

VILLAGE RECORD. WAYNESBORO. Friday, July 22, 1864.



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

See notice of the Quincey County Committee in another column.

NOTICE.—A Township meeting will be held in the Town Hall, to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 o'clock, P. M., to choose delegates to the Union County Convention, to be held at Chambersburg on Tuesday next, the 26th.

THE RAID.—The excitement attending the rebel raid into Maryland has subsided and we are again enabled to resume operations and hope to serve our readers more regularly hereafter. The unsettled state of public feeling as to the designs of the enemy during the early part of last week necessitated a suspension of business generally. But the thieves have re-crossed the river with their plunder, and farmers having returned with their stock, a feeling of security prevails. The circulation of exaggerated rumors gave rise to much unnecessary excitement which has furnished a theme for copperhead scall-wags to dilate upon. They never seem better pleased than on such occasions, and notwithstanding their cowardice has thus long kept them out of the rebel service, are the first to impute a want of moral courage to those who would avoid the presence and insults of their rebel brethren, in arms. Had it not been for what certain sympathizers term a "big scare" the people of this county would doubtless have left thousands of horses at home, as did too many Marylanders, to fall into the hands of the raiders. As it was they got no horses, and a feeling of disappointment prevails among certain parties of the copperhead persuasion who have no property themselves of which they can be robbed—a class that prate most about the nigger and at the same time could not own one if they were purchasable at \$5 per head. Big scare or little scare, the sequel proves that the people were right, and this what annoys the home rebel.

A BRAVE SPIRIT FALLEN.—We learn from a private letter that DAVID H. WORRE, son of Mr. David Wolfe, residing on the Welsh Run, in this county, and a member of Co. A, 2nd Provisional Artillery, was mortally wounded in Virginia on the 17th ult., while gallantly charging the enemy's line. He was Orderly Sergeant, but at the time was in command of the company, his officers being wounded. He had been twice wounded, (in the arm and leg) and was in the act of grasping the rebel colors when he received a wound in the stomach and survived but a few minutes. He formerly belonged to Co. C, 26th Reg. Pa. Vols. He was a most excellent young man, and was beloved by all for his bravery as well as his kind and gentle disposition. Our informant states that his body was kindly cared for by the company and his grave marked.

THE DRAFT.—The draft for the deficiency in the quota of men to be furnished by this county, came off in Chambersburg on Tuesday. The following are the names of those drawn for this township and Quincy: QUINCY.—Deficiency, 8. Drawn, 16: John Walk, John Middout, Wm. Finckrock, Paul Strosser, John Thompson, Nich. Nuecmaker, John Greenawalt, John A. Null of G. John Lowery, Samuel McCleary, Columbus Stull, John McCush, Harman Bumbaugh, Amos Martin, Adam Rock, of J. David Mann, of D.

WASINGTON.—Deficiency, 11. Drawn, 22: Samuel Sheffer, David H. Funk, Geo. V. Mong, Robert Tweedy, Lewis Reinhart, Jacob Nedy, Wm. Hall, Jesse Young, Lewis Vite, John B. Miller, Milton Hoof, Wm. Kecher, Geo. W. Lowery, Jas. H. Clayton, Robert Davis, Israel Baer, Henry Scott, David Willard, Martin Fank, Hiram Shingle-decker, Wash. Johnston, Luther Speelman. WAYNESBORO.—Deficiency, 10. Drawn, 20: Samuel K. Smith, John G. Grumbein, Adam Forney, John M. Bender, Henry P. Barret, Wm. H. Gordon, Wm. Hoke, Jacob Burket, Nathl. Crouse, Francis S. Ryder, James L. Weagly, Hiram Snyder, James W. Miller, John S. Bejore, H. B. Henneberger, Augustus Fisher, Dr. E. A. Herring, Chas. M. Shrader, David Shoop, Wm. B. Hunter.

