VILLAGE RECORD.

WAYNESBORO'.

Friday, June 2, 1865.

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.

WANTED.—A boy who can come well recommended will be taken at this office as an apprentice if early application is made.

HORSE SALE.—Jos. OLLER will offer at public sale in Quincy, on to-morrow, (Saturday) a number of government condemned horses. See notice.

THE CROPS.—Notwithstanding the wheat fields in this section continue to present a most promising appearance, it is alleged by many that the fly is doing its accustomed work of destruction, and it is feared the crop will be thus seriously damaged.

POPULAR.—The Oil Creek and Gordon's Run Petroleum Company, for which our young friend GEO. W. WALKER is the agent here, has very favorably impressed many of our citizens, and numbers have already made investments in the stock of the company. As far as our knowledge goes there is no other company in which we would rather risk an investment.

DENTISTRY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. W. B. HAYCOCK, Surgeon Dentist, of Chambersburg, to be found in another column The Doctor, during the past year, has been operating in the office of Dr. N. Schlosser, where many of our citizens had work done by him to their entire satisfaction. They will no doubt look him up in his new location.

STAMMERING CURED.—Dr. J. H. BARR of New York, the great master of impediment of speech, will practice at the Washington House, Hagerstown, on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of June. He is most highly recommended as being a gentleman of skill and possessed of knowledge, by which he cures Stammering in the space of one hour. All who are afflicted with this distressing impediment should go to Dr. Barr immediately and get cured, as he charges nothing without he is successful. The Dr. has been meeting with complete success in the different cities which he has visited.

THE EAGLE HOTEL.—On the first of last April the "Eagle Hotel," on the corner of the public square, Hagerstown, passed into the hands of Mr. JOHN FISHER, formerly of this place. The house has been thoroughly refurnished and being in the central part of the town renders it the most desirable stopping place for business men and others visiting the place. The Bar-room adjoins the Hotel and is under the supervision of LEWIS S. FISHER, who is also well-known in this section as an accommodating young man. The bar is well stocked with the choicest liquors, with a supply of "Downin's best" always on hand. Persons visiting Hagerstown should not fail to call at the "Eagle." See advertisement.

USEFUL INVENTIONS.—Mr. George Frick announces in to-day's paper that he is agent for the sale of the "Farmer Mowing Machine," which is said to be the best mower now in use.—And also for the sale of a new invention called "Palmer's Excelsor Self-sustaining Hay Elavator." These machines can be seen at Mr. F's. Foundry.

FAST DAY.—Our town yesterday presented a Sabbath-like appearance. All business was suspended and the different churches opened for public services in the morning.

A PROCLAMATION.—We publish in to-day's paper an important Proclamation by President JOHNSON which should be read with more than ordinary interest.

THE TRIAL.—The trial of the parties charged with being implicated in the late assassination plot was still progressing at last accounts. Upwards of forty witnesses for the defence had already been examined.

☞A Washington dispatch says that information from Richmond announces the arrest of Robert M. Lee, late commander of the rebel forces.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—Treason is the highest crime known to the Constitution.—The treason of Jefferson Davis and his confederates has been prolonged and bloody beyond precedent. The Government of the United States owed it to itself to spare no effort to arrest the acknowledged chief of the conspiracy. It has secured him, and no sound reason can be urged why the law should not take its course. If convicted he must be executed, unless for high reasons of state the President should commute his punishment.

The sole question will be, how Davis's fate can be made the most emphatic warning.—Would it be wiser to disable him forever as an American citizen; to banish him from the country under penalty of death upon his return, and so deprive him of the opportunity of making that final appeal from the scaffold as a political victim, which always awakens sooner or later the sympathy of mankind; or to show the country and the world that a Senator of the United States, who deliberately resigns his office at the capital and withdraws to wage cruel and causeless war against the Government, however imposing his rebellion may be, however its scope and duration may convulse his country to the heart and command the attention of the world and the sympathy of an aristocracy everywhere, is still a criminal, and when arrested by the law will be brought to trial, and upon lawful conviction will be made to suffer the penalty, exactly like the obscurest thief, and will not be shielded from punishment on the ground that his crime has involved the desolation of the country, the slaughter of thousands of innocent citizens, and the national embarrassment of a colossal? Can any lesson be so permanently impressive as the final proof by the solemn sanction of the supreme authority that treason against the United States is not a political difference of opinion, but a crime whose enormity will not remit the legal penalty?

