Franklin Repository.

LOCAL ITEMS.

GOSSIP WITH OUR FRIENDS.—"By their works ye shall know them," is high authority; and "show me a man's company, and I'll tell you what he is," is *good* authority. A bookworm may be indulged in occasionally wishing to have had a personal acquaintance with some of his favorite authors long since dead and gone, and yet reflection must show that the living reader and the writer of a past age may be on much closer terms of intimacy than with their respective contemporaries. We may enjoy, respect, and even appreciate an author, and yet not be in sympathy with him, the sympathy or rapport that constitutes *intimacy*. It is laughable, though one dare not laugh, to hear the world praise the great, the good, the wise, the learned, the profound (the self-satisfied, cross-grained old bear), Samuel Johnston, L.L. D., by grace of Trinity College, Doublin, and the University of Oxford; and sum up the merits of Oliver Goldsmith (Dr. no one knows exactly how, or cares why,) with the sad and almost contemptous words, though underlined with affection "poor Goldsmith;" when the veriest tyro knows that all the world confines itself to lauding the former and *reading* the latter, who was neither "good, wise, learned nor profound," of whom Ursa Major himself said that "he adorned everything he touched." The secret of Goldsmith's popularity is that his writings so abound in every quality that renders an author agreeable, that there is in them enough and to spare of each quality, with which each individual can sympathize, to cement a life-long intimacy; and even such sentiments as in themselves may not be pleasant to the reader are rendered so by the charming simplicity with which *he only blunders*. Strange it is that goodness and agreeableness should not be one and the same thing: we only know they are not. To continue our comparison, not a century has passed and Dr. Johnston has still but one Boswell, while Goldsmith has his millions. Some authors do to "tie to," while others we read we *hardly know why*—because the world says we must, perhaps because they have covered a ground untouched by others, or may be to fill up, just as we chop the cob with the corn for our hogs. With what a solemn shake of the head we pronounce Bacon MAG-nif-i-cent, and when cornered and catechised we show ourselves tolerably familiar with *his essays*, and ignorant of all his other writings, particularly those not translated from their original Latin; while most likely the night before, and the night before that, we have spent in reading "David Copperfield." It requires a bold critic to pronounce Hume's England "cold, clamy and unimpassioned as the fabled human vampyre;" and one still bolder to say that he prefers Scott's novels to the sermons of Spurgeon, Chalmers or even Beecher. By the by the mention of Mr. Beecher's name reminds me of an impression produced on me some fifteen years ago upon hearing a lecture from him and one from the Rev. Dr. Bethune. Mr. Beecher was as usual skin deep and great, but not affiliated with his audience; while I verily believe that the awkward, ungainly, but hearty Bethune, at the close of his lecture, might have invited his delighted audience to join him in almost any act of absurdity with a certainty of their cordial co-operation. Of course I speak only of writers who amuse as well as instruct, who are companionable, who talk to us easily and unaffectedly, not as though they knew more than we, but just as if they had taken a fancy to us, and talked to us just because they wished to. Pamela is a most excellent young lady and Richardson was, no doubt, a very respectable old gentleman, notwithstanding which, *ra mihi!* I prefer her brother Joseph, although accompanied by that sad worldling, Henry Fielding. Many a forgotten theologian has written far more eloquent English than John Bunyan, whose Pilgrim's Progress is uninterrupted.

