VILLARGE ECORD.

WAYNESBORO',

Friday, April, 7 1865.

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.

RAILROAD MEETING.

☞ We have been authorized to announce that a Railroad Meeting will be held in the Town Hall,

ON SATURDAY THE 15TH INSTANT,

at 2 o'clock, P. M. The object is to have Waynesboro' made a point on the line of the

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD

to be extended to Cumberland, via. Hagerstown. It is highly important that our community move early in this matter, and a general attendance is therefore earnestly requested,

PUBLC SALES.—We invite special attention to the sales of personal property in to-day's paper.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. C. L. Hollenberger, Milliner, has removed to the building two door east of her former residence, and has now for sale a fine assortment of Millinery goods. Advertisement next week.

RICHMOND OURS!—The news we publish to-day is of the most thrilling interest, and has occasioned an exultation of joy throughout the country unexampled in its history. The last Rebel stronghold occupied by the gallant defenders of our flag, and the boasted insurgent army of Virginia almost annihilated, with the traitor LEE and a remnant of his disorganized forces flying before GRANT'S victorious legions. Glorious, thrice glorious news! Well may the loyal of the land rejoice and sympathizers with treason hang their guilty heads in shame.—For such the day of retribution draws nigh. Up to the last moment, some of these craven-hearted creatures, who proscribed this office at the commencement of the rebellion and instigated its demolishment by the rebels in 1863, boasted that Richmond was impregnable and all assaults by the "Yankee army" for its reduction would necessarily prove futile. How sadly they have been disappointed is apparent from the despatches published to-day. No later than Saturday last a report was put in circulation by one of these slimy reptiles that our army had been defeated before Richmond and driven from the field with immense loss. This was of course comforting news to such as claim that Jeff. Davis' constitution is "shoost the same as ours," and was enough to induce such copperheads as "big foot" to crawl out and air themselves; but fortunately for the cause of our country the facts proved otherwise.

A BAND OF PLUNDERERS.—We stated last week on the authority of a citizen from Quincy that quite a number of deserters and drafted men who failed to report were concealed in the mountains northeast of this place. We have since been put in possession of facts which leave no doubt as to the truth of our first statement. It appears that this gang have of late been committing all manner of depredations in the neighborhood of Snow Hill and Blue Rock, stealing meat, poultry, &c., &c. On Thursday night they broke open the door of a shop on the premises of Mr. Jacob Miller near Blue Rock, in which some five or six families had hung their bacon for the purpose of smoking it, the most of which they carried off They next broke the lock on the stable door of Mr. Daniel Garlinger, took a good riding saddle therefrom and cut it into pieces. Several of the party have made repeated threats that they intend to burn the property of certain Union men in that region.—Several unsuccessful efforts to discover their whereabouts have already been made. We trust that the copperhead scoundrels may yet be overhauled and merited punishment meted out to them.

LIFE MEMBER.—Early has taken a self imposed pledge not to *drink* any more until he shall have whipped Sheridan. This is considered by Sheridan's officers as equivalent to the rebel General's having taken the temperance pledge for life, to the no small damage of the Confederate distilleries, and a corresponding fall in the price of corn.

About 30 years ago, Lorenzo Dow, prophesied in this town, that 1865 would witness the greatest flood that ever existed along the Susquehanna. Citizens now living in Lewisburg, testify to having heard him utter this fact.—*Chronicle.*

LEE'S LOSSES.—There is already considerable interest manifested in the question of the number of troops with which General Lee escaped from Richmond and Petersburg. A cotemporary says, in our judgement, and after careful analysis, he cannot have with him more than half his late army. We have very good authority for the statement that his entire force two weeks ago did not exceed 65,000 men. Of these he lost in the assault on Fort Steadman 2800 prisoners, and about 2500 killed and wounded—in all say 5300. In the recent three days of battle, General Grant captured 12,000 more and it is a moderate estimate to assume that in those three days of fierce battle Lee's loss also in killed and wounded was not less than 15,000. This would make the aggregate of his losses since Saturday the 25th of March, 32,300. We have no doubt that these figures rather understate than overstate his losses, and the amount, it will be seen is full half his late army. It is with the other half much shattered that he is endeavoring to escape—perhaps to join Johnson in North Carolina, or to a point in Virginia, where Johnson can join him. In either event Sherman has force enough to dispose of their united forces on the one hand, and General Grant is amply able to take care of them on the other.

