The Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864. NO. 23.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of [illegible] have been granted to the undersigned, residing in [illegible]. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEXR. MCKEE, [illegible]
Nov 30, 1864.

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JOHN MILLER.

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WILLIAM PENROSE, [illegible]

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[illegible]

CHRONICLE NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—Notice is hereby given that [illegible]

Legal Notices.

APPEALS! APPEALS!!—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Franklin county will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in the Borough of Chambersburg, on the following days, to hear appeals from the assessment of said county, viz:

[illegible]

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[illegible]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of [illegible]

[illegible]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—The Commissioners of Franklin county, will meet at the following places, viz: [illegible]

[illegible]

Notices, &c.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO BRAND & FLACK will please make immediate payment, and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.

[illegible]

BRAND & FLACK HAVE OPENED their store in the alley, at the southwest corner of the Diamond. They will call and sell your [illegible]

BRAND & FLACK HAVE A LARGE stock of Groceries, which they will sell very low for Cash.

THE LAW PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between T. B. Kennedy and T. J. Nill, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

T. B. KENNEDY,
T. J. NILL.

LOST.—A pair of Gold Spectacles, in a leather case, were lost in this place on Thursday, the 24th. The finder will be rewarded if he will bring them at the Valley Spirit office.

BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG,

November 1, 1864.

The Directors of the Bank have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

G. M. SHEFFER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—Persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, are respectfully solicited to make payment, and those indebted for Subscription will please pay up promptly, as I am anxious to close my business. I have been in the service of my country for three years, and have left my business in charge of others, who have done the best they could, but I need the money now very much.

Thanking my friends for their liberal patronage in the past, I hope they will continue it to my successor.

J. T. HOBINSON.

Nov. 30, 1864.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

THE OLD STAND IN THE ALLEY

BRAND & FLACK

are prepared to furnish all kinds of Building Materials as low as before the War. Nails are now retailed at the same price as other merchandise. Iron, Steel, Nails, Paints, and all kinds of HARDWARE very low for cash.

We have just received a large lot of CUTLERY, SPOONS AND FORKS, POCKET KNIVES, BUTCHER KNIVES, &c., direct from the New York manufacturers, which we offer low for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.

Our stock of NAILS, HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, PAINTS, and all kinds of HARDWARE very low for cash.

We have just received a large lot of CUTLERY, SPOONS AND FORKS, POCKET KNIVES, BUTCHER KNIVES, &c., direct from the New York manufacturers, which we offer low for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.

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[illegible]

Clothiers.

A. J. & H. M. WHITE

[illegible]

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

[illegible]

Hats and Caps.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

PRICES REDUCED! PRICES REDUCED!

HATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' FURS.

DECREET STILL AHEAD.

COME TO THE MARKET HOUSE

[illegible]

Professional Cards.

T. B. KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Market Street. [illegible]

T. J. NILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in his residence, on Second Street.

G. M. & W. S. STENGER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Diamond Hall, Market Street, [illegible]

JOHN R. ORR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office [illegible]

BRANDT & MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. [illegible]

The Valley Spirit.

At the request of a number of our friends, we publish in our paper the following beautiful Poem by T. Buchanan Read, a Pennsylvania Poet and Painter of considerable celebrity.

THE COMING SCHEME.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

Within his sober realm of leafless trees
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air;
Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills,
Of the dim waters wheeling in the mist,
Dozed drowsily; the sleepy cattle browsed
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All nights were mellow'd and all sounds subdued
The hills seemed farther and the streams sang low;
As in a dream the distant woodman hewed
His winter log with many a mutfled blow.

The smoothed *acres*, crowable armed in gold,
Their harvests lighting from their hazy bed;
Now stood, like some sad maiden fond of old,
Which an alien lover has ceased to wed.

