

VILLAGE RECORD. WAYNESBORO Friday, April 22, 1864.



Forever float that standard sheet! Where Freedom's soul 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: Kopner & Gossert, April 26, 1864. John Heller, May 3d, 1864. Henry Cridder, May 11, 1864.

RECEIPTS.—The following is a list of cash receipts since our last issue: Jeremiah L. Omwake \$5.00 Samuel Gilbert 1.50 Geo. Summers, sen 1.50 Y. B. Gilbert 6.48 Jacob Stover 3.00 Christ. W. Shockey 1.50 Christ. Leshner 3.00 John Heller 1.50 David Snowberger 1.50 Peter Fyock 6.25 Henry Hirschel 2.50 G. A. Anderson's estate 1.50 John W. Bonebreak 1.50

PUBLIC SALES.—Public attention is directed to the advertisements of Mr. John Heller, of Quincy township, and Henry Hirschel, of Washington county, in to-day's paper.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—C. W. Logan has just opened out a stock of new watches, jewelry, &c. See advertisement in another column.

SECOND SUPPLY.—Messrs. Amberson Benedict & Co. have just received their second supply of new goods.

PRICES INCREASED.—It will be seen by reference to a card in another column that the proprietors of the Hotels in this place, in consequence of the times, have increased the price of fare, liquors, &c.

AN ACCIDENT.—Dr. BROTHERTON, Sr., we regret to learn, met with an accident on Tuesday evening last, from the effects of which he has since been lying in a critical situation. The Dr. has been infirm for many years, and was in the act of turning round on his pavement when he fell, his head striking the stones and causing a severe contusion.

FRANKLIN HOTEL.—The card of Mr. J. H. ADAMS, Proprietor of the "Franklin Hotel," Greensboro, will be found in another column. Having long been a resident of this place John is well and favorably known to our citizens as an agreeable and accommodating gentleman. Persons from this section visiting Greensboro will find it to their interest to put up at the "Franklin," on Carlisle Street, near the Public Square.

TOGETHER AGAIN.—The notice published by Mrs. Grayson, a refugee from Virginia, a few weeks since, desiring information as to the whereabouts of her husband, who was compelled to abandon his home in 1862, has, we are pleased to learn, been the means of bringing the couple together. The notice was copied into the Baltimore American, and coming to the notice of a friend of Mr. G., near Sharpsburg, Md., he was at once apprised of it, and the next morning set out for this place. When within about 2 1/2 miles of town he was observed by Mrs. G. from the house at which she was stopping, and consequently their first meeting after so long a separation was upon the public road. That it was a joyful one the reader can well imagine.—They are represented as a worthy and intelligent couple, and have been kindly and hospitably treated by the family with which she had been staying.

DISCHARGED.—The case of John Flory, indicted for the murder of Constable Henry Unger, in this place, on the evening of Election day, last fall, was disposed of in Court last week, by a verdict of "Not Guilty," the jury retiring but a few minutes. The Court instructed the jury that there could be no conviction in the case, inasmuch as no post mortem examination was held, and doubts existed whether the discharge of the pistol was the result of accident or design. Young Flory has returned to his regiment.

CENTS.—There will soon be an abundant supply of nickel cents. The present small nickel cent weighs 72 grains, and contains eight per cent of copper and twelve of nickel. The new cent will weigh only 48 grains, and will consist of ninety-five per cent of copper and five per cent of tin.

The Virginia State Journal says that the Constitutional Convention which has been in session at Alexandria, after a session of fifty-nine days, adjourned on Monday sine die. They abolished slavery forever in the State, and made important changes in the legislative and judicial system.

THE DRAFT.—The draft ordered to take place on the 15th instant has been postponed until the 1st day of June.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The Semi-Annual meeting of The Franklin County Educational Association will be held in Waynesboro on Wednesday, May 11th 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. Owing to the fact that many of the teachers have enlisted, while others have left the country, the usual programme of the exercises will not be published. The branches will be taken up for discussion in the order in which they are named in the School Law; and each teacher is earnestly requested to make such preparations as will be conducive to the interests of the meeting, and the advancement of education generally. Several good speakers will deliver addresses.

