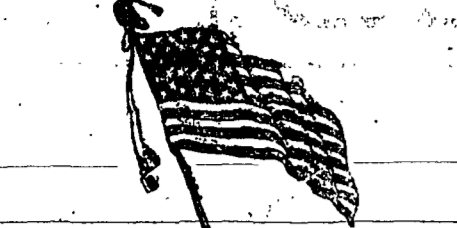


VILLAGE RECORD.

WAYNESBORO

Friday, April 16, 1864.



For ever front 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!

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

RECEIPTS.—The following is a list of cash receipts since our last issue:

George Foltz	\$1.50
Peter Sook	1.00
S. P. Stoner	3.00
Aaron Lowery	1.50
D. F. Gordon	1.50
S. A. Kunkle & Bro.	7.00
D. L. Hoover, Esq.	1.50
H. X. Stoner	2.50
Melchior Bonebrake	1.50
John Franz	1.50
John H. Adams	1.50
John Singer	1.00
J. E. Miller & N. Bonebrake	1.00
David Zeigler (Enon Ohio)	5.00
G. & J. Grover	8.00
W. A. Grove	10.00
David Miller (Monterey)	3.00

FIRST SUPPLY.—J. W. Miller has just received his first supply of new spring and summer goods. His customers and the public are invited to give him a call. Advertisement next week.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—The attention of the Tax-payers of Washington and Quincy townships is called to the advertisement of the County Treasurer, in another column of to-day's paper.

NEW GOODS.—T. J. Finkert, Merchant Tailor, has received a supply of new spring and summer goods for gentlemen's wear. Give him a call, gentlemen.

TOO LATE.—The advertisement of the new firm of Price & Hoeflich was handed in at too late an hour for insertion this week. Mr. Price has removed his stock of goods to the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Beers; and they are now prepared to receive calls.

AN ELECTION.—An election for one President, one Treasurer and six Managers of the Waynesboro State Line Turnpike Company will be held in this place on the 2d of May. See advertisement.

W. M. RAILROAD.—We learn from the last Herald and Torch that the Commissioners of Washington County have agreed to endorse Three hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad. In addition to this and the amount secured by Baltimore city, it is supposed that \$400,000, to be raised by subscription, will be sufficient to complete the work to Hagerstown. We wish our neighbors across the line success, but fear that many a moon is yet to wax and wane before their hopes will be realized.

SCARCENESS.—Little onions for planting are just now in great demand and not purchasable at any price. No doubt many a "mam" is in a sweat in consequence. The hungry rebels last summer not only "cribbed" all the onions, but everything else eatable for man or beast, down even to emptying slop barrels, that they could lay their fingers upon. Those who entertained them so hospitably and "scaulked" when the Union soldiers entered town, should not complain of a scarcity of even little onions.

THE GRAIN.—The warm rains and genial weather, within the last six or eight days, have produced a marked change in the appearance of the grain fields in this neighborhood. The prospects thus early in the season for the summer crop may be regarded as rather encouraging than otherwise, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather experienced during February and March.

SUDDEN DEATH.—L. McKee, Esq., proprietor of the Hagerstown Foundry, died suddenly on the 13th inst. He had been confined to his house a day or two from the effects of a bad cold, and in the evening retired about the usual hour and rested well until about 1 o'clock, when he awoke with a fit of coughing, which caused hemorrhage producing death before medical aid could reach him.

THE ELECTION.—The Senate fixed up on the 14th of July to take the vote in this State on the amendments to the Constitution, but the House has set apart the first Tuesday of August. Of course the Senate will convene and the election come off in August.

HATS, &c.—We invite the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Updegraffs, of Hagerstown, in to-day's paper. They always have on hand an extensive assortment of hats, caps, &c., and are clever, fair-dealing men. Persons visiting Hagerstown and desiring any article in the line of business should drop in.

THE RESULT.—The following is the official vote of the election held in Washington county on Wednesday of last week for a Convention to amend the Constitution for the emancipation of slavery in Maryland. As was anticipated, the result in the State is a complete triumph for the emancipation policy, so that the "divine" institution of slavery, in "My Maryland," may be regarded as a dead letter for all future time:

For a Convention	3,298
Against a Convention	651
Blanks	10

UNION EMANCIPATION TICKET:
Joseph E. Davis 3,317
John R. Sneyer 3,310
James P. Mayhugh 3,308
Peter Nigley 3,300
Lewis B. Nyman 3,300
Henry W. Dellinger 3,290

OPPOSITION TICKET:
James H. Grove 602
John Booth 598
John McKee 598
Joseph Mittyay 597
Wm. A. Riddlemostr 597
George W. Pole 591

It is due to Messrs. Booth and Pole to say that they have always acted with the Union party, and had publicly declined before the election and as soon as their names were announced.