It is clear that, if Davis shall be lawfully convicted, the question must be finally settled whether treason shall ever be punished in this country as a capital crime. If in his person the penalty is remitted it can never be enforced upon any other offender. Treason so towering, so sanguinary, so causeless can never again be committed. If magnanimity or good policy require that Davis shall not suffer, they require that treason shall cease to be accounted a capital crime.—*Harper's Weekly.*

THEN AND NOW.—During the progress of the Rebellion, the first couple of years especially, it was not an uncommon thing to hear persons in the loyal States express sympathy with the South. They even flaunted their "Copperhead" and "Butternut" badges in the light of day, and boasted of the superiority of Southern valor. How must these miserable reptiles now feel? The great head of the "chivalry," first a prisoner in petticoats, and finally in manacles, awaiting a traitor's doom. The disappointment of those here who welcomed the rebels so cordially and treated them with such marked hospitality in 1863, must be great indeed.

JEFF.—It now appears in evidence that the arch-traitor, Jeff Davis, with whose cause soft-pated female secesh sympathized so much, actually justified the cowardly assassination of President LINCOLN, and expressed a regret that President JOHNSON and Secretary STAUNTON had not shared the same fate. It is not strange that justice should overtake such a bloody-handed villain.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.—A decision was rendered at Harrisburg on the 25th ult., by the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of Wm. Shellenberger vs. Mary W. Brinton, on appeal from *Nisi Prius* in Philadelphia. The case is important, as involving the constitutionality of the United States legal tender notes. Judges Strong, Reed and Agnew, gave opinions affirming their constitutionality, to which Judges Woodward and Thomas dissented.

INDICTED.—The Grand Jurors of the United States Court for the District of Columbia have found true bills of indictment against Jeff Davis and John C. Breckenridge for treason. The former it is said will be arraigned before the court at an early day for this high crime.

☞We learn from the *Berkley Union* that an election for county officers in Loudon county, Va. was to have been held yesterday. W. B. DOWNEY, son of J. M. Downey, Esq., formerly of this place, was the candidate for the office of States Attorney. The loyal citizens nominated a full county ticket.

SAD CALAMITY.—A fire occurred on Thursday night last about five miles west of Carlisle, by which seven children, the oldest fifteen years and the youngest six months, were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry, the parents, were also severely burned. The fire was accidental.

☞Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia in 1859, hung John Brown. To-day John Brown's picture hangs in the parlor of Wise's house, and John Brown's daughter is teaching a school for negroes in the same. The Ex-Governor and traitor, froths and stamps, but John Brown's daughter refuses to quit the premises.

☞Alex. H. Stephens, Vice President of the defunct C. S. A. has been consigned to Fort Warren.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Oath of Allegiance Prescribed.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion;

And whereas, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon;

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order, and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted; but upon the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath, shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I do solemnly swear or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second. All who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government, above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth. All persons who at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8th, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate. Provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the Government against fraud.

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

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. {L. S.}

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mrs Lincoln and family, passed through Harrisburg last week on their way to Chicago, which is to be their future residence.

From the German Reform Messenger:

Rev. Dr. Duff on the Death of President Lincoln.

EDINBURG, April 28, 1865.

GEO. H. STUART, ESQ., Philadelphia.

My very dear Friend:—

For the last ten days I have been suffering from a severe attack of influenza. But the astounding intelligence from America has, with its sudden stroke of horror, acted on my mental and physical frame with more than the force of a galvanic shock. And I cannot help taking pen in hand to express the deep—the intense sympathy I feel for yourself and the loyal and godly people of your great land under the terrible visitation, which in the hour of a nation's sore travail, has so mysteriously deprived it of its calm and moderate, kindly and conciliatory, prudent and sagacious Head.

In this feeling of sincere condolence, I am verily persuaded, from all I can learn of private and public opinion all around, that there is not a man, woman, or child, capable of thinking, within these British Isles, that does not fully join. Mingled with a generous detestation of the atrocious crime, there is, I do believe, one universal expression of warmest sympathy and unaffected sorrow.

Some of our more popular journals have actually gone into mourning on the occasion, as they would have done, had the case been that of the sovereign of these realms. Of papers of this description I send you one as a specimen.

