VILLAGE RECORD.

WAYNESBORO'.

Friday, October 14, 1864.

Forever float 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!

OUR TERMS.

☞ The following are our terms for subscription, advertising and job work, to which we will strictly adhere whilst the present "war prices" continue:

SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Annum, if paid within the year,	$2.00
" " after the year,	2.50

ADVERTISING.

Per Square of ten lines, three times,	$1.50
" " each subsequent insertion,	35
Administrator's and Executor's notices, 6w,	2.50

A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

JOB WORK

Quarter-Sheet Hand-Bills, (25 to 30)	$2.00
Half " " " "	3.50
Whole " " " "	6.50

☞ For all job work and local advertising terms invariably cash.

W. BLAIR,
Editor and Proprietor.

ELECTION DAY.—Tuesday last, election day, passed by in our town with more order and quiet than is usual on such occasions although the greatest interest was manifested by both parties as to the result. A little sparring in the early part of the day was done between a couple of "inebriated" individuals, but nothing further that partook in the least of rodyism as far as we could observe. We mention this as creditable to our town and township and trust that the November election may be conducted with as much fairness and good order.

The following is the result of the election in this township, official. Unionists in roman, democrats in italics:

President Judge.	
King,	277
Kimmel,	239
Congress.	
Koontz,	277
Coffroth,	239
Assembly.	
McClure,	275
Routh,	268
Sharp,	245
Mitchell,	235
Commissioner.	
Davidson,	277
Armstrong,	239
Director of the Poor.	
Criswell,	277
Skinner,	239
Auditor.	
Skinner,	277
Martin,	239
Coroner.	
Wertz,	277
Miller,	238

RESULT IN THE COUNTY.—The returns of the election in this county on the home vote so far received are incomplete, but the probability is that there will be a democratic majority of from 50 to 100. The *Repository* regards the election of the Union candidates for Congress and Judge as certain. We will give the results officially next week.

REPORTED MAJORITIES.—The following are the reported majorities of this county for congress as published in the *Repository*: Koontz—North Ward, Chambersburg, 111, South Ward, 59; Antrim, 4, Fayetteville, 30; Montgomery, 146; Washington, 38. Coffroth.—Guilford, 18; Hamilton, 98; Letherkenny, 86; Loudon, 9; Lurgan, 50; Quincy, 110; Southampton, 18; St. Thomas, 30; Wesh Run, 58.

NEW GOODS.—Messrs. Atherson, Benedict & Co. have received their first supply of new fall and winter goods. The balance of our merchants are now in the city making their purchases.

POST MASTER.—Mr. ANDREW G. NEVIN has been appointed by the Department, Post Master for this place, vice Mrs. Nancy Pilkington, dec'd. The appointment we believe gives general satisfaction.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The democrats held a second meeting in this place on Monday evening last, which was addressed by Messrs. Kennedy of Shippensburg; and Orr and Duncan of Chambersburg.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Several sales of valuable real estate will be found advertised in to-day's paper, to which we invite special attention.

PUBLIC SALE.—The attention of Wagon-makers and other mechanics is directed to the advertisement of J. Beaver, administrator of John W. Harbaugh, dec'd in another column.

ANOTHER VICTORY.—It will be seen from despatches in to-day's paper that another victory has crowned our arms in the Shenandoah Valley. Eleven pieces of artillery and 330 prisoners captured.

AUCTIONEERING.—We direct attention to the advertisement of John R. Smith, Esq. of Quincy, in to-day's paper. John has had some experience as an auctioneer.

FARM FOR SALE.—The farm of John Middour will be offered at public sale on the 12th day of November, if not sold privately before that time. See advertisement.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

In the city of Philadelphia, the majority for HOWERS, for Sheriff, was 7725, being a Union gain of 644 over CURTIN's majority of last year.

In the Congressional District of the city, Messrs. O'NEILL, MEYERS and KELLEY (Union) are re-elected. THAYER (Union,) in the Fifth District, is in doubt, and if the majority in Bucks county is correctly reported, is defeated by a small majority. In the First District, RANDALL (Dem.) is re-elected.