H. H. Hoekensberry, H. W. Wingert, E. E. Hays, T. Enterline, E. Eblon, Ex. Com.

SUDDEN DEATH.—DANIEL J. HOOVER, Esq., son-in-law of Dr. Brotherton, of this place, died suddenly in Baltimore, on Wednesday last week, of disease of the heart. He had been in this place with his family for several days, and on the Monday previous left for his home in Carroll county, Md., apparently in the enjoyment of good health. Mr. Hoover had been connected with the Army of the Potomac for some time as a settler, and was, we learn, in Baltimore at the time for the purpose of making purchases for the army. The deceased was a social and intelligent gentleman and highly esteemed by friends and acquaintances. He leaves a family of a wife and four children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and parent. His remains were brought to this place and on Saturday afternoon last interred in the burying ground attached to the Union Church. He was in the 40th year of his age.

A SURPRISE.—We were surprised one day last week, on entering our domicile, to find there a pair of large Shad, the finest of the season, as a present from our worthy friend, Mr. J. HESTER, of Greensboro, who has been running a team to this place weekly for several years, supplying the town with fresh fish, oysters, sweet potatoes, and other articles, in season. Mr. H. is an active business man and fair-dealing gentleman, and we trust our friends will patronize the "fish wagon," generally, for it is an "institution" we could ill afford to dispense with. His regular day to this place is now, we believe, Friday.

CONVICTED.—Morgan R. Bryan, a Lt. in the three months service, from the city of Pittsburg, was tried last week for killing a colored man named Frank Jones in Chambersburg, in June 1861. He was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of two years.

There are not vessels enough on the other side to bring the hundreds over who are waiting to come to this country. It is said that the boarding houses at Liverpool are full of people waiting for passage to the United States.

CONCERT.—A Juvenile Concert, by 60 girls and boys, pupils of Prof. McClure, will be given in the Town-Hall, on Tuesday evening next. The entertainment promises to be one unusual interest. The public should not fail to attend.

DEAD.—Mr. Jonathan Hager, a well-known citizen, died in Hagerstown, on Saturday last, in the 73d year of his age.

Educational Convention. The Executive Committee of the Franklin County Teacher's Association gives notice to Teachers and Friends of Education, that the Semi-annual meeting of the association will meet in Waynesboro, 11th May, at 1 o'clock, P. M.—This being the first meeting of this nature, held in this place, it is hoped that all the citizens will show the interest they take in the great cause of cultivating the minds of the rising generation, by their attendance and attention. The object of the meeting is, that Teachers will instruct each other, how to teach children to obtain useful knowledge. In this, all parents are, or should be, deeply interested. It will greatly add to the interest of the meeting if the friends of the cause residing in other counties will "come over and help us." Adams teachers will greatly assist us if they will meet with us and take such an active part as they did at their meeting (held in Fairfield, 29th December, '63). We hope they will not fail to be present. All can be comfortably accommodated.—Distinguished speakers are expected.

Abraham Leiter, for many years extensively engaged in the milling business in Washington county, Md., died suddenly, near Williamsport, on the 31st ult. He had his life insured a few weeks ago for \$10,000.

A general conference of the believers in the personal and speedy coming of Christ, otherwise in an early end of the world, assembled in Boston last Tuesday evening, and will continue through the week.

SENATOR HICKS.—The Cambridge Herald says that Senator Hicks is fast improving in health. He is now at his farm, "Appleby," near Cambridge.

FROM ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.—A few weeks since we published a poetical contribution from the pen of M. S. Newcomer, Esq. of this vicinity, to the memory of Col. Dahlgren. Mr. S. since received the following letter with a fine Photograph of the deceased enclosed:

WASHINGTON, April 6th, 1864. Mr. M. S. NEWCOMER, My Dear Sir—Accept my grateful thanks for your tribute to the memory of my gallant son. Be assured he well deserved all that can be said of him—looking over the whole record of his life I see nothing to mar or diminish its perfect lustre. He never disobeyed my slightest wish,—never was guilty of the least approach to a mean act. He was gentle as a girl, generous without guile and without fear; a man among men—thoroughly educated, tall and of graceful address.—His extreme youth, his high rank won by service on many a battle field, splendid courage and high noble nature won him the true love of all.

So modest that most of his deeds I learned from others, he blended a deep sense of a future life with the present. When suffering keen agony from the loss of a limb in battle, and reminded of possible results he replied, that he never went into battle "with out asking forgiveness of his sins and mercy of God." For such, death had no terror.—With sublime purpose he faced the peril of his last undertaking,—to free the weary captive comrade from the Dungeons of Richmond. Peace to his noble heart,—he fell where a soldier should fall, at the head of his men and the traitors that never faced him with impunity while alive, feel safe in desecrating his precious remains. With many thanks for your kindness. Most truly yours, JOHN A. DAHLGREN, R. Admiral.