On slumbrous wings the vulture held his flight;
The dove scarce heard its sighing mate's complaint;
And from the cottage, in the light,
The village church-vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel-cock upon the hillside crew
Crew thrice, and all was stillier than before,
Silent but some replying warder blew
His silver horn, and then was heard no more.

Where rent the jay, within the elm's tall top
Made garulous trouble round her unfledged young;
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest,
By every light wind like a corner swung:

Where sang the noisy masons of the caves,
The crag, swallows, dozing ever near,
Forebreaking, as the russic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plentiful year;—

Where every bird which charm'd the vernal feast
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at noon,
To warn the reaper of the rosy east,
All now was soundless, empty and forlorn.

Alone from out the stubble piped the quail,
And crooked the crow, through all the drowsy gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bird, no blossom upon the bowers;
The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night;
The blackberries, the only ghost of flowers,
Rotted in dew by, passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this, in this most cheerless air,
And where the woodlane shed upon the pool
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there
Firing the foes with his inverted torch;

Amid all this, the centre of the scene,
The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyless mein,
Sat, like a Fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow,—he had walked with her,
Oft supp'd and broke the bitter soken of life;
And in the dead leaves still he heard the stir
Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer glow
Her country summoned and she gave her all;
And twice war bow'd to her his sable plumes,—
Reaping the swords to rust upon her wall.

Reaped the swords,—but not the hand that drew
And struck for Liberty its dying blow,
Nor him who, in the mad moon, slept, and dreamy, too,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
Ofttimes she let her lips a sad and tremulous song
At last the thread was snapped; her head was bow'd;
Life dropt the distaff through his hands slow and long,
And ere the spring-time came with her, he was not there to greet him.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
Ofttimes she let her lips a sad and tremulous song
At last the thread was snapped; her head was bow'd;
Life dropt the distaff through his hands slow and long,
Leaving her neighbors smoothed her careful shroud,
While chaplet and wintergreen closed the autumn scene.

SHARS.

Minnesota is at present in a state of excitement arising from a rather unusual cause. It is not stirring news from the gallant Phil. Sheridan, nor the advance of Grant, nor yet the rebel invasion of the West, which disturbs their equanimity; neither is it an onslaught of Indians upon their unprotected homes. It is none of these, and yet it is the inroad of an enemy no whit less savage, cruel or remorseless than the red men, one of the most persistent and dangerous of foes to civilization—the American bear. If reports that the large thinkers these animals have recently invaded the settled portions of Minnesota, rendering travel dangerous, The Anoka Star says that about sixty-four of the brush species have been seen during a week within an area of one mile from the public square.) Many have been killed, but in some of the encounters with the four footed foe the slaying biped has not come off unscathed. Mr. Twitchell, of Anoka, in company with a friend, attacked a bear near Sand Creek, and succeeded in killing him down. Supposing him to be effectually crippled Mr. T. approached with an axe to despatch him, when the bear sprang upon his assailant, and striking the axe from his hand, attempted to hug him to death. In retreating back, Mr. T. tripped, against a small bush and fell, and as the bear fell on him, plunged his hand into the mouth of the beast, and though terribly bitten, held the infuriated monster while Mr. Rosphor despatched him with tomahawk. Mr. Twitchell was painfully lacerated on his arms and hands, and badly bitten in his right thigh.

The St. Cloud (Sentinel) Democrat says: "Frostbery street cracks the cry is, still they come! Scarcely a week passes but some one comes in from the woods, bearing a distinct brush or his pelt. In fact, it seems as though all the bears outside of Wall street had congregated in good proximity to Cloud, but whether it is a convenient social lodge to which the fraternal legion repair for the purpose of commemorating the ancient custom of hibernating, or whether they are there for the purpose of [illegible]

A PAGAN TEMPLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

It is curious to note, at times, some unusual combinations of heathenism are making strenuous efforts to propagate the principles of our religion among the people of China, they erect their temples and fill them with idols in the very shadow of Christian churches here. There was one recently completed on an alley leading south from Dupont street near Sacramento, and the devotees of the religious deity are holding a very "uncomfortable awakening." The Chinese people are not very particular as to what particular idol they worship, and many of their civilities, when they fall to respond to their worshippers, lose their reputation and are cast aside.