Reports were current last night that fifteen Union members of the Legislature had been elected in the city, a gain of four members, but we have received no returns.

To the Select Council of the city ten Union members are elected and two Democrats, and the Chamber now has sixteen Union members and ten Democrats.

In the Common Council twenty-one Union members and seven Democrats are elected placing the majority in this chamber also largely on the Union side.

The whole of the city and county Union candidates are elected by handsome majorities.

In the State there are reported Democratic gains in some counties, and Union gains in others. It is probably that these will balance each other, and that the Union majority upon the home vote will be about the same as last year, when Curtin had 15,325 majority; but should this fall off, the soldiers' vote yet to be heard from will undoubtedly bring it up so that Pennsylvania will be certain for LINCOLN in November.

OHIO AND INDIANA ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.

A MAJORITY OF 12,000 FOR THE UNION—GREAT UNION GAINS—GOV. MORTON RE-ELECTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11—9 P. M.—The election in this city to-day passed off quietly, also throughout the State.

The reports thus far show large Union gains over the vote of 1860, which gave 12,000 majority for the Republican ticket.

Wayne county gives 3,000 majority; a Union gain of 2,000

In the Fifth Congressional district, partial returns show 7,000 Union majority; a gain of 5,000

In Winchester Morton's majority is 328, a gain of 60.

The majority in Randolph county for the Union ticket is 1,100. In Noble county 600 majority. Cambridge county 332, a gain of 17 over Lane's vote in 1860.

Dublin precinct gives Morton a unanimous vote of 266.

In Indianapolis city and township there is a probable majority of 5,000, a gain of 4,000.

Centreville and township have gone for Morton. The number of votes polled was 586. Morton's vote was 256, a gain of 150 over the vote of 1860. Delaware county gives from 1,200 to 2,000 majority for Morton, a gain of 1,300.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 11.—In this county Morton has 1,683 votes, and McDonald (Democrat) 1,529, a Union gain of 500.

Decatur county gives a Union majority of 500.

OHIO.

SIX THOUSAND UNION MAJORITY IN CINCINNATI—OVERWHELMING GAINS FOR THE UNION.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—The Union majority in this city is 6,000.

Seven wards in Cleveland give 1,045 majority.

Sandusky City, 5 Democratic majority—a Union gain of 429 on Brough's vote.

Seven towns in Portage county give 1,121 Union majority.

Three towns in Ashtabula county give 548 Union majority.

Cuyahoga county 100 Union majority.

Hamilton county gives about 500 Union majority.

Eggleston and Hays, the Union candidates, are elected to Congress from the First and Second districts.

GEN. SCHENCK RE-ELECTED.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—General Schenck has been elected to Congress in the Third District by about 2,000 majority.

The Union majority for the State, on the home vote, is estimated at 40,000 Fifteen or sixteen Union Congressmen have been elected.

Sheridan's successes and Early's reverses have caused weeping and wailing throughout the "Confederacy." The Charleston Mercury, which insisted at the outbreak of the Rebellion that one of the chivalry could whip five "Yankees," now takes a more temperate view, and concludes that the soldiers of the Union, when properly officered, are more than a match for Rebels. In commenting on a letter from Richmond detailing the defeat of Early at Fisher's Hill, and the failure of his campaign generally, the Mercury says it prophecied when Early first crossed the Potomac nothing but evil would result to the Rebel cause, and the burning of Chambersburg confirmed its fears. It says the fruits of the expedition have been the raising of an army for the Federal Government, the defeat of Early in two battles, and the aiding of the enforcement of the draft, which is putting tens of thousands more soldiers in the Union armies.

Col. R. Sackett Matthews, of Maryland, in a speech made in Boston last week, said: "I tell you we have adopted as our motto, *E Pluribus Unum*, (one among many.) And I will tell you another thing: you may set this down as a fact, that, although it does not appear upon the escutcheon of the Republic visible to our eyes, yet angel hands, commissioned from the high arches of the better world, have written it there, not now plainly in light before our fainting vision, but there, written on our shield, is that better, dearer, sublimer motto, "Excelsior to the whole land, backward for none!"