The old tinker "loved his fellowmen," wrote just as he would have talked to them, had the bigots have given him a chance. I think upon the whole I like Becky Sharpe in search of a husband better than Cœlebs in search of a wife; and from my earliest boyhood, I have preferred Robinson Crusoe and Gulliver to all other books of travel, the Swiss Family Robinson to any other than my own immediate family; and I doubt whether Mother Goose, The Looking Glass for the Mind, Sandford and Merton and the Arabian Nights will never be supplanted by Tennyson, The Mirror of Fashion, Tenelon, or the Thoughtful Young. These reflections (boiling over, like a pot of soup throwing out here a turnip, there a potato and anon an *onion—may they all be savory!*) are the result of five week's confinement. How true it is that there are some authors who are essentially bosom friends, while others greater perhaps, are only valued acquaintances. Never before have I read entirely for the sake of company. It is only in affliction that we discover our true friends. We have all sorts of libraries, soldiers' libraries, cottage libraries, college libraries, boys' and girls' libraries, mechanics' libraries, mercantile libraries etc., etc—let us complete the list by forming the INVALIDS' LIBRARY. Would that I might be commissioned to purchase the books and then be continued as librarian, in which position I might "live and die!" There is not room in my column to give the reader a list of the volumes; but dear me! what a flood of light would *my* library pour upon such apocryphal characters as The Canterbury Pilgrims—The Knights of the Round Table—St. George and the Dragon; and and the other six champions (not counting the Dragon, of course)—Fair Rosamond—All the Jacks, as him of the Bean-Stalk, of the Lanthorn, of the Giants, and him of Jill—Robin Hood—Sir John Falstaff—Sir Rodger de Coverley—T. Shandy Esq.,—J. Doe and R. Roe—the wise Sancho—and, but I must stop, as my space, time and myself are exhausted. If I write as one having authority, you must excuse me, because I am a DICTATOR.

OUR RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.—We think that the time has come when the facilities for travel to and from Chambersburg should be extended. It now requires a full day to reach Chambersburg from Philadelphia or Baltimore, and to get through from New York or Washington requires a very early start and constant travel by slow trains to make the trip in one day. We get the Washington mail through in one day, but it requires thirty-six hours to get a paper or letter through from New York. In this we have been retrograding instead of advancing, as we did formerly have through mails from New York in one day; but now we have it extended to a day and a half. *The great through lines from Washington, Baltimore*, Philadelphia and New York have all concentrated their travel now at Harrisburg at 4 P. M., just in time to spend a night in Harrisburg if the passenger wants to pass through the Cumberland Valley beyond Carlisle, and we are glad to learn that the direction of our railroad is now considering the propriety of progressing with the progress of the lines connecting with it. Long since an additional train was put on the road from Carlisle to Harrisburg and return—starting early in the morning so as to connect with the early trains to all the leading cities, and leaving Harrisburg on return after the arrival of the fast lines from Philadelphia and New York, thus giving to Carlisle what Chambersburg should have and needs much more than Carlisle. An extension of the extra train to Chambersburg would be of incalculable advantage to our business men now. Recently a fast through line has been put on the Northern Central, which lands passengers in Harrisburg at 4 P. M., leaving Washington at about 8½ and Baltimore at noon: and the through line leaving Philadelphia at about 12, and the through line leaving New York at about 9, all arrive at Harrisburg about the same time—all in season for the extra train to Carlisle, but too late for Chambersburg passengers. If this extra train was extended to this point our people could leave Baltimore or Philadelphia at noon and reach home by 7 in the evening; they could leave Washington at 8½ and be home the same day; or they could leave New York in the morning and reach Chambersburg the same day either by Easton and Reading or by Philadelphia. They could also leave home at five or thereabouts in the morning, and be in Baltimore or Philadelphia at noon, or New York and Washington by the middle of the afternoon, whereas it now requires a full day of tedious travel to reach any of these points from Chambersburg, and part of the night to reach New York or Washington. The great evil is that with the present connections of the Cumberland Valley Railroad its passengers can make no fast trains, and in returning they must take slow trains also or lose time waiting at Harrisburg. We submit to the direction of the company that these things should be corrected when it can be done by the simple process of extending to Chambersburg a train already given to Carlisle.

We understand well that while it is the duty of Railroad companies to accommodate the public in the best way possible, they must not be expected to do it at their own expense. The Cumberland Valley Company will not, and should not, run any trains which will not pay them; but we take it for granted that the Carlisle train pays or it would long since have been abandoned; and if so, with the recent concentration of all the great lines at Harrisburg, leaving eastward at about 8 A. M., and arriving westward about 4 P. M., the additional train would pay well if extended to Chambersburg. At least the experiment should be made to relieve our people of the net-work of slow lines on which they are thrown in every direction.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—By Act of Assembly of 1857, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Huntingdon and Blair counties were constituted the 7th Normal School District of the State. The interests of our schools now demand that this district shall establish a school. A move in that direction has been made in some of the counties, and the location of said school must soon be determined. The act provides that when any number of citizens, not less than thirteen shall, as contributors or stockholders, establish such school, they shall, upon recognition by the commissioners appointed for the purpose, be a corporate body, entitled to all the benefits of the provisions of the act of assembly. The schools already established at Millersville, Lancaster county, and at Edinsboro', Erie county, fully establish the fact, that these schools will be well patronized. Millersville had 697 and Edinboro' 817 students of all grades during the past year. The money expended by such an institution in the vicinity where it exists will be a sufficient inducement for our business men and farmers to interest themselves in securing its establishment in Franklin county.

