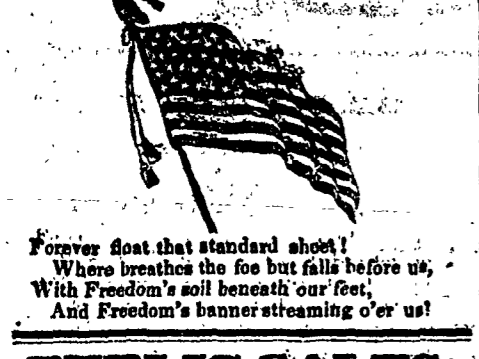


VILLAGE RECORD. WAYNESBORO. Friday, March 10, 1865.



PUBLIC SALES.

We invite special attention to the sales in our advertising columns, to come off as follows:

Table listing names and dates for public sales, including D. H. Fulk, Benj. Stouffer, Dr. B. Frantz, etc.

REMOVALS.—Subscribers who propose changing their places of residence on the first of April will please notify us in time by furnishing their P. O. addresses.

COMING.—The first of April is approaching, by which time we are required to make up several hundred dollars. Those in arrears for subscription, advertising and job work, will specially favor us by settling their accounts in the meantime.

SCHOOL.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the Rev. J. F. Campbell, proposes opening a Select and Classical School, in the Western School House, commencing on Monday the 3rd day of April next.

TEMPERANCE.—Rev. Mr. Whitman, of Greensboro, will deliver, by request, a Sermon on Temperance, in the Union Church, on Sunday the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M.

FIRST ARRIVAL.—T. J. Filbert, Merchant Tailor, will this week receive his first supply of new spring goods for gentlemen's wear.

THE WEATHER.—Of late the weather has been comparatively mild. The snow has almost entirely disappeared and the roads are fast drying off, which must prove especially gratifying to "better motorists," comers and goers generally.

ROBBED.—We regret to learn that H. F. Stover, of this place had between \$900 and \$1000 stolen from him one night last week in Georgetown. Mr. S. had been in the city with a load of marketing. The money it appears was taken from under his pillow in the night. All efforts to discover the perpetrator of this theft failed up to the time he left the city.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions have been made in Company G, 17th Penna. Cavalry, formerly commanded by Capt. (now Major) Kurtz: First Lieutenant Daniel Snively, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant H. G. Bonebrake, to be First Lieutenant; Sergeant Jacob Potter, to be Second Lieutenant.

VICTORY!—An official despatch from Secretary Stanton, on Saturday evening last, says General Sheridan had routed Rebel Gen. Early totally; between Staunton and Charlottesville, and captured Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1800 men! This will tell on the cause.

A MILLION A MINUTE.—On Saturday about 3 o'clock the order by telegraph from various parts of the country and from Philadelphia, to Mr. Jay Cooke, for the new loan, in the space of a single minute exceeded one million of dollars.

AN ARMY OF ITSELF.—General Grant reports that since the beginning of the campaign last May, seventeen thousand deserters have come into our lines from Lee's army alone.

Company D, 21st Penna. Cav. Capt. Hallinger, which has been doing provost duty in Schuylkill and adjoining counties for about a year, has left Pottsville for the front.

Gov. Cannon, of Delaware, died at his residence in that State on Wednesday last. The Governor was a thorough and earnest Unionist.

The Constitutional amendment prohibiting Slavery in the United States was defeated in the New Jersey Legislature by a vote, 30 to 30.

DRAFTED MEN.

We believe but 1 out of the number of drafted men from this Borough has so far ran off, and the balance we learn have resolved to manfully meet the issue, notwithstanding a copperhead speaker recently announced at a public meeting that he said they would not blame them if they would leave the state and go to Canada. There is another matter, however, to which we would call the attention of our Council, and it is this: The State Legislature has passed an act giving School Directors or Borough Councils the power to make an appropriation of such sum to each drafted man as they may deem necessary, not to exceed \$500. This being the case it would seem but just and fair that our citizens, of both town and township, should have the benefit of such an appropriation. Many of those drafted contributed liberally from their private means to fill former quotas; and to refuse them now, say \$300, would, in our opinion, not only be unjust, but disgraceful to those who would, through a spirit of selfishness, withhold such appropriation. Previous to the draft our citizens petitioned the Council for an appropriation, but it was not complied with for the reason that they had not the authority to legally grant the request. This barrier being now removed let the petition be again presented, and we doubt not the sum of \$300 for each drafted man, who has to furnish a substitute, or enter the service, can be secured. Let some good citizen or citizens, then, promptly press the matter.