THE ELECTION.—On Tuesday a week, the 2nd of August, the people of this State will be called upon to approve or reject at the ballot box several important amendments proposed to the Constitution, heretofore published, the most important of which is one giving to our gallant soldiers in the field the right of suffrage. Of all other classes they should be the last to be deprived of this right. Every friend of the soldier should therefore be at the polls on election day.

REFRESHING.—On Wednesday evening our section was favored with copious showers of rain, the first for some six weeks, and which just came in time to save corn, grass, etc. The former has doubtless been damaged to some extent by the drought.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.—We publish the President's Proclamation calling for 500,000 men, allowing 100 days in which to recruit them, after which on the 5th of September, a draft will take place to fill the deficiency.

All credits will be allowed to the various districts for all soldiers which have been furnished in excess of calls heretofore made. The draft will be for one year.

This call says the Lancaster Examiner cannot be avoided. The Rebellion is in its last agony, and five hundred thousand more men for one year will close it up grandly. In most of the districts if the work is gone at immediately, and those who are liable to the draft will take hold of it in earnest, the draft can in every district be materially reduced, if not wholly avoided. Somebody must go. The quota must be made up. It is much better to enlist, secure the Government and local bounties, which should be raised, than wait to be drafted and get no bounty. This question will appeal, directly to those who are in the draft. They should move without delay, and endeavor to secure the aid of the rest of the community in raising funds and devising proper means.

RESISTING THE REBELS.—We learn from a gentleman from Wolfsville, that Mr. Geo. Blessing, a farmer, residing near Myersville, in Frederick county, successfully defended his property from rebel marauders during the raid into that region. It appears that he collected a number of guns, and with his son, yet a lad, took a position near his barn, where he held at one time as many as twenty rebel horsemen at bay, compelling them finally to retreat with one of the number killed and a second seriously wounded. Our informant states that Mr. Blessing is about 70 years of age, is an unconditional Union man, and the only slaveholder in that district. Such fortitude and courage under the circumstances will find few parallels.

WORK OF THE REBELS.—The press and fixtures of the Boonsboro Odd Fellow were smashed, and the type scattered in the street by the rebels during their stay in that place. The Odd Fellow was a spirited paper and thoroughly Union. No doubt they were instigated to the act by home traitors. A large steam distillery, near Williamsport, belonging to Mrs. Dahl, was fired and also destroyed by them.

HUNDRED DAYS MEN.—Lt. W. R. KREPS last week set about the work of getting up a company of Cavalry for 100 days, and had succeeded in almost filling the company when notice was received that the men could not be mounted. The project has consequently been abandoned. He informs us that he met with considerable opposition from certain quarters, but would have succeeded notwithstanding. If an example were made of a few who seek to discourage enlistments the effect would no doubt prove salutary.

REMOVAL OF A TAPE WORM.—One of the most remarkable cases we have ever heard of, says the York Press, in medical practice, occurred in that borough on the 26th ult. It consisted in the successful removal of what is known in medical science as a bothrioccephalus latus, from a patient by the name of Theresa Herwedel. Dr. Foistel, of New Salem, was the physician in attendance, and after considerable careful attention to the case, succeeded in removing the tape worm whole, in a perfect state, and measuring ninety feet! The time occupied in effecting the removal was three hours. Strange to say the patient was well enough on the following day to resume her ordinary avocations.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—The Mercersburg Journal says that they have in that place a remarkable man in the person of Mr. James Bennett. He is now in the 91st year of his age and a cooper by trade. He has been a resident of Mercersburg for the past 60 years, and is hale and hearty. Since 12 years of age he has never with but one exception, missed a harvest; and that some years ago. For the last 32 successive years he has harvested on the same place; and this year made 10 days as a full hand.

KILLED.—The Repository publishes a list of casualties in the 77th Reg. Pa. vols. Among the killed are privates David Neely and James Colter, of this township, both of Capt. J. E. Walker's Company.

