

VILLAGE RECORD.

WAYNEBORO.

Friday, August 25, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

The following are our terms for subscription advertising and job work, to which we strictly adhere...

PUBLIC MEETING.—We have been requested to announce that a public meeting will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday evening next...

WANTED.—A barrel of cider, COAL WANTED.—Any person hauling flour or grain from this section to Greensboro and desiring a return load can secure one by applying at this office.

DECEASED.—Col. JOHN SHIRTS, a prominent citizen of Merceburg, died on the 12th inst., aged 56 years and 4 days.

SUBSCRIBERS WANTED.—The Valley Spirit wants two new subscribers. Where's a "big foot."

CAMP MEETING.—The U. B. in Christ will hold a Camp Meeting on the land of Geo. Miller's heirs, one and a half miles North of Marion, in this county, commencing on Monday next.

HOTEL PROPERTY SOLD.—FRANCIS BOWDEN has purchased of Major L. B. KURTZ his hotel property, in this place. Mr. B. is to get possession of the house on the 2d of October.

NEW CHURCH.—We understand the erection of a new church by the German Reformed congregation of this place is now in contemplation.

NEW FIRM.—We are under obligations to DAVID MOWEN and ABRM. LONN, who have commenced the butchering business in this place, for a quantity of choice beefsteak. They are supplied with fine cattle and are worthy of being liberally patronized.

FARM SOLD.—Mr. GEORGE SUMMERS, Jr. has purchased of Frederick Foreman, the farm near this place, formerly owned by the Rev. Alrm. Stamy, for the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars per acre. Also a tract of mountain land at sixty dollars per acre.

WATERFALLS.—The ladies' waterfalls are undergoing a visible inflation. A vigorous competition is evidently in progress to see which can wear the heaviest and—ugliest. The Harrisburg Telegraph expects to soon find them wearing sacks of flour on the back of their heads.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Persons wishing to set out Strawberry plants are referred to the advertisement of D. D. FAIRBANK in another column. The variety which Mr. F. has for sale has been highly recommended by the New York Tribune and other city papers as being superior to most varieties now cultivated.

DAUPHIN REGISTER.—We have received the first number of a paper established at Lykens, Pa., by Messrs. SAMUEL B. COLES & GEO. W. FENN, entitled "The Upper-Dauphin Register." The Register is a spirited sheet, Union in sentiment, and handsomely executed mechanically. We cheerfully enter it upon our exchange list and wish the publishers success in their undertaking.

STATE TICKET.—The Union State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 17th. Maj. Gen JOHN F. HARRIS, of Montgomery county, was nominated for Auditor General, and Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria county, for Surveyor General.

FLOWING WELLS.—According to a statement in the last Bedford Inquirer the Oil Creek and Gordon's Run Petroleum Company had two wells on their territory flowing oil and water. A few days would suffice to finish the work of tubing and determine the character of the wells. The prospects were most encouraging.

THE CORN.—Accounts from all parts of the country speak most encouragingly of the prospects for the coming corn crop.

POTATOES.—The choicest varieties of potatoes are now retailing at 50 cents per bushel, which is a falling off of 81 per bushel in a few weeks. The season throughout has proved an unusual one for the growth of vegetables generally.

COMING HOME.—The 77th Pennsylvania regiment, for some time past stationed in Texas, is now en route for Harrisburg, to be paid off and mustered out of the service.

N. B. The above report is pronounced incorrect by the Harrisburg Telegraph.

A WORD TO SOLDIERS.—The Hagerstown Herald says there are some parties in Washington, and other cities, who are buying up discharges. Every soldier who values his own interests will keep his discharge. It is confidently expected that Congress will make an appropriation of land to every soldier who has been honorably discharged. It is also rumored, in high quarters, that Congress will provide for the payment of the \$300 in full to all soldiers who enlisted for one, two, or three years, on or after July 4th, 1864. The Attorney General decided that the soldier, when mustered out, should receive a bounty proportionate to the time he had served. There was much dissatisfaction about this matter, and it is confidently asserted that Congress will give the full bounty promised.

It is of the greatest importance, then that every soldier should keep his discharge. If these appropriations are made he will be ready for them, if not, no harm will be done.