HOW THEY ARE BIT.—The Gold Gamblers and speculators of all sorts, who for so many long months have combined to depreciate the national currency and run up the price of the necessaries of life, now that they have suddenly come to grief by the rapid decline in gold, are whining like whipped spaniels for the "Government" to come to their relief. We hope the government will do no such thing. As long as these speculators, says the Reading *Journal*, could put money in their pockets by warring *against* the Government, they did so. They had no pity for the poor, or for persons of small means, and limited incomes, when they ruled the roast, and there should be no mercy shown to them, now that their day of retribution has come. Their loss is the country's gain, and for every gold gambler and greedy speculator who is bankrupted by the rapid approach to a specie basis, and consequent reduction in price of the necessaries of life thousands of good, honest and hard working people, who have sacrificed everything for the country, will be benefitted. The most hopeful sign of the times is that gold and greenbacks are so rapidly approximating to an equal valuation. The very day that the "greenback" dollar and gold dollar are acknowledged throughout the States as representatives of equal value, the "Union" may be considered safe beyond all peradventure. As hundreds of thousands of gallant soldiers have fallen to accomplish this grand result, what matters it though thousands of gold gamblers and speculators are impoverished? We entreat the Government, therefore, to regard the interests of the masses of the people as first in order, and to hold those of speculators, gold gamblers and financiers as of secondary importance.

THE 7-30 LOAN.—Our readers will notice that subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Loan are still continued in the most liberal manner. To the Old World the success of these Peoples' Loans is one of the wonders of a Republic. The Government does not seek to borrow in foreign markets; it offers no premiums to bankers, but appeals directly to the people, and with what success is sufficiently shown by the fact that during *forty-three days* they subscribed and paid the cash down for *one hundred and sixty-one million dollars* of the 7-30 Loan. There can be no stronger evidence of public confidence in Government securities. While nearly all other stocks have gone down from twenty to fifty, and even a greater per cent. within a few weeks, all forms of U. S. bonds and stocks have remained firm except the slight fluctuations that are incident to all rapid changes in the money market

MAKE A NOTE.—Everybody who has not been vaccinated within five years should again endure that easy operation. The constant movement of large numbers of soldiers from camps, added to other causes, carries no small amount of infection over the country. In New York small-pox is raging to a fearful extent. There is a great deal of disease prevalent that may be contracted where least expected. From the army comes a large share of what is already existing. Under these circumstances let the head of every family summon his household physician, and see that all its members have the sure protection of vaccination. This is a matter requiring very little trouble and involving no pain.

☞ The Rebel bushwhackers still have a greedy eye upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The western train from Wheeling, which left here on Thursday morning at nine o'clock, was captured by a band of Rebel guerillas at Green Spring, about sixteen miles east of Cumberland, Tuesday afternoon. The passengers were all robbed of their watches, pocket-books and other valuables. The train was then fired, but, after the robbers left, the fire was extinguished and the cars were saved.

A boy employed in one of the mills at Patterson, N. J., in tearing to pieces an old skirt, found twenty dollars and a half in gold sewed up in its folds.

ANOTHER MURDER.—On Friday last, a terrible murder was committed at the Public House kept by Thomas Corbett, at Indian Spring, this county. We have gathered the following particulars of the melancholy affair, which we believe are substantially correct.—David Smith, the murderer, was sitting in the tavern, when two soldiers entered, and stepping up to the bar, asked Smith to take a drink with him. The bar-keeper said he had been notified not to give Smith anything to drink. Smith was greatly enraged at the refusal, and walked up stairs. The soldiers in the meantime had taken their drink, and were in the act of going out of the door.—The bar-keeper had also stepped out. Patrick Corner was just on the door-sill, when Smith appeared at the head of the stairs with a shot gun, took deliberate aim at Corner and fired. Corner fell dead, shot through the heart. It is supposed that Smith intended to kill the bar-keeper, and mistook Corner for him. We have been informed that Smith confessed to that effect. An inquest was held by Tacitus V. Haller, esq., and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. Smith was arrested and is now in prison.—*Hagerstown Herald.*

