The Valley Spirit.

VOL. 18. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864. NO. 22.

The Valley Spirit.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Details of the Capture The Wachusett Fired at and Caused by a Brazilian Gunboat—The Consul in Danger of Personal Violence.

From the Boston Advertiser.

On Sunday, at 4 P. M. yesterday, the United States steamer Florida, which has become celebrity as the Alabama and Georgia, arrived. She came from Santa Cruz de Teneriffe after a run of sixty one days, and entered to make some repairs, and also to coal and take in water.

A crowd gathered upon the quays, and a rumor flew about that a scuffle had between the Florida and the United States steamer Wachusett was about to take place. The latter was in port but a few days. In her crew a constant stir on board this vessel was noticed, and it was said that she was going out to wait for the Florida outside the line of neutrality.

In the evening the Florida came and lay between one of our vessels of war and the land as it was thought, to make the repairs that she stood in need of, and to take in coal.

Both the American vessels were of the same force. Each mounted three guns on broadside and three on pivots.

On board the Wachusett, the crew of the steamers Florida and Wachusett began to sing in a loud voice up to the deck, a chorus from each vessel coming after the song in the other, with prolonged plaudits from the crews.

It was noticed as that the songs were in praise of the deeds of each vessel, and in disparagement of those of the other.

As to the challenge, some said that the captain of the Florida did not accept it because his vessel was not recognized as a belligerent, and that, therefore, it could not enter into an action. Others said that the Florida accepted it, declaring that the captain had a right to and did allow himself time to reflect, but did not accept one, and that a cartel would be ordered as a proof of this.

Oct. 8.—To-day we have to record another outrage done to our sovereignty, and another slight to our means of defence.

The public knows the fact which took place in our port between the United States steamer Wachusett and the Confederate States steamer Florida; but as it may be viewed inaccurately. We will, 5 for our own honor, refer to it as it took place.

The Florida came in on the 5th from Santa Cruz de Teneriff, in order to repair her engine and take in water, &c. for her crew were not well from eating rations of salt meat and drinking salt water filtered.

We have on hand still a large lot of NOTIONS, Cheap for Cash. Also a large lot of Boots and Shoes.

TO BLACK-SMITHS.

We have on hand several tons of Iron, such as Bands, Shoes, Rods, Tire, and Spring Steel, which we offer at the lowest cash prices. Persons wanting a fine article will do well to call and examine our stock.

Sept. 21-tf.

Hats and Caps.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

PRICES REDUCED! PRICES REDUCED!

HATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' FURS.

DECREST GETILL AHEAD

Having laid in a large stock of Hats, Caps, and Ladies' Furs and bought them at reduced prices, I will now offer them to the public at nearly the old prices. Call and see.

Don't forget the place, Second Street, a few doors north of Market.

Oct 26, '64.

Miscellaneous.

SMALLS, BENDER & CO.

LUMBER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF BASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS.

Keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Lumber.

JOIST AND SCANTLING, WEATHERBOARDING, and all other sizes sawed to order.

Public and Private

Sale Work Done and Lumber delivered free of charge within the limits of Chambersburg.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

SAWING AND WOOD-TURNING ESTABLISH

MENT.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has commenced business in the above line, at the old stand of Jacob Hykes, on Second street, a few doors north of the Franklin House, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

Sawing Wood, Turning Bedsteads, Spinning Wheels, Reels, Stands, Chairs, Tables, Ladders, Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hoes, Pitchforks, Axe Handles, Churns, Churn Dashes, Mortars and Pestles, Wagon Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Poles, Neckyokes, Bedposts, Balusters, Table Legs, Window Sashes, Door Jambs, Door Frames, Door Stiles, Door Rails, Door Panels, Door Mouldings, Door Knobs, Door Locks, Door Hinges, Door Latches, Door Bolts, Door Knobs, Door Plates, Door Handles, Door Hooks

The Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, ... November 26, 1862.

R. W. SHUMAN & A. J. DAVIDSON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS

The Valley Spirit is published every Wednesday morning at $2 per year in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within the year.

Twenty copies will be inserted at Fifteen cents per line for the first insertion and Ten cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quarterly, half-yearly and yearly advertisements inserted at a reasonable discount on the above rates.

Resolutions of Associations, communications in the nature of Editorials, notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines will be charged Ten cents per line.

Job Printing in every style, plain and in colors, executed promptly and in the latest fashion.