☞ The decline in foreign cloths in New York has averaged about thirty per cent—On some grades fifty per cent. At these rates nearly all the best goods offered were passed; therefore the fall is not considered established.

It is announced that the War Department has decided that a drafted man may put in a substitute after he has been accepted and is in camp. The Government will discharge him and permit him to return to his home.

A large grocery firm in New York has failed for $1,000,000. They are said to be the largest grocers in the United States.

A Catholic View of Slavery.

The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, the official paper of the Catholic Church in the West, contains the following article on the subject of slavery:

"The interests of humanity and the welfare of the white laborer in particular, are involved in the question of slavery more than in any other, and it is the duty of men to prepare their minds conscientiously, that they may, as far as possible, maintain what is best for all the people. Every one acknowledges that slavery is an evil. No man who is free would consent to be a slave.—It is abhorrent to his nature. As a mere question of justice, no one can allege any right to reduce a human being to that miserable condition. It is detestable to mind and heart. And, moreover, he who reduces a free man to slavery is ex-communicated by the Church. Slavery is the cause of all our national trouble. It was for slavery that the war commenced, and the blood of the brave men who have fallen on both sides in this terrible war has been shed by this insatiable monster. The hope of its restoration is not abandoned. There are multitudes of men who would love to see it in the ascendent, as it was before. As it is now suppressed in almost all the South, and as no such just occasion for its total extinction can arise again in the present generation, would it not be a sad mistake in the Christian and statesman to aid in any way its restoration? What excuse can be alleged to justify such a hideous wrong? Is the human heart so steeled against justice and mercy that, to gratify a political prejudice, it would build up again that monstrous evil which has covered the land with mourning? We trust no Catholic heart will do so. The curse of our nation is almost blotted out; but let it not be said that Catholic citizens took pity on the brute and bound his wounds and played the part of a good Samaritan to the monster. We do not disturb the repose of the politician by telling him for whom he should vote; this is a matter of his own conscience; but he who supports the pretensions of slavery after all he has seen of its ravages, is not likely to be disturbed in mind or heart by anything in this world. He may lie down with the lion and not fear to be mistaken for a lamb.

We desire the welfare of all the people, South as well as North. To the lover of the great Union of States there should be no difference between New England and Texas, between East and West. In this Union is our strength and our hope. There is nothing so likely to disturb it as slavery, and hence we desire its utter annihilation. We desire it for the good of the nation, for the welfare of the emigrant and the diffusion of the Catholic faith, which, in the free States, is strong and vigorous and active, in the slave States puny and consumptive.

Set Kentucky Apart by Treaty.

The Kentucky Breckinridge (Rev. Robert J.) made one of his immense speeches at Pike's opera House, Cincinnati, on Thursday night last. See with what spirit the patriot preacher spurned the peace sneaks:

I am free to say, that if ever you make this peace, some of you are proposing there are people in Kentucky that will under no circumstances submit to it. [Cheers.] You may set us apart by treaty.

There are thousands of men in Western Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee, &c, who will stand by us in our determination to fight to the last for this great cause of ours. [Loud cheers] You may talk of peace as long as you please, we don't intend to belong to the Southern Confederacy, [cheers and laughter,] and we shall call on you to help us to keep from going to the Confederacy.

I am afraid of nothing but of you. We are not afraid of the Rebels, and are afraid of of the Copperheads. We are not afraid of anything that they can do; but we are afraid of a revolution in the North, by which the North will desert us, and leave us to ourselves to crush out the rebellion. [Many voices—"No, never."

If you give way in times like these, you will bring upon yourselves and your children the responsibility of doing what you fail to do. If you are altogether unworthy of the mission that God has sent to you, and fail in this struggle, you will go down to the grave, and your children will stand over you and weep, and do that part which you ought to have done yourselves.

