

VILLAGE RECORD.

WAYNESBORO

Friday, April 8, 1864.



Forever float that standard... With Freedom's soil beneath our feet...

Public Sales.—The following is a list of the public sales to come off as advertised in the Record: ABRM. BARR, April 9, 1864. Kepner & Gossert, April 26, 1864. Henry Crider, May 14, 1864.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes receipts for Thos. Wallace, John Sollenberger, Michael Morgai, David Snively, Mrs. Mary Sanders, John Baer, Sol. Sarbaugh, Henry Koller, Hiram Wertz, Val. Kriner, S. G. Hollinger & John Oiler, Wm. Hammott, Abram Frantz, Wm. Overcash, Mrs. Lilla Price, Jacob Adams, Heby Order, Adam B. Stoler, Jas. B. Seerist, Jos. Gilbert, Geo. Besore, Eli Little, H. G. Bonebrak, Matthew Metcalf, John W. Hooper, Abram Shockey, H. M. Jones, Mrs. A. M. Eyer.

WANTED.—We are still in want of an apprentice at this office. A boy that can spell well and is large enough to do at least a portion of the press work will be taken.

LARGEST CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the Record in Washington and Quincy townships is more than three times that of any other paper published in the county. Advertisers will please note this fact.

ORDINANCE NO. 20.—The Town Council has passed another ordinance in reference to wood measuring. See advertising columns.

REPORT.—The first quarterly report of the First National Bank of Waynesboro will be found in to-day's paper.

DEAD.—We learn that Mr. JOHN A. SHANK, whose sudden illness we noticed in our last issue, died at his residence, in Quincy township, on Friday last. Mr. S. was at an advanced age, and a worthy and much esteemed citizen.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Tracts of valuable land will be found advertised for sale in to-day's paper by Messrs. Kepner & Gossert, and H. Crider, to which we invite special attention.

SAWING, &c.—We invite attention to the advertisement of J. L. METCALF, who has purchased the sawing and chopping mills, near Bear's Factory, in this vicinity. Mr. M. is a clever, industrious business man, and is deserving of liberal encouragement.

THE ELECTION.—The Fourth of July is the time fixed for holding the election in this State allowing soldiers to vote. What better time could be chosen for conferring upon our brave soldiers the privilege enjoyed by their brethren at home?

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. JOHN KEAGY, the well-known photographer, died suddenly of disease of the heart, at his residence, in Chambersburg, on Saturday evening last. He was a good citizen, honest and generous, and an exemplary Christian, having long been a consistent member of the M. E. Church. He was in the 69th year of his age.

THE 22ND.—The 22nd Reg. P. V. Cav. was at last accounts encamped near Martinsburg, Va., with Maj. TROXEL in command of the Battalion. The boys of the 22nd must have experienced a rough time since crossing the Dixie, if we may judge from the weather experienced here.

The comet of 1810, a brilliant fellow with a tail one and a half degrees in length, is thought to be coming our way. Shall we be glad to see him if he don't come too near.

The Philadelphia Union League are building a Union League House, which is to cost \$120,000.

The majority at the late election in New York for allowing soldiers to vote is 210,716. This is large enough for all intents and purposes!

Pocket handkerchiefs and patent medicines are in great demand. Cause, changeable weather!

The majority in favor of soldiers voting in New York is 210,710. The opposition vote was 48,000, and the aggregate was about half the usual vote of the State.

CHANGES.—Messrs. JOSEPH PRICE and SAMUEL HOEFLICH, have purchased the stock of dry goods belonging to Henry of Josiah Besore, and purpose continuing the business at the old stand. Mr. P. will remove his goods from his present stand on Monday next. They will doubtless be liberally encouraged, both being active young men and experienced merchants. Success to the new firm.

Mr. WESTLEY LOGAN has purchased of W. A. GROVE, his watch and jewelry store, and has now in his employ an experienced hand to attend to custom work. He expects to go East in a few days to lay in a supply of new watches, clocks, jewelry, &c.