All communications or business letters should be addressed to

R. W. SHUMAN & CO.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons interested to the VALLEY SPIRIT Office are requested to call some *Butterly* and settle their account. We dislike frequent dunning, but our losses by the non payment of our subscriptions, and every dollar due us in order to meet our liabilities. We therefore call on all who owe us to PAY UP. We want money and must have it.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

The Abolition journals are much concerned at the proposition contained in the message of Jeff Davis to the rebel Congress to arm the slaves and employ them in their armies. They are surprised too that Democratic editors do not condemn the proposition in unsparing terms. Why should they? Is the conduct in the United States government? In reply to this we would say, that we are not responsible for the acts of the rebels, for the acts of our own government to a certain extent we are, and therefore we condemn it without stint the raising of these negroes in the army to be shot down like dogs, knowing that they had neither the physical nor the moral courage requisite to make good soldiers, and believing that by their presence and inefficiency they would bring defeat and disgrace upon our arms. This is also another view in which we look at the employment of the African in our armies—and it is this. The negro at the termination of the war will return home well skilled in the use of arms, drilled, disciplined, and to the extent of his capability, a soldier. Flushed with the importance accorded him, and backed by a large political party, he will demand at least *political* equality with white men, and a right to participate in the selection of our rulers. It is not the question whether or not with the assistance of his Abolition brethren, he will succeed in the attainment of that right, but whether he does or not, he will become an element of danger to the peace of the country, and perhaps at no distant day we may have the scenes of San Domingo reenacted here. We are opposed to negro suffrage. We desire to have a white republic and to bald mixture of black and white.

We have said we are not responsible for what the rebels do, and therefore care not to condemn anything they may do in respect to arming their slaves. And besides, we believe that if they carry out the proposition, that it will prove a fatal blow to produce an element of weakness rather than of strength into their army. Just as we believe that our own government have already done so by enlisting negroes. The bad deeds of the rebels are not ours. They will probably follow any bad example set by the other section of this union, abolition society. The manner the one is of one, the more easy the other is to imitate it, and some of the actors both would say it is difficult to decide which was the manner. But why are not the Abolitionists shocked at the proposition of the South to arm and free the negroes and give them bounty in land? It seems to us that they ought to stand aghast at having all their thunder stolen in this act of the rebels. Their dupes were made to believe that this was a war for slavery on the part of the rebels, that the incorrigible, depressed creature—were heartily praying to the success of the Abolitionists, and now we find these same rebels voluntarily setting free their slaves, placing arms in their hands and marching them against their would-be deliverers. What a spectacle for our Abolition friends to be confronted by men in arms who they fondly hoped were and are praying for their success. Surely our Abolition brethren are satisfied by this act of their co-laborers in the effort to break up the Union. It expunges the hope of ending the war by abolishing slavery, and shows their whole theory to be a delusion that they have been "barking up the wrong tree" themselves and have misled other people. We can see no other way for it, but that they must return to the policy on which the war was first conducted—a restoration of the Union under the Constitution; as they may easily now perceive that that union of all villainies," slavery, may be virtually abolished and the rebellion as effectuate as ever.

We were told by the Abolitionists in the beginning of the war that slavery alone was its cause; we denied stoutly that such was the fact, and attributed it to other causes. Now if the rebels carry out the recommendation of Jefferson I, free their slaves to place them in their armies, slavery being thus virtually abolished, by all the rules of reasoning, the cause being removed the war ought to cease at once. Every one will admit the removal of the cause of physical disorder restores the body to health and vigor; it is so also with political evils, remove the cause of war and the country will resume its former condition. If the rebels free their slaves without bringing about a return to peace by removing the alleged cause of the war, it is clear that the Abolitionists were wrong in attributing the rebellion to slavery, and we were right in assigning it to other causes. We pure entitled, at the outset of the rebellion, that the Southern leaders cared less about the Slaves of the negro than they did for some other things. Other causes were at work to bring on the collision and we feel assured that in order to attain their ends they will free every able-bodied slave in the South and place him in the army. Slavery, I believe, was convenient subject of agitation the Rebels have kept the crushed and trodden down negro, their chorus into the Northern Abolitionists, their dupes into the Southern Rebels.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

The duty of every Democrat, says the New Hampshire *Patriot*, and yet plain to any intelligent man, and before the election this duty is urged home by their presses, they patriotic exertions, their time and money contributing. From the manly and intelligent discharge of their duty they will not be swayed either by the threats or the persuasion of the political opposition. Time will prove the policy as well as the justice of this course. The Democratic party of the Administration are as obnoxious to them as Republicans, and its inevitable tendency just as fatal to the welfare of the country and the rights and interests of its citizens. It is just as important to them and to the country that this policy should be sustained and for that end it is still the duty and interest alike for us all to labor. The verdict of the ballot box can be reversed in due time, the delusions under which thousands of honest voters have acted will be dissipated by the force of events, and the course of the Democracy will yet be vindicated by the sober second thought of a suffering and outraged people. When the time comes it is the Democratic party that will be required to save from utter ruin whatever is left of liberty and constitutional rights. That party has ever proved true to its mission and it must and will not now despair of the Republic. Its organization must be preserved in tempting times, and it will be found in operation when the crisis arrives. Its principles are the principles of the Act of Assembly, of May 6th, of May 22, 1862.