P. S. Since the above was in type we find that we were in error. A general law authorizing an appropriation for volunteers was passed by the Senate but has yet to receive the sanction of the House, which is confidently looked for in a few days.

The bill authorizing the collection by taxation of the additional \$200 bounty paid to volunteers last year in this county has been passed by both branches and is now a law.

STATE DRAFT.—The Commissioners of Franklin county will meet at the following times and places for the purpose of hearing objections to the enrolled Militia for State Service:

AT WAYNESBORO, on Monday, the 20th day of March, for Quincy, Washington and Waynesboro.

AT GREENCASTLE, on Tuesday, the 21st of March, for Autrim and Greensboro.

AT MERCERSBURG, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of March, for Montgomery, Peters, Mercersburg and Warren.

AT STRASBURG, on Thursday, the 23rd day of March, for Lettkerney, Lurgan, Southampton, Fannett and Metal.

AT CHAMBERSBURG, on Friday, the 24th day of March, for Green, Guilford, Hamilton, St. Thomas and Borough of Chambersburg.

Lieut. Gen Scott wrote the following letter in answer to an invitation to participate in the great New York celebration: New York, March 3, 1865.

Hon. C. P. Daly, Chairman, &c. DEAR SIR: I regret, on account of debility, I cannot take part in the grand celebration of to-morrow, as I sincerely rejoice in our victories over rebels, which, with other impending, do not fail to bring back into the Union, on terms of perfect equality in rights and duties, the outstanding States. Reciprocal respect and admiration have already, by the dint of hard fighting, been established between the gallant veterans of the opposing armies, and this noble sentiment gives the hope that it may conquer the miserable hatred so general between non-combatants—Secessionists and Unionists. This, indeed, would be the greatest conquest of the day: I remain, with high respect, Yours, truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—It is a marrying time now and the young folks had better make the minister give them a certificate. It may save trouble one of these days: A great deal of trouble is experienced by the widows of deceased soldiers who make application for back pay and pensions, who cannot produce a certificate of marriage. The records have to be searched, and certified to, and often is difficult to find the proper record. A marriage certificate is demanded of those who wish to visit their husbands in camp. In many other circumstances they become not only valuable but indispensable.

Jeff Davis' organs in the North still keep their columns filled with complaints about the taxes, the draft, &c. They never tell their readers that the cause of the taxes, of the drafts, and of the blood that has been shed all lies at the door of their traitor friends in the South who arose up in arms to destroy the government. Oh, no! they never have anything to utter against traitors. They are not rebels but Confederates, they are not Unionists, but our "harm Southern brethren."

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—A man named Clements has been arrested in Washington, charged with being engaged in a plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln on March the 4th. The evidence against him is said to be very complete. He is now in the Old Capitol jail.

The Legislature of West Virginia has adopted an amendment to the constitution of the State, disfranchising all those who have voluntarily participated in the rebellion.

It is reported that Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, shall be kept as a Federal city, until the 1st of July.

The Legislature of this State will adjourn on the 24th inst.

THE INAUGURATION.

On Saturday last, the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON were duly inaugurated at Washington, as President and Vice President, respectively of the United States, in the presence of thousands of people. The procession was over a mile in length, and was of the most splendid character. After taking the oath of office at the central portico of the Capitol, the President rose and addressed the vast throng as follows:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: At this solemn appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper.

Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation; little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and if I, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all.

With high hopes for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avert it.

While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to the saving of the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came. One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it.

These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. Allow that this interest was somewhat the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would render the Union, even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease.

Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astonishing. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces.

But let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purpose: "Who unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come, but who to that man by whom the offence cometh."

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the Providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued throughout His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away.

Yet if God will that it continues until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash be paid by another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still must it be said: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

The concluding sentiments were greeted with a general outburst. The Vice President was then called upon for a speech. He good-humoredly complied, thanking the people for their enthusiasm and their honor.