When we made the announcement last week that a watch-maker and jeweler was wanted in this place, we were not aware of the arrangement between Messrs Logan and Grove.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.—Mr. A. B. STOLER of this vicinity, is agent for the sale of ORVILLE J. VICTOR'S History, Civil, Political and Military, of the Southern Rebellion, in this county. The work is to be completed in three volumes, beautifully illustrated with steel engravings, maps, &c. Its contents will embrace all important state papers, (Federal and Rebel) all ordinances of secession, proceedings of Congress, remarkable speeches, &c., together with official reports of commanders, army and navy statistics, maps, &c. The work has been endorsed by the leading men and journals of the country, and is regarded generally as the best yet published. The design of the author is to furnish a complete and authentic history of the rebellion from its commencement to its close. Mr. Stoler is now canvassing this township, and we commend the work to our readers as one of real merit and worthy of general circulation.

"GONE WEST."—The P. M. at State Line has returned to us last week's issue of Record addressed to NICHOLAS HALFRICK endorsed—"Gone West." Nick—evidently a follower of "old Nick"—is in arrears upon our books for subscription, \$6.50, for publishing and advertising, \$6.75—in all \$13.25. Nick was formerly of this vicinity, and whilst here, notwithstanding his big "probois," from a too frequent contact with "tanglefoot," resembled a peeled beet, maintained some degree of character for honesty, but he has since, we learn, got to be a "topper-heel," "sawstick," and a mean "cuss," generally. No wonder he turned his big boots westward.

THE MILITIA.—A bill, completely reorganizing the militia of the Commonwealth, making them more serviceable for resisting raids from the enemy, has been prepared by the Chairman of the Committee on the Militia system, and read in place in the House. It is built mainly upon the Massachusetts system, and meets the approval of the Adjutant General. Under this bill, the State is divided into Regiments and Brigades, and it prescribes the manner of choosing all the officers of the minor organizations, elective. It gives Philadelphia four brigades, Allegheny five. The pay of each officer, non-commissioned officer and private is the same as that of the regular service, allowing, however, thirty cents for rations to each man.—A fine of seventy-five dollars is imposed for non-attendance.

NEW TAX BILL.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

We feel authorized to state that the discordance of views in the ways and means committee respecting the tax on distilled spirits have been harmonized, and that the policy of high taxation is rapidly making converts outside and inside of their room. It is understood that a tax of not less than a dollar will be laid on spirits, and that the committee will recommend that this be laid to take effect in May, instead of July. This will be done to cut off the two months' rope given by the law, as it stands, to distillers to get a heavy stock on hand.

It is now quite sure, too, that Secretary Chase's recommendation of a heavy tax on tobacco will be adopted. The opinion prevails in Treasury circles that a dollar and up wards on spirits, and a corresponding high tax on tobacco, will yield full one-half of all tax revenue we shall need, and to that extent the necessities and comforts of life will be relieved from burden.

SALE OF IRON WORKS.—William M. Watts has sold the Pine Grove Iron Works, situated in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa., to Jay Cooke & Co., for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. It was purchased for the Government, and a Government foundry will be established there.

The Mont Alto Iron Works have been sold by Major Hughes for \$230,000; and a new organization is about to be formed to operate largely on the premises. Major Hughes still retains an interest.

The Vallandigham family entertain feelings of admiration, not to say love for the negro race in general, the female sex in particular, that is, incredible. The race has furnished the stock in trade and the speech-inspiring theme of the Ohio martyr for a number of years. But the younger members of the family strip him in their affection for the "down-trodden African." Perley Vallandigham, "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown," but nevertheless a nephew of the great Ohio martyr, is married to and lives with a negro woman in this city. His brother, living on the opposite side of the river, is also married to a "negress."—Muscatine Journal.