Among those here, the chief deity is called Joshua or Josh, and, so far, maintains a fair reputation. The new temple is three stories high, and Josh sits in the upper story. The front of the temple above the first story, is open and finished in the form of a lofty arch. In the land of the ground adjoining, there is an open court where the dignitaries burn fire crackers and various other pyrotechnical articles for the purpose of pleasing Josh, or frightening away intrusive devils. On the second floor is a room or sort of two story alcove, and opposite the centre, stands a beautiful case of lapis lazuli and glasses, as recently produced in the sacrilegious conduct of certain members of the city press. Against the wall at the rear of the apartment is fastened an indifferent picture, represented in full size and modern Chinese costume, an ancient individual who, was sacred worthy said, is said to live hundred years old, became the father of one hundred sons, and rejoiced in the highest happiness of a Chinaman's paradise, the gratification, all we are bound to conclude, resembling their venerable ancestors so far at least as facial angles, nasal protuberances and oblique orbital arches are concerned. His is furnished by the artist with very long hair and beard, and the expression of countenance is rather serious. He seems to be satisfied with the offerings of liquor and the perfume of a few consecrated incense tapers burning before him. Visitors are seated at his left—according to the Chinese idea of the place of honor—which lath the reverse of ours; for the sheep are on the right, while the goats stand on the left, in the Christian theology.

At about two o'clock, P. M., an express wagon was hauled up before the door, laden with three or four kags and sheep, and a large quantity of chickens, ducks, most of them cooked whole. Upon the arrival of these offerings there was a tremendous rattle and clatter of drums and cymbals, a shrieking of reed pipes and explosion of squibbers, as if a great band of the gorilla species had got out of their whinyards and started on the terrible war-path after bananas. The priests, clad in long robes of linen silk, fastened at the waist by girdles, made a circuit of the temple and sat down on stools in the street, while Celestial mudsills and the awe-struck Irish wagoner carried the offering in. At the feet of Josh's image are placed a large bell and drum, and it was a sight to behold orthodoxy so fearful that the spirit of the divinity is in paradise, except when summoned to inhabit the ruddy, red-faced, round, potclay image of a mighty Chinaman, by taps upon the drum and a quick fire-alarm ringing of the great bell. When the attendants yesterday brought the roast pig, etc., into the court before the image, and the worshippers came, surrounded by fourteen or fifteen priests, it was a signal for Josh to be summoned. The drum was struck, the bell rung, the fat musicians blew their six-note reed pipes till their cheeks seemed ready to burst, and the crackers below rattled like murderty.

It might be expected that the image, when inhabited by the divinity, would get up and move around, but it did not. The chickens were cooked and arranged in fantastic shapes, some of them painted, furnished with heads like men, with cotton hair and bouquets of artificial flowers in their hands. Around the tail of the roast pig was wrapped a piece of red paper. The sheep were not roasted, but lay on a large pan like the hog, with its head supported by wooden props. The offering being ready, and Josh in the image, the devotees stood before the first altar with a priest at each hand and a row of them surrounding him. The hand struck up a kind of bagpipe air, a priest at the left of the altar squeaked out something and the pagan bowed three times; walked around the altars, bowed, knelt, and passed incense rods and scrolls of paper from the priest to Josh, repeating all these acts several times till he reached the altar at the feet of the image. There he bowed several times, and as Josh would probably find difficulty in mastiating a whole hog at once, and the tendants took a short cut with a piece of his chops, severed the highly ornamented and slightly curled tail of the porker, and passed them up. Spiritually, the whole hog went; but the rites of the worship were completed so far as the offering was concerned. Josh still sat in complacently; the worshipper took a scroll inscribed with some sentiment, came to the front of the temple, and still surrounded by the priests, threw it into the stove, whereby it was consumed and transmitted to celestial possession of the gate. During all this time the infernal noise continued; the room was full of smoke, and the priests kept bowing till the paper was consumed, and the ceremony ended. Josh will get no more of the most offensive of the fumes that he got yesterday; but the mundane Johns will eat them all. To describe the carved work of the altars would take too much time and space. It is executed in solid wood, and the representations are almost endless in variety. Birds and plants, butterflies and lettered rolls, with a disappointable assemblage of dragons. In two or three places are carved representations of some of twenty-European mammalies, surrounded by Chinese pagan, hook-nosed and unbounded at their gratitude. The hot, short, fat, long tail, wallping-stick of the Hibernian cousin are not imitated in Chine figures. But the exquisite [illegible] which [illegible] work, [illegible] of Barbarian [illegible] [illegible]