Yesterday, according to the usage of centuries, was observed as a fast day in connection with the approaching sacrament by all the religious communities in this city. And it may interest you and the good people in America to learn, that in most of our pulpits earnest prayer was offered on behalf of your country, under the overwhelming calamity that has overtaken it.

Rest assured, my dear friend, that in the innermost souls of the great bulk of the British community, there never were any feelings but those of kindness and good will towards the people of the North in their recent tremendous struggle.

And you may depend upon it, that if there was less manifestation of sympathy than might be expected or desired, this arose wholly from misapprehension or ignorance of the principles involved and the real ends and objects contemplated in the mighty warfare. And you may be very sure, that, just in proportion as these come to be better understood and appreciated, the tide of sympathy will continue to rise higher and higher, wider and wider, stronger and stronger, till the last shred of avowed antipathy, or even neutrality, shall be resistlessly borne away by it. Now no man, on either side of the Atlantic, did more to render these principles, ends, and objects intelligible to the British people than the lamented Chief over whose premature death we will now bitterly mourn.—Hence an aggravation of our sorrow at the irreparable loss which in his death the cause of humanity has sustained. May the Lord pour out upon you all the spirit of wisdom and grace, and a sound mind, amid the perils by which you are compassed.

Your ever very affectionate friend,
ALEXANDER DUFF.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The News of President Lincoln's Assassination.

We take from the *Tribune* the following interesting facts, from their special correspondence:

The terrible news from America arrived here last Thursday by telegraph. It fell upon the city like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The little American colony here was almost crushed by it. Business was suspended, and they met together to relieve their anguish by mutial sympathy. The excitement among all classes was very great. But one feeling was expressed by all, of deep sorrow for the loss sustained by the world, of hearty sympathy with the North, and of inexpressible horror at the crime.

The American community had been invited to meet on Saturday, at the residence of the United States minister, to celebrate our great victories; but the meeting was changed into one of mourning.

The American minister is receiving expressions of sympathy from every side—from the Porte and the foreign embassies, and, what is still more significant, from the people of all the different nations which are congregated together in Constantinople.

☞Instead of a Crown, to possess which he struck at freedom and civilization, Jeff. Davis now wears the iron manacles fitted for a criminal of his grade. He struggled like a viper when the blacksmith riveted the jewelry of treason on his limbs, but his rage was impotent, and the defeated traitor now lies in chains. His next ornament will be a halter.

☞A brace of the secessionists, of Lock Haven, recently sent as a contribution to a fair held in that borough a large cake with a representation of a rebel flag floating thereon. A fitting punishment for such hags would be to brand the rebel flag on their cheeks.

☞Before the war the income of Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, was $100,000 a year. Now he is without the means of support.

☞John G. James, who died recently at Doylestown, Pa., has left all his property, valued at $50,000, to the Sunday School Union, with the exception of a small house bequeathed to a woman who nursed him while sick.

There is a regular line of omnibuses from Springfield, Il., to Oak Ridge Cemetery, to carry those who wish to visit Mr. Lincoln's tomb.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War approve Gen. Butler's conduct at Fort Fisher.

A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature requiring ministers and professional men to swear that they have not aided or encouraged enemies of the United States, before they can follow their avocations.

JEFF. DAVIS!

HOW HE WAS MANACLED.

His Fearful Resistance to the Operation.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—A gentleman who lives at Old Point, and who left there yesterday evening, informs me that Jeff. Davis, the arch-traitor, is absolutely now in irons. Manacles are attached to both his ankles, being united by a strong iron chain some three or four feet long; joined to this, midway, is also another chain.

The process, or operation of putting irons on the prisoner, was highly exciting, as related by those who performed the task. Two guards, well armed, were in his cell. It is their duty, and those relieving them, to guard him thus constantly day and night.

At a given hour the blacksmith and his assistant, obedient to orders, entered the great "Cotton King's" apartment. They had with them the manacles. It was announced to the ex-President of the caved-in Southern Confederacy that they had come to put irons upon him. He looked at these sons of Vulcan with all the sternness of his nature, and once proud bearing and unflinching eye, telling them it could not be that they were going to treat a fallen foe thus, that he would not submit to it, etc. He asked to see the commander of the fort, asserting that there must be some mistake in the matter. He wanted to know where the orders came from.

The commandant could not be seen, but upon being told the orders were direct from Washington and must be executed, he still resisted, threatening vengeance upon the men if they attempted to perform their work.