While we regard this feature of the enterprise as a pecuniary motive for prompt action, the interests of schools in Franklin county will be greatly promoted by having a convenient source from which to supply our schools with first-class teachers, and a convenient school in which to educate our sons and daughters who may desire to engage in the profession of teaching.

Let every one then take an active part in this matter and attend the district meetings to be called by the school directors of the county, to whom circulars will be sent. A convention of delegates, three from each district, will be held in Chambersburg, on Friday, the 29th of December, for county action, and a convention of delegates, one for every twenty-five schools, from the whole Normal School district, will also meet in Chambersburg on the 10th of January, 1866. The school will most likely be established in this valley. Franklin county, we believe, for facilities of transportation, healthful location, central position and large supplies of the necessaries of life for boarding houses, at reasonable rates, offers fine inducements for the establishment of the school within her borders. Let her act promptly in securing a large amount of stock, and it will be done.

MR. JACOB IMMEL, of Greenvillage, paid his subscription to the REPOSITORY the *sixty-ninth* time last week, and is we presume the oldest regular subscriber to the paper on the list. What a history he has gathered from its columns. He *learned from it of the memorable contest between* Jefferson and Burr, when even true men trembled lest our Republican form of government should prove unequal to resist the designs of able and unscrupulous men: and he gathered from it, in those days, the earnest teachings of the founders *of the Republic against the colossal crime of slavery*. It brought him the tidings of the rise of the humble Corsican, who from a Lieutenant of *the Republic, made Europe bow at his feet, won* for France the most thrilling history of European nations, and then died a lonely exile at Helena. It heralded to him the triumphs of our arms in the war of 1812; the victories of Taylor at Monterey and Buena Vista, and of Scott from Vera Cruz to the Halls of the Montezumas, and last, but not least, it has ever brought him loyal convictions and pride in behalf of a country's cause in the late deadly struggle with treason, until in the fulness of His time, the usurper was overthrown and his bloody banner of crime laid low in the dust. Long may be the years still of his green old age, ripe with the honors of faithful and useful citizenship.

METHODIST CENTENARY.—Next year, 1866, is the centenary of the existence of Methodism in the United States, or the one hundredth year since the organization was first formed, which was afterwards ripened into what is known as the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was in the year 1766 that a small number of emigrants from the Wesleyan connection in England formed themselves into a society in Philip Embury's carpenter shop on Barrack street, New York, near the present site of the city hall. Measures are under consideration by the Committee appointed at the last General Conference, for the appropriate observance of the occasion.

WE notice in the *Traveller's Record*, circulated freely by Reed, that $40,000 has been paid by the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to the families of persons who have been killed or died from injuries, and $8,524,99 have been paid to persons who were disabled from accidents. The premiums paid the company for the $40,000 were less than $250. We think no money is so well invested as in a Life or Accidental policy. In our case we have both and would advise all to do likewise.

THE vote of the 77th Penna. Regiment and Independent Battery B, Penna. Artillery was received by the *Prothonotary on Monday* last, and returns a majority of 27 for Mr. M'Conaughy for Senator and 17 for Col. Rowe for District Attorney, thus securing the election of both gentlemen.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Monday night was caused by the burning of a frame bake house on the lot of J. T. Hoskinson, on Queen street. The building belonged to Donovan & Leidy, which, with their fixtures for baking and manufacturing candy, were destroyed.

THE house and lot advertised for sale in Marion by Jno. Zarger, Jr, was sold at private sale, consequently will not be offered at public sale as advertised.

DON'T forget ZIMMERMAN & HASSLER'S New York *Photographic Gallery*, in Hoke's Building, North-east corner of the Diamond, Chambersburg. They are turning out very fine Photographs. Having the best Skylight in town, they are enabled to take Pictures in cloudy as well as clear weather. Give them a call.

