

VILLAGE RECORD.

WAYNESBORO.

Friday, April 6, 1866.

OUR TERMS.

The following are our terms for subscription advertising and job work, to which we will strictly adhere while the present "war prices" continue:

SUBSCRIPTION, Per Annum, if paid within the year, after the year,	\$2.00 2.50
ADVERTISING, Per Square of ten lines, three times, each subsequent insertion,	\$1.50 35
Advertisement's and Executive notices, 6w,	2.50
Liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.	
JOB WORK	
Quarter-Sheet Hand-Bills, (25 to 30)	\$3.00
Half "	3.50
Whole "	6.50

For all job work and local advertising terms invariably cash.

W. BLAIR,
Editor and Proprietor.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Veto—Sunday Club Question—Markets—The Fashions.

Mr. Editor.—Truly, we have fallen up on it not evil, at least exciting times. The President's veto, the expulsion of Senator Stockton from the U. S. Senate, and kindred topics, have been the cause of intense feeling and excitement in our midst. "Will the veto be sustained?" "Will the necessary two-thirds vote to overcome it be procured?" are questions that meet one on every hand. The friends of the President, backed up by the Democracy, as well as the late Rebels, are confident that the veto will be sustained; while the opponents of the President, the great body of the Union or Republican party, are sanguine of final triumph. The issue will no doubt be decided before this letter is spread before your readers. And, oh! may the great principles of liberty and progress involved be signally triumphant; but if otherwise be patient, and remember that—

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

The attempt in our State Legislature to pass a law allowing, (or rather to repeal the old law forbidding) the street cars to run in our city on Sunday, has, much to the satisfaction of all right-feeling and right-thinking citizens, been defeated. The opponents of a Christian Sabbath have contended fiercely for this step towards its overthrow while its friends have contended with equal persistence, and with the consciousness of having right on their side, for the sanctity of the day. Meetings were held by both parties during the winter, and the feeling ran high. The result is, a very decided expression of legislative sentiment opposed to allowing the cars to run. Thus the friends of morality, religion, and social order, have triumphed over those who would have established in our midst what might be termed a French Sunday.

The markets are still high. What would you think, Mr. Editor, of having to pay 75 to 85 cents per pound for butter; 30 cts for eggs; 25 to 30 cents for beef; 30 cents per pound for poultry, etc., etc? Is it to be wondered at that city housekeepers are forever complaining about high prices? Is it to be wondered at that young men hesitate about entering into matrimonial alliances?—Is it to be wondered at that some people must live by begging, and others, less honest, must resort to stealing, in order to keep together body and soul?

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RALPH.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1866.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Court commences on Monday.

Messrs. Metcalfe & Hitesheiw, Chambersburg, have received another supply of new goods.—See advertisement.

BREVITY.—We ask correspondents of the *Record* in future to use as much brevity as possible. Our space is too limited for lengthy communications.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING.—Messrs. Amberson, Benedict & Co., are now receiving their first supply of new goods. Their advertisement will appear in our next issue.

RECEIVED.—We acknowledge the receipt of \$7 from E. W. Harper, Marion, Iowa, and \$2 from John D. Leshar, Hill Grove Dark Co., Ohio.

NEW GOODS.—We direct special attention to the advertisements of Messrs. Price & Hoeflich, who have just received a full supply of new goods.

GONE EAST.—Mrs. C. L. Hollenberger is now in Philadelphia making her first purchase of new Millinery goods. Advertisement next week.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Thos. J. Filbert, Merchant Tailor, has received a supply of new goods for gentlemen's wear. Give him a call.

FOUND.—A box containing cabinet-maker tools was sometime since found on the premises of Daniel Shank, near this place. The owner can get the same by calling on Mr. S and paying for this notice.

JOY FOR THE TIMID.—Dr. T. D. French requests us to announce that he has his nitrous gas apparatus in operation. Teeth extracted through the influence of the gas without pain or the possibility of accident. Call on Wednesdays or Fridays and try it.