The majority for a Convention it is supposed will reach from 12,000 to 14,000, with a large majority of the Delegates unconditional Emancipationists; and opposed to compensation.

TATTLING.—"It is a great thing to mind one's own business," said a certain philosopher; and he was right. It is a great thing, to let other people's business alone, and this much is implied by the maxim above quoted. In our view, there is hardly a class of pests in modern society—and they are numerous—so superlatively contemptible as that class known as tattlers, or meddlers in other people's business. We don't admire a thief; we have no affinity for gamblers; a gambler's drunkards, and have no respect for misers; but either of those are first-class gentlemen in comparison with the jealous minded tattler, who goes mousing about in a garb of social respectability, poking his nose into the affairs of his neighbors, and seizing upon every trifling circumstance that comes within the wide sweep of his remorseless curiosity, for the purpose of making capital against those whose character he cannot understand because it is pure and above impeachment. The mischief making busy-bodies are simply an unmitigated nuisance, and should be frowned upon by all sincere lovers of social peace and happiness. The man of woman who can find no better employment than tattling, had better jump into the nearest pool of water and become food for respectable fishes. In that way the funny tribe would gain a little in their commissary department, and society above water would be immensely purified.

GRUNTERS.—The result of the election in Maryland last week has sorely, it seems, afflicted some of the friends of the "peculiar" institution, even in Pennsylvania, and over it there is no little blubbering and grunting. By some the election is pronounced unfair because every foul-mouthed sympathizer with treason in the State was not permitted to vote. When a man's vote is challenged on the grounds of disloyalty and he spurns the oath of allegiance to this government, the inference is certainly plain that his place of voting is either in the dominions of Jeff. Davis or no where.

CONGRESS.—The United States House of Representatives passed enabling bills for four Territories, viz: Nevada, Colorado, Nebraska, and Idaho. One of these came from the Senate, and there is no doubt that the others will also be adopted by that body. It is probable, therefore, that each of the Territories named will choose delegates to a Constitutional convention on the second Tuesday of October, and that all the other necessary steps will be gone through with, so that within a year, perhaps, they will constitute four new States in the Union.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Ex-Sheriff Skinner was robbed of the sum of \$3,145, and about \$1,800 in Promissory notes on Monday last while on board of the night train from Philadelphia. He had just entered the cars when in the jostle among the passengers he discovered his loss. Detectives and Police officers are on the alert, but up to this time no clue has been obtained of the parties who committed the theft.—*Register*

ON TRIAL.—Young Flory is now on trial at Chambersburg, for the killing of Henry Unger, on the evening of election day in this place last fall. A large number of witnesses are in attendance from this section. The friends of Flory here lament the death of Mr. Unger, but allege that the shooting was accidental. We expect to give the result of the trial in our next issue.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has by general order, notified all sutlers, citizens and other non-combatants to move to the rear on or before the 16th, because of the near approach of "the time when this army may be expected to resume active operations." The order means that he may move anytime after the 16th; that he don't care who knows it, and that he will have none but fighting men with him when he does more.

Gold advanced in Philadelphia on Wednesday to 174.

DEFIANT TRAITORS.—On Saturday last, in the House of Representatives there was quite an excited debate on resolutions to expel Alexander Long, representative from the Second District of Ohio, and B. G. Harris of the Fifth District of Maryland, for treasonable utterances in debate. Mr. Long delivered a set speech on Friday, in the course of which he declared himself in favor of recognizing the Rebel Confederacy. On Saturday Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, proposed a resolution expelling him for the language used. During the debate Mr. Harris, of Maryland, made a speech which alternately excited the derision and the indignation of the House, endorsing Mr. Long's speech, declaring that not a man or a dollar would be given for this "infelicitous war," that the South was not brought into subjection yet, and "God Almighty great that it never may be," &c. The resolution expelling Mr. Long was finally postponed until after his speech had appeared in the Congressional Globe. Mr. Washburne then submitted a resolution expelling Mr. Harris from the House for the treasonable expressions he had uttered in debate. On the resolution the House voted yeas 81, nays 58. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the resolution was rejected. Mr. Schenck then submitted a resolution characterizing the words used by Mr. Harris as treasonable; and declaring him an unworthy member of the House and thereby severely censured. This resolution of disgrace and censure was adopted—yeas 92, nays 18.