THE PEOPLES CHOICE.—There is probably no one medicine that has cured more people of hard colds, coughs, influenza and throat difficulties than Coe's Cough Balsam, whilst in cases of croup and whooping cough, it is remarkable for its speedy cures.

AT CRESSLER'S DRUG STORE.—A new and extensive stock of Toilet Articles, foreign and domestic, are now offered, many of them at reduced prices. Call and examine.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, expects to call a State Convention in December.

—Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, has been nominated by the Republicans for re-election.

—Senator Doolittle reports the majority against negro suffrage in Wisconsin at between six and seven thousand.

—Provisional Governor Hamilton, of Texas, is about to order an election for a State Convention, on December 15.

—The State election in Nevada for local officers, members of the Legislature, and Congressman, took place on the 7th instant. D. R. Ashley, Republican, for Congress, has about 1,000 majority.

—Gov. Wells of Louisiana has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature on the 23d inst., on the ground that the gravest interests of the State demand the presence of Senators to act in her behalf in Congress.

—Sufficient returns have been received to indicate pretty exactly the complexion of the next Wisconsin Legislature, which varies but little from last winter. The Senate will stand twenty-three Republicans and ten Democrats. The Assembly will stand about fifty-nine regular Union, thirty-three straight Democrats, and ten independents, of whom about eight will vote with the Union party.

—The official canvass of the soldiers' vote of Ohio shows a lighter poll than was anticipated. General Cox gets 2,428 votes, General Morgan 687, Alexander Long 4, and 10 scattered; Warner, for Treasurer, 2,457; Spence, 650; West, for Attorney General, and Norris, for School Commissioner, get each 2,461 votes. The other candidates run at an average vote of about the same as the above.

—The news from North Carolina is meager. The indications are that Holden, the Union candidate for Governor, is beaten, as well as the Union candidates for Congress—none being elected who "can take the oath." When we add this fact to the demonstrations in Louisiana in favor of Allen, the action of South Carolina toward Wade Hampton, and the course of the Convention in Georgia, we may imagine that a spirit of defiance is pervading the South which must in time work mischief. The lessons of war are being rapidly forgotten.

—The vote of Colorado on the adoption of a State Constitution was:

For the Constitution	3,025
Against the Constitution	2,870
Majority in favor	155

On negro suffrage was:

For negro suffrage	476
Against negro suffrage	4,192
Majority against	3,716

The vote indicates a population of about 25,000, of whom 8,000 are Mexicans.

—South Carolina having led the way in adopting the Constitutional Amendment, it is probable that Mississippi, North Carolina, and other States, will speedily follow in her footsteps, and enable us to present a grand and brilliant assemble of Stars in our National diadem before the dawn of another year. The following is a list of the States which have ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery with the date of adoption:

State.	Time.	State.	Time.
Illinois	Feb. 1, 1865	Indiana	Feb. 13, 1865
Rhode Island	Feb. 2	Nevada	Feb. 16
New York	Feb. 3	Louisiana	Feb 17
Maryland	Feb. 3	Missouri	Feb 24
Massachusetts	Feb. 3	Wisconsin	Feb. 22
Pennsylvania	Feb. 3	Vermont	March 9
West Virginia	Feb. 3	Tennessee	April 5
Michigan	Feb. 3	Arkansas	April –
Maine	Feb. 7	Connecticut	May 4
Ohio	Feb. 8	Iowa	June 30
Kansas	Feb. 8	N. Hampshire	June 30
Minnesota	Feb. 8	S. Carolina	Nov. 13
Virginia	Feb. 9		

Thd Legislatures of the following States have rejected it:

Delaware	Feb. 8	New Jersey	March 1
Kentucky	Feb. 23		

THE REBEL STATES.

Col. Forney, in one of his "Occasional" letters to the *Press*, thus comments on the treachery manifested by the Southern people in professing to accept the results of the war. He says.