I want to say to you one word about this question of the negro. All I have to say on this question is this: Whatever the American people intend to do they ought to do it boldly, manly and effectually and take the responsibility. [Cheers.] As for slavery being destroyed by the progress of the war, it may be; but I don't believe it. The way for you to do is: War or peace come what may, take it perfectly legal, and work the thing out, root and branch, forever and forever. [Vociferous and repeated applause.]

CAPTURE AND ROBBERY OF A RAILROAD TRAIN BY GUERILLAS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—An attack on a passenger train on the Kentucky Central Railroad was made by twenty-five guerillas, midway between Paris and Lexington, today. The engine was thrown off the track, the cars burned, and $2,700 taken from Adams' Express Company, besides which all the passengers were robbed.

Tax on Sorghum, Syrup and Cider.

Treasury Department
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Sept. 16, 1864.

In reply to yours of the 14th inst, I have to say, that syrups made from sorghum, cider made on farms, and wine not mixed with other spirits, are all taxable five per cent, *ad valorem.* Very respectfully,

JOS. J. LEWIS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

John W. Webster, Esq.
Assessor Second District, Md.

Advices from Rio state that the largest coffee house in Brazil, with connections in New York and Baltimore, has failed, owing to the heavy fall in sterling exchange, of which they are large holders.

Paris is gazing with wonder at a man who lifts a barrel of flour with his teeth. There is many a man hereabouts who has lifted a barrel of liquor with his thumb and finger.

Sixteen thousand bibles and testaments from American Bible Society at New York have arrived at Salem, Ala. to be distributed among Hood's soldiers.

London has more than 3,000 miles of streets. It would take a person more than a year to walk through the whole of them.

THE WAR.

A VICTORY BEFORE RICHMOND.

Enemy Repulsed by Birney and Kautz.

BUTLER PURSUES THEM TO THEIR INNER ENTRENCHMENTS.

A REBEL LOSS OF ONE THOUSAND.

The Rebel General Gregg Killed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—12 o'clock M.

This Department has received the following reports of the enemy's assault yesterday upon Gen. Butler's line, their subsequent repulse, and Gen. Birney's brilliant action, driving the enemy to their inner line of entrenchments around Richmond.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina,
6.30 P. M., Oct. 7, 1864.

Lieutenant Gen. U. S. Grant:

At 6.30 P. M., the enemy having moved Fields' and Hoke's divisions from the left, at Chapin's farm, around to our right, at Darbytown road, attacked with spirit Gen. Kautz's cavalry in the entrenchments, and drove him back, with small loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery.

The enemy suffered very considerable loss in this attack.

The enemy then swept down the entrenchments towards Birney, who, having thrown back his right, waited their assault and repulsed it with a heavy loss on the part of the enemy.

The enemy, in the meantime, advanced towards Newmarket, but were met by a force at the signal tower at 8 P. M.

I took the offensive, sending Birney with two divisions up the Darbytown road. The enemy has retreated as he advanced, and Birney has reached and occupied the entrenchments which the enemy took from Kautz, and were fortifying for themselves.

Our loss has been small; not one-eighth of the enemy. We have about one hundred prisoners.

B. F. BUTLER,
Major General.

Heaequarters of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina,
October 7—12 20 P. M.

Brigadier General Rawlings:

The following despatch has been received.

B. F BUTLER, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS 10TH ARMY CORPS—10 15 A. M.

Major General Butler:

I have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank with great slaughter. The troops seem to be Fields' and Pickett's divisions.

I send you a batch of prisoners.

I am extending my right flank.

The enemy seem to be entrenching on the Darby road.

D. B. BIRNEY, Major General.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Oct. 7—10.30 P. M.

Lieutenant General U. S Grant:

General Berry has regained General Kautzs old position, and holds the enemy in the inner line of entrenchments around Richmond, extending from Darbytown road to connect with Weitzel on the left near Fort Hamilton.

There has been no movement at Petersburg to-day. We have secured the best of this day's work. A thousand at least of the enemy killed and wounded, a hundred prisoners, and a bloody repulse.