SCHOOLS.—Mr. Samuel H. Ely, an experienced teacher, requests us to say that he has consented to open a school for boys in this place, commencing on Monday the 30th instant. Terms moderate.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Mr. Joseph Boalt will also open a school for boys and girls on the 23d instant. Mr. B. is also an experienced teacher, having taught school for several years in our town. Both should be liberally patronized.

THIEVES ABOUT.—On Friday night last the office of Messrs. Adams & Hawker, Carriage-makers, was broken open and their desk carried to an adjoining lot, where it was opened. The firm had sold several buggies the day previous, and the thief or thieves must have been under the impression that the desk contained a considerable sum of money. Luckily however it contained nothing but papers.

MOVING DAY.—There was an unusual stir on our streets during Monday last. For a time nearly half the population seemed to be flitting to and fro with their "goods and chattles," including numbers from the county with teams, live stock, etc. The scene was like unto the days of the Rebellion when skeddaddling was so much in vogue.—But notwithstanding all the bustle and confusion no accidents occurred, and we believe but one "pugilistic encounter," the result, no doubt, of an over-charge of "tangle-foot." Jimmy, from Pikesville, and the man with the "white hat," were both about.

PRICES.—Everything has a downward tendency now, except printing paper, which rates we believe at higher figures than at any time during the last four years. If this state of things continues we will be compelled to go through our subscription book and strike off the name of every one who has not the proper entry on the credit side of his account. We have to pay cash for paper, etc., and cannot withstand long credits. So look out!

R. R. COMMUNICATION.—We are in receipt of an interesting and important communication on the Gettysburg Railroad extension, which will appear in our next issue. We regret very much that it came to hand too late for a place in our columns this week. Citizens are again warned of the danger of delaying the work of canvassing for the sale of stock, and entreated to not let this golden opportunity pass unimproved. Unless they awake from their sleep of apathy, and go to work with a will and determination to succeed, the great benefits which the road would confer will be lost to our town and our neighborhood. It is amazing that so little interest should be manifested among the people of our section in behalf of an enterprise of such magnitude and importance. The Committee should at once renew the work of canvassing.

Easter Sunday fell this year on the 1st of April. This circumstance has not occurred since 1804, and will only occur again twice in the present century, in 1877 and 1888.

Doctor Farney has purchased a farm of 243 acres on Beaver Creek Washington county Md., north of Doub's Mill, at \$100, 38 per acre.

The paper mill of Mullen & Sons, at Mt. Holly Springs, Comberland county, was partially destroyed by fire last week.

The Temperance Question.

For the Record.

Mr. Editor.—Before I see the article written in reply to my communication on the subject of temperance, which I beg leave to write. I did not anticipate a reply when I wrote. The gentleman wants me to understand that he does not intend conferring an honor on me by replying, but I consider it as such, so far as I have stirred up an inquiry on the subject.

I am neither "an old bachelor" nor "an old maid." Neither am I one "who instinctively dislikes little folks," nor am I aware that I have merited the "charge of malignancy" or any unusual "wickedness." Who I am is unimportant to the gentleman at present.—What I am can soon be told. I am a temperance man, every whit of me, ready to go as far as the farthest.

Because I briefly considered the objections to the plan that is being put in operation, and proposed more radical grounds I am charged with throwing my "influence against the temperance cause." In the first of the reply, I met with this charge, but near the close the author seems to have become more generous and says: "But at last R. E. C. gives us a remedy for temperance." Who but a temperance man and one desirous of putting down intemperance, would give us a "remedy" for this purpose? Is not the gentleman inconsistent? Will he now insinuate that I undesignedly admitted "the laudable design of the temperance movement in Waynesboro," and that good is being done?"

Would he have insinuated this in his reply had he given my article proper consideration? That "all the weight" of my communication was thrown against the temperance cause is an unjust and illegitimate charge.—And the gentleman makes this charge simply because I don't agree with his way of thinking and propose something which I think better, of which he says, "nor does it require a Solomon to see a truth so self-evident." We have the right of thinking as we chose and are not compelled to adopt the views of others just because they have propounded them.