There is scarcely a Southern State in which the wisdom of restraining the rebel spirit by martial law has not been vindicated. There are but three in which, up to the present moment, the old elements of strife and secession do not wield a fatal sway; these are Arkansas, Florida, and probably Texas. I will not repeat how heartlessly President Johnson's generosity has been reciprocated in Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, (where John Forsyth, the editor of the Mobile *Register* a Democratic leader, openly advocates the payment of the traitors' war debt, and where Langdon, of the *Advertiser*, is chosen to Congress from the Mobile district, in the face of his notorious unfitness to take the oath,) and *Louisiana, where the "Democratic" ticket* has lately polled such heavy majorities. Nor need I cite our nearest neighbor, Virginia, which, in the midst of her rags and ruin, elects men to Congress who insult the authority they should penitentially obey, and denounce the oath imposed even upon loyal representatives, as a wanton abuse of power. But let us take North Carolina, that was set up as a model for the seceded and insurrectionary States. With a cool effrontery that baffles all parallel out of the domains of slavery itself, and that defies human description, a delegation from this State called upon the President last Friday, and asked that their claimants should be admitted to Congress, in disregard of the oath imposed by both branches of that body on all of their members! The President answered them kindly, but told them that "Something yet remains to be done to render that restoration *immediately practicable. An acceptation of the* congressional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States by the State of North Carolina is, in my judgment, practically important to the successful restoration which is so much desired by all. Without answering specifically the questions you have proposed to me, it will be sufficient to say that my action must depend upon events, and that Mr. Holden will be again instructed to continue the exercise of his functions as Provisional Governor until he shall *have been expressly relieved by orders to that effect.*" Yet, even while this demand was made upon the Goverement, the voters of North Carolina were putting the most stinging slight upon the President by voting down this same Mr. Holden, the Union candidate for Governor, whose election the President had so much at heart, and by putting in over his head the champion of the payment of the rebel war debt. The comment upon the petition of the leaders to the President could not have been more characteristic. From these specimens it will be seen that the duty of Congress is made easy. The efforts of the President to induce the rebel chiefs to accept his mild and generous counsel have been followed by a new series of aggressions and insults. What they have done in accordance with his repeated *invocations has been coldly and reluctantly done*, and with a spirit instinct with the idea that treason was no crime, but rather an honorable achievement. A very eminent rebel, who has seen and noted those bad signs in the South, remarked, a few days ago: "I know that the men who are guilty of these proceedings felt, as they fought against the Government, that if they were defeated they lost everything, and that even their lives were forfeited to the national authority. They would have been grateful last May to be permitted to exist. Now a little kindness has revived the tiger-appetite, and they will fight for everything they went to war to win." Let us thank a loyal people that we have a firm and resolute and unfearing Congress, who will protect the Republic against the new rebellion. It is not pleasant to write in such a spirit; but it would be folly to deny that these manifestations of bad faith have discouraged, if they have not wholly destroyed the belief that generous treatment to the rebellious sections was the best policy. The late elections proved two things conclusively; first, that the erwhelming majority of the people of this country are resolved that all the vestiges and seed of the late rebellion shall be forever destroyed; and, second, that the elements that defeated the insurgents in the field, and sustained the civil authorities in executing the laws, in a state of unparalleled warfare, can administer the Government and protect all the loyal people of the country *without the aid and in defiance of disaffected men or minorities*, IF THAT MUST BE.

WE do not know for what number of people in Virginia the Richmond *Enquirer* speaks, but in the following paragraph, written in reply to a conciliatory article of a cotemporary in this city, it administers a sharp rebuke to those Northern journals who have been clamoring so persistently for the admission of Congressmen from the late rebellious States:

The Southern elections for Congress were altogether out of place. These States had been *fighting a death-struggle for four years to get out* of Congress, and, when defeated, it would have been more dignified to have awaited until the Congress *invited* them to send representatives. We entirely agree with our cotemporary in his advice against disclosing "a lust for power or office," and for that reason we would have the Representatives from Virginia to await the invitation of Congress. Those "erring sons" that go to Washington may, like that other prodigal, declare they are "no more worthy to be called thy son; make me one of thy 'freedmen;'" but the people that they propose to represent would much prefer to await the invitation before seeking representation.

THE Secretary of State telegraphs to Gov. Perry of South Carolina that he is to continue to exercise the duties of Provisional Governor until relieved by special order from the President. The Secretary also expresses the regret of the President that neither the Convention nor the Legislature of that State have declared the Rebel debt to be illegal, and that the State seems to decline to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery. This, and the reply of the President to the North Carolina delegates, seem to indicate very clearly that there is to be no hurry in admitting the late Rebel States to renew their old relations to the Union, and that they will be kept under provisional government until they have fully complied with the requirements of the Administration.