P. S.—I observe from a few hasty lines in the military Note Book of my son that he was near Waynesboro pending the battles about Gettysburg, thus: "July 3d started out early for Greensboro, got 100 men at Lumbersburg—stopped at night near Waynesboro." "Saturday, July 4th started at 2 A. M. attacked Jenkins' cavalry in Greensboro." Two days afterwards he was wounded in a desperate charge into Hagerstown and lost his right leg. J. A. D. 21-years-and-11-months.

An Item for the Home Circle. The following sensible article on domestic philosophy we find in one of our exchanges: "If the ultimate consequences of one's acts are to be laid to his charge the man who invented rocking-cradles for children rests under a fearful load of responsibility. The downright murder of tens of thousands of infants, and the weakened brains of hundreds of adults, are undoubted results of his invention. To rock a child in a cradle, or to swing him in a crib, amounts to just this: the rapid motion disturbs the natural flow of blood and produces stupor or drowsiness. Can any body suppose for a moment that such an operation is a healthful one? Every one knows the dizzy and often sickening effects of moving rapidly in a swing; yet wherein does this differ from the motion a child receives when rocked in a cradle? It is equivalent to lying in a ship berth during a violent storm and this sickens nine people out of ten. A very gentle, slow motion may sometimes be soothing, though always of doubtful expediency, but to move a cradle as rapidly as the swing of a pendulum three feet long, that is once in a second, is positive cruelty. We always feel like grasping and staying the arm of the mother or nurse who to secure quietude, swings the cradle or crib with a rapidity equal to that of a pendulum a foot long. If any mother is disposed to laugh at our suggestions or consider them whimsical, we beg of her to get her bed bug on cords, then lie down in it herself, and then swing it with the same rapidity that she allows the cradle to be rocked. What she will experience in both head and stomach is just what the infant experiences. We insist that this rocking of children is a useless habit. If not accustomed to rocking, they will go to sleep quite as well when lying quietly, as when shaken in a cradle. If they do not, there is trouble from sickness or hunger, or more likely from an overloaded stomach; and though the rocking may produce a temporary stupor, the trouble is made worse thereafter by the unnatural means taken to produce quiet for the time being."

The Coming Shock of Arms. In reviewing the present condition of affairs the New York Times concludes with the following remarks: "The next month, May, will, in all probability, witness battles of a greater magnitude than have yet been known to the war. It is possible that even the very Waterloo of the struggle may then be fought. At all events, we may rely upon it that a collision between the two great armies in Virginia, under Grant and Lee, the ablest commanders of the war, will surely take place; that Richmond will be the stake of the contest, and that both sides will fight with desperate energy. Whether there will be any great odds in our favor at the great encounter, we will not undertake to say, in the lack of any definite knowledge concerning the strength of Lee's army. But one thing is certain; if we are defeated, it will only be the signal for a new draft, and the prevention to a more tremendous putting forth of strength than ever—whereas, if the rebels are overwhelmed, they can never again rally in so strong array, for their last conscription was universal, and they have drawn upon their resources to the utmost possibility. We may be defeated, and yet fight again with renewed strength. If they are defeated, they may indeed make a new stand, and perhaps again and again; but it must be, each time, with reduced force; and the end can only be absolute helplessness. Such are the unequal conditions of the coming struggle. No loyal man can escape anxiety concerning its immediate vicissitudes, but the grand sequel may be anticipated with firmer confidence than ever."

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Three regiments of colored troops, part of Maryland's quota, passed through the streets this morning fully equipped and under marching orders.—They made a fine display. This day three years ago the Pennsylvania troops were assailed by Secession rowdies on the streets. The event of to-day presents quite a contrast.

CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW. BARBARIES OF THE REBELS.

CAIRO, Ill., April 14.—On Tuesday morning, Forrest with some six thousand men, attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack Forrest sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, in the meanwhile disposing his forces so as to gain an advantage. Maj. Booth, of the 13th Tennessee (U. S.) Heavy Artillery, formerly the First Alabama Cavalry (colored) refused to receive the flag of truce, and fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the Rebels the advantage of gaining new positions.