It is striking contrast with the brutal treatment bestowed by the Rebels upon our dead, and the sneering remark of the Richmond Enquirer that "Yankees bodies are hardly fit to manure Virginia lands," is the proposition of the Gettysburg people to remove the rebel dead, buried on the field of battle, to some place selected, where their remains will lie undisturbed and secure from the farmer's ploughshare. It is but another proof of the softening influences of refined civilization on the human heart, and its readiness under Christian principles to return good for evil.

Despatches from Vicksburg to the 3d say that the Rebels attacked Hook's plantation (which is being worked by the Government), near Snyder'sville, on the Yazoo river, on Friday last, and destroyed all the valuable buildings and machinery. The 1st Massachusetts Cavalry (colored), six hundred strong, drove the Rebels off, after an hour's fight. The enemy numbered nearly fifteen hundred.

The United States supply steamer Massachusetts, which arrived at Philadelphia on Monday from the South Atlantic Squadron, reports that on Thursday evening, when off Charleston harbor, heavy firing was heard from Stono Inlet.

The movements in the South-west indicate the approach of active proceedings there. All the recruits in Missouri are ordered to the field, and veterans who are on furlough are to proceed at once to the front. The regiments of the Army of the Cumberland are to go to Nashville, and those of the Army of Tennessee to Cairo.

Active operations for the opening of the campaign are going on in the Army of the Potomac. Generals Meade, Hunt, Phelps, Patrick and Ingalls had an interview with General Grant on Friday.

The Rebels sent a torpedo down the James river on Saturday night, which struck the steam frigate Minnesota, lying at Newport News, but did her no damage.

It seems likely that the State Capital will be removed from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. The first resolution for the removal has passed second reading in the Senate by a vote of 19 to 10.

A despatch from Cincinnati reports very active military preparations in the West. The movement of troops to the front is on an unexampled scale. All the veteran regiments hurried forward.

LEXINGTON, April 7.—Mrs. Lucretia Clay, wife of the late Hon. Henry Clay, died last night at the residence of her son, John M. Clay, near Lexington, aged 83.

The sum of \$2,500 has been appropriated by the Maine Legislature as its portion for the establishment of the Gettysburg Cemetery.

John C. Rives, the publisher of the Congressional Globe, died at his residence near Washington city, on Monday last, after a protracted illness, in the 67th year of his age.

THE FAIR IN NEW YORK.—The Sanitary Fair in New York meeting with great success. The cash receipts on Wednesday from tickets and sale of goods were \$77,698. The entire receipts, far from all sources amount to four hundred thousand dollars.

PROVIDENCE, April 6.—The State election took place to-day, and the returns from nearly all the States indicate that James G. Smith, the Union national candidate, is re-elected Governor by a small majority over George H. Brown, democrat, and Amos C. Barlow, independent Union.

So many farmers in New York are discontinuing the use of butter, that prices declined two and three cents per pound on Wednesday.

THE WAR AT THE GULF.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Corpus Christi Recaptured by Union Forces.
CAIRO, April 12.—A prisoner who escaped from Forrest at Jackson town has arrived at Memphis, and reports that Forrest had expressed his determination of holding West Tennessee, and of driving out all the Union men. About 20 Federal vessels were taken prisoners in the late fight at Augusta. Gen. Dixon, with a large rebel force, has succeeded in crossing the Arkansas river.

Four thousand Federal cavalry occupied Eagle Pass, after a slight resistance from the rebels. This pass is 400 miles above Brownsville, and was the great highway of the Confederates for running cotton and other articles into Mexico. It was the determination of our troops to occupy the place permanently.

The 1st Texas Cavalry, 1,000 strong, were co-operating with our forces.

Reports of another fight up the Red river have reached here. Soon after our troops left Alexandria a large rebel force, under Dick Snyder, attacked our fortifications, but were vigorously opposed by the 33rd Massachusetts, 12th and 126th New York, under Col. Smith, and 123th New York. Our troops fought bravely for several hours, with considerable loss. The rebel loss was also considerable. No further particulars are known.

A Copperhead Riot.

[From the Middletown Register.]
The Copperheads in Jackson District raised a riot at the election on Wednesday last, in Myersville, the place of voting, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon made an effort to seize the ballot-box, when the Judges closed the polls. Information of these proceedings was immediately despatched to Frederick, when a squad of soldiers were sent up to make arrests. They returned through this place yesterday morning with the following prisoners in charge: Jacob Summers, of J. Samuel Wiseman, Enoch Wiseman, Daniel Palmer, Ezekiah Poffenberger, Cornelius Brown, Luther Palmer, Jonas Stinger, and Daniel Michael and son. We learn that other arrests are yet to be made.