Democrats! Democrats! Democrats!

The Valley Spirit.

Local and Personal.

Warren.—The season of frost and snow is fast approaching. The North wind sweeps over hill and valley, and the mountain tops are whitened by the breath of winter. The green fields, beautiful flowers and luxuriant Indian browse of summer, have given place to the less agreeable emoluments of a more rugged season. To many the approach of this season is ever hailed with delight. To many sleigh rides, the dance, the domestic gathering and these other in-door amusements peculiar to winter, give it a charm which no other season presents, evoking pleasant memories of the past, and creating the heart to throb with delightful anticipations for the future. To them, particularly in this place where our people have experienced the terrible effects of rebel vandalism in the destruction of their homes and property; the advent of winter is hailed fraught with feelings of joyful and foreboding. The enormous prices of fuel, clothing, fuel and all the necessaries of life will place many in straits for the means of subsistence who never before felt the remorseful lash of want. Many who have heretofore enjoyed all the comforts and even luxuries of life have been divested of their all and rendered comparatively destitute, whilst others, who even in prosperous times found it difficult to provide comfortable and healthy food and clothing, can see in the coming winter naught but suffering. Hitherto we has escaped through the hand for four years and let and traces of its march in many portions of the land. In this town the ravages have been so seen and desolated heartbreaking attest some of its horrors, but the families of those in our midst that war has bereft in their protectors and support, can alone fully appreciate all its miseries. The sufferings of our citizens in prisons they have in past seasons given out of their abundance for the relief of the poor, with a lavish hand; they have contributed to the comfort of our soldiers in the field without stint, and in ordinary times, no one need suffer who avoids place his wants known. But these are not ordinary times. The number of persons who will become dependent upon the charity of their fellows, may this winter be increased four fold, whilst the ability to relieve their wants has been proportionately lessened in consequence of the destruction of the wealth of our most charitable citizens. On those who have escaped the tore of the incendiary and preserved the property which God has given them, must devolve the duty of providing for the wants of the destitute, and we feel assured they will do their whole duty by organizing in advance, associations for the collection of funds, and the distribution of relief to those who have possession may require it. Without something of the kind is done, God protect the poor from the pinchings of hunger and the bitter blasts of winter.

German Reformed Printing Establishment. This extensive establishment, for many years located in this place, was never in a more prosperous condition, or had the promise of a better future, than when it was reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins at the hands of the rebels on the 30th day of July last. We learn from the report of the committee of publication submitted to the synod of the church at its late session in the city of Lancaster, that the capacity of the establishment had been much increased by the addition of a new printing press and new machinery in the binding department, rendering it capable of executing any amount of work demanded. We copy from the report the following summary of the receipts and expenditures, of the establishment, during the seven months, extending from the 1st of January to the 30th of July:

RECEIPTS.

Loans	$3,540 56
For Books	3,345 98
" Subscrip. to Messenger	3,996 93
" " Kirchenblatt	2,140 26
" " Guardian	675 00
	$13,658 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid loans and notes for material, and interest	$ 5,111 00
Hands, material, &c	12,556 15
	$17,668 05

Showing an excess of $3008 38 expenditures over receipts. During the period intervening between October 1st 1863, and the 30th of July, 1864, there was an actual increase in the number of subscribers to the *Messenger* of 310, and to the *Kirchenblatt* of 308. A similar addition was also made to the subscription list of the *Guardian* during the same period.

The value of the personal property described in the publication, as appearing on an inventory furnished the authorities of Chambersburg, reaches the sum of $27,456-16. If to this be added $13,000 for the real estate, which is a moderate estimate, the total amount of actual loss sustained in the destruction of the establishment is $42,756-16.

The synod has, as yet, taken no action towards re-establishing a printing office, and perhaps may decide not to do so. We should be sorry to learn that such a decision had been arrived at. The establishment was a useful one and we should be pleased to see it revived.