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.—The amended revenue law, passed at the late session of Congress, went into effect on Saturday last, April 1st, except as it relates to licenses. An exchange gives the following as the leading changes made by the amended law:

By this act, the tax of all manufactures and other articles mentioned in section 64, of the act of June 30 1864, together with such additional articles as are named in the amendatory act itself, is increased twenty per cent.—except as to coal illuminating oil, refined, and naptha, benzine and benzole, wood screws, paper of all descriptions, printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews and similar publications, cotton, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarrettes and cheroots. All cigars sold after the 1st of April will be subject to $10 tax per thousand, without regard to quality. After that day also all substitute brokers will be required to pay a tax of $10 on every man actually mustered into military service. The act defines a substitute broker to be any person who shall furnish or offer to furnish for pay, fee or reward, volunteers, representative recruits, or substitutes for men drafted or liable to be drafted.

The amendatory act provides that all incomes under $5,000 shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the excess over $600, and all incomes over $5,000, a tax of ten per cent. on the excess beyond that amount. This applies to the incomes of 1864. All dividends derived from banks and other corporations, and interest received on bonds of corporations, are required to be included in the return, and a deduction will be made from the whole amount of tax ascertained to be due on the aggregate return, of the amount of tax withheld by said corporations, (which was on all dividends paid prior to July last, three per cent. and all dividends after that time, five per cent.) Income derived from interest on notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, and all premiums on gold and coupons, are also included. All returns must be made under oath. The income of husband and wife and minor children must all be included in one return. Only one deduction of six hundred dollars can be made from the aggregate incomes of all the members of any family, composed of parents and minor children, or husband and wife. The National income tax paid within the year is also a proper deduction.

This act, it will be seen from the above hints, will be far more searching than the previous law, and will tend to bring out a much larger revenue.

Thanksgiving.

HARRISBURG, April 4.—The following proclamation was issued by Gov. Curtin to-day:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

The last centre of treason has fallen—Richmond is ours—our armies entering it amid the cheers and joy of its rescued inhabitants, so long ground under the heel of usurping oppressors. The beaten rebel host is fleeing, hotly pursued by our victorious cohorts and to be soon captured or dispersed. Let us give glory to the Lord who hath given us this victory.

The Republic is saved. Again let us say Glory in the Lord who hath inspired our heroic people, that during four weary years, though often baffled, defeated and disheartened, they have persisted steadily in the great cause and have poured out their blood and treasure like water for the salvation of the country. The names of our leaders and their companions on the land and the water stand on imperishable rolls of honor, and to the last hour of time will be held in grateful remembrance.

I call on the people of the Commonwealth to assemble in their places of worship *on Sunday next*, and render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, and especially that he hath been graciously pleased to look favorably on us and make us the instruments to establish the right, to vindicate the principles of free government, and to prove the certainty of divine justice.

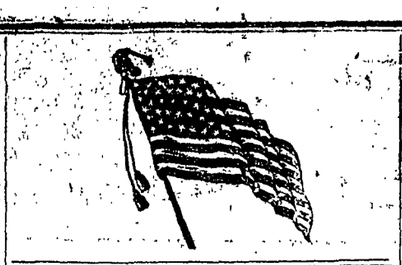
Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the commonwealth the eighty-ninth. By the Governor,

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A lady who had just recovered from a severe attack of diptheria, recently informed the Maine Farmer that she found great relief by putting cayenne pepper in the sharpest vinegar, and dropping in live coals and inhaling the steam.

Mrs. Andrew Allison, residing in Beaver county, Pa., last week gave birth to four healthy children. Some twenty months ago Mrs. Allison gave birth to three daughters, whom she named Cora, Dora and Nora.

For human life matter see fourth page.



RICHMOND

AND

VICTORY!!

The Rebellion Bowed Before the Union—The Rod of her Power Broken.

Thirty Years of Plotting Ended in Four Years of Blood.

THE WAR NOT A "FAILURE."

Abe's "Black Pets" first in the Rebel Capitol.