At the time of my writing there was an effort being made to organize some of the Sabbath Schools into temperance societies. To them I referred when I said there was "a disposition to make the societies sectarian." Will the gentleman say there was nothing sectarian in that effort? I am aware the Good Templars recognized no denomination. Hereafter let the gentleman be posted on his subject before he charges me and persons of like stamp of "ransacking heaven and earth to find an objection to justify them in the unholy work of throwing their influence against the temperance cause." The gentleman seems to think his views and the temperance cause are one and the same thing. I still say "sectarism is not a consistent companion" of this effort. I don't believe in following the example of tipplers, in going behind the curtain to do this work. The gentleman says: "As a temperance society, we have no secret." What are you when you do not act "as a temperance society?" In the second sentence following he says, "We have private matters pertaining to the modus operandi, &c."—The *modus operandi* of what? The temperance society of course. They do not the "private matters" pertain to the temperance society? What "private matters," every reader knows. "Private matters," "as churches and families have private matters." Of family secrets I have heard of church secrets I have not. That families, churches and temperance societies are on the same footing is not so easily seen. The two latter are organizations for the benefit of society, the former is not. That the church has any strictly "private matters" is incorrect. This objection has not had "its generation and birth in wine and cider, as the gentleman would have you believe. I do not indulge.

That "little children should not be asked to sign the pledge, I repeat, notwithstanding the gentleman says, "Such a precept never before came from the lips of a civilized man, and we cannot find language adequate to express our abhorrence of the unchristian and anti-scriptural sentiment." In the face of this storm of words I still say, "Let the children go." Is the signing of a pledge the way to teach them temperance? If this is all that is necessary, why not teach everything on the same plan? How Young America's blood would bound were such a plan adopted! The idea of a child so young that the pen has to be held in his hand and guided signing the pledge. Yes, it has gone as far as that. What do you think of the propriety or absurdity of it? As soon as a child is old enough to know what it is doing and understands the obligations it takes upon itself, then, no one can say anything against its taking the pledge. Why don't you make church members of your babies? No, you "let the children go" until they have reached an age when they can act for themselves.—The author of that remarkable precept does not ask the gentleman to screen him from any "merited charge." Let right prevail. To my charge of the inefficiency of a society founded on a pledge, the gentleman says, "The Church of Christ is founded on a pledge." Admit the gentleman's position, which he has not proven, and what does it benefit him. Does he place the Church and the Good Templars on the same footing?—This would certainly be a very exalted view of the Church. There is certainly a great difference between the two organizations.—No one will pretend to say the pledge of the Church, if there is such a thing, is of the same kind as that of the Good Templars.—The one institution is of divine origin. Is the other? The one is under the protection and control of the Almighty. Is the other? The one is everywhere recognized in the Bible. Is the other? What may be said of the Good Templars may be said of all similar institutions.

I do not question the honor of any Good Templar, but I do not think there is more honor in the organization than in the Church. No one will deny that there are hypocrites in it. The gentleman has taken up every point he could criticize, but one he left undisturbed. I asserted that "his boasted power or influence of the society," "ought to be an influence as the novelty wears off." This charge was passed in silence, either because it was *irrefutable* or *not important*. What do we learn from the past? Is it not that such societies die out, like everything else originated by man? Need we go farther than our own village to prove this? A temporary good is certainly better than none, but why not have something lasting, when it can be had for the same effort?

The gentleman seems to object to the position I give to my "remedy." Is there any-

thing rhetorically incorrect in my arrangement? I first gave my reasons for writing, next my objections and finally the "remedy." Alcoholic liquors are unnecessary "for any other than medicinal purposes, and I believe, the propriety of using them even in this way, is questioned. With this conviction before my mind, I advocate the putting "a stop to the selling of liquors" promiscuously, not only in our village, but everywhere. But the gentleman says, "I can't endorse the heartless policy of R. E. C. and others of the same whining school." Neither would rum sellers or liquor-dealers endorse such a "policy," which to them would truly be a "heartless" one.