Political Parsons.—The following we clip from the *Johnstown Democrat*. It contains truths which might be read with profit by many in this latitude:

"There are some persons who seem disposed to take efforts to task for pointing out the inconsistency of those reverend gentlemen who forget their calling and dabble in partisan politics in the pulpit. The complaint is, that it holds them up to ridicule and contempt, and weakens their influence with the people. Now, the upshot of the matter is this: It is the *minister* himself, who makes himself the target for shots from outsiders, as well as Christians, who not only weakens, but destroys his influence for good among right minded, thinking Christian men, as well as men of the world, by descending from his divine calling to politics for the advancement of partisan ends. He places himself in an attitude than in anything but enviable. He becomes the mere partisan politician, and must expect to be treated as such; and if he is held in contempt, and his teachings derided, he has no one to blame but himself, for he is the one who has won it. It is not the press that has brought him in this track, but the pulpit. A man who will descend from his pulpit and there descend to declaim upon partisan themes before a mixed congregation of both political parties, must expect to irritate the feelings of one or the other, if not directly offend them. It must also expect to be critiqued by the congregation, and these criticisms lead too often to angry feelings among those who enter into the discussion, and end in the estrangement of the members of the church, and often, feud between friends. Men are kept from the place of worship because they do not wish to have their feelings irritated, and are then counsel of "neglecting the means of grace." Was ever a minister guilty of this? Presumption is a

Business Dull.—The people of the border counties have suffered much because we visited that the Rebels and were thereby unable to offer anything in exchange for the ability to protect them from rebel incursions. Our people have paid heavily of the Government for their aid in furnishing all their full quota of men required for the army, but yet they are really told that if they wish to save their property from pillage and destruction they must do it themselves. It may be that we have not been heartened this can and although entitled to government aid protection it is clear that they won't get it. The only thing that left for them, if they would protect their property from spoliation and their families from outrage, is to organize and arm in their own defense.

During the past week the citizens of the southern portion of the county, have become fully aroused to a sense of the danger which threatens them and have been hastily engaged in organizing companies for home defense. Three companies have been organized in this place, one in Waynesboro', one in Greencastle, one in Mercersburg, and we understand, two in Shippensburg, one of Cavalry and one of Infantry. In all probability no large bodies of the enemy will venture to invade our State, but the danger which threatens is from small bodies of cavalry, making incursions for plunder. Against these, our people if properly organized and armed, can protect themselves, and give the robbers such a reception as will prevent a renewal of such enterprises.

Let every town and township along the border at once organize and prepare for any emergency. Arms will be furnished to all such organizations on application to General Couch.

L. O. of L. F. of Pennsylvania. The annual session of the Grand Lodge was held on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, at the Hall, in Philadelphia. R. W. Grand Master, Wm. H. Trimble, occupied the chair. The semi-annual reports of the R. W. Grand Master and the R. W. Deputy Grand Master were read, and it was shown that the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is now in a most flourishing condition in Pennsylvania. A lengthy report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the United States were read by Grand Representative J. Alexander Simpson, which showed that the Order is increasing in strength and usefulness throughout the United States. Numerous amendments to the Constitutions of the Grand and subordinate Lodges were introduced and laid over to the session in May next, for action. The subject of the institution of an Orphan's Home or a refuge for the destitute children of deceased Odd Fellows was introduced and laid over to the May session, for action.

The following nominations were then made for Grand Lodge officers, to serve during the ensuing year:

R. W. G. M., John M. Crosland, No. 83.
R. W. D. G. M., George Fling, No. 16.
R. W. G. W., Richard Watson, No. 188.
Samuel Foster, No. 188; Samuel F. Gwinner, No. 538.
R. W. G. S., William Curtis, No. 9.
R. W. G. T., M. R. Muckle, No. 46.
G. R. to G. L. of U. S., J. Alexander Simpson, George Bertram.

The Grand Lodge was closed in due form at six o'clock P. M., and adjourned *sine die*.

A Big Scare.—On Saturday night the 12th inst., says the Hagerstown *Mail*, our community was thrown into a feverish excitement from a series of false reports to the effect that Hagerstown was threatened with a raiding party of rebels under Col. Harry Gilmore. Cannon were planted in the square houses were occupied by sharpshooters, a number of our citizens headed by the Sheriff stood in battle array, awaiting the coming of the rebel marauders, but they came not. The night passed away, and so did the *panic consternation* of the Sheriff, the cannon disappeared from our streets, and quiet once more reigned supreme with the dawn of day, so that we are able to emphatically state that Hagerstown is still safe and that "all's well."