IMMENSE CAPTURES OF "CHIVALRY," ETC.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1865.

The following telegrams from the President report the condition of affairs at half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA, April 2—2 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

At 10.45 A. M. General Grant telegraphs as follows: "Everything has been carried from the left of the 9th Corps. The 6th Corps alone captured more than 3,000 prisoners.—The 2d and 24th Corps both captured forts, guns, and prisoners from the enemy. I cannot tell the number. We are now closing around the works of the line immediately enveloping Petersburg. All looks remarkably well. I have not yet heard from Sheridan. His headquarters have been moved up to T. Banks' house, near the Boydton road, about three miles southwest of Petersburg."

A LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, April 2, 1865—8.30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

At 4.30 P. M. to-day General Grant telegraphed as follows:

"We are now up, and have a continuous line of troops, and in a few hours will be entrenched from the Appomattox below Petersburg, to the river above.

"The whole captures since we started out will not amount to less than twelve thousand (12,000) men and probably fifty pieces of artillery. I do not know the number of men and guns accurately, however.

A portion of Foster's division, of the 24th Corps, made a most gallant charge this afternoon and captured a very inportant fort from the enemy, with its entire garrison.

"All seems well with us, everything is quiet just now. A LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following telegram from the President, announcing the evacuation of Petersburg and probably of Richmond, has just been received by the War Department. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Va., April 3, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

This morning General Grant reports Petersburg evacuated, and is confident Richmond also is. He is pushing forward, to cut off, if possible, the retreating army.

A LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 3—10.45 A. M.—It appears from a despatch of General Weitzel, just received by this Department, that our forces under his command are in Richmond, having taken it at 8.15 this morning.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 3—12 M.—The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announcing that the city is on fire, has just been received by this Department:

CITY POINT, Va., April 3—11 A. M.—General Weitzel telegraphs as follows:

"We took Richmond at 8.15 this morning. I captured many guns. The enemy left in great haste.

"The city is on fire in one place. We are making every effort to put it out.

"The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy.

"General Grant started early this morning, with the army, towards the Danville road, to cut off Lee's retreating army, if possible.

"President Lincoln has gone to the front."

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant General,

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

President Lincoln at Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A telegraphic despatch received to-night from the President states that he spent the day in Petersburg, and returned to City Point to-night.

WASHINGTON, April 4—11.15 A. M.—The following particulars, dated at City Point April 4, 8 A. M., give the latest information received from Richmond:

General Weitzel telegraphs from Richmond that of the railroad stock he found there 28 locomotives, 44 passenger and baggage cars, and 106 freight cars.

At 3.30 last evening, Gen. Grant, from Sutherland Station, ten miles from Petersburg, towards Burksville, telegraphs as follows:

"Gen. Sheridan picked up 1,200 prisoners to-day, and from 300 to 500 more have been gathered by other troops. The majority of the arms that were left in the hands of the remnant of Lee's army are now scattered between Richmond and where his troops are. The country is also full of stragglers, and the line of retreat marked with artillery, ammunition, burned or charred wagons, caissons, ambulances, &c."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 4—11 P. M.—The following telegram from General Grant has just now reached this Department. At what hour to-day it left him does not appear, but probably in the afternoon. No details of the casualties have been received, but they are expected here to-morrow. The statement that official information had been received of General Custer having been killed is not true. He was unharmed this afternoon.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

WILSON'S STATION, Va., April 4.—The army is pushing forward in the hope of overtaking or dispersing the remainder of Lee's army. Sheridan, with his cavalry and the 5th Corps, is between this and the Appomattox, General Meade with the 2d and 6th following. General Ord is following the line of the Southside Railroad. All of the enemy that retain anything like organization have gone north of the Appomattox and are apparently heading for Lynchburg, their losses having been very heavy. The houses through the country are nearly all used as hospitals for wounded men. In every direction I hear of rebel soldiers pushing for home, some in large and some in small squads, and generally without arms. The cavalry have pursued so closely that the enemy have been forced to destroy probably the greater part of their transportation, cannons, and munitions of war. The number of prisoners captured yesterday will exceed 2,000. From the 28th of March to the present time our loss in killed, wounded, and captured, will probably not reach 7,000, of whom from 1,500 to 2,000 were captured, and many but slightly wounded.