I am neither a Solomon nor a Solon, nor do I claim to be the originator of my "heartless policy." If there is a "policy" which had its origin in heaven and has the sanction of the Almighty, this "heartless" one is it: God teaches us to shun every appearance of evil. The selling of liquor as a beverage has not only the appearance of evil, but is really a sin. The gentleman admits that the selling of liquors in this way is one of the great causes of intemperance to-day. Then why will he not do something to get rid of this cause? Is he afraid he will become unpopular? afraid he might hurt some soul-broker's feelings?

The gentleman says, "Temperance societies advocate the remedy R. E. C. proposes, and they pursue the only course to bring it to pass viz.—to excite the public mind upon the subject, &c." I am glad to hear that some one else is advocating my "remedy," even if it is a temperance society. But that they are pursuing "the only course to bring it to pass" is not very plain. Temperance societies have been pursuing this "only course" for more than fifty years, and every one must know from the past that this is not the way to secure any permanent good to the community. Let us lay aside the "only course," and see if we cannot improve on it in this boasted age of progress. We do not want the "public mind" excited on this subject. Men when excited do things they would not do in a calm moment. We want people to know what they are doing in this matter and do not want any backing up when it comes to the test. Let men and women go to work calmly and deliberately to put down this great evil.

I have never said "do nothing," nor have I advocated the waiting for a "prohibitory law." The gentleman nor no one else can torture any such meaning out of anything I have said. We do not want a "prohibitory law," and if we did, we would not have "public sentiment trained and schooled" in a temperance society pursuing the "only course." They have tried their hand and are found wanting. They are about as near their desired object now as when they first started. Judging from the past, the gentleman would have to wait "a hundred years" and more "for a prohibitory law," were it to be gotten through the influence of these "societies." The gentleman would like to throw all the responsibility, in this matter, upon the shoulders of the Legislature. It would be well enough for him to school and train some of the members of this august body, before he talks about them making a "prohibitory law." The gentleman talks as if there never was any legislation on this subject. The Legislature has done its share if the people would only do theirs. They have provided a way to prevent licenses from being taken out.—They have forbidden sales without a license. And with or without a license, they have forbidden the sale of liquors on the Sabbath and to minors. What more do you want?—Take down these musty and seemingly forgotten laws, and see that they are executed. Besides these we have a Church discipline but some of it seems to have been "buried in the earth." If the Church would do her duty, there would be a few less tipplers or a few less church members. They ought to do everything temperance societies propose.—Men may talk of making use of all the "abilities" of the Church. This is all right so long as they stick to God's plan and do not try to make an improvement on it. If we labor for our Lord, let none throw off the apparel of the Church and don that of another institution because it is more popular.—If a man is a soldier of the cross, let him be one all the time. If he wants to serve his master, let him do it as his master has directed him, and not as he in his wise judgment sees fit. Let us show a willingness to use the "talents" we have, before we ask for more. Let us no longer be satisfied to stand on the banks of this torrent of iniquity and catch those who may drift within our reach. Let us rather stem the tide of public sentiment and destroy this evil "root and branch." We may get rid of the branches, but if the root remain, it will send up new shoots. Let all whether as Church members or as moral and humane citizens enter upon an active campaign, determined that, with God's blessing, they will do something that will be felt in the community; determined to put what law we have into execution. To do this, we must have other than "lager beer men" to fill our offices. The gentleman tries to ridicule my "auxiliary"—calls it "a fifth wheel to the wagon." I wonder if my "wagon" with five wheels is not as good as his that has no wheels.

All I have written, I wrote from honest convictions and not from any sinister motives. I have seen my "remedy" put into execution and know that it will work. If I should hear from the gentleman again, I hope he will not show his irritability so plainly, that he will be more cautious in the language he uses and that he will remember, an assertion, unless an axiom, counts nothing in a discussion, without it is accompanied with the proof.

"R. E. C."
Waynesboro', March 31st, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES' FURS! **LADIES' FURS!** Our Fall stock of Ladies' FURS comprising all kinds, real and cheap for Ladies and Children, are now open for inspection, in addition to our large stock of FURS, we have FUR TRIMMINGS, MUFF TASSELS, ENDS, CORDS, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

UPDEGRAFF'S
Glove Factory and Fur Store,
Opposite Washington House.