CAPT. McDOWELL.—Capt. Saml. McDowell, son of Mr. John McDowell, of Chambersburg, was killed in Georgia in an assault upon the rebel works by Sherman on the 28th ult. He was captain of the Independent Pennsylvania Battery.

FAST DAY.—President Lincoln has issued a Proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August as a day of humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States.

The Town Council of Chambersburg have resolved to pay \$100 bounty to volunteers to fill their quota under the new call for troops.

Gen. Sherman has successfully crossed the Chattahoochee river in Georgia, outflanking Gen. Johnston, and taking 2,000 prisoners of Hardee's corps.

THE SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—The following are the terms of the bill imposing a special income tax of 5 per cent which passed Congress just before the adjournment and has been signed by the President.

That in addition to the income duty already proposed by law there shall be levied, assessed and collected on the first day of October, 1864, a special income duty upon the gains, profits, or income, for the year ending the 31st day of December next, preceding the time herein named for levying, assessing and collecting said duty, of all persons residing in the United States, or of citizens of the United States residing abroad, at the rate of 5 per centum on all sums exceeding six hundred dollars, and the same shall be levied, assessed, estimated and collected, except as to the rate, according to the provisions of existing laws for the collection of an income duty annually, where not inapplicable hereto; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as to time and mode, or other matters, to enforce the collection of the special income duty herein provided for, as may be necessary; Provided, That in estimating the annual gains, profits or income, as aforesaid, for the foregoing special income duty, no deductions shall be made for dividends or interest received from any association, corporation, or company, nor shall any deduction be made for any salary or pay received.

A soldier who passed through the late raid south of Richmond says: "The impression on my mind about the rebellion is that the rebels are now using their last man, last dollar and last loaf of bread. There is absolutely nothing in reserve. If beaten now, they go up suddenly and surely. We could see this everywhere. The last card is now being played, and if lost, all is lost for them. I do hope our people will hold out, no matter what happens to Grant or anybody else. A little perseverance is bound to win the day. All rebels want to end the war now. They prefer subjugation to another year of war."

The Copperheads in Berks County are electioneering against the constitutional amendment allowing soldiers to vote on the ground that there are negro soldiers, and it would let them vote. This of course is ridiculous, as the amendment only gives the right of such soldiers to vote who are voters at home—and, as is well known, the Constitution restricts the right of suffrage to white citizens.

Congress has declared that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President till readmitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approaching Presidential contest are as follows: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The State Constitutional Convention to day passed the following by a vote of 33 yeas to 17 nays:

Ordered, That this Convention, representing the people of Maryland, hereby respectfully requests the President of the United States and the commandants of the military departments in which Maryland is included, as an act of justice and propriety, to assess upon the sympathizers with the rebellion resident in this State the total amount of all losses and spoils sustained by loyal citizens of the United States resident in this State, by reason of the recent rebel raid, to compensate the loyal sufferers.

Intelligence from Georgia states that General Sherman's army is in front of the Rebel fortifications at Atlanta. The Rebels were again flanked at Chattahoochee river, and retreated to Atlanta after burning the bridges. Our communications with the army are uninterrupted.

The President has issued a Proclamation suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus, and ordering martial law to be declared in the State of Kentucky. This step was rendered necessary by the stand taken in that State by rebel sympathizers to nullify the authority of the United States and aid the rebel armies.

Senator Fessenden has accepted the position of Secretary of the Treasury and has entered upon the discharge of its duties. The whole country is well satisfied with this appointment, being well assured that Mr. Lincoln could not have selected a better man to succeed Mr. Chase.

THE NEW EXCISE LAW ON CIGARS.—The law requires all persons making cigars to obtain permit to manufacture, and no one is allowed to work at his trade without license.

All persons making cigars are required to keep an accurate account of the number made. Should any person make cigars without a permit, they become liable to a fine of \$5 per day while so manufacturing, or imprisonment.