Rather than submit to this he exclaimed, "Take my life!" "Order the guards to shoot me!" etc.

Additional guards were called, and the work was undertaken.

"His Highness" struggled most obstinately, until finally it became necessary to lay him upon his back on the floor of the cell, and hold him there while the manacles were being riveted to his ankles. After concluding the work, owing to great exertions in resistance, the "mighty fallen" was almost exhausted. Never before was so proud a spirit, so strong a will, so completely subdued.

Like Cromwell, he might well repeat the soliloquy:—"Farewell a long farewell, to all my greatness?" After being thus securely ironed, and realizing that resistance was useless, he measurably subsided into a calmer condition, thinking, perhaps, of the many poor soldiers who suffered and were starved in his Rebel Bastiles, on his account; and by his order and permission. Possibly he came to a realizing sense that their comfort and their lives were just as good and valuable as his own.

He can now, in his hours of solitude, ruminate upon the "ruin he has wrought," and draw the contrast between his own measurably light sufferings compared with the wailings of thousands upon thousands of our noble Union boys, who have had the very manhood starved out of them whilst his prisoners.

'Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn"

Like "M'Fingal's gun" it has "recoiled, and knocked the owner over." Good, substantial soldier fare is given the prisoner, just as it is distributed to others. As he has grown somewhat misanthropic, indicative, to a certain degree, of desperation, it is thought best, in order that justice may not be cheated by suicide, to keep all edged tools and destructive weapons out of his reach. Hence, a solitary silver spoon, to facilitate the eating of soup, is the only ornament of his festive board. His hands are left free from handcuffs that he may the better *spoon up* when wishing to regale upon this dish.

Indictment of Rebels.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Grand Jury of the district to-day found a bill of indictment against Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge for high treason, Davis and Breckinridge are indicted separately. The overt act was the raid, in July last, within the District of Columbia and the jurisdiction of this court, killing citizens and destroying property, Breckinridge being present personally and Davis constructively. District Attorney Carrington announced the fact in court, and asked for a bench warrant in the case of Breckinridge, who is still at large.—He also asked that such steps be taken as will bring Davis before the court for trial.

Terrific Explosion.

Eight Squares of Buildings Destroyed.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The *Tribune* has a special dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 26th inst., which says: The ordnance depot and magazine at Mobile, exploded at 2 o'clock, yesterday. The shock was terrific, and the whole city was shaken to its foundation. Eight squares of buildings were destroyed, and five hundred persons were buried in the ruins. The origin of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

MURDER.—On Monday night of last week a notorious character named Henry Wilson entered the house of a farmer named Devoe, at Nunda, Livingston county, New York, and after tying him and his wife in bed, and threatening them with death in case they made any outcry or alarm, proceeded to another part of the house for the purpose of serving a son and daughter in a similar manner. In defiance of the threats, the old man, after the robber had left the room, shouted for help in the hope of calling those living near to his assistance. Hearing the cry, the man returned to the room, and shot him with a pistol and fled from the house. Death ensued in a short time. The neighborhood was speedily aroused, and a large number turned out to pursue the murderer, who was observed by an officer to step on board the cars at a station beyond Nunda. When the officer attempted to arrest him he drew a revolver, and threatened to shoot him, but he was speedily disarmed and secured.

Lieut. General Grant has ordered all barrooms, and places where liquor is sold within the District of Columbia, to be closed until further orders. This is in consequence of the large number of straggling soldiers in this city and neighborhood; and to prevent the recurrence of occasional disturbances from the use of intoxicating drinks.

A young fellow was arrested in New Bedford on Wednesday who had stolen $47,000 in cash and bonds from his father in New Orleans. All but $400 of the cash was recovered—the rest had gone to the gamblers principally.

For some years to come old iron will be plenty enough around Petersburg to supply several large foundries. East and South of the city plowing is dangerous, as exploding shells are very likely to send horse and driver high in the air.

☞Counterfeit Greenbacks of the denomination of $50, are in circulation in this State. Beware of them.

Dr. Verdi, Mr. Seward's physician, is a homœopathist.

Monroe, Michigan, is said to have eighty-two marriageable girls and only three single men.

Gold, Gold, Gold, Gold!
Bright, yellow, hard and cold,
For less than Fifty it is sold,
To get the "Divy" you are told.