We further learn that at Wolfsville, the place of voting for Catactin District, the Copperheads compelled the Judges to receive their ballots without administering the test oath required by the Convention bill.

No soldiers were placed at the polls in these infected districts on Wednesday, to insure a fair election, and here we have the result—a riot, an attempt to destroy the ballot-boxes, and the closing of the polls.

A Big Fight on Cane River.

[From the True Delta, 2d.]
We learn from the steamer Illinois, which arrived this morning, that a big battle was fought on Monday last by the United States forces under General A. J. Smith, and a Rebel force, 1,000 strong, near the mouth of Cane River. The fight lasted two hours and forty minutes, in which Dudley's cavalry re reported to have greatly distinguished themselves. Our loss was fifty killed and wounded; that of the enemy was heavy, the prisoners taken being 600.

Since the above was written, we have the same confirmed by the arrival of the United States transport Alice Vivian, from Alexandria, which left that town yesterday morning.

Our forces are in hot pursuit, Lee's cavalry following the enemy rapidly and picking up stragglers. Colonel Dudley's Brigade took a short rest after the fight and immediately assumed the advance.

Letter from Reverdy Johnston.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1864.
My Dear Sir—I have your despatch, and will with pleasure send proofs of the speech as soon as I can get time to correct it. Delighted to hear the result of yesterday's election. A new era is now dawning on our State. Slavery ended, and it will be, as Washington said it would be in that event, "the garden spot" of the United States. He said so in a letter to St. John Sinclair, it '90.

If it is done also in the whole country—as I think it will be—great as our prosperity has been in the past, and high as has been our name with the nations of the world, both will be immeasurably enhanced, enhanced—And God grant that it may be so.
Yours, truly,
REVERDY JOHNSON.
C. C. Fulton, Esq.

WHAT MADE HIM THINK SO.—A young man from the "rural districts," who went to Chicago a few days ago, to see the elephant, was arrested for improperly addressing a lady upon the street. He declared to the magistrate that if he had known that the lady was respectable he would not have accosted her in the manner he did. When asked what reason he had for supposing her to be other than respectable, the unsophisticated youth innocently replied, "because she wore flouncing colors, and her dress dragged a foot or so upon the sidewalk." The policeman exchanged winks with the reporters, nodded knowingly and the magistrate smilingly dismissed the case.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.—The House yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution, reported from the committee on foreign affairs, that the Congress of the United States are unwilling by, silence, to leave the nations of the world under the impression, that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the republic of Mexico; and therefore they think it fit to declare, that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchial government, erected on the ruins of any republican government in America, under the auspices of any European power.

A GREAT COMET PROPHESIED.—The following says an English paper, is an extract of a letter just received from Melbourne:—"Professor Newinger, on a three years' scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth, and should it not attack itself, (as one globe of quicksilver to another) or annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train."—*Post N.* is, no doubt, a "reliable gentleman."

For interesting varieties see first page.

COL. MOSEBY OUTWITTED.

The following comes to us from a reliable source, and the truth of the facts related may be relied on:
Colonel Mosely, the guerilla chief has become famous, and his dashing exploits are often recorded to our disadvantage, but even he meets with his match occasionally.

On Friday last, March 25th, Captain E. B. Gere, of the Griswold Light Cavalry, was sent out with 125 men to the neighborhoods of Berryville and Winchester on a scout, and encamped at Millwood, some six or eight miles from the former place. After the men had got their fires built, Sergeant Weatherbee, of company B, Corporal Simpson, of Company H, and a private, went some two miles from camp to get supper at a farm house, and while waiting for the long delayed tea, were surprised to find several rebels suddenly advance into the room, behind each pair of which, was either Col. Mosely, a Rebel Captain, or a Lieutenant; all rather determined men, with "shoot in their eyes," who demanded the immediate surrender of the aforesaid Yankees. The aim being wicked, the three Twenty-firsters say they were "under a cloud," and so quietly gave up the contest.

Col. Mosely was much elated with his good fortune, and required his prisoners to follow him supperless on his rounds to his headquarters at Paris; the private, however, while pretending to get his horse, hid himself in the hay and escaped, Mosely not daring to wait and hunt him.