"We Didn't Commence It." The following article is from the Richmond Enquirer of the 23d ult. "Virginia did not commence this war, not Tennessee, Missouri or Kentucky. Its magnitude and losses were perceived by those on whom the brunt of battle would fall. The States further south protected by those on the border, repelled advice, rejected counsel, and with fancied security cut the fastenings which bound us together, and cast Virginia and her children on the exposed western frontier adrift amid terrific and increasing war."

In vain did these States foretell the future and protest against the ungenerous rashness of those who expected by the misfortunes of others to escape the calamities of civil strife. We told them that the storm would indulge its fury on our soil. We pictured to them a devastated country, pillaged fields, burning towns, insurgent slaves and a hired soldiery, inflamed to crime by the smooth-skinned women on the ottoman, and the silver on the board. Neither did these just appeals, nor the terrific fate which was increasing and advancing check the selfish impetuosity of those who risked little of disaster to be endured by others.

But the tide is now rolling toward those States who made the fight, who affirmed success or universal destruction, and who swore the oath.

This oath has been broken, and they by whom the first blow was struck are the first to desert those whose breasts have so far received the fury of the storm raised by others.

The Philadelphia North American estimates the force under Sherman at 104,000 and under Beauregard at 78,000.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

Rebel Accounts of the Conflagration of Columbia. New York, March 7.—The steamship Savannah, from Hilton Head with dates to the 4th, has arrived, and brings important despatches from General Gilmore to the War Department.

The Savannah Republican, of the 2d, contains Governor Brown's message in full, of which an abstract has been published from the Richmond papers.

The Republican, also contains a rebel account of General Sherman's occupation of Columbia, from the Augusta Constitutionalist, of February 27th derived from a citizen of Columbia. It appears that the rebel troops, in large numbers, left on the 17th in the direction of Charlotte. Governor Magrath left on the 18th for the upper section of the State. Beauregard left the same day for Charlotte. Major Goodwin went the same day to meet General Sherman, and surrendered the city to him at Saluda Bridge, three miles out. On the same day the public stores were thrown open, and everybody helped themselves. No stores were burnt. Gen. Sherman's army entered Columbia in the afternoon. Soon afterwards they commenced destroying the public property. The arsenals and depots were blown up, and the buildings in the suburbs, containing public stores, fired. Late in the afternoon a pile of cotton in the streets, near the Congress House, took fire from the sparks, and the flames spread to some wooden buildings, which unfortunately were in the vicinity, whence a strong wind drove them furiously down both sides of the street. The scene became terrific, loud explosions continually filled the air, the residences and ground were shaken as by an earthquake, and vast columns of smoke and flame rose to the heavens. Nothing of any account was saved. Goods, provisions, and furniture moved to a supposed place of security, were burnt as the fire progressed.

The distance burned on the Main street was about a mile and a half. Dr. Reynolds' house was the only one left standing between the section known as Cotton Town and the State House. The fire also extended five or ten blocks east of Main street, destroying everything. The entire business portion of the city is in ruins.

Both hotels, the Guardian and Carolina newspaper offices, a number of churches, the Catholic seminary, and several other public buildings, all the depots, the buildings at Charlotte Junction, and Evans & Cogswell's printing establishment, are among the buildings burned. All the cars, engines, and railroad material which the rebels did not succeed in removing, were also destroyed. Only three churches were left standing—the Catholic, Episcopal, and Presbyterian.

The Female College was uninjured, and is now occupied by the houseless women and children.

The old State House was blown up. The new State House was not touched, it contained a statue of Washington. Wade Hampton's House was saved by the Federal officers.

Gen. Preston's house was also saved, and given to the occupants of the Catholic Seminary, whose property was accidentally destroyed. All the foundries and machine-shops were demolished. The country about the place is stripped of all stables, and all the horses and carriages in the city taken.

No outrages were known to have been committed on ladies. The enemy were under strict discipline during the march through the city. Gen. Sherman's headquarters in the city were at the residence of Mr. Dun-can. It was estimated that his infantry and artillery numbered 70,000. No cavalry were with him. Their rear guard passed through on Tuesday afternoon. The troops were in the best condition; were well clothed and well shod, and marched as if they had just started on their expedition, instead of having been out for weeks.

Fort Mott, St. Matthew's, and Union Court Houses were destroyed.