SOMETHING NEW.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Duplex Elliptic or double Spring Skirt. Though a recent invention, it has become very popular, and is rapidly obtaining the preference over other kinds in use. The rods in it are composed each of two delicate and well-tempered steel springs, which are ingeniously braided together edge to edge, the lower rods heavier and having a double covering. This peculiarity of construction makes this skirt very strong and durable, and also so exceedingly flexible that it readily adapts itself to the form of the wearer, and allows of any amount of doubling and crushing without injury to its shape. These skirts are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical ever made. These are advantages which ladies, who have experienced the discomfort and inconvenience of single springs will duly appreciate.

ENCOURAGE HOME.—Encourage home institutions, home manufactures, home newspapers, and home itself. Don't run after foreign goods just because they are foreign, and when you can buy just as well and cheaply at home. Sell your produce, your butter—all you have to sell—to home purchasers. Patronize your own mechanics, craftsmen and professional men, and don't be hangers on and dependants on other places. Take your home newspaper. It at least informs you of home interests, in which you are immediately interested, and by giving it a liberal support you enable the editor to give you a better paper. In short, spend your money at home and assist in building up your own city and section of country.

If you don't patronize home institutions, don't grumble if home institutions don't patronize you.

MAD DOGS ABOUT.—A number of mad dogs have recently made their appearance in this vicinity. One was despatched near Pleasant Hill School House, on Monday by David Snively and D. F. Gordon. From its appearance it had been running some time. There is therefore no telling what number of dogs in the neighborhood have been bitten. Those known to have been bitten have either been killed or confined. We make this announcement that the public may be on their guard. Boys for the present should be kept off our streets, especially after night.

HOW TO CURE A FELON.—As we often see friends suffering with these very troublesome things, we publish the following cure for them, as taken from the Petersburg Index and which is highly recommended: "As soon as the part begins to swell, get the tincture of lobelia and wrap the part affected with cloth saturated thoroughly with tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known it to cure in scores of cases and it never failed if applied in season."

MONTHLY.—T. Metcalf, one of the firm of Metcalf & Hitesher, is now in the city buying goods. They will have their new goods open on Saturday when all are invited to call and examine. Every four weeks they will have a fine stock of new goods, as they visit the Eastern cities monthly.

LITTLE CORPORAL.—We have read the first two numbers of The Little Corporal, a new child's paper, edited and published by Mr. Alfred L. Sewell, Chicago, Illinois. Judging from the appearance of the two numbers which are now before us, The Little Corporal is destined to become the great children's paper of America. The portrait of our late President, Mr. Lincoln and his son Tad, which is presented to each subscriber, is a fine steel engraving, and generally acknowledged to be the best of the many likenesses of Mr. Lincoln.

The National Teachers Association, assembled in Harrisburg last week. About five hundred delegates, including representatives from all the loyal States and Canada, were present. Governor Curtin welcomed the delegates to the capitol of Pennsylvania. Governor Bradford, of Maryland, also briefly addressed the convention.

GRAPES.—A writer in the New York Tribune, who has traveled extensively in the Western States, says that grapes in Ohio are getting by the ton. The Catawbas and Isabellas mostly are gone, and the Concord is also suffering badly. On the Ohio Lake Shore many Isabellas were badly mildewed.

"PITHOLE."—A correspondent of the New York Herald who has been on a visit to the "oil regions" gives the following description of this remarkable city:

Pithole City is the growth of forty days. It contains over three hundred buildings of goodly size and appearance, and has a population of two thousand white males, eleven females and one colored person. The United States Hotel is the principal hotel at present. It was built as a storage house for oil. Now it feeds perhaps a thousand persons a day, and lodges as many as can be packed within its walls like herrings in a box.

All the town lots were leased a month ago, at prices varying from \$100 to \$200 per year, for three years, by Messrs. Fraher & Dunno, who purchased the property for \$25,000, and have since made a present of \$75,000 to its former owner. I believe the property has lately been stocked by the same gentleman. All these lots have been re-leased at bonuses of from \$1,000 to \$7,000.—The size of the lots are 33 by 100 to 140.—The site of the new hotels nearly completed by Mr. Patche, of Rousseville, Holmden street, and Captain Vandergift on First street, leased for \$6,000 and \$7,000 each. Captain V. will immediately construct, in connection with his hotel, a theatre, concert and billiard saloon, &c. His hotel is to be called the "Metropolitan." The Captain has just paid \$82,000 for three acres on Rooker farm.