THE WHITE REFUGEES.—The Philadelphia Press says:—The famous military point of Cairo, Ill., is the rendezvous of crowds of refugees, who come from all places along the Mississippi which the raider, conqueror, and guerilla have laid waste. The stories of persecution and outrage which these men bring to loyal ears are painful in the extreme. A cloud of witnesses confirm the severest statements which we have heard of the barbarity and ferocity of the rebellion; and the instances and proofs are not few, but wholesale. That the loyalists of Tennessee were tortured and massacred in such numbers, and with so much atrocity, was once doubted; but we have plenty of evidence from all parts of the Southwest to show the cruel and merciless spirit pervading its every portion. The refugees of Cairo have suffered the worst effects of rebellion, and many have been fairly hunted out of the South, fugitives from the bloodhounds, and dwellers in the swamps and woods. Numbers of comrades have been murdered under every circumstance of crime. Lands have been laid waste; crops destroyed; cattle and teams driven off; granaries robbed; cotton burned; houses sacked and razed; "children, interceding, have been shot, and mothers, imploring mercy, have had their infants stabbed upon their breasts." Shocking as it certainly is, we must accept this terrible and too faithful picture of a country given up to mistle and terror. Those who have suffered from the rebellion must have suffered—deeply, and some almost hopelessly. We know of no subjects more worthy of patriotic charity than the white refugees who have gathered at Cairo from our military ports along the Mississippi, fleeing from intolerable misery in the South. The greater portion of these are women and children, most of whom arrived completely destitute, those who had lived in affluence and those habituated to poverty having shared alike the trial of hunger and exposure. The average number of arrivals per month is two thousand—for the most part houseless, moneyless, and friendless wanderers, that must starve, without work, or means, or charity. Here, indeed, is a broad field for philanthropy and patriotism. All these refugees are loyal by virtue of their sufferings; hundreds have been persecuted because of their Unionism; and it is especially the duty of Northern charity to raise them to their feet. Money, clothing, or goods may be remitted through any Sanitary Commission to "The White Refugees, Cairo."

IMPORTANT ACT.—An important act relative to the pay of bounty to volunteers lately passed our legislature and became a law. All Arrangements made by any council, school directors or competent authority in regard to the raising of funds for paying volunteers, has been legalized and made valid and binding. All are required to pay their bounty tax under this new law with this proviso:—The property of non-commissioned officers and privates in actual service from this State; or who died or who were permanently disabled in such service; or having been in such service for the space of one year and six months, were honorably discharged therefrom, and the property of widows, minor children and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers and privates, who died in such service, shall be exempted from any taxation under the provisions of the act. This act will make legal and valid any arrangement entered into by any locality for the payment of bounty to volunteers, and will compel all who are not disposed to pay their taxes, to do so by the enforcement of this act.

The English journals relate the of the most awful catastrophes of modern times.—A few miles above Sheffield, a small river, a branch of the Don, had been dammed like the Croton, to form a reservoir for the supply of the town. The lake formed by what was proved insufficient embankment, was nearly a hundred acres in extent, and at midnight on the 13th the whole body of water swept down the valley carrying away scores of dwellings and drowning some three hundred persons, who were asleep in their beds. The destruction of property all the way to Lancaster is roughly estimated at half a million pounds sterling.

The New York Herald is threatening civil war in the North should Grant fail in the coming campaign. There are no doubt men enough in the North who would again try to create a diversion of this kind in favor of their fellow-traitors in the South, as they did last July, in New York, should our failures give them any hopes for success; but there will be loyal men enough promptly to take charge of such venomous reptiles.—Their spirit is willing for treason but their flesh is weak. Such men as Bennett would like to hound on the ignorant population of New York to another outbreak, but he will take precious good care, as he did before, to keep his own vile body out of danger.—Ex.

A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says the late rain storm has left all the roads in a horrible condition. The mud is said to be knee deep, and the streams all much swollen.

The fact of the hanging of Union soldiers by the rebels in North Carolina has been denied, but it is now confirmed by eye witnesses who were close to the scaffold at the time.

ARMY LETTER.—The following letter was written to a relative of the writer, in this place, and which we publish at his request. 'Tis the voice of a loyal Democrat:

CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, March 26, 1864.

Dear Sir:—I received your letter yesterday evening and Daniel and I were glad to hear from you once more, and also to hear that you are all well. We are both as well as can be expected from the situation we have, and the exposure and hardships we have to endure. Although we are still in our winter quarters it is not home—it is not a comfortable house, to cover or shelter us, of a good warm stove to set to; but I hope the time is not far distant that we may be able to enjoy the company of our once happy homes and friends. There is every indication of a speedy suppression and downfall of this—this worse than hellish rebellion. I often sit in my tent and wonder how those Copperheads of the North, and at home, can for the sake of humanity, give the Confederacy the encouragement and aid they are giving it every day. Why, they certainly know that it is through them that this damnable Rebellion is prolonged. They say [that is the foul traitors of the South] say that it was through the influence of the North that they succeeded, and they have received any amount of aid and comfort from the North and are still receiving more or less encouragement; and until this ceases the Rebellion will continue. Is it any wonder then, that the Democrats that were compelled to go into the service have any encouragement to adhere to the principles that were instilled in them from infancy. They certainly know why this Rebellion is prolonged and it will continue to grate upon their minds, and the principles they once upheld will entirely be lost sight of. I don't like a negro, but I still have a better feeling for the slave than for the Copperheads, or any other class that advocate wholesale slaughter, and you can't compare it to anything else but whole-sale murder. The question has just come to this point—that as long as slavery exists—so long the Rebellion will continue; I want it understood that I am for the "whole hog or none." Yours very respectfully WM. B. CROUSE.