Peterson's Magazine.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine, for December, in a splendid number, with a superb title-page for 1864. Notwithstanding the enormously increased price of paper, and the rise in all printing materials, "Peterson" will still be furnished at two dollars a year. No Magazine of similar merit approaches it in cheapness. Its stories and novelettes are by the best writers. In 1865, Four Original Copyright Novelettes will be given. Its fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. It is the Magazine for the times! Its terms to clubs are unprecedently liberal, viz:—3 copies for $12.00, or 11 copies for 20.00. To every person getting up a club, (at these rates,) the publisher will send as a premium, that superb engraving for framing, size 27 inches by 20 inches, "Washington parting from his Generals," or an extra copy of the Magazine for 1865. Address, post-paid, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Throat Affections.—A Physician writing from New-Ione, New York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," says: "Colds are by scoding a dozen more of your *Bronchial Troches* and a terrible hill. For alleviating that hortid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any *Bronchial Affection*, and for hoarseness and sore throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) that they answer all you claim for them. I would beg you to feel that I am one of the last men in the profession to puff a nostrum, but feel I am but doing you justice to assert what I have." To avoid disappointment, be sure to obtain the *genuine* "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

New Book Store and Bindery.—A few days ago, on passing the Market House, we observed the sign of a new Book Store and stepped in. We found a large and well selected assortment of school and miscellaneous books and a large stock of stationery, with our friend Jacob N. Snider "running the machine." He is well provided with rolling machines, presses, and all the paraphernalia of a first class bindery, and is prepared to execute work in the best style at moderate prices. Give him a call.

Thanksgiving.—To-morrow (Thursday) has been set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of this Commonwealth as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the many blessings we enjoy as a people. We understand that there will be divine services in the different churches and the day observed in a proper manner by a general cessation from business and the attendance of our citizens at their respective places of worship.

Sawmill Burned.—On Thursday night last, the sawmill of John T. Richards, Esq., situate in Rantoul township, this county, together with about 40 thousand feet of lumber and a large lot of pallets piled belonging to the ground. The fire was the work of a lot of incendiaries. The mill and lumber valued at several places. Mr. Richards lost in these $2,000, upon which there is no insurance.

How to Make Good Cider.—The following, method of making cider, which is valuable just now, and should be followed in the future, we extract from Mr. W. O. Hick's Cider circular:—There are comparatively few persons who are aware how pleasant a drink it is, when made from fresh water, the juice of cider, and all the impurities that under the old fashioned system of cider making, are incorporated into the composition.

Let the pups and well made, it is doubtless the healthier than wine, and for true complaints it is a sovereign remedy. On this account alone, the portable cider mills that make cider without stamp, are a benefit to the community. Any farmer who will take the same pains with his cider that the vine grower does with his wine, he will find an unlimited demand for it at highly remunerative prices; and if the wave never has more imposed on whiskey will turn the attention of the people to cider, it will confer an inestimable benefit.

Pick all the apples, rejecting those not sound, and wash them clean, and after work let them lie and dry. Grind and press them, and let the juice ferment, for any length of time that will give the cider an unpleasant taste, as on the purity and cleanliness of the apple depends the quality of the cider. Strain the juice through a coarse or close bag, put into a barrel and set in a cool, dry and cool place, keeping the barrel full at the bung so that the impurities may work off at the bung. After it has done working rack it carefully off; let it stand a few days and bung it up. As the air tends to sour the cider, it is a good plan to provide a bent tube, one end fastened in the bung and the other to drop down in a bucket of water. This will let all the gas pass off and not let the air get to the cider. The quicker the cider is bung up, provided it is bung tight, the lighter will the cider be; and darker, if not pressed, for 24 hours after being ground. The cider from the second and third pressing will be the sirbest, the reverse is the case making wine. Cider making should be conducted with all the care that wine making is. Almost any good sour apple will make cider, but more generally an apple full of juicy and not very good to eat, will make the best. The Virginia crab perhaps excels all other apples for cider making.

When bottled up with a little rock candy and wired, it will, after standing some time, sparkle like champagne, when opened. To get cider very strong, expose it in a tub in extremely cold weather, and remove the ice that forms, as this leaves the water, it leaves the cider of additional strength.

Any substance put in to arrest the fermentation is of doubtful value, as all good cider must be perfectly fermented to be healthy. You had better depend rather on careful and clean making and bottle tightly at the proper time.

Farmers.—You are required to report to the U. S. Assessor all cattle, hogs, calves and sheep, which you slaughter for sale. The tax on each head of beef cattle, is 40 cents; on each hog, 10 cents, on each calf 5 cents, and on each sheep 5 cents. Reports must be made during the first ten days of each month. Persons failing to make returns as required by law, subject themselves to a severe penalty.