All kinds of businesses are being opened, the principal ones being the sale of liquors and leases.

A telegraph line is in operation, and stages carry people in every direction. A horse railroad will reach here from Titusville before long.

Board in a rough unfurnished building is three dollars per day, and more applicants than can be accommodated. Provisions in Pithole are fifteen per cent. higher than they are in Titusville or Oil City. Pithole was thus named in consequence of an extraordinary pit or cavern that exists about three miles from the city. In this pit stones are thrown, but they are never heard to drop.—Its depth has not as yet been fathomed.—The whole country between here and Plumer is believed to be cavernous.

On Monday the Military Commission, of which Major General Wallace is President, and Colonel Chipman, Judge Advocate, assembled in the Court of Claims Room, at the Capitol, Washington, for the purpose of trying Captain Henry Wirz, the keeper of the Andersonville prison. The charges and specifications were read by the Judge Advocate, although the counsel for the defence, Judge Hughes, objected against reading them, since neither he nor his client had yet had a proper opportunity of examining them. The first charge not only arraigns Wirz but also Lee, the Winders, Stevenson, Moore, Seddon, Northrop, and others unknown for conspiring to injure the health and destroy the lives of Union soldiers, prisoners of war within the so called Confederate States. The second charge arraigns him personally for murder and the violation of the laws of war. The specifications are very full, and give statements of the treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville—long ago familiar to the public.

THE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY.—Many suppose that returned rebels having taken the amnesty oath of the President are restored to all civil rights under the State as well as General Government. It is alleged that State acts disfranchising rebels who have taken the amnesty oath, are unconstitutional and void.

All we have to say is that such is not President Johnson's own view of his proclamation, as he distinctly ordered Gov. Brownlow to be sustained in enforcing the election laws of Tennessee which disfranchised all who had been in the rebel army.

The dreaded Asiatic cholera, our readers are aware, commenced a short time since in the East, as it did some years ago, and is making great ravages there. It is now on its way westward with rapidity as then.—There is great uneasiness in Europe at its approach; and the different Governments are taking measures of precaution to protect themselves. Our Government received intelligence on Friday from the U. S. Consul at Port Mahon, that the cholera had made its appearance on the coast of Spain. From its rapid advance westward the past few weeks, fears are apprehended that the disease may again become general.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.—There is no end to the amount of counterfeit currency now in circulation. They seem to be nearly as numerous as the genuine. The fifty cent notes are in such bad repute that some persons refuse to take them, being unable to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit.

BE CLEANLY.—A great deal of fever is anticipated, especially typhoid, during the latter part of the summer and fall, when the rank vegetation begins to decay. Each one should see to his own premises, and promptly remove all filth and decaying vegetable matter. A thorough renovation will serve in a great measure to protect public health.

The Democratic State Sovereignty Convention of Ohio assembled at Columbus on the 17th instant. Alexander Long was nominated for Governor, and Charlton A. White for Lieutenant Governor. Resolutions of strong State sovereignty were adopted.

The Oil City News gives the number of Oil companies at fourteen hundred and fifty-seven, with a total capital of eight hundred and sixty-nine millions five hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars.

SWEET POTATOS at the new Grocery.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

Their Condition—Many Actually Starving to Death.

General J. C. Baker, Special Provost Marshal of the War Department, who has recently returned from a trip through a portion of the Southern States, whether he went on official business, condems the report of the utter destitution of the Southern people, and of the desire to cheerfully submit to the wishes of the Government. The sufferings of these unfortunate beings are almost indescribable. With a few exceptions—all of which will come within the \$20,000 clause of President's Johnson's proclamation—the people are actually starving. In crowds they come to the lines of the railroads in the hope of picking up something from the passing trains, with which to hold body and soul together. There they live in tents, huts, and mud-houses, and even in many cases in the woods, without shelter of any kind. They have no money.