Some of General Sherman's officers said his destination was Raleigh and Salisbury. The General himself appeared in good spirits and confident of success. One corps took the road to Camden and Florence, another corps to Winesboro, and General Sherman, with two corps, moved on the direct road to Charlotte.

Execution of Beall. John Y. Beall, charged and convicted of piracy on Lake Erie, and for violation of the rules of war, and acting as a spy, was hung on Governor's Island, New York, on Friday last. Upon reaching the gallows, the charges and sentence, and also Gen. Dix's order approving of the findings of the court-martial, was read to him, at the conclusion of which he said: "I protest against the execution of this sentence. It is absolute murder—brutal murder. I die in the defence and service of my country. I have nothing more to say."

His mother and sister arrived at the landing just a few moments after the execution occurred, and it is said that the sad news of the culprit's death fell with a crushing weight upon the broken-hearted women.

Capt. James Yates Beall, was born in Jefferson county, Va., some 22 years ago. He is said to have been well educated, having studied a full course at the Charlottesville University. Before the rebellion he was the possessor of a fortune valued at over one million of dollars, and he was also represented to be the heir apparent to the estate of Lord Egelby, a British nobleman.

The Southern Confederacy, now published at Macon, has the following: "Cabbages \$15 per head; cucumbers \$10 each; a bunch of six small fish, \$20. A disgraceful affair is now going on up town. A mob of women with the black flag are marching from store to store on a pillaging expedition. The Pelham Cadets are ordered out to disperse them."

The clothes of a man who died of small-pox in Providence, the other day, were buried to prevent infection. A negro dug them up and took them to an auction room, where they were sold. By handling the goods the auctioneer took the disease, and has since died. The negro was arrested and fined \$3 and costs.

General Grant, in a private letter to Mr. Washburn, of the House of Representatives, speaks very hopefully of Sherman's movements, and expresses the opinion that a few more days of successful operations will put the Rebels in a position from which there will be no escape.

A semi-official despatch from Washington says that recruiting is now going forward at a rate which, if kept up, will speedily reinforce our armies. The average daily enlistments for the last ten days of February were three thousand two hundred and ninety six per day, a total for the ten days of over thirty two thousand men.

THE ALTAR.

At Martinsburg on the 1st inst., by the Rev. W. D. Hanson, Major E. S. TROXEL, of the 22d Pa. Vol. Cavalry, to Mrs. JULIET B. MILLER, of that place.

Our gallant friend; the Major, did not forget the Printer on the above occasion, for which he will accept our congratulations and the best wishes of all hands for his happiness and that of his fair partner through life, and may he be spared to do valiant service yet in defence of the old flag.

THE TOMB.

In Baltimore, on Sunday morning last, Mr. GEORGE F. WEAGLY, formerly of this place, aged 51 years, 2 months and 11 days. His remains reached here on Monday evening and on Tuesday were interred in the burying ground attached to the Union Church.

On the 6th inst., in Chambersburg, JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., aged 85 years.

In this place on the 5th inst., Mr. JACOB WOLF, aged 69 years 11 months and 11 days.

At Mercersburg on the 5th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH GROVE, formerly of this place, aged 90 years, 1 month and 12 days.

Near Greensboro, on the 22d ult., of Typhoid Fever, CHARLES VICTOR, son of Jacob R. and Susan D. Phillipy, aged 6 months and 22 days.

Pure as the snowdrop in its bloom, Dear Charles passed away Into the dark and silent tomb, His little form to lay.

Dearest Charles, fare thee well, With sad, and hearts we yield our trust Lent to us a little while, Then called unto thy native dust.

Lovely babe, thy stay was brief, Angel spirits bid thee come, From this world of care and grief, To thine ever happy home.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, March 6.—The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard ranch about 1,700 head this week. The market is active and prices have advanced 2@3c per lb, with sales of extra at 22@23c fair to good at 18@21c, and common at from 14@17c per lb, as to quality. 400 head sold to go to Baltimore at from 10@11c per lb gross, according to quality. The market closed firm within the above range of prices.

COGS.—About 115 head sold at from \$80 up to \$85 per head, as to quality.

Sheep continues dull, and prices are rather lower; 10,000 head arrived and sold at from 10@12c per lb, gross, as to quality.