Experiences of a French Detective.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, a copy of this book just issued from their press. We have perused it with much interest, and advise all who wish to dispose of a winter evening agreeably, to procure a copy and read it.

Cathedral Dedication.—On Sunday last the grand cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, in Philadelphia, was dedicated with imposing services, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. This magnificent structure was over eighteen years in building, and is the largest church on the Western Continent with the exception of one in the City of Mexico. Fourteen Archbishops and Bishops and over one hundred Priests were in attendance at the dedication.

Some of the Plunder.—Mr. James King of this place has received a letter from a friend in Ohio, stating that some of the rebel prisoners, at Camp Chase, had in possession when brought there, some silver-ware, a watch, &c., taken from this place and from them last July. Some of the ware is marked with the letter "D" and others "B."—Persons having lost property of that description can obtain from Mr. King any information in relation thereto, in his possession.

The sale of the real estate advertised by Wm. H. Maxwell, Executor of Margaret L. Campbell, dec'd, will take place on *Wednesday the 30th inst*, and not on Tuesday the 28th, as advertised in our last issue.

Gelwicks & Burkhart have opened out in their new rooms on Second street. They sell wholesale and retail. Country merchants look to your interest—you can buy as cheap from them as you can in the city.

Gelwicks & Burkhart sell the best Kerosene oil, wholesale and retail. Also, Lamps, Wicks, and Globes very cheap.

Go to Gelwicks & Burkhart's for home ground Pepper, pure Spices, fresh Teas, fine Cheese and the best crackers of all kinds.

Gelwicks & Burkhart keep the largest stock of goods in town and sell cheap wholesale and retail.

Beware the Chinese Make Forced Trees.—We have all known from childhood how the Chinese cramp their women's feet, and so manage to stunted their growth "beyond hope," but how they contrive to grow miniature pines and oaks in flower pots for half a century, has always been much of a secret. They aim first and last at the root of vigorous growth, endeavoring to weaken it as far as can be done without killing outright life. They begin at the beginning. Take a young plant—say a seedling or cutting, a cedar, which only two or three inches high, they cut off its tap-root as soon as it has other rootlets enough to live upon, and replant it in the shallow earthen pot or pan. The end of the tap-root is generally made to stick on the bottom of the pan, or on a stone within it. Alluvial clay is then put into the pot, much of it to bits the size of beans, and just enough for the plant growing to furnish a scanty nourishment to the plant. Water enough is given to keep it in good health, but not enough to excite a vigorous growth. Occasionally, in the application of light and heat.

As the Chinese pride themselves on their ministerial trees, they use strings, wires and pegs, and various other mechanical contrivances to compel the stunted plant, or to fashion their pots into odd fancy figures. Thus, by half a dozen years, the growth of the tap-root is on of the pots, but by the use of pots and little of it, and little water, the growth is greatly retarded. Then, the tap and side roots being within very reach of the gardener, are pruned and cut, and the little or no water, just enough to live but not look well. Accordingly, each year, we find the growth of the plant, stunted in its tap and rootlets diminish in proportion, and the growth of the top, and the size of the pot, or the pan, increased. In three or four years, in others two or three years, according to the treatment, the plant is

A Remarkable Fact.—It is undoubtedly a remarkable fact that the vegetable of the middle ages, the Cabbage family, is now the most valuable one of the cultivated plants beneath the earth. The hypothesis is expounded in the following letter, which we find in the Boston Journal, and which is the best Remedy, by Fellowship, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, published in the year 1845, of Dyspepsia.

"In the days of Rehoboam, King of Israel, there lived a Shunamite, named Elisha. The king asked the king, "Art thou the man of whom it is to be said, 'And he was wiser than everyman?'

"Yes, at least, has God provided me."

"If thou chosest, I will show thee something that may cure thy disease."

"Do so," said the king, and Ashendul shuddered both his knees, and he hobbled from the opera called *Thelet*, a mark with two hearts and four eyes. Trembling the king asked, "Ashendul, Ashendul, is this in my private apartment?" then he sent after Benaiah, son of Jehoiadah, and asked him, "Believest thou in the existence of human beings besides on this earth?"

"As thy soul liveth, O king, I know not."

Benaiah said, "still Ashendul, thy father's preceptor maintained that there were human beings besides us as well with us."

"And I also then saw, what will then say then?"

"Hitherto it is possible to be," said Benaiah, "when the earth has a depth of five hundred years journey, and the distance of one earth from the other is also five hundred years journey."

Solomon sent for the man, Benaiah on seeing him, fell upon his face and exclaimed:

"Praised be the Lord who permitted us to behold this."

He then asked the man.

"Whence art thou?"

"I am the son of Adam through Cain."