Agricultural.

THE LAYING OUT OF THE PLEASURE GROUNDS.

[illegible]

The highest hope and ambition of multitudes of those in large cities is that they may live to see the time when they shall have a home of their own in the country; if nothing more, at least

A little farm, a little farm,
A little house to fill it;
A pretty patch, a pretty house,
A pretty wife to fill it.

The farmer on the other hand, has no such wish to gratify. From his own land and dwelling, he may ever freely gaze on the broad and living page of nature, with his mind and heavenly wisdom correspondence around him. No close confinement of work shop or of study to shut him in. No thick dark clouds of city smoke and noisome vapors overhang and surround him, polluting the air, and obscuring the bright sunlight of heaven. No dirty dwellings with narrow streets hide from him the day-face of nature around. No dusty-aisled, heated, stifling air of busy, crowded rooms weaken or exhaust him. No noisy din of hammers, wheels, and machinery, stunning the brain, or drowns the voice of reflection within him. For him, more than others, the sun shines, the pure and healthful breezes blow, the night dews fall, the rain descending from the clouds feeds the mountain springs, and sends the bright rivulets to enrich the plains below, soothing the spirit by their gentle murmurs, or rousing to joyous effort by their ceaseless activity and motion. For him the glittering rain and dew drops on leaf and plant and flower, the ever changed green of brightest radiance, dance and tremble in the morning sunlight, as if full of life and joy. For him the brilliant glories of the rainbow are painted, by the hands of God, on the misty curtains of the evening sky. The joyous singing of the birds of spring is for him. For him the flowers breathe their sweetest fragrance, and the golden fruits of autumn yield their richest stores. For him the fields of summer wave in graceful healthy breath the breath of life and health, and the rustling leaves of autumn give their plaintive song of rest and decay.

It is further true that he who tills the earth, as the minister of God, stands between his Maker and his fellow-man, is nearer to them than rich beauties of Providence. Thus is he the priest at the altar of nature, who receives and spreads widely around him the gifts which God is ever placing there. So too, should the constant growth, and so less constant ruin and decay which the farmer sees around him, lead him deeply to feel that man is frail and mortal, hourly heading, and quickly hastening to his native dust. We live on the ruins of former generations, and, like the grass which withers and the flowers which fade, shall soon be filled out of the temple and sat down on stools in the street, while Celestial mudsills and the awe-struck Irish wagoner carried the offering in. At the feet of Josh's image are placed a large bell and drum, and it was a sight to behold orthodoxy so fearful that the spirit of the divinity is in paradise, except when summoned to inhabit the ruddy, red-faced, round, potclay image of a mighty Chinaman, by taps upon the drum and a quick fire-alarm ringing of the great bell. When the attendants yesterday brought the roast pig, etc., into the court before the image, and the worshippers came, surrounded by fourteen or fifteen priests, it was a signal for Josh to be summoned. The drum was struck, the bell rung, the fat musicians blew their six-note reed pipes till their cheeks seemed ready to burst, and the crackers below rattled like murderty.