Why a Southern Born Man is Anti-Slavery.

There was an immense Union war meeting at Bryon Hall, Chicago, last week, at which Governor Yates, of Illinois, was the principal speaker. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"I am anti-slavery not because I was born in New England, and have my prejudices against the Southern people, but because I was born in the South; there centre all the memories of my youth; there centre all the memories of my kindred, and I believe that the warm genial pulsations of humanity flow in as deep a current through Southern veins as in any people beneath the sun—but slavery has been the cancer of the south, to eat out both its substance and its manhood, and to subject it to a boastful, insulting, arrogant aristocracy, which, from the habit of tyrannizing over the poor slave, has become too pampered and arrogant to submit to the rightful authority of good government and laws. Slavery not only oppressed the African race, sundering husband from wife and father from son, exacting service without remuneration, but degraded the poor white, deprived him of his rights, reduced the wages of his labor, divided the land into large plantations, so that the white population was sparse and schools few and remote. It stood as a perpetual living wall, a black and ghastly spectre to roll back the tide of emigration which was pouring from Europe and New England, and which sought the prairies and woods of the Northwest, and which, under the genius and life-giving energy of free labor and free institutions, has marched forward with stalwart giant tread to its fertile and white soil, while the South, with its fertile soil and gentle sky, has drooped and withered beneath the curse of slavery."

It is for the South, as well as for the welfare of the country, that I wish to see slavery extinguished. Small farms, free labor, free schools, a free press and open Bibles, free institutions will make the South bold and blossom as the rose. [Loud Cheers]—Whenever self-poisoned and conscious of her mortal status, and power—when every man can lift up to God unfettered limbs and soul—then the South will start with a bound, emigration and genius, and art, and enterprise will seek her sunny hills and valleys; and these shall be the Lookout Mountains upon her delirious and a race of unending progress to wealth, power, and renown. [Lengthened applause.]

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 4.—The indications at this time (P. M.) are that Buckingham has been elected by ten thousand majority. The gains are very large over last year.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—Tolland county complete gives Buckingham 2,144, and Seymour 1,384 votes—a gain over last year of 172.

The Senate will probably stand Union 18, and Democrat 3. The Legislature will be about three-quarters Union.

Buckingham's majority will be not far from 7,000.

HARTFORD, April 5, 1 30 A. M.—The indications now are that Buckingham will have a majority of 8,500 in the State.

NEW HAVEN, April 5, 1 30 A. M.—New Haven county shows a gain for Buckingham, over his vote of last year, of over 400; Hartford county nearly 800; and Windham county about 200.

Elections in Kansas. St. Louis, April 4.—Incomplete returns indicate the election of Joseph S. Thomas, the radical candidate for Mayor, by 2,500 majority. The new Council will have from 4 to 6 radical majority.

Gen. Rosecrans on Disloyal Papers. [SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 84]

H'quarters, Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., March 26, 1864.

The attention of the general commanding has been called to various articles of an incendiary, disloyal, and traitorous character in a newspaper entitled the Metropolitan Record, without ecclesiastical sanction, called a "Catholic family newspaper," published in New York March 26, '64. The articles on "Conscription," the "Raid upon Richmond," "Floods in the West," and the "Address of the Legislature of Virginia," contain enough to satisfy the general commanding that the reasonable freedom, nor even license, of the press suffice for the traitorous utterances of those articles. They are a libel on the Catholics, who as a body are loyal and national; no man having a drop of Catholic charity or patriotism in his heart could have written them, expressing as they do hatred for the nation's efforts to resist its own dissolution, and friendship for those who are trying to destroy the great free Government under which so many have found at asylum from oppression in other lands.

The Provost Marshal General will cause to be seized all numbers of the Metropolitan Record containing those articles, and vendors of them, if found guilty of having sold or distributed them, knowing their traitorous contents, will be punished.

To protect the innocent from imposition, a circulation of this paper is prohibited in this department until further orders.