FALL FASHIONS, 1866. Fall styles of HATS and CAPS for Men, Boys, and Children, are now ready comprising every thing popular in the way of "Head Gear," together with a nice assortment of CANES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, SPORT MONIES, LADIES' CABAS, Traveling BAGS, Ladies' FURS, &c., &c.

UPDEGRAFF'S
Hat Manufactory,
Opposite Washington House.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The dullness which has characterized the Flour market for some time past still continues. The sales comprise about 1,207 barrels, mostly to the trade, at prices ranging from \$6 to \$7 for low grades and good superfines; \$8@8.50 for extra; \$8.50@9.25 for Northwestern extra family; \$9@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$1@15 for fancy brands, according to quality.

The Market is very poorly supplied with Wheat, and prime is in demand, but common quality is not wanted. Sales of 2,500 bush fair and choice red at \$2.10@2.40.—There is no white here. Rye commands 90c but there is nothing doing. The market is nearly bare of corn, and it is in good demand at a further advance; sales of 3,000 bushels yellow at 71@74c in store and afloat. 3,000 bushels Oats sold at 50c in store.

Waynesboro' Market.
Corrected Weekly by
HOSTETTER, REID & CO.

WAYNESBORO', April 6, 1866.

BUTTER	28	BACON (Hams)	20
Eggs	16	" Sides	15
SOAP	11	" Shoulders	14
RAGS	04	LARD	14
OLD FAPER	04	BEANS	1.80@2.00
FALLOW	10	DRIED APPLES	0.00
FRESHEN	70	GREEN APPLES	1.50
RED ONIONS	08	DRIED PEACHES	20
CLOVERSEED	00	" CHERRIES	12

SCHOOL.

J. F. BOULT respectfully informs the citizens of Waynesboro' that he will open a School for Boys and Girls, in the Western School Room, on Monday the 23d of April. Terms per session of 11 weeks \$3.50. [April 6—31]

GREAT REJOICING!

Oh! How glad the Citizens of Franklin County are to know that

METCALFE & HITESHEW,

CHAMBERSBURG.

ARE selling goods at "OLD PRICES." All Calicoes at 10 cents. The same quality sold a month ago at 25 cents. Calicoes for 12 1/2, very good, fast colors, new styles; " 18 1/2, the best that is made. Muslins " 12 1/2 yd. wide, good. " " 15 " very heavy. " " 20 one yd wide, splendid. " 25 cts., best that is made. Delains " 18 1/2 " good quality. " " 25 " new and beautiful styles, best in the market. All Wool Delains 37 cents. Never sold cheaper. 200 yds. Spool Cotton for 5 cents only, any number or color.

We keep a full assortment of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Straw Matting, white and checked; Table Oil Cloths, Hair Oil Cloths, a beautiful assortment of Oil Window Shades, new styles, and in short every thing belonging to the Dry Goods and Notions' business, all of which we are selling at greatly reduced prices. Remember this is the place goods are selling so cheap.

METCALFE & HITESHEW.
April 6, 1866.
N. B. You who want the best Sewing Machine in use go to Metcalfe & Hitesheiw and buy Singer's improved.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Complete returns of the late election in Connecticut give Gen. Hawley, Union candidate for Governor, 509 majority. Both branches of the Legislature is also largely Union.

MORE CLEMENCY.—A Baltimore despatch states that the notorious rebel marauder, Bradley T. Johnson, recently held to bail in the U. S. District Court in that city to answer an indictment for treason, has been released and the case abandoned, his bail having been discharged by order of President Johnson. We look for Jeff Davis' release next.