To call at UPDEGRAFF'S Practical Hat Makers, where you can be supplied with all the New Spring Styles of HATS and CAPS for 1865, at prices that clearly establish the fact that the precious metal has declined. Ap 21, 1865.

☞SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES FOR 1865.

Are now ready at Updegraff's Hat Store a great variety of HATS and CAPS for Men, Boys and Children's wear. Silk Hats, Cassimere Hats, Cloth Hats on Fur Bodies, Plain Cloth Hats, Fur Hats, Wool Hats, in Black, White, Grey, Brown and mixed colors, Guyaquille, Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Braid, Straw and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c., from 15 cents up. "Cheaper than the cheapest,—Better than the Best."

Wholesale and Retail at UPDEGRAFF'S Hat Makers, *Opposite Washington House.*
Ap 21 1865. Hagerstown.

THE ALTAR.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. Thos. Creigh of Mercersburg, the Rev. JOHN J. McATEE of Luenburg, Nova Scotia, to Miss LOUISA M., daughter of Mr. Jesse Craig, of Welsh Run, Penna.

THE TOMB.

Near Petersburg, Va., on the 8th of June, 1864, whilst in battle, SIMON FITZ, of Co. K, 21st Reg. P. C., son of Peter and Eliza Fitz, of this vicinity, aged 18 years, 7 months and 7 days.

"There, amid bright summer's bloom,
Bending flowers wild will wave
O'er that spot—thine earthly tomb,
Where thou sleepest, noble brave
Sweetly sleep, while gently wave
Flowers wild above your grave."

Near this place, on the 20th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of John Bean, aged 67 years, 4 month and 16 days.

At his residence, near Marsh Run, on the 19th ult., after a short but severe illness, Mr. JOHN OMWAKE, aged 65 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Dear Father, thou hast thus suddenly left us in sorrow; but we sorrow not as those who have no hope, for we know that for you to die was gain, and we all feel to say, "Thy will, O Lord, be done." Thou didst leave us a useful and pious life, a good name, which is far more precious than rubies.—Farewell! you cannot return to us, but it is our privilege to meet you where earth's sorrows are not known, there with you to range the blessed fields on the banks of the river of life, and enjoy the fullness of that immortality we delighted to contemplate while you were with us in the flesh.

"Such is the christian's parting hour,
So peacefully he sinks to rest;
When faith, imbued from Heaven with power,
Sustains and cheers his languid breast,

Who would not like to die like those,
Whom God's own spirit deigns to bless?
To sink into that soft repose,
Then wake to perfect happiness."

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA May, 30.—There is more activity in Flour, and prices have advanced 25@50c ℔ bbl; sales comprise about 3,500 barrels at prices ranging from $6.25@6.75 for superfine; $7@7.50 for extra; $7@8.50 for common to good extra family; and $9@11 ℔ barrel for fancy brands, according to quality. The retailers and bakers are buying within the above range of prices. There is very little doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal, but prices are firmer.

GRAIN,—Wheat is in good demand, and prices have advanced 5@10c per bus; 6,000 bus sold at from $1.85@1.92 ℔ bu. for reds, and white at $2.10@2.25 ℔ bus.—the latter rate for prime Kentucky. Rye is firmer; sales are making at 85c for Delaware, and 95c per bus. for Pennsylvania. Corn has advanced; 7,000 bus. yellow sold at 95c ℔ bus; holders at the close asked $1 ℔ bus. Oats are also better; about 5,000 bus. Pennsylvania sold at 62@65c ℔ bus.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, in Quincy, on SATURDAY, JUNE 3D, 1865, a lot of Government Condemned Horses, all in good condition. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day Terms cash in Government funds.
June 2] JOSEPH OLLER.

EXCELSIOR HORSE PITCHFORK!

THE subscriber is agent for the sale of Palmer's Excelsior Self-Sustaining Hay Elavator, the greatest labor-saving implement of the age. Call and see it. GEORGE FRICK.
June 2—tf.

THE FARMER

MOWING MACHINE

THIS machine is made of Iron and Steel, of *light draft*, and in other respects is much superior to any Mower now in use. It is warranted to give satisfaction. Farmers are requested to call and examine the machine before purchasing elsewhere. For sale by GEORGE FRICK.
June 2—tf.

BUGLE Buttons and Gimps, with a splendid variety of Fancy Buttons, for Ladies' Coats and Jackets, at (June 2) PRICE & HOFFICH'S.