General Gregg, commanding Hoke's division, is reported by a lady, who saw the body, as killed.

B. F. BUTLER, Major General.

No despatches have been received from the commands of Generals Sherman, Rosecrans, and Sheridan, later than was reported in my telegram of yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Western Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—General Burbridge with 2,500 mounted infantry, attacked Saltville, in Southwestern Virginia, where extensive salt-works are located. He carried two redoubts, capturing 150 prisoners and a large number of horses, mules, and cattle.

Our loss was small. Colonel Mann, of the 11th Michigan, was killed, and Colonel Haven, acting brigadier general, wounded.

Finding the place strongly fortified and defended by a large force under Breckinridge and Echols, Gen Burbridge withdrew during the night, leaving his wounded. The rebels pursued him about eight miles. Gen. Burbridge passed through Covington this afternoon en rout for Lexington.

Alabama.

The Charleston *Courier* of October 1st contains the following rebel news:

The Governor of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature, says; "The fearful struggle now going on in Georgia is no idle spectacle to Alabamians. If Georgia is permitted to be overrun and devastated by Sherman's ruthless columns, the fate of Alabama may be read in the desolated homes and starving women and children of our sister State."

He recommends an amendment of the militia law so as to include all persons exempted from the Confederate service able to bear arms, and all between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five years.

General Stoneman has passed through Augusta to be exchanged.

Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Charleston papers of the 29th say:

"The bombardment of the city, since our last, has been unusually severe, the enemy firing from three guns in rapid and constant succession. During the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, eighty-eight shots were reported to have been fired at the city.

"A number of casualties occurred, but they were mostly from flying bricks or splinters."

The *Courier* of October 1st says: "Eighty-four shells were fired at Charleston during the last twenty-four hours, ending at 6 o'clock on Friday evening. Twenty-seven shots were fired at Fort Sumpter, during the same time, from Battery Gregg and the 'Swamp Angel.'"

Prominent officers in the army of the Potomac are sanguine that in less than three months the Rebels will be driven in confusion from Virginia. Their next and last line of defense will be the Roanoak, which will prove as unavailing for them as the present labor of their peace friends North.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Reinforcements for General Grant are crowded to the front. Three steamer loads were passed on James river, between City Point and Fortress Monroe. As fast as they arrive they are pushed immediately forward and put into the fortifications, were they are nearly as valuable as old troops. A few days will make our new position on the right and left impregnable. Substantial forts are being constructed on scientific principles by large details of men. No advantages gained against Richmond are in danger of being surrendered.

In the Field, near Aitken's Landing, Oct. 7, P. M.—Quite a severe engagement took place this morning, between a force of the enemy and our troops on the north side of the James, in which we suffered considerable loss in men and material, including two batteries, of four guns each, besides being driven back some distance from the advanced position gained ten days ago. It will be remembered that our troops crossed the James at that time, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the lower part of Chapin's Bluff, taking several guns and a number of prisoners. An attempt was afterwards made to recapture the lost ground, but it failed. Our army entrenched itself there, and since that time has considered its position perfectly secure. A force of cavalry under Gen. Kautz co-operated in all the movements there, and was reported at one time as being within a mile or two of Richmond, but had to fall back. Since then he has been protecting the right flank of the army, his men being strung out so that they presented rather a weak line to the foe.

About 7 A. M., to-day, a sudden attack was made on this cavalry force from nearly every direction, and although they were completely taken by surprise, it is said they made their utmost effort to hold their ground, but were finally forced to retreat, leaving two batteries without support, which fell into the enemy's hands. They were the 4th Wisconsin, and Battery B, 1st U. S. The latter was commanded by Lieutenant Hill, who is said to have fired all his ammunition, and finding he could not get his guns off, spiked them.