The battle was kept up till 3 o'clock P. M., when Maj. Booth was killed and Maj. Bradford (who was taken prisoner, and it is feared was also killed) took command. The Rebels had come in swarms over to our troops, compelling them to surrender. Immediately upon the surrender the Rebels commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks, including those of both colors who had been previously wounded. The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded.

The black soldiers, becoming demoralized, rushed to the rear, their white officers having thrown down their arms. Both black and white were bayoneted, shot or sabred, and even dead bodies were horribly mutilated. Children of seven or eight years of age, and several women, were killed. Soldiers unable to speak, from their wounds, were shot dead, and their bodies rolled down the banks into the river. Out of a garrison of 600 men, only 200 remained alive.

The steamer Platte Valley came up about 3 o'clock. She was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce, and her men sent ashore to bury the dead and take aboard such of the wounded as the rebels had allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken aboard, including seven or eight colored men. Eight of them died on the way up. The steamer arrived here this evening, and was sent to Mount City Hospital to discharge her suffering passengers. Among the wounded of the colored troops are Capt. Porter, Lieut. Tibbets and Adjutant Lemming. Six guns were captured by the Rebels, and carried off, including two 10-pound Parrots and two 12-pound howitzers. A large amount of stores were destroyed and carried away. The intention of the Rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place and move towards Memphis.

WASHINGTON, April 16 1864.—On Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, despatches were received here from Gen. Sherman confirming the news of the surrender of Fort Pillow and the brutal conduct of the rebels immediately afterwards, which bids fair to be amply retaliated in that quarter in due time.

The Star says: According to Gen. Sherman's report, our loss was 50 white troops killed and 100 wounded, and 300 black troops murdered in cold blood after the surrender. Fort Pillow is an isolated post, of no value whatever to the defence of Columbus, and utterly untenable by the rebels, who have, no doubt, left that vicinity ere this, having been disappointed, with considerable loss, in the object of their raid thither, which was the capture of Columbus, whence they were promptly and severely repulsed, with no loss to us.

We are satisfied that due investigation will show that the loss of Fort Pillow was simply the result of a mistake of a local commander, who occupied it against direct orders—a contingency incident to all wars.

THE MARYLAND SANITARY FAIR. ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The inauguration exercises of the Great Fair at Maryland Institute, to-night, were very imposing. The display was exceedingly fine, and the immense building was thronged in every part. President Lincoln made a speech, which contained an important reference to the Fort Pillow massacre.

The President passed on to refer to a matter which he said he supposed was just now deeply agitating the minds of the people all over the country. He alluded to the occurrence which is reported to have taken place at Fort Pillow on the Mississippi river—the massacre of several hundred colored soldiers by the Rebels. Many supposed that the Government did not intend to do its duty in regard to the protection of these colored soldiers. He desired to say that all such were mistaken. When the question of employing colored men as soldiers was left to the Government, it rested very much with himself whether he should make soldiers of them or not. He pondered the matter carefully, and when he became convinced that it was a duty to so employ them, he did not hesitate to do so. He stood before the American people responsible for the act; responsible before the Christian world; responsible for it if he should stand in the eyes of the historian; responsible for it, he stood before God; and he did not shrink from the decision he had made, for he believed it was right; but when the Government determined to make soldiers of these colored people, he thought it only just that they should have the same protection as the white soldiers (applause), and he hesitated not to declare that the Government would do so, and would protect them to the utmost of its power. Whenever a clear, well-authenticated case should be made out, RETRIBUTION SHOULD FOLLOW. It had hitherto been difficult to ascertain facts with that certainty which should govern a decision in a matter so serious. But in the affair at Fort Pillow, he thought they were likely to find a clear case. The Government has no direct evidence to confirm the reports in existence relative to the massacre, but he himself feared that the facts, as related, were true.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—There is not much said, but there is a general gritting of teeth among the officers here who the massacre of the brave garrison of Fort Pillow is alluded to. Several officers have been heard to say that, unless the Government takes retributive steps, they will consider it their duty to shoot every man of Forrest's command that they meet, and to take no prisoners.—The soldiers threaten to shoot Forrest's men in the Irwin prison if they can get a chance. This is the general feeling. Heman, the prize fighter, is said to be rapidly declining in health.