THE MURDER AT MIDDLETOWN MD.—Joshua Carrick, Esq., who was murdered at his residence in Middletown, Frederick county, Md., on Wednesday week, by the rebels, for refusing to deliver his horses into their hands, was a gentleman very much esteemed and respected by the community at large. He served a long time as justice of the peace, and was repeatedly elected mayor of the town.

KILLED IN BATTLE.—Colonel G. H. Covode, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, was killed in Sheridan's fight on the 24th ult. He was a son of Hon. John Covode, the second son who has been killed within six weeks. His brother Jacob was killed with Grant in one of the battles after crossing the Rapidan.

Hon. A. H. Reeder died at his residence in Boston, on the 5th inst., after a short illness.

The President's Fast Day Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following is the President's proclamation appointing Thursday, August 4, as a day of humiliation and prayer.

Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives at their last session, adopted a concurrent resolution, which was approved on the second day of July instant, and which was the words following, to-wit:

"That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the City of Washington and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors and mariners, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty; that if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout the States; to implore Him as the Supreme Ruler of the world, not to destroy us as a people nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our plea should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him, in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms, and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States; that they be not utterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the first Thursday of August next to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of humiliation and prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the heads of the executive departments of this government, together with all legislators, all judges and magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military or naval and all soldiers, seamen and mariners in the national service, and all the other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of public worship on that day, and there to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the Universe such prayers and such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplications as the Congress of the United States, have, in their aforesaid resolution, so solemnly, so earnestly, and so reverently recommended.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of July, in the year of our [SEAL] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Destruction of the Alabama.

Scarcely an event, except that of a decisive victory won in the field by one of our great armies, could have brought more pleasure to the loyal heart of the nation than that which our foreign advisers record—the destruction of the Rebel private steamer Alabama by the United States gunboat Kearsage. The point of regret in this brilliant affair is that the destruction of the entire pirate crew was not as complete as that of the ship, and especially that Semmes, through a despicable trick on the part of the commander of the British yacht Deerhound, was enabled to obtain the protection of the English flag.

The Alabama, under the command of Semmes, has preyed upon our commerce for more than two years past, and has destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. Sneaking from port to port, availing himself of the quasi-neutrality of foreign nations, always heretofore cowardly running away from our armed vessels, Semmes has burned some sixty odd peaceful vessels, earning the reputation of a pirate without its usual reward, and whilst damaging our commerce has not in the least aided the Rebel cause. Under what peculiar influence he abandoned this course of destruction against vessels unable to resist, and sought a conflict with the Kearsage, it is difficult to conjecture. Most probably he had grown disgusted with the bad notoriety that had gathered round his name, and, not contented to die to the instincts of a gentleman, sought by a bold deed to retrieve his reputation. If he conquered and sunk the Kearsage, or took her as a prize of war, the success would hide the infamy of his career; if he failed there was still the credit that belongs to a bold and daring act. Whatever the motive, however, the result has been reached. Though the Alabama was in size a match for the Kearsage. In two hours after she left Cherbourg harbor, where there was no doubt a great collection of the Southern sympathizers who fondly anticipated soon seeing her back in triumph—the Alabama riddled with Yankee shot sunk, whilst her gallant opponent, scarcely injured by the contest, and with not an officer or man killed, returned to Cherbourg, welcomed in triumph by the loyal Americans gathered there.

Of the Alabama's crew, nine were killed, twenty-one wounded, and two drowned. Sixty-eight were captured by the Kearsage, and the remainder including Semmes, were rescued by an English yacht. Semmes in a published account of the engagement, charges the Kearsage with continued firing after the Alabama struck her flag. Capt. Winslow, who commanded the Kearsage was fully justified in this. The Alabama was a pirate and deserved to be so treated. The fight was a gallant affair, and the victory is important, not only in clearing the seas of a pirate that had inflicted much damage on our

commerce, but also for its effect in vindicating the prestige of our Navy abroad.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

CALL FOR 500,000 MEN.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Whereas, By Act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling up the national forces, and for other purposes, it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for military service, and that in case the quota of any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county, not so subdivided shall not be filled within the space of 60 days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled.