The engagement commenced on the Darbytown road and was continued on the New Market road, near which the right of the 10th Army Corps reached. The assault on this part of the line was so desperate that it, also, was forced back some distance, but the ground was afterwards recovered with heavy loss to the enemy. This ended the engagement, although the picket skirmishing continued all day. Our loss is not known, but must have been considerable, as some of our cavalry were completely surrounded. Gen. Kautz is said to have been captured, but succeeded in making his escape. the enemy's loss was severe. We took about seventy prisoners, mostly of Longstreet's corps.—Some of them are fine-looking men, tolerably well dressed, and represent the appearance of having been lately called into the service.

[The date of this despatch is not so late as the official despatch from Gen Butler, embraced in Secretary Stanton's official gazette of Saturday.]

SHERIDAN'S NEW VICTORY.

A GREAT CAVALRY BATTLE.

Capture of Eleven Cannon.

330 PRISONERS TAKEN.

WOODSTOCK, Va, Oct. 7, 1864—9 P. M.—Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant:—I have the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Bridgewater and Harrisonburg yesterday morning, the grain and forage in front of these points having previously been destroyed.

In moving back to this point, the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been made untenable for a Rebel arm. I have destroyed over two thousand barns, filled with wheat, hay and farming implements; over seventy mills, filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over four hundred head of stock; and have killed and issued to the troops not less than three thousand sheep. This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and the Little Ford Valley as well as the main valley. A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot make.

Lieut. John R. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocity all the houses within an area of five miles were burned.

Since I came into the Valley from Harper's Ferry up to Harrisonburg, every train, every small party and every straggler has been bushwacked by the people, many of whom have protection papers from commanders who have hitherto been in the valley. The people here are getting sick of the war. Heretofore they had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance. I have not been followed by the enemy up to this point, with the exception of a small force of Rebel cavalry that showed themselves some distance behind my rear guard to-day.

A party of one hundred of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry which I had stationed at the bridge over the mouth of the Shenandoah, near Mount Jackson, was attacked by McNeil, with seventeen men, while they were asleep, and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think that they will turn up. I learn that fifty of them had reached Winchester. McNeil was mortally wounded, and fell into our hands. This was fortunate, as he was the most daring and dangerous of all the bushwackers in this section of the country.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

STRASBURG, Va., Midnight, Oct. 9.—Lieutenant General Grant, City Point:—In coming back to this point I was not followed up until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halted my command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I became satisfied that it was only all the Rebel cavalry of the Valley, commanded by Roper, and directed Torbert to attack at daylight this morning and finish this "savior" of the Valley.

The attack was handsomely made. Gen. Custer, commanding the Third Cavalry Division, charged on the back road, and Merritt, commanding the First Cavalry Division, on the Strasburg pike. Merritt captured five guns, and Custer six guns, with their cassions, battery-forge, &c. The two divisions captured forty-seven wagons, ambulances, &c. Among the wagons captured are the headquarters wagons of Rosser, Lomax, Wickham and Colonel Holland.

The number of prisoners will be about three hundred and thirty. The enemy after being charged by our gallant cavalry were broken and ran. They were followed by our men, on the jump, twenty-six miles through Mount Jackson and across the North Fork of the Shenandoah

I deemed it best to make this delay of one day here, and settle this new cavalry General.

The eleven pieces of artillery captured today make thirty-six pieces captured in the Shenandoah Valley since the 19th of September. Some of the artillery was new and never had been fired, The pieces were marked "Tredegar Works."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major Gen.

The Cry for Peace.

What hoist the white flag when triumph is nigh
What! crouch before treason! make freedom a lie?
What! spike all our guns when the foe is at bay
And the rags of the black banner drooping away!
Tear down the strong name that our nation has won,
And strike her brave bird from his home in the sun?

Jas. H. Hardin, a citizen of Kentucky, has been sentenced to twenty years at hard labor for engaging in treasonable designs against the Government.

John S. Tyson, Esq., a member of the Baltimore bar, and Mr. George Sauerwein a wealthy commission merchant, of Baltimore, died last week.

☞ 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.

☞ CANES, UMBRELLAS, Ladies' Sun Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Port Monnies, Gloves, &c., &c., "cheaper than the cheapest," at

UPDEGRAFFS' HAT FACTORY,
Opposite the Washington House, Hagerstown.
Ap. 15, 1864.