CHAMBERSBURG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
Eckel & Gilbert, Main St., opposite Greenawalt's Hotel.

DRUGGISTS.
A. J. Miller, one door west of Brown's Hotel.
Jacob Spangler, Main St., a few doors South of the Diamond.
C. H. Crassler, opposite Post Office.
J. S. Nixon, Second St., between Seller's Hotel and Methodist Church.

STOVES, TIN-WARE, &c.
Etter & Eyster, Main St., one door South of Dr. Richard's
Miller, Hamilton & Co., S. E. Cor. of the Diamond.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
P. Feldman, Main St., opposite Taylor's Hotel.
W. W. Paxton, Market House.
Frey & Foltz, Second Street.

HAT AND CAP STORE.
J. L. Dechert, Second St., near the Washington House.
Frey & Foltz, Second St., near the Market House.
James M Ross, Queen St., opposite Brown's Hotel.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
John Deiter, Main Street, opposite Huber & Tolbert's Hardware Store.
T. J. Hoskinson, Market House.
A. J. & H. M. White, New Store Room, Main St.

CARPETS, COCOA MATTING, &c.
P. Nicklas & Bro., South Main St., near German Reformed Church.

HARDWARE, &c.
Huber & Tolbert, Main St., South of Queen.
Brand & Flack, Main St., near the Diamond.

GROCERIES.
Huber & Lemaster, Market House.
E. D. Reid, cor. Main and Washington Sts.

HOTELS.
Union, Queen St., near Main—John Fisher.
Brown's, cor. Second and Queen—Jacob S. Brown.
National, Main St., near the Diamond—Daniel Trostle.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
James M. Ross, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Frey & Foltz, Second St., South of the Market House.
A. J. & H. M. White, Main St., New Store Room.
T. J. Hoskinson, Market House.
John Deiter, Main St., opposite Huber & Tolbert's Hardware Store.

PHYSICIANS.
Drs Richards & Montgomery, Main st., near Diamond.
Dr. John S. Angle, Market street, East of Court House.
Dr. John Lambert, Main street, South of Queen.

DENTISTS.
N. Schlosser, Main street, North or Queen.

PLANING AND FLOORING MILL.
Hazlet, Vernon & Co., Harrison Avenue.

GRAIN AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
Geo. A. Deitz, North of the Railroad Depot.

LUMBER AND COAL YARD.
Leo. Ebert & Son, North of the Jail.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
G. M. & W. S. Stenger, Second street.
Stumbaugh & Gehr, opposite Post Office.
W. S Everett, opposite Court House
John Stewart, Second street.
T. J. Nill,
T. B Kennedy, Market street.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Wunderlich & Nead, Railroad Depot.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C.
J. N. Snider, Market House.
S. S. Shryock, opposite Post Office.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &C.
Jeremiah Oyster, Main street, opposite Huber & Tolbert's Hardware store.
C. H. Gordon, Main street, opposite Taylor's Hotel.

COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
Lewis Wampler, Main street, opposite Ger. Ref. Church'
C. H. Gordon, Main street, opposite Taylor's Hotel.

PLATING, &c.
Lewis Wampler, Main street, opposite Ger. Ref. Church.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.
C. H. Bush, Second street, near Market House.

MARBLE MONUMENTS, &C.
H. & F Pinfrock, Second street, South of Queen.

PIANOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
S. S. Shryock, opposite Post Office.
C. Hunting Queen street, near Second.

SEWING MACHINES.
Mrs. R. P. Hazlet, Main street, South of Washington.
H. E. Hoke, Second street, next door to Post Office.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.
Miss P. Bache, Second street, near Queen.

CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE.
E. Aughinbaugh, opposite Post Office.
F. G. Dilman, Second street, Washington Hotel

MUSIC TEACHER.
C. Hunting, Queen Street.

INSURANCE AGENTS.
W. G. Reed, Fire and Life Insurance.
S. S Shryock, Fire and Life Insurance.
David Oaks, Fire Insurance.
John Grove, Fire Insurance.

ROPE AND TWINE.
Mary E. Gray, Franklin Street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY
P. Henry Peiffer, Second Street.