And whereas, The new enrollment heretofore ordered, is so far completed as that the aforesaid act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrison and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section 8th of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under the call for one, two or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist. And I hereby proclaim, order and direct, that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being 60 days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [L. S.] By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ADVANCE OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Atlanta within Reach of his Guns.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Government is in receipt this morning of glorious news from General Sherman. It is not news of a battle, but something better.

General Sherman announces that on yesterday, having previously crossed the Chattahoochee river, his whole army advanced five miles south of the river, and crossed Peach Tree creek.

This advance was made without any resistance from Johnson's army, except slight skirmishing with his rear as he retired.

This movement necessarily forced Johnson into the defenses of Atlanta, and places the city within range of Sherman's guns, the distance, according to the map before us, being about two and a half or three miles. The importance of this movement may be better understood after reading the extracts from the Richmond Whig of the 14th inst., and the Atlanta Confederacy of the 10th inst., in which it is conceded that the crossing of the Chattahoochee river by Sherman is the last important point for him to gain; that to do this is to pass the Rubicon; that it is his greatest peril, and that, overcome, the city of Atlanta must fall.

This is the rebel view of the situation in Georgia. With the official news of Sherman's splendid advance yesterday to the defenses of the city, we certainly have occasion to rejoice with exceeding great joy.

New York, July 19.—A special despatch from Nashville says the report about Atlanta being occupied by our troops is without foundation. All kinds of rumors are afloat regarding the evacuation of Atlanta. Reports say that during the delay of General Sherman at the river the enemy had been enabled to get away his valuables, but in opposition to this, it is well known that they had been sent weeks ago to Augusta. The evacuation of Atlanta really began several weeks ago.

General Sherman yesterday moved out of his works on the South side of the Chattahoochee to attack Johnson's forces if found in front of them, or to occupy the city in the event of a retreat. Nothing later than the information that he had moved had been received here, but we hope to-morrow to announce the occupation of Atlanta. It is believed here that during the halt at the Chattahoochee Gen. Sherman completely destroyed all the rebel communications between Atlanta and Richmond, and between Atlanta and Montgomery.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—Colonel Taylor, of East-Tennessee, recently delivered a speech in Troy, N. Y., which is reported in the Whig. He said the people of that section were starving for lack of men to cultivate the fields; they have been cut off from all commerce with the outside world for three long and weary years; their fences were broken down, their cattle driven off, their agricultural implements stolen or destroyed, and over the weeds have been taken out of their looms. Without clothing to their backs, or shoes to their feet, and gaunt famine stalking up and down the roads—having generously given to the delivering army of Burnside what the rebels had not taken, they are very destitute, and must die of combined grief and starvation, unless we who are favored with plenty are willing to give a little of our riches to "encourage and save them."

Massachusetts has been generous, and so has Philadelphia; and so has Maine; will New York heed the complaint of these patient but heroic sufferers, and extend the hand which is to support them while their 25,000

men are fighting the battles of the Union in the Federal Army?

The Battle on the Monocacy.

Baltimore, July 18.—In the hospitals at Frederick over four hundred of the rebel wounded are now under care of our surgeons; and the citizens of Frederick and surgeons of our hospitals state that every man who was capable of being removed without serious injury was carried off in ambulances and wagons, they thus endeavoring to "hide their loss."

Before they retired from the city they burned down all the Government buildings except the hospitals.

Dr. Johnson, the Medical Director, Frederick, arrived at military headquarters this morning, and gives the following as the results of the battle of the Monocacy.

Table with columns: Killed and left on the field, Wounded and taken to the hospital, Prisoners taken, Total, REBEL LOSS, Killed, near, Wounded and in hospital at Frederick, now in our possession, Total, The doctor states that the rebels suffered badly in officers and wounded.

FOUR CHILDREN SMOTHERED.