[illegible]

FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN.

There is still work here, but it consists in clearing up and in preparation for next season. Any change in the plan of the grounds or laying out of new improvements can be done at this season.

Bulbs.—Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses, and other spring bulbs may be set or directed last month. Before the ground freezes take up Gladiolus, Tigridia, Amaryllis and others planted in spring. Dry and store in a cool, dry place for winter.

Cuttings of Verbenas, Heliotrope, Fuchsias, will need to be laid down in northern localities, and protected by a covering slight.

Chrysanthemums.—When first frost really threatens their beauty, cut every sapling to the old stalks.

Dahlias.—Take up before frosts. Shake off. Lift the roots carefully, and do not break them in the main stalk. Do this on a fine day, brushes round other roots in the sun, and immediately after they will be in condition to be housed. Set them in the cellar, under the stage of the greenhouse, or in boxes of dry sand in the cellar. Any plan that will keep potatoes will preserve dahlias. [illegible]

Hedges.—The last deciduous [illegible] may be set now in well prepared soil. Slips of dwarf pears planted two feet apart make an appropriate division, [illegible] and other gardens, and is [illegible] ornamental. Clip [illegible] hedges.

Frames and Pits.—Place the sashes on the frames, and [illegible] be placed here and here [illegible] weather permits. [illegible]

[illegible]

Bedding out.—Take up before frost the tender plants, [illegible] and other bedding plants, and place them in pots, [illegible] in the house, [illegible] in the cellar. [illegible]

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Frames and Pits.—Place the sashes on the frames, and [illegible] be placed here and here [illegible] weather permits. [illegible]

[illegible]

Daily Dispatch.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Some of the administration papers since the election are very profuse with advice to the Democratic party. They seem to think that as the Democracy were beaten at the election, it should spit by down their arms and surrender at discretion, and give a hearty and unqualified support to all the evil measures of the dominant party. If an adverse vote could change the nature of truth this might be good advice. But the Democratic party opposed the re-election of Mr. Lincoln because they believed his policy was ruinous and injurious, and that, if persisted in, it would ruin the country. If these views are sound the success of the Republican party in the election is no reason why they should be continued. Numbers are no test of truth a temporary majority of the people is frequently the result of its delusion from which only experience can release them.

Majorities are not always right nor at any time necessarily infallible. But unpersonally are they as test of truth when as in this case, they are obtained by means of the purse and sword. A good illustration in support of this position is seen in the action of the Southern States on the subject of secession. Majorities for secession were obtained in all the States that seceded. But does that prove secession to have been right? Certainly not, and for the same reason the result of the late election is no evidence that Abolitionism with its kindred heresies is right.

No, the Democratic party can never surrender its principles or its organization. It is founded on the immutable principles of justice, truth and right, and must live while Republican government exists and constitutional liberty has its defenders in the land. Though defeated it is still a great, respectable and powerful party, and destined to live and be the main pillar of the public safety; and some day, as we fondly hope it will be the means of bringing us back our lost liberties, and of restoring Peace, Union and Prosperity to a distracted and bleeding country.

The duty of the Democratic party towards Mr. Lincoln's administration is very plain. There will be no surrender of principle (which would be base political prostitution); neither will there be any attempt to obstruct the government in the discharge of its legitimate functions. The majority of the people have decided to keep this abolition intruder in power, it is due to the majority that Mr. Lincoln should have a fair trial. But on the other hand the party that administers the government is solely responsible for the success of their measures; and they show an unmanly want of confidence in themselves and their principles when they ask us to step in and share the responsibility. If they succeed they are entitled to the sole credit; if they fail we do not intend to participate in the disgrace. By their success in the election, they hold complete control of the government in all its departments; and we think as they phrase it in their right to administer according to their own views of policy; but it is absurd for them to ask of the minority any other support than a faithful obedience to the laws which it is the privilege of the majority to enact. Any other support than this would be such an endorsement of their policy as would entangle us in the responsibility for its success which belongs to its party abettors. We wash our hands of all such responsibility. We will pay our taxes, and do all other things which of right good citizens ought to do. When we have done this, the administration cannot lay the blame of its failure at our doors. If it succeeds we will flesh no part of its honors; but if time shall vindicate the soundness of our judgments, we intend that there shall be a great, responsible party ready to take and qualified to administer the government. Let Democrats stand firm, and not permit themselves to be seduced from the path of honor and duty by the honied words of those who intend only to deceive and betray them. The time will surely come, and that at no great distance in the future, when the Democratic party and its principles and policy will be fully vindicated. Until then let Democrats wait patiently, but stand firmly, by the principles of their party and its time-honored organization.