On the way to Paris the Colonel amused himself by constantly taunting his prisoners with questions—"Were they with Major Cole when he thrashed him at Upperville?" "Were they with Major Sullivan, of the 1st Veterans, when his men ran away and left him?" "How did they like his gray nag?"—he took that from a Yankee Lieutenant.

"Didn't the Yankees dread him and his men more than they did the regular Rebel Cavalry?" "How did they" (the prisoners) "like his style of fighting?" and a hundred such remarks that indicate the man as being more of a vain braggart than a hero.

He was, in the mean time, engaged in gathering his men with the avowed intention of attacking Capt. Gere's force at daylight, and if possible, of cutting it to pieces. His followers live in the farm-houses of Loudoun, Clark and Jefferson counties, and are either Rebel soldiers or Union citizens, as the case may require.—He would ride up to a house, call Joe or Jake, and tell them that he wanted them at such an hour at the usual place—to go and tell Jim or Mose—almost every farm turned out somebody in answer to his call, proving that these men, with the certified oath of allegiance in their pockets, and with passes allowing them to come in and go out of our lines at will, are not only in sympathy with the enemy, but are themselves perjured Rebels.

When they arrived at Paris, Colonel Mosely by dismounted and stepped into the house where he has his headquarters, leaving his pistol in the holsters. The Lieutenant, with drawn revolver, watched the prisoners, while the Captain endeavored to find an orderly to take the horses. Corporal Simpson, who had been marking the road for future use, and had been long looking for it, saw his chance and pretended to tie his horse, but really putting his foot into the stirrup of Mosely's saddle and laying hold of one of the overlooked pistols. The Lieutenant detecting the move, fired at him, when S shot him through the heart with the weapon he had secured. The Captain turned round and fired, and Colonel Mosely came to the door to see "what all that—row was about," just in time to hear a bullet whiz unpleasantly close to his head that S fired at him, "just for luck," as he and his confidant left—yelling back—"Col. Mosely, how do you like our style of fighting? We belong to the 21st New York."

And away they went, leaving Col. Mosely dismounted, and outwitted of his horse, pistols and overcoat, two Yankee prisoners, and with at least one vacancy among his commissioned officers. Corporal Simpson rode twelve miles to the camp, closely followed by the Sergeant, and gave Captain Gere such notice of the enemy's intentions that they thought best not to pitch in at the appointed time.

The captured horse is a very fine one, and with the arms equipments, &c., are still in the possession of Simpson. We believe it is the intention of the regiment to buy them from the Government and to present them to the "Yankee Corporal who beat Mosely out of his pet nag."

A Sad Picture.

Officer Adams has in his care two little children, brother and sister, respectively aged five and six years. The Northern Home for Friendless Children will receive these strangers to-day. The history of this case is one of an affecting illustration of the misery produced by the hell engendered rebellion.

These little ones formerly lived with their grandfather in Richmond, Va. He was wealthy, and owned an extensive sawmill. The children were nursed in the lap of luxury. Less than a year since the mother was compelled to come North, to escape the tyranny of the oppressor. She brought her two children. She was furnished with funds, such as could be obtained, to support herself with, until her father should arrive.—He was expected to follow in a short time, but in the attempt was seized by the rebel government and made to work his mill for their use. The money which the unfortunate woman had, ran out in the course of time, and she became destitute. Her disappointed crushed her spirits, and finally a rapid consumption set in.

A few benevolent ladies becoming acquainted with the circumstances of the case provided for her wants; did everything to cheer her; enlivened her hopes, but only, however, to be blasted again by the sad reality that her father was still absent. It was thought, at last, that it would be better to send her to the Pennsylvania Hospital.—The lamp of her life is flickering in the socket. Her existence on earth may be reduced to hours.—The children, having no one to properly care for them, were placed into the keeping of Officer Adams, who will find them room to day, probably, in the Northern Home. The curse of the dying mother upon Jeff Davis will have to be met by him at a tribunal from which the first rebel was hurled into endless perdition. The prayers of infant lips will be heard, and the arch rebel, the tyrant traitor, will tremble.

One thousand recruits for the Federal Army are reported on their way from Germany to this country.

Paducah.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Cairo, April 4, gives the following particulars:
Paducah has become quiet. Most of the people have returned, and it is not supposed that Forrest will make another attack. The amount of plunder he obtained is less than supposed. The gristmill 'Feosta' continually shelled the rebels out of one street into another. Very few stores, comparatively, were robbed.