The Cleveland Herald relates a shocking occurrence, which reminds one of the well known story of the "Old Oak Chest." On Wednesday a man named Schoger, living near that city, went with his wife into the field to get a load of hay, leaving in the house their four children: Mary, aged 7 years; Charles, 10; John 4; and Catherine, aged 1 year. On returning, the children could not be found. Search was made everywhere for them, but without avail, till next morning their corpses were discovered in a huge old German chest, in the corn house. They had got into it in play and shut down the lid, which closed with a spring lock and they were speedily suffocated.

VENETIAN LINIMENT.

MORE TESTIMONY! THIS IS TO CERTIFY that for the last five years I have used in my family Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment, and in every instance have found it fully equal to my recommendations. I have found it to give almost instantaneous relief in cases of tooth-ache, croup, bilious colic, sore throat, pain in the chest and back, and rheumatism, and I cheerfully recommend its trial to every one afflicted with any of the above-named ailments.

JAMES H. WARNER, Hartford, Conn., Oct. 15, 1863. Sold by all druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt St. New York. July 1—1m.

UPDEGRAFFS', Practical Hat Makers, have ready the SPHING STYLES for 1864. Those who would SAVE MONEY should buy at the FOUNTAIN HEAD, where HATS and CAPS are sold from first hands at lowest prices.

Sign of the "RED HAT" Opposite Washington House, Hagerstown. Ap. 15, 1864.

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

CANES, UMBRELLAS, Ladies' Sun Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Post Cards, Globes, &c., &c., cheaper than the cheapest at UPDEGRAFFS' HAT FACTORY, Opposite the Washington House, Hagerstown. Ap. 15, 1864.

THE TOMB.

Near this place, on the 12th inst., NATHANIEL, son of Israel, and Lavinah C. Hess, aged 1 year, 2 months and 13 days. Dear son you have left us, And your loss we deeply feel, But since you was the Soldier's will He can all our sorrows heal.

In Quincy township, on the 23rd inst., JACOB SOLLENBERGER, son of Maria Sollenberger, aged 18 years, 3 months and 1 day.

MARKETS.

From the American of Tuesday last. FLOUR.—No transactions were reported on 'Change'. The advance in the New York market has strengthened the views of holders, but in the absence of sales prices are necessarily nominal, viz: Howard Street Super and Cut Extra, 11@11.25; Shipping Extra do, 11.75@12; Retailing Extra, do, 12; Family do, 13. GRAIN.—At the Corn Exchange this morning the offerings amounted to 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 do. Corn and 500 do. Oats. All descriptions were in better demand and the market closed firm. Sales included 700 bushels very good to prime new Southern white Wheat at 305@312 cents, 1,200 bushels prime Southern red at 300 cents, 500 bushels white Corn at 175 cents, 3,500 bushels yellow do. at 172@174 cents, and 300 bushels prime Pennsylvania Oats at 95 cents, weight.

NOTICE.

THE Taxables of Quincy Township are hereby notified that the School Directors of said township have levied a tax for the purpose of paying a bounty to volunteers in the several last calls, and have placed the collection of the same in the hands of the Bounty Committee, who would hereby give notice, that they will meet the tax-payers in Quincy, on Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th days of August, 1864, for the purpose of receiving said tax and settling with those who have subscribed to the Bounty fund: All taxes not paid to said committee will be put into the hands of the collector and five per cent added.

J. C. WERTZ, H. C. SEBERT, Wm. FLEAGLE, July 22—2w.

STRAY.

WAS found trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Washington township, Franklin county, on Friday the 24th of June, A BAY MARE, five years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

D. R. MILLER, July 1—1m.

NOTICE.

BOYS, those from town especially, are notified not to trespass upon the premises of the subscribers in the future by either bathing or fishing, as they are determined to enforce the law hereafter against all parties who refuse to comply with this request.

June 24—3w. ISRAEL BAER, H. C. GILBERT, FICKARD'S Cattle Powder, KURTZ Feb. 5, '64.