By command of Major General ROSECRANS.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Wednesday afternoon last, the wife of a man named Seer, who lives at Walnut Creek, a mile or two south of Erie—Penn., left her three children at home alone, and locked up the house to visit a neighbor. During her absence the house took fire in some way, and burned down. The children perished in the flames. The oldest was but four years of age. We cannot conceive of anything more horrible than an occurrence of this kind.—It shows how careful mothers should be in leaving their little ones alone with fire near them.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond papers give details of an incendiary fire in that city, in close proximity to the Confederate War Department, the roof of which caught fire at one time. The Examiner heads its report: "Destructive Conflagration—Aton-Rife in the Heart of the City—Put None but Southerners on Guard."

The Sentinel estimates the loss at a quarter of a million of dollars. The iron foundry of Baker & Co. engaged in the manufacture of shells for the Confederate government, was among the buildings destroyed.

A lady, who having recently visited the Army of the Potomac, thus briefly describes the generals she saw there: "I saw General Meade, who is tall and slender, has a full iron-grey beard, wears eye-glasses, and did not strike me as more formidable or ferocious than other men. I saw Gen. Kilpatrick, who, instead of being the tall, dashing, flashing-eyed hero of our imagination, is small and slight, with lightish hair, and laughs unceasingly. I saw General Sedgwick, who is merry-looking, and not at all the austere patriot he has been represented."

An Ohio woman corrected her only son, a lad of 12, about a year ago, and he ran away. Since then she has been engaged in searching for him travelling continually upon the Ohio railroads, and peering anxiously into every boyish face she sees, hoping to find her lost son. Grief and anxiety caused her to become insane, and she was lately run over by the cars while setting upon the track, and instantly killed.

A LARGE PROGENY.—A gravestone in Litchfield, Conn., marks the resting place of Mrs. Mary Buel, who died in 1768, aged 60, "having had 13 children, 101 grandchildren, 274 great-grandchildren, 22 great-great-grandchildren, 410 total, 336 surviving."

The Washington correspondent of the Norristown Free Press, states that the full-length portrait of ex-President Franklin Pierce has been removed from the rotunda of the Capitol, and cast among the rubbish.

The President has issued an important proclamation defining the terms upon which the Amnesty Proclamation can be availed of.

Capt Sawyer, recently released from the Libby Prison, has been promoted to the post of Major in his regiment.

One Illinois regiment which came home a few weeks ago with ranks reduced to 300 men, has just returned to the front with 950. Illinois believes in the war.

A thousand miners left San Francisco on one steamer recently, for the Idaho gold mines.

There are over ten thousand rebel prisoners confined at Fort Delaware. Quite an army.

Massachusetts subscriptions for the East Tennessee sufferers amount to more than \$52,000.

An amendment to the Constitution of Maine to permit soldiers to vote, passed the Legislature of that State on Tuesday last.

DR. Tobias' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT. PINT BOTTLES AT FIFTY CENTS, FOR lameness, cuts, galls, colic, sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure ring bone nor spavin, as there is no liniment in existence that will. What is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without after trying one bottle. One dose relieves and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For colic and belly-ache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable liniment to be the Horse Emulsion of the day. Sold by all druggists. Office 59 Cortlandt Street, New-York. March 25.—1m

THE ALTAR. In this place, on the 18th of February, by the Rev. Mr. Kester, Mr. HENRY C. FIELD, First Sergeant of the First Maryland Cavalry, to Miss LIZZIE DITCH, of this place.

THE TOMB. At his residence, near this place, on the 1st inst., Mr. JOHN MCKEE, aged 64 years, 8 months and 17 days.

In Newcastle March 29, 1864, Mr. THOMAS MORTON, in the 99th year of his age.

MARKETS. From the American of Tuesday last.

FLOUR.—Good brands of Superfine Flour are in demand; but other grades move very slowly. Sale on "Change comprised 350 bbls. Howard Street Super at \$6.50@6.62 1/2 bbl.

GRAIN.—We quote as follows: prime and choice Southern white Wheat 195@200 cents; good do. 188@193 cents; fair do. 180@185 cents; inferior to medium do. 170@175 cents; fair to prime Pennsylvania do. 155@170 cents; and inferior and common do. 140@150 cents. White Corn 117@118 cents, yellow do. 121@122 cents; Oats 68@69 cents, measure, for Maryland, and 85@90 cents, weight, for Pennsylvania. Rye 140@145 cents 1/2 bushel.