A. H. STEPHENS ON SECESSIONVILLE.

Quite a number of Newspapers in the northern States, have recently been glorifying Vice President Stephens as anxious to return to the authority of the United States. The following extract from his recent letter to Mr. Sneed, is very explicit on that point, and whatever views the Vice President of rebellion may entertain upon the subject of a convention of the States, with a view to the inauguration of negotiations for peace, it is certain that the idea of a reconstruction of the "Old Union" under the Constitution, meets with but little favor at his hands:

"The old Union and the old Constitution are both dead, beyond the reach of human art. The Constitution has been preserved by us. There is for the Union as it was no resurrection, nor any power adequate to the work but Omnipotence from the tomb. There may be, and probably will be, a Union of the North with Africa as the dominant element in it, with other States which look forward to a reunion of the Union and the Union, which may be true, made blind now as well as old and heavy as the dreamy imaginings of the Indian Prophet, who, in death, sleep in the Indian Ocean, and whose bones are buried deep in the ocean beyond the grave in other lands and long years yet unprophesied."

[illegible]

The Boston Post, of Monday, says:

"The Rebel leaders in Richmond are holding in secret session, for the purpose, it is said, of devising measures to meet the new aspect of affairs which has been thus suddenly developed."

"The Rebel leaders of Dublin have not the slightest idea of the extent to our disaster and wonderful success, but they imagine from the fearful effect of the Dublin cannon that the Dublin cannon, the Dublin cannon, the Dublin cannon,

The Valley Spirit.

Local and Temporal.

IMPORTANT.

By an Act of Assembly passed at the last session, and by a recent judge of our Court, ALL LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS ARE REQUIRED TO BE PUBLISHED IN TWO NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN CHAMBERSBURG. Executors, Administrators, Trustees and Guardians, should give the matter their attention.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons indebted to the VALLEY SPIRIT Office are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts. We dislike frequent dunning, but our loses by the recent fire demand that we should receive 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.

Those persons whose names are dropped from our subscription list from time to time, may take it for granted that they owe as much as we can afford to trust them for carrying and job work generally must be paid for at the time the work is done. We must pay cash for every thing, and it is impossible therefore for us to do otherwise than demand ready pay for our work.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FULL OFFICIAL RETURNS. We publish below the official returns of the late election in this county including the army vote. The aggregate vote polled is the largest ever cast, being 7001. This we believe is consistently in excess of the full legal vote of the county and is credited to those figures by the vote of a number of soldiers of the army who are bona fide residents in other localities but many of whom voted in this county. We congratulate the gallant Democracy of Franklin county on the fact that the Vallandigham ball has been resuscitated, and that in future elections when the votes of her own citizens alone are cast, their success is certain by several hundred majority.