BATTLE ON THE RED RIVER. Gen. Stoneman's Command Defeated. Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

CHICAGO April 19.—The Journal's letter from Grand Ecore, dated the 11th inst., says our cavalry had been driving the enemy for two days, but on the forenoon of the 8th sent back word for infantry supports. Gen. Ransom, in command of the 3d and 4th Divisions of the 13th Corps, was ordered to send forward a brigade, and he did so at noon.—He followed with the 4th Division, and after advancing about five miles from where the 3d Division, of his command and the 19th Corps were encamped, the rebels made a stand and our line, consisting of only 2,400 infantry, formed in a belt of woods with an open field in front, and the enemy in the open on the other side. Gen. Stone, of Ball's Bluff fame, was chief of Gen. Banks' staff in the field, and took direction of the movements. Gen. Ransom was in favor of advancing only in force, but his wish was disregarded.

After a skirmish across this open field for about an hour, the enemy advanced upon us in overwhelming numbers, estimated at ten thousand strong. General Ransom got all the available troops in front, and opened on the enemy, who lost heavily, but advanced steadily. Soon all of the cavalry gave way, and the infantry fell back. In a few moments the enemy pressed us closely. The panic of our cavalry so demoralized the army that the retreat became a rout. The General did all in his power to rally them, but, finding it impossible without reinforcements, made every effort to save the artillery.

While endeavoring to get the Chicago Mercantile Battery off safely, General Ransom was severely wounded in the leg. Capt. Cyrus E. Dickey, his adjutant, was instantly killed. Our loss is large—probably 2,000. The Mercantile Battery lost all its guns. Captain White is a prisoner, and Lieut. Troop and McBride are killed. The loss of the battery, in killed, wounded, and captured, is 31. One hundred and ten men of the battery returned to camp after the disaster. While the 4th Division was falling back in disorder, the 3d Division, numbering 1,800 men, came up, and were immediately routed. Finally, the 19th Army Corps, with 7,000 men, came up, and formed in line of battle. They checked the enemy, and held them until we got all the trains except that of the cavalry.

The whole army is falling back here, where it must wait to reorganize before proceeding further against Shreveport. Attempt to Capture Gen. Grant. WASHINGTON, April 16.—Despatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac state that yesterday about noon a party of rebel cavalry made an attempt on the pickets at Bristol Station, but were driven off after a brisk skirmish. One man was killed and two were wounded, belonging to the 13th Pennsylvania.—Several of the wounded were carried off by their comrades. The mail train, with Gen. Grant aboard, had just passed a few minutes before the attack was made, and it is supposed the intention was to capture him.

PARADE OF PICKPOCKETS AT A FAIR.—A novel incident marked the opening of the great fair in New York on Monday night.—It seems three pickpockets were caught in the act of "operating" on the pockets of visitors. They were dressed in the height of fashion, and had the appearance of accomplished gentlemen. Immediately on their arrest by the police, each one was compelled to wear on his breast a large label, bearing the word "pickpocket." In this predicament they were compelled, in the presence of thousands of spectators to march through every department of the fair buildings. One of them, quite a handsome man, was required to head the procession, with a policeman on each arm.

CUTPAPER, C. H., April 17.—Brigadier General Kilpatrick took leave of his 3d Cavalry Division this morning, and proceeded, accompanied with nearly all the officers of his command, to Brandy Station, to take care for Washington. Thence, by order of Lieutenant General Grant, he will report to Major General W. T. Sherman, at Nashville, Tennessee, to take command of the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. General Sherman applied for this assignment some weeks since.

It is going to be a great deal harder to reconcile the Copperheads to the suppression of the Rebellion, and the consequent destruction of the institution of negro slavery than the rebels themselves. The negro, this consummation devoutly wished for by loyal people, appears, the more desperate and malignant, gloomy and ferocious he becomes. Unless the war is stopped, and an effort is made by Mr. Lincoln to restore slavery and pay for all missing negroes, we fear these chaps will "bite themselves mit a snake."

FORTRESS MONROE, April 17.—The Port Royal paper of the 14th reports the capture of the side-wheel blockade-runner Alliance, on the 12th instant, was aground. Her crew were all taken except six. She was from Nassau, with a cargo of assorted stores for the rebel Government valued at \$85,000. She was built on the Clyde, and has three smoke-stacks.

An affidavit taken declares that the quartermaster of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry was, while living, mailed to a board by the rebels and thrown into the flames of a burning building at Fort Pillow.

A gentleman named C. B. Egerson, in 1858, fell overboard, and a stranger sprang into the water and rescued him, but refused any reward for his humanity. Mr. Egerson has since died and left his preserver \$50,000.