I shall continue the pursuit as long as there appears to be any use in it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Victorious March to Goldsboro.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Sherman has just returned from General Sherman's army, at Goldsboro, N. C., leaving there on Saturday morning. He says the entire army is being reclothed and refitted with ample stores of supplies of all kinds, and will soon be ready for a new campaign.

The men arrived there after a march of five hundred miles, ragged and shoeless, but in admirable health and condition. There was but little fighting in South Carolina.—The chivalry made a feeble resistance. The rebel accounts of the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville are ridiculous gasconades.—At Averysboro they made a stand, but fell back before a single corps. At Bentonville they concentrated all their scattered forces under Joe Johnston, and struck the advance of Slocum when on the march. They fell back until a line of battle was formed, when Slocum's army withstood repeated charges of the enemy, inflicting very severe loss and holding the field of battle and the enemy's dead and wounded.

During the fight Gen. Howard's army completely flanked the enemy, and his advance came within two hundred yards, of Joe Johnston's headquarters. Night came on, and the enemy retreated. The temptation was strong to pursue the defeated enemy to Raleigh, but the wagon-train had proceeded by another route to Goldsboro, and the men needed rest and supplies, so the army resumed its march to Goldsboro, and formed a junction with Schofield and Terry. The remarkable feature of this campaign is that after marching 500 miles our army reached the destination selected at Savannah on the very day fixed, and by the identical route marked out, and the arrangements for its arrival were so perfect that within one day of its arrival at Goldsboro the two railroads from Wilmington and Newbern were opened to Goldsboro, and supplies being distributed.

The country travelled is by far the most difficult for an army, of any between Atlanta and Richmond. General Sherman made his visit to the President and to General Grant while supplies were being distributed. His army is now largely reinforced, and is in most perfect condition, and in his chosen time and mode will march on to its original destination.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

We give below the remarks of Judge French in passing sentence upon the murderers of Edward Gladfelter:

Abraham Coon, Lindsey Forney;—You have both been tried by a jury of your country for the high crime of murder, and by their unanimous verdict have been convicted of Murder in the *First Degree*, the penalty of which is *death*. To-day you have been brought into Court for the purpose of receiving the judgment which the law requires me to pronounce in your case. Have you any reason to assign why the court should not now proceed to pass sentence upon you?—You have been indicted, arraigned and tried for the murder of Edward Gladfelter in August last. You have been tried by a fair and unprejudiced jury of your own selection. You have had able, learned, and eloquent counsel who defended you, with a fervor and zeal in your behalf, and for your acquittance that deserved a better cause, but their eloquence, zeal and ability could not secure your acquittance against the overwhelming evidence that proved your guilt. The testimony against you disclosed the fact that on the 27th day of August, last Edward Gladfelter, an innocent, harmless boy of twenty summers, was passing through the town of Leitersburg, leading several horses, the property of an officer in the army, on his way to Hanover Junction, Pa., his home. That you on that occasion with several other cavalry soldiers, who had straggled from your regiment, and the post of duty and of danger, just at an hour when your country most needed your services, arrested the boy or pretended to arrest him as a horse thief. You dismounted him from his horses, you pronounced his written order and authority for the horses he had in charge a forgery, and under the pretended statement, that you were going to deliver him and his horses over to some drover, or officer of the Government that had passed in advance of you. You then made the poor, innocent, frightened youth, on that hot summer day, run side by side of you on your horses as you galloped out the Waynesboro turnpike, (not the road the drover had gone,) urging him forward with the declaration, to run on, you son of a bitch, or you would blow his brains out. To several persons on the road that enquired of you what you were going to do with that man, you replied, he was a horse thief, and that you were going to blow his damned brains out. On the road running, the boy was seen delivering to you his silver watch; a little further on, 300 yards this side of the spot where the deadly act was perpetrated, you were seen robbing his body, as he stood pale, and trembling in your power, of his money, his pocket book, his comb, etc., etc. You then took him to the next hill, scarcely three fourths of a mile from the town of Leitersburg where you had just departed from, and there wilfully, and deliberately blew his brains out with a pistol or a gun, or aided in the act. Edward Gladfelter fell at your horses feet in the middle of the high road, a murdered man, a lifeless body.