	Longstreet	Fleasanton
Antrim	180	151
Chambersburg, North Ward	97	161
Chambersburg, South Ward	161	209
Concord	77	100
Fayetteville	147	139
Guilford	242	174
Hamilton	127	198
Letterkenny	174	170
Lurgan	76	139
Metal	117	90
Montgomery	75	202
Mont Alto	97	74
Peters	171	171
Quincy	171	209
Shippensburg	170	191
Southampton	97	97
Sulphur Spring	71	71
St. Thomas	117	102
Washington	102	102
Waynesboro	171	171
Total	2,701	4,300

DAMAGE. At the present session of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, Nicholas Meyers recovered, in an action against the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, $2,500 damages for injuries resulting from an accident on that road about two years ago. Mr. Meyers was a conductor on the freight cars of Henderson and Reed, of Carlisle, and while attempting to cut loose the hinder portion of the train when in motion was thrown from the platform and passed over by the cars. This accident cost him his right foot. He instituted proceedings against the Company and about a year since he obtained a verdict for $1,000. The case was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of Error, when the ruling of the Court below was reversed and a second one awarded. This is consequently the second time the case has been tried. The jury rendered a verdict for the Plaintiff. Damages $2,500.

A MISSING MINISTER.—Rev. James L. Schock, D. D., some years since pastor of the Lutheran congregation of this place, and recently of the Lutheran Church in Fifteenth Street, New York city, left his home on Saturday the 28th of October, with the intention of going to New Haven, Ct., since which time nothing has been heard from him. His prolonged absence, and silence as to his whereabouts, has quite alarmed his congregation and friends. This will be sad news to his many friends in this town and vicinity, where he was universally loved and esteemed. Information in relation to his whereabouts would be gladly received by his friends, and should be sent to Charles Kaes, corner of Broadway and Fulton Street, and Gekenhuisen Bros. 21 Rose Street, New York.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday last was generally observed by our citizens in a proper spirit. Business of all kinds was suspended and the attendance at the different churches was quite large. Those who could afford it, six huge thanksgiving dinners, and it is to be hoped that whilst they are recovering from its bad effects, and getting their digestive machinery into proper tone, they will think of the many poor in our midst, who, during by his coming winter, will find it difficult to get even the necessaries of life, if nothing be done towards making some provision for their relief.

ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday last the up-train from Harrisburg, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, met with an accident between Mechanicsburg and Carlisle by the breaking of a rail. Two of the passenger cars were considerably shattered, but fortunately none of the inmates injured.

The noon train on the Franklin Railroad, for Hagerstown, after proceeding about a mile out of town was compelled to return, by the breaking of some of the machinery of the engine, which was, however, soon repaired and the train proceeded on its way.

It would seem as if the non-observance of Father Abraham's thanksgiving Proclamation, on part of the railroad authorities, had brought them troubles upon them.

THE NEW POSTAGE CURRENCY.—The plates for the new fifty-cent fractional currency are nearly ready for printing. These notes will be of the same breadth as those now in circulation, but nearly twice as long. The new five cent notes will be of the same size as the old ones, while the ten and twenty-cent notes will be of lengths proportionate between the highest and lowest denominations. It is probable that a fifteen cent note will be issued, for the greatest facility of making change.

MISS MATTIE MOORE, BEADLE.—Brother's "Illustrated Weekly," an new publication, is sure to have and enjoy unprecedented success, if it continues to be as "charming as" it did in its first issue. Among the many stories contained in the first number of the paper, we find one from the pen of our fellow-townswoman, Miss Mattie Moore, entitled "Beadle." We have not had time to read it, but from the name we infer that it is a story of the Revolution, and we know that it will be read with interest by our fellow-citizens.

Brother's "Illustrated Weekly" is published at 129 Nassau street, New York, and we feel sure that it will be a great success. We hope it will be so, for it is a good paper, and we know that it will be read with interest by our fellow-citizens.

WHAT MAKES THE RAIL ROAD.—Efforts have been made to extend the road to Hagerstown, and they will probably be successful; at any rate, should we have money, it will not be long before the extension is made.