Since the battle, Faulkner has united his forces with Forrest, and both armies have been, and at this time are, stopping in the counties opposite Cairo. All the Union men have left and crowded into Columbus and Cairo, reporting that the whole country is filled with rebels, and that they talk as if they meant to stay.

To show how disloyal this part of Kentucky is, I state that the rebel wounded left at Paducah, being in the care of our surgeons, received daily as many as a hundred visits from the people of Paducah.

On Saturday, during the battle, a grand dinner was prepared for the rebel officers, to the number of forty, in the Central House, and they were enjoying a fine time; but Captain Smith, of the Postol, fired a shell through the dining-room, which put an end to the dinner.

These things are going on within distance of from ten to thirty miles of Cairo, and so fearless have they become that several have crossed the river in skiffs, and have been in town attending the theatre and taking a general survey of things.

If I understand matters rightly, Government has not been idle, and large bodies of troops are moving from two points, for the purpose not only of clearing the country, but of capturing the whole force of the rebels.

More than this, a large force, not less than thirty thousand men will be required to keep back Morgan and other leaders, who are getting ready to move through Kentucky, and, if opportunity offers, to cross into Illinois. Cairo will be the base of defence.

The time is near when the position of Kentucky will cease to be uncertain. She must say which side she will serve. It is scarcely possible that the State will array itself against the Government. The leading men would do so if they dared; the common people and non-slaveholders are loyal to the core, and have not the least interest in the rebel Confederacy. When the day comes you will see a swift and utter destruction of the institution of slavery.

The Protestress of Col. Straight.

The Baltimore American says:
"There has arrived in Baltimore, a refugee from Richmond, Mrs. Lucy A. Rice.—Her case is one greatly deserving of public sympathy and liberal aid. Mrs. Rice, despite the tyranny that reigns at Richmond, has always preserved her loyalty to the Union, and evinced a warm sympathy for the sufferings of our officers and men who have been imprisoned in Richmond. Her home was, for nine days, the hiding place and refuge of Colonel Straight, Major B. B. McDonald, and another officer, after they escaped from Libby Prison, and were awaiting an opportunity to get out of the city. In separating them, and providing for their wants during those nine days, while the whole city was being searched for them, Mrs. Rice subjected herself to a risk, that can only be comprehended by those who understand the vindictiveness of the Richmond authorities and the extreme pains and penalties, they would have visited upon any one aiding our officers, especially Colonel Straight, in making their escape. Mrs. Rice, however, accepted all this risk, and she brings with her letters from Colonel Straight and Major McDonald, in which they warmly acknowledge her services.

Mrs. Rice has reached our lines in a destitute condition. She has been forced to abandon all she possessed in Richmond while her remaining means have been exhausted by the expenses incurred in reaching our lines.

The number of deaths from cholera in three years in London, it is stated, equal the loss of life by the Santiago fare.

UPDEGRAFFS, Practical Hatters, have received an extensive assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER Stock of Materials, HATS, CAPS, &c. Wholesale and Retail.
Opposite the "Washington House,"
Ap 15, 1864. Hagerstown.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS FOR 1864—Now ready at UPDEGRAFFS' Hat Factory, Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown.

UPDEGRAFFS' Practical Hat Makers, have ready the SPRING STYLES for 1864. Those who would SAVE MONEY should buy at the POUNTAIN HEAD, where HATS and CAPS are sold from first hands at lowest rates.
Sign of the "RED HAT."
Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown.
Ap 15, 1864.

CANES, UMBRELLAS, Ladies' Sun Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Port Monies, Gloves, &c., &c., "a cheaper than the cheapest," at UPDEGRAFFS' HAT FACTORY, Opposite the Washington House, Hagerstown. Ap 15, 1864.

Dr. Tobias' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT. PINT BOTTLES AT FIFTY CENTS, FOR LAMENESS, cuts, galls, colic, sprains, &c. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island coast. It will cure ring bone or 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 removes and often saves the life of an over-heated or fatigued. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse embrocation of the day. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Str. e., New-York. March 25.—[in]

THE ALTAR.

On the 7th inst., at Kurt's Hotel, by Rev. W. B. Krebs, Mr. MARTIN A. MORGAN, to Miss ANNIE M. WAMPLER, both of Leitersburg, Md.

THE TOMB.

On the 3d inst., near Fayetteville, MARGIE CHARLTON, daughter of William and Margaret Daubordt, aged 8 months and 18 days.

MARKETS.

From the America of Tuesday last.
FLOUR.—Western and Howard Street brands are coming forward slowly, and with