A planter who lived near Andersonville and owned, before the war, two plantations and forty-seven negroes, declared that he could no longer make a living in the South. When the rebellion commenced he yielded to the persuasions of his wife, and sold his negroes and mules. But he invested the proceeds in Confederate bonds, bearing eight per cent interest. He felt perfectly comfortable; had nothing to do—and, being beyond the age when he could be conscripted, reposed on his laurels, and took life easy.—One day he heard that "Mr. Sherman," as all the negroes called that dashing general, was coming, and he tried to sell his Confederate bonds. To his utter dismay, nobody would buy them at any price, and, in an hour, he found himself penniless. He had, however, a patch of corn and a few hogs. He thought he would try to raise a little pork; "But," said he, "I fed them just as I did before the war, and I'm—if I could fatten them. They were bound to keep lean. I can't fatten a hog any longer in this Southern country, and if anybody will buy my two plantations, I will go North, and try to make a living there."

General Baker stopped at a log cabin to get something to eat. The inmates were just upon the verge of actual starvation.—There was a young woman of about thirty years of age—she looked fifty—her mother, and two children. The mother was slowly dying of consumption. The daughter was scarcely clad enough to hide her nakedness. Her dress consisted of gunny bags sewed together, fastened around her neck and reaching to her knees, and even this miserable apology for raiment was frayed and tattered to rags. Two little children were running about as naked as they were born. The young woman said: "We were always poor folks, but we could always get enough to eat. Now we have nothing, and do not know how we are to live from day to day. But we are as well off as the rest." A good many of the people about there had died, and the only cause was absolute starvation.

The whole country was desolated. Gen. Baker gave this poor woman five dollars, and she begged that he would allow her "old man" to go on his train up to Atlanta to buy something to eat. The old man, on being produced, was found hardly able to drag one leg after the other—he was weak from hunger. He went to Atlanta, was furnished with transportation back, and gained for himself and his family a week's respite from famine.

General Baker questioned almost every person he met as to his feelings in regard to Jeff. Davis. The feeling of bitterness against him and all the leaders of the rebellion was universal. During the whole trip he found but one man who was friendly to the President of the late Confederacy. Everybody would be either indifferent to his fate or hoped he would be executed. The evidence accumulated rapidly to show, that during the last two years of the rebellion, Davis exercised a despotism over a people who were ready to give up the fight and abandon the Confederacy. It is known that many who are now considered to have been among the leaders of the rebellion were opposed to the obstinate and persistent course of Jeff. Davis.—After Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga, they recognized their failure to establish a nation on the foundation of human slavery, and were anxious to stop the further effusion of blood, and prevent the inevitable impoverishment of the country. The South, as well as the North, recognizes in Jefferson Davis the prime mover of the rebellion; and the responsible head of the cable which ruled the unfortunate destinies of the Confederate.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Judge James Smith, formerly Provost Marshal of this Congressional District, from apoplexy, on Monday morning last. He was in the enjoyment of his usual good health, and was out riding and dropped from his horse whilst passing through the streets of Cumberland. The deceased was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Allegany county last fall, which position he filled with much dignity and ability. He leaves a host of friends in this city to mourn his premature death.—Exchange.

The deceased was a brother to Mr. Thomas Smith of this place.

The health of Jeff. Davis is reported to be good. Singular, ain't it, for a man with so much of other people's blood charged to his guilty soul.

Lost.—A small black silk cravat with gold-anchor Breast Pin. A liberal reward will be paid the finder on leaving it at this office.

Honorable Hamlin has been appointed by the President, Collector of the Port of Boston.

Six thousand five hundred dollars have been subscribed by Washington secessionists to Mrs. Jeff Davis testimonial.

Benjamin, the rebel thief and Kirby Smith, the rebel out-throat, are detained in Havana for want of funds to leave.

Punch says this is by a brute: Why is a beard like common sense? Because no woman possesses it.

A man sat in a window in a hotel in Columbus, Ohio, to put on his boots, fell out, and was killed.

Brutalities to the Freedmen.

New York, August 24.—The Southern Christian Intelligencer, of August 5th, says, if one-tenth part of the reports are true, which are coming from all parts of the South thicker and faster, a most shocking state of affairs exists. From localities where there are national troops come reports that unfortunate creatures, the negroes, are being hunted down like dogs and despatched without ceremony. The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of these brutal murders, which foot up to an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is, doubtless, only a small portion of the number noticed. An Alabama paper says this business has become so extensive and common that some planters even boast they could manure their land with the dead carcasses of the negroes. If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose that this brutal work is carried on more extensively where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murdering of human beings is, we fear, the practical working of the conspiracy to exterminate the colored race, which is revolting to the Christian age.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress of the 16th inst. learns from Col. Lawrence, commandant of the post at Goldsboro, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw two weeks ago. Their former owner left on the approach of the Union army. The negroes, remaining, went to work and made a crop. Their former owner returned recently, and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place, getting some neighbors together with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal attacked them, killing six. A company of soldiers was sent up from Wilmington to investigate the affair.