UPDEGRAFFS', Practical Hat Makers, have ready the SPRING STYLE for 1864. Those who would SAVE MONEY should buy at the FOUNTAIN 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.

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A POIC FOR THE TIMES.

While war's fierce peals alarm us, Or victor's shouts o'er charm us, The calmer notes of local news, Of little brawl, or breakers, or stews, Are equally engaging.

The former often shuns or plies, But such emotions quickly cease, But when jewels bright and gay, In multitudinous array, Our serious thoughts assuage:— Are placed to view at Grove's old stand, To brighten eyes, or ear, or hand, To decorate the hat or lad, To beautify the calm or sad, Oh every heart's delighted!

With rings, and pins, and bracelets bright, Glensien like the stars of night, On wrist, and fingers, breast and ear, Tho' scruples fair the youth appear! With beauty's splendors freighted.

With timbles, lockets, mourning sets, Box-pins, gold-chains, and sets of jet, Steel jewelry, belt-buckles and hooks, All of the latest styles and looks, I'm sure you'll be delighted.

Eight-day, alarm, thirty-hour, and fancy clocks & Spectacles, cases, and a full assortment of jewelry of the latest styles and most elegant finish, watches and jewelry promptly repaired at the lowest cash prices. C. W. LOGAN. April 22—6f.

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," Hagerstown. Ap. 15, 1864.

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

POTATOS FOR SALE. THE subscriber has now for sale a large lot of Cooking and Planting potatoes, which he will sell on reasonable terms. JOHN HESS, Jr. April 22—3w.

Lumber for Sale. THE subscriber has still for sale at Melluff's mills (formerly Gilbert's) LUMBER such as Boards, Plank, Lath, Paving, Strips, Joists, Scantling, &c., all of which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, being desirous to close out his stock. Persons wanting Lumber will please call upon him at his residence in Waynesboro. V. B. GILBERT. April 22—6f.

PUBLIC SALE.

THERE will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of Michael Ploutz deceased, in Quincy township, ON THURSDAY THE 3D DAY OF MAY, 1864, the following property, to wit: One three-year old COLT; 2 one-horse Wagons, Bar-shear, Single and Double Shovel Plows, 1 Reaper, partly new; 1 Farming Mill, 2 pair Hay Ladders, 3 Climbing Ladders.

5 STOVES.

(one cooking and four ten-plate) Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Beds and Bedding, Carpeting by the yd., 1 Desk, 1 Copper Kettle, a lot Tinware, Vinegar by the barrel, metal vessels, benches, stone sledges and hammers, boring tools for blasting rocks, shovels, forks, mattocks, planes, chisels and axes.

150 BUSHELS POTATOES;

1 Wheelbarrow, a lot Older Barrels, 1 cow-bar, a lot Lumber, 1 Fishing Bin, 1 Stir-net, new; also Iron by the pound, a lot bags, 1 scathing machine 1 large wool wheel, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 spinning wheel, 5 or 6 riding and wagon saddles, harness, plow, and a large variety of articles too numerous to mention. Also

FIVE SHARES OF BANK STOCK

WHEAT BY THE BUSHEL, CORN BY THE BARREL, HAY BY THE TON. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock on said day, under a credit of 6 months, will be given on all sums of \$5 and upwards. JOHN HELLER, Adm'r. April 22—6f.

PUBLIC SALE.

THERE will be sold at Public Sale on the premises, one mile south of Germantown, Washington County Md, on TUESDAY the 26th day of APRIL, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following Real Estate: 71-2 ACRES OF LAND divided into lots as follows: Lot No. 1, contains 10 acres, 2 roads and 16 perches, 2 contains 32 acres, 2 roads and 10 perches, there is on this lot about 5 acres cleared, a good LOG DWELLING HOUSE, Garden, Meadow, &c., No. 3, contains 13 acres, No. 4, contains 13 acres, 1 road and 22 perches, No. 5, contains 8 acres and 33 perches.—The above timber lots are well set with thriving Timber, such as White-oak, Chestnut and Hickory, &c. The conditions are, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of the sale, and the balance in two payments thereafter, one on the 1st day of April 1865, and the other on the 1st day of April 1866; the deferred payments are to be secured by notes with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

FRESH LIME!

THE subscriber has now for sale at his Lime Kiln, 3 miles East of Waynesboro, a superior article of WOOD-BURNT LIME for White-washing, Plastering, &c. JOSEPH M. HESS. Mar 11—6f.