But the road, as it now exists, from Baltimore to Union Bridge, in Carroll county, says the *Baltimore county Advocate*, is through a sagacious system, and during the winter, the amount of freight offered greatly taxes the capacity of the stock of the road. In addition to the vast amount of agricultural wealth, thrown on the road from these valleys, there is an immense mineral wealth. In Green Spring Valley are rich deposits of iron ore. Near Reisterstown, chrome of the best quality is found in vast quantities. At Phelphsburg, are the famous copper mines, which have been worked for years, but now with improved facilities, are being extended into the bowels of the earth, and new machinery is almost being introduced. In the neighborhood of Westminster there are inexhaustible beds of the best iron ore. Beyond Westminster we enter into the limestone region, which when land owners begin to understand the true value of lime as a fertilizer, will yield a large revenue to the road. The limestone is of the very best quality, and is covered with men, right along the road. The rock through the region, from Westminster to Union Bridge, is blue slate, with here and there a white variegated solid close grained limestone forced up through it, in quite large masses, and lying in close proximity. At one point, during a recent visit to that region, we found a deposit of this limestone of remarkable fineness and purity in a cut made for the road. The quarry is not yet opened sufficiently to procure large blocks, but the very small remains the fine grained marbles of the North River and Vermont, varegated with a beautiful red streak, and in doubtless susceptible of a high polish. We doubt whether the gentlemen who have this land, know of the great wealth of marble that lies underneath his fertile fields.

Thus railroads bring to light the hidden wealth of the earth, stimulate manufactures, and develop the agriculture of a country.

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CHARMING IN THE NEWEST NOVEL.—The new edition of Webster's Quarto Dictionary is a monument of literary labor, which will attract the attention of the learned of the world over. It is *as charming as the newest novel*. I turn over page after page, and know not when to close it.

I hope that the day is not far distant when every school in our state will have a copy." *Samuel T. Bates, Dep. Sup't Com. Schools of Penn.*

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INTERESTING TO U. S. BOND HOLDERS.—The Assistant Treasurer of the United States is now paying at the Mint the coupons of the public debt falling due on the 1st of January next. The interest on the registered bonds cannot be paid until the books of the Treasury are settled and schedules prepared, which probably will not be before the day named for their payment, January 1st, 1865.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DAVID DRUGGIST

[illegible]

THE BEST OIL IS IN THE MARKET. [illegible]

SPANGLER'S DRUG STORE

[illegible]

MILLER'S DRUG STORE

[illegible]

MILLER'S HORSE POWDER. A [illegible]

MILLER'S MEDICATED COUGH [illegible]

MILLER'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT [illegible]

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY [illegible]

A NEW AND GENERAL SUPPLY [illegible]

ANODYNE CORDIAL.—The mothers [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

BOOT, SHOE AND VARIETY STORE.—P. FELIX [illegible]

TURNED UP AGAIN.—I would respectfully inform my friends and customers that I have [illegible]

Tobacco and Segars.

TOBACCO AND SEGAR STORE.—[illegible]

Commission Houses.

WUNDERLICH & NEAD, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S [illegible]

Hotels.

THE MONTGOMERY HOUSE.—The [illegible]

EASTERN INN.—The undersigned has [illegible]

Philadelphia Trade.

AT THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, [illegible]

CARSON & BOYD, [illegible]

LADIES FANCY FURS AT [illegible]

Dry-Goods.

NEW FANCY DRY GOODS STORE. [illegible]

Times of Sunset.

1864 THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE! [illegible]

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE! [illegible]

READING RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

CUMBERLAND VALLEY AND FRANKLIN RAILROADS. [illegible]

Medical.

[illegible]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY [illegible]

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE [illegible]

DR. GEORGE [illegible]

[illegible]

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE. [illegible]

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE [illegible]

I [illegible]

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS! [illegible]

A CARD TO INVALIDS. [illegible]

FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible]

Farm Implements.

REMOVED.—The undersigned has removed [illegible]

METZ'S PLOW MANUFACTORY [illegible]

E. & H. T. ANTHONY, [illegible]

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT [illegible]