The Last Murder by Rail. BRIDGEPORT, CONN., August 15.—An extra freight train was sent up the Housatonic Road this afternoon. By an accident to the cylinder of the engine, the freight train stopped on the track, near the paper mill at Trumbull, about three miles from this city. A flag was sent back on the track, by the conductor of the freight train, to warn the passenger train of the danger. When the latter train came up it hitched on to the freight, and was slowly drawing it back to Bridgeport at the rate of about eight miles an hour. When near the Pequonnock mills the train was met by a new locomotive, coming up the track on a trial. At a curve on the road the new engine came suddenly in collision with the train backing down.

Several of the cars were entirely demolished, the engine going literally through the rear passenger car. Seven persons, three of them ladies, were instantly killed and twenty more fatally wounded, and several more slightly wounded. Very many were scalded by the steam issuing from the locomotive boiler.

The engine cut straight into the car, tearing and reading all before it, and stopping almost at the extreme forward part of it.—One man, unknown, was impaled through the bowels on some portion of the machinery and wedged so tightly in this horrible situation on the hot engine as to render it impossible to remove him. Of course he was dead. The escaping steam scalded a number of the wounded passengers horribly.

The scene at the place of slaughter is described as horrible. The car and engine were a complete wreck, from which the wounded and dying were taken in a helpless condition. The only house near by was a small one belonging to a German. The wounded who could help themselves or be helped were taken to the shade of the woods close at hand. At about noon a wrecking train was dispatched to the scene of accident, conveying Drs. Hubbard, Nash and Burrett, to attend to the injured. We hope there will be a rigid examination into the causes of this murder, for it is nothing else, and on the head of some person or persons rests the responsibility of this fearful crime. "Nobody to blame" will not answer now. The accident is the result of criminal and culpable carelessness.

AN EXAMPLE.—Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, is celebrated for a sermon he preached there at the beginning of the war, stating that "their mission was to extend and conserve slavery as far as God and nature would permit." This sermon was extensively circulated in this city. A correspondent of the Boston Post says:

"Sunday Dr. Palmer frankly told his people that they had all been wrong, and he the 'chief of sinners,' that they had been proud and naughty, disobedient, rebellious; that he himself had been humbled before God, and received merited chastisement; that they had been taught a good lesson of obedience to civil authority, and he hoped it would finally be received by them as the children of Christ, and laid up in their heart of hearts. His address was very touching, and dutifully received by the people, with whom he has great influence, and I have no doubt a man so strong as he, who is thus thoroughly subdued in the faith, has a great and good work before him."

Major General Kilpatrick has written a letter to a gentleman in New York, endorsing the course of the Raleigh Progress, and the course of the loyal representatives of the Northern press, in exposing the evil intentions of the disloyal leaders in the State, which the General says represents the true condition of affairs, not only in North Carolina, but in all the other insurrectionary States, and that these facts should not be smothered up by the friends of the Government but should be generally known, that the people may learn the correct state of things as they now exist in the south, which will enable them to act understandingly, and with justice to all concerned. The General is now taking a trip through the State.

The Freedmen's Commission Agency of Chicago have advices from a responsible party at Mobile that rebels in Alabama are killing the blacks by wholesale, and burning their homes and Churches. The negroes are fleeing to the woods for safety.—Twenty-five Mississippi planters are under arrest at Vicksburg on the charge of maltreating or killing their former slaves. They are to be tried by a military commission.

The Flesh which Philadelphia consumes in a week, consist of five thousand cattle, twelve to fifteen hundred sheep and lambs, and a proportionate amount of pork, veal and poultry.

A Prediction Verified.