MARRIED.

CRESSWELL—RENFREW.—On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Schneck, Andrew M. Cresswell, of Scotland, to Louisa E. Renfrew, of New Guilford.

RENTCH—MILLER.—On the 6th ult., by the same, John Rentch to Catharine Miller, both of Chambersburg.

SHOEMAKER—SHARTLE.—On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. John Shank, Mr. Isaac H. Shoemaker to Miss Leah Shartle, both of Montgomery township.

HENRY—RITTER.—On the 12th inst., by the Rev. S. H. C. Smith, Mr. Daniel Henry to Miss Kate Ritter, both of Franklin county, Pa.

HOCKERSMITH—KELLER.—On the 9th inst., in Gettysburg, by the Rev. W. H. R. Deatrick, Mr. Jacob S. Hockersmith to Miss Mary J. Keller, both of the vicinity of Jackson Hall, Franklin county.

BRANDT—WOODS.—*On the 16th inst.*, at the residence of Bride's parents, by the Rev. S. H. C. Smith, Mr. Daniel W. Brandt, of Mercersburg, to Miss Margaret E. Woods, of this place.

WHITMER—SHOEMAKER.—On the 3d ult., in Mercersburg, by Rev. J. G. Brown, Mr. Daniel K. Whitmer to Miss Anna E. Shoemaker, both of Montgomery township.

DOYLE—DUNCAN.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. F. Dyson, Mr. Henry D. Doyle to Miss Elizabeth Duncan, both of Path Valley.

DIED.

WERNER.—On the 9th inst., near Marion, Dorothy Emeline, youngest daughter of Francis Werner, in the 11th year of her age.

SHANK.—On the 15th inst., near Waynesboro', Jacob Luther, son of Mr. Jacob Shank, aged 2 years, 9 months and 2 days.

COOK.—On the 7th inst., in Upton, Miss Kate R. Cook, in the 23d year of her age.

WOOD.—On the 7th inst., in Hagerstown, Alice Ellsworth, daughter of Lafayette and Elizabeth Wood, aged 3 years and 7 days.

FREET.—On the 23d ult., in Green township, Mr. Christian Freet, in the 63d year of his age.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue, *Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease* is often the result. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. *For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases*, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking; and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians; and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign Countries, at 25 cents per box. nov1-6m

IS YOUR LIVER OUT OF ORDER?—It is a difficult thing to keep the liver in good order in this changeable climate. It is sometimes too active, and sometimes too indolent. In either case a disordered system is sure to be the consequence. Your liver must act with regularity if you enjoy health; and to restore that regularity of action when lost, there is nothing so effective as Radway's Regulating Pills. A disordered liver leads to quite a number of serious disorders. The jaundice, the rheumatism, the fever and ague, and many other billious affections all accompany such a condition of things. Resort immediately to the use of Radway's Regulating Pills.—They never fail to remove the cause of all such trouble. They are compounded of the rarest medicaments known to pharmacy, the very essence of which, and not their coarser substances, are employed by Dr. Radway. Hence, his Regulating Pills have a peculiarly subtle power in thoroughly searching out disease, and expelling it from the sphere of every embarrassed organ. They do not distress the delicate coats of the stomach, occasioning gripes, pains, tenesmus, and so on, by their irritating operation, as too many other pills do. They purge gently, regularly and without straining. They leave no weakness behind them. They are pleasant to take, and cost but 25 cents a box—a quantity which may last you for six months, and will be found useful in many "of the ills that flesh is heir to," besides liver complaints. Your billiousness will vanish as soon as you take a dose or two. Your disordered liver will be restored to a proper sense of its duty. You will be a well man or woman. Sold by druggists. nov22-2t

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS!—*The Great Female Remedy for Irregularities.*—These Drops are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and better than any Pills, Powders or Nostrums. Being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature. Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, every one of whom speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits. They are rapidly taking the place of every other Female Remedy, and are considered by all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest, and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health, regularity and strength. Explicit directions stating when they may be used, and explaining when and why they should not, nor could not be used without producing effects contrary to nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle, with the written signature of JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN LYON, 195 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn, who can be consulted either personally, or by mail, (enclosing stamp) concerning all private diseases and female weaknesses.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. C. G. CLARK & Co., General Agents for U. S. and Canadas. nov2-1y