Then you left him on the public road to welter in his gore, and returned shouting, soon after the pistol-shot was heard, through Leitersburg, and when near Hagerstown you were arrested by Lieut. Barclay, to whom you confessed you were present at the murder, and delivered over to him the written order for the horses, which you had pronounced a forgery in the morning. You delivered over to him also, his silver watch, the pocket book you had robbed the boy of, which articles were recognized in this Court by Mrs. Gladfelter, the poor broken-hearted mother, as the property of her murdered son.

In all the annals of crime, I have never read of so foul, so black, so inhuman a murder as that for which you have been just tried and convicted. The hearts of all that heard the testimony in your case must have sickened and saddened, as they heard detailed the barbarities you committed upon that poor unoffending boy, as he ran, terror-stricken by your side that hot day, to the spot where you, without a single motive but a thirst for blood, and instigated by the Devil, sent him without a moments warning, and without mercy upon your part, uncalled, unbidden into the presence of his God, and his Judge. These are some of the facts, that proved your guilt, and I do not rehearse them to harrow your feelings, or to cause you one pang; but to exhibit to you, how clear your guilt, how just the verdict in your case.—God knows I would not plant another thorn in your pillow, or another arrow in your guilty consciences. The solemn duty I am about to perform, in sentencing you to an ignominious death, is to me one of the most painful acts of my life, and I would gladly shrink from it, but as the organ of the law, through which it speaks, the occasion must be met, and my duty must be performed.—But before doing so, permit me to counsel you, at once to abandon all hope of this life, all hope of this world, and prepare at once to meet that just and righteous God before whom you must so soon appear. Unlike poor Edward Gladfelter, whom you sent without a moment's preparation into the presence of his Judge, you will yet have an interval in seeking for that comfort and peace of mind which the Christian religion alone can give you. Go to the Great Redeemer of the world, the sinner's best friend, confess to him your guilt and crimes, and seek for Heaven's pardon through his all atoning blood. He it is that has left upon record for your comfort and for my comfort, and for all such frail creatures as we are, this blessed truth, 'Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow.' Go to him then, when you leave this Hall, and seek earnestly His favor, His presence, His forgiveness, and if you seek him properly, the few brief hours you have yet to spend on this earth, will be to you, yet, the sweetest hours of your lives. And when you come to stand upon the threshold of death, may you experience the comforting assurance that He once gave to a dying malefactor. 'This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise,' is my fervant and sincere prayer for you.

SENTENCE.

The sentence of this Court is, that you, Lindsey Forney be taken from this Hall to the jail of Washington County, from which you came, and be there confined until the time of your execution, and that, at such time as the Governor of this State shall by his warrent appoint, you be taken thence by the Sheriff of this County, to the place of execution, and that you then and there suffer death by hanging by the neck. And may God, in His infinite love, have mercy upon you.

Abraham Coon received the same sentence.

John Riley was sentenced to the Penitentiary for eighteen years.

A man in Taunton, Mass., got shaved the other day for the first time in four years.—He had made a vow when Sumpter was taken that he would not use a razor till it was recaptured.

Theodore Parker once prophecied that we would have war in the United States in 1865, and that by 1875 there would not be a slave on earth.

The Lindell Hotel of St. Louis with its furniture, cost $1,516,400.

Two girls who have each served three years in the 59th Ohio' were discovered at Cincinnati last week.

The Ohio Legislature has before it a bill to compel the vaccination of school children throughout the State.

The consumption of ice in Philadelphia last year was one hundred thousand tons.

☞ CANES, UMBRELLAS, Ladies' San Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Port Monaies, 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 fist hands at lowest rates,

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

☞ 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.

THE ALTAR.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. ABRM. F. STAMY, son of Rev. Abrm. Stamy, to Miss MARY E. Otto, of Frederick co. Md.

THE TOMB.

Near this place, on the 23d ult., MARY ANN, daughter of Wm. Wiles, aged 3 years, 4 months and 18 days.

On the 31st ult., near Shady Grove, Mrs.