carrying on the Blacksmithing business at its branches. All work will be done at short notice—and upon reasonable terms. Also Wagons and Spring Wagons built to order. [Jan 2—15] JOHN BLANE.