A MODERN MIRACLE.—From old and young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores *Gray Hair to its Original Color.*

Use it a few times, and PRESTO, CHANGE, the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but *strikes* at the root and *fills it* with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long, disagreeable trial, to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and *before you know it*, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it *Cheap to Buy, Pleasant to Try, and Sure to do you Good.*

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H. For sale by all druggists. aug16-6m.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.—*Bell's Specific Pills* are warranted, in all cases, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all diseases arising from sexual excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION. Seminal Loss, Nightly Emissions and Sensual Dreams: Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, Gleet, Sexual Diseases, &c &c., &c. *No change of Diet is necessary* and they can be used without detection. Each box contains 60 pills Price ONE DOLLAR. If you cannot get them of your druggist, they will be sent by mail securely sealed, post paid with full instructions, that insure a cure, on receipt of the money and a pamphlet of 100 pages on the errors of youth the consequences and remedy, sent free: 30 cents required for postage. Address DR. J. BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
P. O. Box 5079. 442 Broadway New York.
Dealers can be supplied by Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, New York. aug16-6m

TO LADIES.—If you require a reliable remedy to restore you, use *Dr. Harvey's Female Pills*, a never-failing remedy for the removal of Obstructions, *no matter from what cause they arise.* They are safe and sure and will restore nature in every case. They are also efficacious in all cases of Weakness, Whites, Prolapsus, &c. Sold in Boxes containing 60 Pills Price ONE DOLLAR.

Send for DR. HARVEY'S Private Medical Adviser, addressed to females; 100 pages, giving full instructions, 10 cents required for postage. If you cannot purchase the pills of your druggist, they will be sent by mail *post-paid* secure from observation, on receipt of One Dollar, by DR. J. BRYAN Consulting Physician,
P. O. BOX 5079. 442 Broadway, New York.
Dealers supplied by Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, New York. aug16 6mos.

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD.—*Bryan's Life Pills* purify the blood, Remove Headache, Dizziness, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Unpleasant Dreams, Dimness of Sight, Indigestion, Cleanse the Stomach and Bowels, Insure New Life in the debilitated and RESTORE THE SICK TO PERFECT HEALTH. Try them! They only cost 25 cents, and if you cannot get them of your druggist, send the money to DR. J. BRYAN, Consulting Physician, 442 Broadway, P. O. BOX, 5079, and they will be sent by return of Mail, post paid. Dealers supplied by Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, New York. oct18-4m.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. sep20-6m

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!—Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.
Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn N. Y. feb 15-1y

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association Philadelphia, Pa. feb-1y.

REPORT OF THE MARKETS.

Chambersburg Markets.

CHAMBERSBURG, November 21, 1865.

Flour—White	$11 50	Butter	35
Flour—Red	10 50	Eggs	20
Wheat—White	1 90@2 20	Lard	20
Wheat—Red	1 80@2 10	Tallow	10
Rye	95	Bacon—Hams	22
Corn	60	Bacon—Sides	20
Oats	40	Soup Beans	1 50
Clover Seed	6 50@7 00	Washed Wool	80
Timothy Seed	2 00	Unwashed Wool	50
Flaxseed	2 60	Pared Peaches	5 00
Potatoes—Mercer	55	Unpared Peaches	3 00
Potatoes—Pink Eyes	45	Dried Apples	2 00

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21st.

Prime Cattle continue in good demand at full prices, but common are very dull. About 2600 head arrived and sold at from 16@17c. for extra, 14@15c. for fair to good, and 10@13c ℔ lb. for common, as to quality.

Cows are in good demand and prices better; 80 head sold at from $50@80 for Springers, and $70@100 for Milch Cows.

Sheep are less active; 6500 head sold at from 6@7½ ℔ lb for good fat sheep, and $4@3 50 ℔ head for stock sheep.

Hogs continue dull at former rates; 2500 head sold at from $15@17 50 the 100 lbs., net.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1865.

The Flour market is very dull and the sales only in small lots for the supply of the home consumers at $9@10 for Northwestern extra family, $10@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and $11,50@13,50 for fancy lots as in quality. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

Wheat is dropping, 8,000 bushels new red sold at $2 20@2 10, amber at $2 45. Rye sells at $1