In 1860, when Jeff Davis was threatening destruction to the North as the result of secession, he, one day, in an animated conversation with Gen. Simon Cameron, exclaimed: "When the South secedes, such paralysis will fall upon Northern enterprise, that the grass will grow in the streets of your Northern cities." The retort was instant; General replied: "Mr. Davis, if the Southern States secede, utter ruin will fall on your section; your slaves will be liberated, and will assist in your destruction. The North will not be ruined, but I will, with my own hands, plant corn in the streets of Charleston, the cradle of treason." True to his promise, in the spring of this year, when Gen. Cameron visited the South he did plant the corn, hired a soldier to attend it, and had just received the crop with the following note from Major General Hatch, commanding our forces in Charleston:

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 21, 1865. HON. SIMON CAMERON—Dear Sir:—I ship to-day, by Adams Express, four ears of corn, the product of the grain planted by yourself, in the early part of April.

It is poor corn at the best, probably owing to the soil. It received every care from the gardener at the hospital, whose name is given below. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JNO. P. HATCH, Brig. Maj. Gen.

DAVID FITZ GIBSON, Gardner, Orphans' Asylum, Charleston, S. C. We have been presented by the General with an ear of the corn, which we will be glad to exhibit to visitors.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

DEATH OF A MINISTER.—Rev. F. Rahner died, recently, in Pittsburg. Deceased was pastor of the German Reformed Church in Harrisburg, from 1816 to 1819, when he removed to Chambersburg, and remained there until 1836—a period of seventeen years. He then went to Tiffin, Ohio, and performed pastoral duties in the German Reformed Church, until 1854, since which time he resided in Pittsburg, with his son. He lived to the ripe old age of eighty-three.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The steamer Terrible has arrived at Heart's Content, and reports that the cable parted on the 2nd inst.—The great eastern attempt to recover it but failed. She has gone back to England in order to get stronger grappling irons for the purpose of raising the cable, which is buried in one thousand fathoms of water. Respectfully, A. C. Jones, Operator.

In Dergen, Mo., the other day, a returned rebel—but partially reconstructed—entered a saloon, and ordered a lieutenant to take his blouse off, as he did not like bluecoats. The officer, refusing, the rebel fired upon him, and in three minutes was dangling from the limb of a tree past all hope of reconciliation.

It was stated, at the temperance convention at Saratoga, that the names of thirteen hundred rich men's daughters, in New York, are on the list of applicants for admission to the Asylum for Inebriates at Binghamton, in that State.

A smart chap, who formerly peddled papers in the Army of the Potomac, is now worth \$100,000, and is one of the Directors of the Second National Bank, just established in Richmond.

An Irishman in Burlington, Vermont, attempted to hang himself on the 3d, in a drunken fit, but when the rope began to choke him he yelled "murder" and was rescued.

Fox Rudd, of Buttztown, Pa., now 89 years old, lost nine sons in the war. Eight were killed in battle.

The latest novelty in this region, says the Carbon County Democrat is foot-racing by women.

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, Cassimer Hats, Cloth Hats on Fur Boilers, Plain Cloth Hats, Fur Hats, Wool Hats, in Black, White, Gray, Brown and mixed colors, Gaysville, Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Brail, Straw and Pam 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 Hoceas, Hagerstown, Ap 21 1865.

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

THE ALTAR. On the 22d inst., by Rev. J. H. S. Clarke, Mr. DAVID CUNNINGHAM, to Mrs. ANN E. TAYLOR, both of Quincy Township.

In Greencastle, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Wm. F. Eyster, Mr. JAMES F. SLICK to Miss CHRISTINA DOUGHERTY, both of Washington Co., Md.

In Backkystown, Md., on the 3d inst., by Rev. H. G. Bowers, Mr. GEORGE W. BLESING, to Mrs. VALETTA S. T. WEAGLEY, all of Frederick county.

THE TOMB. In Greencastle, on Monday night, Aug 14, Miss SALLIE E. HOLLAR, in the 25th year of her age.

In Greencastle on Tuesday, Aug. 8th, JOHN BYERS, in the 29th year of his age.

MARKETS. PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, August 21.—The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are larger this week than they have been for some time past, reaching about 1,800 head. The market, in consequence, is very dull, but prices are without any material change. First quality Western and Pennsylvania steers sold at 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2, fair to good at 14 @ 15, and common at from 10 @ 12 1/2 @ 13, according to quality.

Sheep continue dull; 6,000 head arrived and sold at 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2 @ 7, gross. Cows are without change; 180 head sold at from \$25 up to \$80, @ head as to quality.