SEEDS.—Clover at \$7.25@7.50. Timothy 83@85.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. April 4.—The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips Avenue Drove Yard continued small, reaching about 1,100 head; the demand continues good, and prices are rather better. First quality Pennsylvanians and Western Steers sold at from 14@15 1/2, and common at from 12@13 1/2 1/2 lb, according to quality. At the close the market was firm, and all the stock on sale sold within the above range of prices; 200 head sold to Baltimore at \$7.30@7.40 the 100 lbs gross.

Cows are firm, with sales of 125 head at from \$20@25 1/2 head, as to quality. Sheep are firm, with sales of 3,000 head at \$4@9 1/2 lb gross.

Hogs.—About 2,100 head sold at the different yards at from \$10@12 50 the 100 lbs net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States: 700 head from Pennsylvania; 200 head from Ohio; 100 head from Illinois.

SAWING AND CHOPPING MILLS! THE subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased of V. B. Gilbert, the well-known Sawing and Chopping Mills, situated about one quarter of a mile from Bear's Factory, and is now prepared to saw Lumber to order, by mill or circular saw, and is also prepared to chop corn, oats, &c. at short notice. By punctuality and attention to business he hopes to merit a liberal share of the public's patronage. JOHN L. METCALF.

N. B. He will also be prepared to furnish in season, Plants, such as Tobacco, Sweet Potato, Tomato, Cabbage, and other garden plants. Terms reasonable. J. L. M. April 8—1y.

QUARTERLY REPORT Of the First National Bank of Waynesboro, Pa., showing its condition on the morning of the 1st day of April, 1864, before the transaction of any business on that day.

RESOURCES: Loans and Discounts \$33,409.72, Over Drafts 39.80, Due from First Nat. Bk. Phila. 21,441.88, Specie and other lawful money of the United States 12,311.00, Cash items & Revenue Stamps 114.84, Bills of solvent Banks 491.00, U. S. Bonds, dep'd with Treas. 40,000.00, U. S. Bonds on hand 8,000.00, Furniture and Fixtures 315.00, Expense Account 154.47, Total Resources, \$117,247.52

LIABILITIES: Capital paid in \$46,630.00, Circulating notes outstanding 9,920.00, Profit and Loss 591.66, Due to Banks and Bankers 18,304.62, Due to individuals, other than Banks 9,400.00, Due Depositors on demand 33,249.43, Assets not yet included under either above heads 91.50, Total Liabilities, \$117,247.52

State of Pennsylvania, } S. S. Franklin County, } On the first day of April, A. D. 1864, personally came before the undersigned, Notary Public of said county, W. S. Amerson, President, and John Philips, Cashier of the 1st National Bank of Waynesboro, who, being duly sworn, upon their oaths, say that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of the affairs and condition of said Bank on the morning of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1864.

W. S. AMERSON, Pres't. JOHN PHILIPS, Cash.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be sold by the undersigned, Assignees of Jacob Gossert, on the premises, in Quincy township, on TUESDAY THE 28TH OF APRIL, 1864, the following Real Estate, viz:

80 Acres Land, adjoining lands of Solomon Harbaugh, Alex. Hamilton and Alex. Knepper, lying about 2 miles from the town of Quincy.

ABOUT SIXTY ACRES of the 80 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with good fencing, the balance is WOOD LAND.

TERMS OF SALE:—\$500 to be paid on the 30th day of April, 1864, when the deed will be delivered and possession given, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from the first of April, 1864.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be required by said day, when attendance will be required by said day, when attendance will be required by said day.

PUBLIC SALE. The subscriber will sell at public sale, on the usual landing from Germantown to Monticello Springs On Saturday the 14th day of May, 1864, TWO TRACTS OF LAND one containing 29 acres, with a story and a half LOG HOUSE, good Log Stable, Spring House, Hog Pen, &c., thereon. There is also a young Orchard of choice fruit trees on the premises and a never-failing Spring at the door of the dwelling. The other Tract contains 24 1/2 acres, with a LOG HOUSE, LOG STABLE, Hog Pen, &c., thereon, and a never-failing Spring at the door of the dwelling. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known by HENRY CRIDER. Ap. 8—4w. J. M. SURRIN, Aucr.