Hogs are in fair demand; 2,500 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from \$19@21 the 100 lbs net.

CALVES.—About 37 head sold at from 11@13c per lb, as to weight and condition.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—There is some little export demand for Flour, but prices are barely maintained; sales comprise about 2,000 bales Western in lots at \$11.25@11.62 for extra family, and \$12@12.75 per bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at from \$9@9.50 for superfine, \$10@10.75 for extra, \$11@12 for extra family, and \$13.25@12.50 per bbl for fancy brands. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$8.50@8.75 per bbl. Corn Meal continues dull.

GRAIN.—There is more Wheat offering, and prices are rather lower; about 4,500 bushels sold at from 24@25c for reds, and white at from 25@26c per bushel as to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at 17@17c per bushel. In Corn there is more offer, and prices are rather lower; 12,000 bushels prime yellow sold at from 15@15.50 afloat. Oats are in demand; 10,000 bushels sold at 9@9c per bushel; 4,000 bushels Malt sold on private terms.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is in good demand, and prices are better; 1,000 bushels sold at \$17@18 per 64 lbs. Timothy is selling at from \$5.50@6 lb bu. Flaxseed is selling at from \$3.45@3.50 per bu.

SELECT AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

ON Monday the 3d day of April next, the subscriber will open a Select and Classical School in the Western school house for the youth of both sexes. The instruction will be thorough and complete. Session to continue eleven weeks. The patronage of parents and guardians are respectfully solicited. J. F. CAMPBELL. March 10—3w.

PUBLIC SALE!

THE subscriber intending to relinquish farming, will sell at public sale, at his residence near Quincy, on Friday the 24th of March, 1865, the following personal property, to wit:

4 GOOD WORK HORSES, one extra black harness horse;

15 HEAD OF CATTLE, 5 of which are Milch Cows, the balance young Cattle.

15 HEAD OF HOGS, 2 Farm Wagons, 3-inch tread, one as good as new; one-horse and 1 spring wagon, 1 improved McCormick Reaper, 1 spring rake, 1 Urka fodder cutter, 1 Thrashing Machine, all complete; 1 grain drill, 2 pair hay ladders, 1 wood bed, 4 barbed plows, 3 double and 1 single shovel plow, 2 harrows, 1 good jack-saw, 1 log chain, 1 fifth chain and spreader, 1 treble, double and single trees, 2 sets dung-bowlers, 1 hay cutter, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 good wheat fan, shovels, forks, rakes, &c.

300 BARRELS CORN, 200 BUS. OATS, 5 TONS HAY, 10 loads Corn-fodder, lot good bags, 2 sets front gears, 2 sets breech bands, 4 sets plow gears, 5 fly-nets, one fine, 3 hoes, riding and blind bridges, collars, wagon and plow lines, halters and cow chains, 1 wagon saddle, 3 maul rings, 3 ladders, 1 bolster, 1 set harness grain excelsior and moving saws, 1 digging iron, 1 mat, 3 barrels vinegar, 1 rivetstone, 1 barrel preserved cider, an extra article, 1 sausage cutter, 2 knives, 1 corner cupboard, 1 desk, 1 set chairs, apple-butter by the crock, land by the pound, and a variety of other articles not necessary to enumerate. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M., when the terms will be made known by

JOHN MIDDLETON. Wm. Adams, Aucr. March 10—3w.

If you want fine Pomme you must get it at

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, at his residence, about 1 1/2 miles from Waynesboro, on the turnpike leading to Greensboro, on Friday the 17th of March, 1865, the following property, to wit:

3 WORK HORSES, one of which is a good Family Horse, the others extra Mares with foal;

2 GOOD MILCH COWS, 1 two and three-horse Wagon, good as new; 1 wagon on bed, 1 one-horse Carriage, 1 two-horse Carriage, 2 buggy poles, 1 good spring wagon bed; 1 harrow; 1 single and 2 double shovel plows;

1 PAIR HAY CARRIAGES, Double and single trees, 1 log chain, cow chains, 2 sets breech-bands, good as new; 1 set front gears, 3 sets plow gears; 2 new fly-nets; 1 set giggle harness, 5 blind bridges, hoes, collars, lines and halters, 1 wagon saddle, 1 good wagon whip, 1 riding saddle and bridle, 1 bushel of Cloverseed;