"Where do you live?"

"On the earth Thelbet."

"Have you a sun or moon?"

"We have both. We plow and sow, have sheep and herds."

"Where rises the sun on your sphere?"

"In the West and he sets in the East."

"Do you pray and what?"

"We pray 'How manifold are Thy works, O Lord. Thou hast harmonized them all in Thy wisdom.

This portion of the fable suffices to prove that then had a known lodge of the hypothesis that other planets are inhabited.

In the same *Midrash* we are told, as the path of the fable, that Ashundai could not bring the man back to the sphere Thelet, and he was obliged to remain on earth. He worked, and married, and died. He had sons with one head each like their mother, and one son with two heads like himself.

After his decease the double headed son claimed two portions of the father's property, as he claimed to be a double person.

The case was brought before King Solomon, who after prayer, resorted to this expedient. He suddenly poured hot water on one head, and both heads feeling the pain simultaneously, both mouths cried aloud. Solomon then decreed that the man should be but one person only. *The Israelite.*

Report of the Markets.

Chambersburg Markets.

Chambersburg, Nov. 22, 1864.

Flour—White	Bbl	Butter	40
Flour—Rye	"	Eggs	30
Wheat—White	2 Bbl	Lard	20
Wheat—Red	"	Tallow	12
Rye	1 Bu	Brown—Hams	20@25
Corn	1 Bu	Shoulders	18
Oats	1 Bu	Sides	20
Clover seed	12 lb	Washed Wool	70
Timothy seed	5 lb	Unwashed Wool	60
Potatoes—Irish	1 Bu	Tallow Candles	18@20
Potatoes—Sweet	1 Bu	Dried Peaches	1 50
Potatoes—Pink Eyes	1 Bu	Dried Apples	1 50

Philadelphia Markets.

Monday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR—The market continues very dull, and the sales limited; about 1,200 bbls sold in lots at $12 for good Penna. extra family and $12 for do do for high grade western do, including 300 bbls city mills terms kept secret. The home trade are buying at from $9,50@10 for superfine $10,50@11 for extra $11,50@12,25 for extra family, and $12,50@13 per bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour is rather lower; 100 bbls sold at $8 per bbl. Corn meal is without change.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very dull and prices are unsettled and rather lower; about 4,000 bus. sold at $2,90@2,95 for fair to good Pennsylvania red, $2,85@2,88 for do do do southern do, and white at from $2,95@3,00 per bus, as to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at $1,70@1,72 per bus. Corn has declined, with sales of 4,500 bus. southern yellow at $1,72@1,75, and do do do at $1,70@1,72 per bus. Oats are steady, with sales at 90c per bus.

The following are the receipts to-day: Flour 1,150 bbls; 7,500 bus wheat; 7,100 bus corn, and 6,000 bus oats.

WHISKEY—is dull and prices are rather lower. We quote Pennsylvania and western sold at $1,50@1,57c, and drudges at $1,75 per gal.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is rather scarce, small sales are making at $2,60@2,65 per bus; timothy is dull and quoted $4,00@5 per bus.

PROVISIONS—Are dull, with a small lot of prime sold at $18 per bbl for

Special Notices.

Matrimonial!—Ladies and Gentlemen of you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. The information is of a peculiar character, and you can wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. Send stamp for return postage. Address, SARAH A. MILLER, Box 1,100, Detroit, Mich.

Nov 22, 1864—3m.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from the prescription of Sir Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This celebrated female pill has for years been the safest and sure remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions. From its great efficacy and mild action, it has a powerful remedy in certain nothing brought on by exposure.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a few days bring on the menses, to a healthy state.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Fits, Hysterics, Sick Headaches, Whites, and all the painful disease occasioned by a disordered system, these pills will effect a cure when all other remedies have failed.

Each box of these never been known to fail where the directions as laid in the pamphlet are used observed.

Sent by mail on receipt of a pamphlet, free, of the agent. Sold by all druggists.

Price, $1 per box, or 6 boxes for $5.

JOB MOSES, 37 Cortlandt-st., New York.

N. B.—If any of the genuine pills be desired to any female, the agent will insure a bottle containing 50 pills by return mail. May 13, '64—1y

To Horse Owners!—Dr. Swett's Indiana Liniment on Hoofs is unrivaled by any. It will cure Foreclaims, Stiffness, Strains, Splints, Ringbone or Spavin, Sweeney, Scratches, Mange, &c. It will also cure Scratches, Mange, Stiffness and Lameness in Sheep. Price 50 cents and $1 per box. Prepared only by the proprietor, Dr. Swett, Lowell, Massachusetts. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Swett's Indian Ointment.