☞ UPDEGRAFFS', Practical Hat Makers, have ready the SPRING 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 rates,

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

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA Oct. 11.—The Produce markets, as we have noticed for some time past, continue very dull, and the sales are in a small way only. The demand for Flour is limited, and the market is dull. Wheat is very quiet. Oats have declined. Coal is rather firmer.

The FLOUR market continues very dull, and buyers and sellers are apart in their views. The only sales we hear of are in small lots to the retailers and bakers at from $9@9.50 for superfine, $9.75@10.25 for extra $10@11 for extra family, and $11.50@12 ₱ bbl for fancy brands, according to brand and quality.

There is little doing in Rye Flour, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Corn meal continues scarce, and we hear of no sales.

GRAIN.—The demand for wheat is limited and the market is dull, with sales of red at 205@206c, and 2,000 bus white at 235@245c per bus as to quality. Rye is quiet and offered at 160c per bus. Corn continues dull; small sales of Western mixed are making at 160c per bus. Oats are dull and rather lower, with sales at from 84@86c per bus. Barley and Malt continues quiet, and we hear of no sales of either.

O Yes! O Yes!!

THE subscriber offers his services as an Auctioneer to the citizens of Quincy and adjoining townships. He has had considerable experience in the business, and being regularly licensed is prepared to cry Public Sales, Auctions, &c. He solicits a share of the public's patronage. Terms moderate. JOHN R. SMITH.
Quincy, Oct. 8—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale at the late residence of John W. Harbaugh, dec'd, in Waynesboro', on MONDAY the 24th day of OCTOBER, the following personal property, viz:

5000 FEET LUMBER

(choice and seasoned) consisting of an excellent assortment of Oak, Hickory, Ash, Poplar and Walnut Plank one to four-inches thick, well selected and in first-rate order; also Studding, 29 Rafters and Scantling, 1 Turning Lathe, 2 Cross-cut Saws, 1 set Single Harness, 1 Sleigh Basket, 1 Carriage Body, 1 set new Wagon Wheels, 42 Hub Rings, 1 Scythe and snathe, 1 Grindstone; axes, maul and wedges.

1000 SPOKES,

A very large lot of Wagon-maker's Stuff, Hounds, Harrows, Axels, Tongues, Fellows, Hubs, &c. Also worked Spokes, Fellows, Single and Double Trees, axe handles, Sills, Wheelbarrow Slopes; 5 sets new Window Sash, 1 set Wagon Bows, 1 Cistern Pump; 4 HEAD HOGS; a large and well finished set of

Wagon-maker Tools,

such as Saws, (hand and whip) braces and bits, augers, chisels, planes, draw-knives, hammers, files, squares, spokeshaves, taper bit, broad axes, &c. A lot Paterns, 1 Vice, Hub Machine, 2 work benches, 1 drawer small mixed Tools, Oil Stones and other articles to numerous to mention.

☞ Wagonmakers, Carpenters and mechanics will find it their interest to attend.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock on said day when the terms will be make known by

JACOB BEAVER,
Administrator of John W. Harbaugh, dec'd.
Oct 14—ts] G. V. MONO, Auct.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

THERE will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry, *on the 25th day of October*, 1864, on the premises, the following described Real Estate, situate in Quincy township, Franklin county, Pa., containing

160 ACRES,

and allowance, adjoining Levi Sandore, Robert McIlvaney and Samuel Bear, about 120 Acres of which are clear and 12 Acres good Meadow—all fenced and under good cultivation. There is a good two-story STONE

DWELLING HOUSE,

Stone Spring House, Stone Barn and other buildings thereon erected. The land is Limestone, and lies 3 miles North of Waynesboro, on the road leading to Chambersburg. Little Antietam flows through the tract, and the cattle have access to water from every field but one.

TERMS:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on 1st April, 1865, the balance in two equal annual payments, bearing interest from the 1st of April, 1865.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day.

DANIEL MYERS,
Trustee of Nancy Myers.
Oct 14—ts