1 GOOD SLEIGH, 1 string of bell, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known by

GEORGE J. ROYER. Wm. Adams, Aucr. March 10—3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to quit farming will sell at public sale at his residence 3 miles west of Waynesboro, on the turnpike leading to Greensboro, on MONDAY the 27th of MARCH, 1865, the following personal property, to wit:

3 WORK HORSES, 2 of which are brood mares with foal, 2 of them leaders; 2 yearling Cols;

5 HEAD OF CATTLE, among which is 1 Cow and 1 Heifer which will be fresh about the time of sales; 5 head Hogs, one of which is a brood sow with pig; 2 head of Sheep; 1 good Wagon for two or three horses, 1 one-horse Wagon.

1 BUGGY, 3 barbed plows, 1 single and 1 double shovel plow, 1 harrow, 1 pair hay-carriages, 1 pair of rollers, 1 cutting-bay, 1 set of double, double and single trees, 1 pair spreaders, forks and rakes, 2 sets breech-bands, 1 set front gears, fly-nets, collars; bridle, leather halters; 1 wagon saddle, 3 harness, traces, breast and cow chains, 1 barn shovel, barrel and boxes, 1 mattock—also the one-half of 32 Acres

GRAIN IN THE GROUND, and many other articles not necessary mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock on said day when the terms will be made known by

SAMUEL S. DEARDORFF. Wm. Adams, Aucr. March 10—3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at the Mount Hope Mill, on WEDNESDAY THE 22D DAY OF MARCH, 1865, the following personal property, to wit:

ONE GOOD FAMILY HORSE: 1 Grain Drill, 1 Cart, about 1800 Shingles, a lot of Lumber; COTTON by the barrel, and other articles not necessary to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock on said day when the terms will be made known by

JOHN HELLER, Administrator of Michael Ploutz, dec'd. The subscribers will sell at the same time and place, the following personal property, to wit:

3 WAGONS, one two-horse, one three-horse and one spring wagon; 1 two-horse Plow, 1 double shovel Plow, one Harrow, 1 pair Hay Ladders, 1 pair Wood Ladders 1 Cutting Box, 1 Chop Chest, 1 Grainstone, one Wheelbarrow, 1 Sled, 1 Log Chain, 4 Stone Sledges crowbar and digging iron, a lot old iron, 1 jack-saw, 10 grain bags, 2 set of iron, bushel and half-bushel measures, 2 sets Breech-bands, 1 set of Front Gears, 1 set Plow Gears, 1 Wagon Saddle, 1 harness, collars, bridle, butt and breast chains, 1 pair spreaders, double and single trees, 1 pair blacksmith tongs, brace and bits, 1 set boring tools, rakes forks, shovels, drawing knife; 1 Coal Stove and pipe; 1 Bedstead and Bedding, 1 Bureau, 1 Desk, and other articles not enumerated. Terms made known by

TRAYLOR & HELLER. J. R. SEYER, Aucr. March 10—3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, in front of Bowden's Hotel, in Waynesboro, Wednesday the 29th of March, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., a Tract of Land, situated about 1 1/2 miles West of Waynesboro, on the turnpike leading to Greensboro, adjoining lands of David Snively, M. Morgal and Geo. Boyer, containing

13 ACRES and 27 Perches, best quality limestone land. The subscriber also offers at private sale his valuable town property, consisting of a TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE

and Lot of Ground, on Church street, Waynesboro, with all necessary Out-buildings, in good order, and a variety of the most choice fruit on said lot. The above tract of land can be purchased privately prior to the day of sale.

MARCH 10—3w. MARTIN GEISER.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale on the premises, Wednesday the 29th of March, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a Lot of Ground adjoining the Borough of Waynesboro, containing

3 1/2 ACRES, more or less. Terms made known on the day of sale by

W. W. PAXTON, J. R. WELSH, Agents for the Heirs of John Flaungan, dec'd. March 10—3w.

"Conscribed."

THE subscriber having been conscribed he desires each and every one indebted to him to call and make immediate settlement. It is important that he should close his business himself before leaving for the army, otherwise the collection and settlement of his accounts must be entrusted to the hands of a collector. He also takes this occasion to return thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past.

MARCH 3—3w. CONRAD RUTHS.

NOTICE.