Job Moses, 37 Cortlandt-st., New York.

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Married.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. S. McKenny, Mr. Daniel Stouffer, of Franklin, to Miss Sarah Ann Hoover, of Southampton township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Simon F. Harper, to Miss Kate Unger, both of Green township.

Died.

On the 20th inst. in Hamilton township, Mr. Jacob Lake, aged 70 years, 7 mos. and 10 days.

On the 12th inst., in St. Thomas township, Samuel Hamer, aged 70 years, 3 mos. and 4 days.

On the 17th inst., near Dry Run, Mrs. Hannah Coffman, aged 70 years, 3 mos. and 17 days.

On the 25th ult., Harry Gelwicks, aged 1 years, 6 months and 20 days.

Dearest Harry thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But God willed that he (here) be,
He can all our sorrows heal.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Franklin county, Pa., the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Doubles, late of Warren township, in said county, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, 1st Sth day of November, 1864, the following valuable real estate, to wit: Part No. 1, being the MANSION FARM, adjoining lands of Michael Cook, Christian Bender and others, containing 100 Acres and 11 Perches, neat measure, having thereon erected a two-story DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn and other Outbuildings, Spring House, with other needful buildings and improvements, a Well of Water at the door, Apple and Fruit trees, with a supply of never-failing Water on the same. It is well timbered, and has been recently well limed, and altogether is in a good farming condition. Part No. 2, being a Woodlot, 3 A. 8 P. Nine the terms will be made known by

WILLIAM DOUBLES, Administrator.

Nov 22, '64—3t. SIMON BREWER

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Michael Beaver, late of Guilford township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Nov 22, '64—3t. CATHARINE BEAVER, Admr'x.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration, D. B. N. C. T. on the Estate of John Newman, late of Guilford township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Nov 22, '64—3t. CATHARINE HARTLINE, Admr'x.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Michael Beaver, late of Chambersburg, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Nov 22, '64—3t. CAROLINE MORGAN, Exr'x.

J. N. SNIDER,
BOOK SELLER, BOOK BINDER,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND PAPER RULER.

Has opened a store in the Market House, and keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Blank Books, Wall Paper, Paper and Envelopes, Sheet Music, Pocket Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Notions, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Combs, Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, Gold Pens, Pens and Pencils, Sewing Machines, Sewing Silk, Twist, Thread, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Buttons, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' Ties, Collars, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Gaiters, Ladies' Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters, Ladies' Slippers, Ladies' Rubbers, Ladies' Hosiery, Ladies' Gloves, Ladies' Ties, Ladies' Collars, Ladies' Bonnets, Ladies' Hats, Ladies' Caps, Ladies' Boots

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
Were awarded the highest Premium at all Competitive Trials in the following State and County Fairs, viz:

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR
First Premium for Family Machines
First Premium for Manufacturing Machines
First Premium for Machine Work

INDIANA STATE FAIR
First Premium for Machines for all purposes
First Premium for Machine Work

VERMONT STATE FAIR
First Premium for Family Machines
First Premium for Manufacturing Machines
First Premium for Machine Work

OHIO STATE FAIR
First Premium for Family Machines
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First Premium for Family Machines
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First Premium for Machine Work

Chittenden Co. (Vt.) Agl. Soc.
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Franklin Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
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Champlain Valley (Vt.) Fair.
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First Premium for Machine Work

Hampshire Co. (Mass.) Agl. Soc.
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Washington Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for Machines for all purposes

Queens Co. (N. Y.) Agl. Soc.
First Premium for Machines for all purposes

Saratoga Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for Machines for all purposes

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Cattaraugus Co. (N. Y.) Agl. Soc.
First Premium for Machines for all purposes

Columbiana Co. (O.) Fair.
First Premium for Machines for all purposes

Montgomery Co. (Ohio) Agl. Soc.
First Premium for Machines for all purposes

San Joaquin Co. (Cal.) Fair.
First Premium for Machines for all purposes

San Jose District (Cal.) Fair.
First Premium for Machines for all purposes

Also the above Machines received the Premium at the Great Fairs of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Springfield, Dayton, Toledo, Cincinnati, Hamilton, Zanesville, Springfield, Ill., Springfield, Mass., Hartford, Ct., Providence, R. I., Concord, N. H., Portland, Me., Burlington, Vt., Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Ithaca, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Elmira, Binghamton, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Lockport, Dunkirk, Jamestown, Olean, Owego, Hudson, Kinderhook, Ballston Spa, Saratoga, Schenectady, Johnstown, Canton, Malone, Plattsburgh, Potsdam