IN BAD REPUTE.—The following Banks are not regarded as safe institutions in business circles, and have been placed on the list of rejected Banks of Philadelphia:

Crawford County Bank, Meadville.
Oil City Bank, Oil City, Pa.
Venango Bank, Franklin, Pa.
Petroleum Bank, Titusville, Pa.
Tioga County Bank, Tioga, Pa.
Lawrence County Bank, Newcastle, Pa.
Clearfield County Bank, Clearfield, Pa.
Kittanning Bank, Kittanning, Pa.
Octorara Bank, Oxford, Pa.
Diamond State Bank, Seaford, Del.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring that the rebellion which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Florida is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

What effect this proclamation will have (says the Lancaster Examiner,) in shaping the course of the President in regard to the admission of these States into the Union remains to be seen, but it appears to be very evident that it is a part of the programme in his policy, by which he hopes to force men into the National councils who but a short time ago were open and avowed enemies of the Government. There is little hope, however, of his being able to accomplish this; for between these reconstructed rebels and their prospective participation in the legislation of the country, stands the Union majority in Congress, solid and permanent as a rock of granite. In this majority is the hope of the people, and we verily believe the salvation of the country.

DEATH OF SENATOR FOOT.—Senator Solomon Foot, of Vermont, died in Washington City on last Wednesday morning, after a protracted illness, aged 64 years. Just before he died he was lifted up in bed, at his own request to take a last look at the Capitol.

The hospital records have just been footed up, and show the enormous aggregate of 233,000 Union soldiers to have died on battle fields and in hospital during the war. This does not include those who died at their homes of disease contracted in the service.

Notwithstanding the threats hurled at the freedmen in Richmond from all quarters, they celebrated the anniversary of the fall that city on Tuesday. Perfect order prevailed.

THE VETO.—The Wisconsin Legislature by resolution instructs the Senators from that State to vote for the civil-rights bill, the veto of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

One of the men engaged in the great bond robbery of \$1,500,000 at New York, has been arrested and \$215,000 recovered. There were seven accomplices engaged in the robbery, amongst whom the large amount taken was equally divided.

A terrible fire occurred at Landisburg, Perry county, last week. The steam tannery of J. B. Diven and eight dwelling houses, stables, &c., were consumed. The fire originated from children playing with matches.

A bill passed the U. S. House of Representatives on the 23d ult., appropriating \$800,000 to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for money expended for payment of militia in the service of the United States.

Alex. H. Stevens, Vice President of the late defunct "Confederacy" was among the visitors at the White House, on Tuesday.

By fire in the oil region, the other day twenty thousand barrels of oil were consumed, besides well rigging, tankage, warehouses, &c.

The Legislature of this State will adjourn finally on Thursday next.

**Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."**

The attempt in our State Legislature to pass a law allowing, (or rather to repeal the old law forbidding) the street cars to run in our city on Sunday, has, much to the satisfaction of all right-feeling and right-thinking citizens, been defeated. The opponents of a Christian Sabbath have contended fiercely for this step towards its overthrow while its friends have contended with equal persistence, and with the consciousness of having right on their side, for the sanctity of the day. Meetings were held by both parties during the winter, and the feeling ran high. The result is, a very decided expression of legislative sentiment opposed to allowing the cars to run. Thus the friends of morality, religion, and social order, have triumphed over those who would have established in our midst what might be termed a French Sunday.

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RALPH.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1866.

Question for Machinists

What is the diameter of a level wheel of one hundred and fifty cogs, the pitch being one and one fourth inches.

MAGNET.

HORRIBLE.—The Petersburg Index says some of the people of that City are engaged in digging up the remains of the soldiers, buried along the lines formerly occupied by the Federal and Confederate armies, and selling them to be ground into bone dust! Can anything be more horrible than this desecration of the dead?—Lynchburg News.

Bituminous Coal of which hogs will eat from one to two pounds per day, is regarded by the Prairie Farmer as a sure preventive of hog cholera.

Vast beds of oysters, equal to those of Chesapeake Bay, have been found in the Gulf of California.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF
Waynesboro', Franklin Co. Pa.
Capital paid in \$75,000.

Collections made promptly and remitted for at lowest rates of Exchange on New York.

Directors.—W. S. Amberson, Geo. Hamilton, George Besoro, George Jones, Daniel M. Kiley, John Price, Henry Good, James H. Clayton, Joseph Price.

Correspondents.—The First National Bank of Philadelphia and 6th National Bank of New York. W. S. Amberson, Pres't. Jno. Phillips, Cash.

NINTH QUARTERLY REPORT

Of the condition of the First National Bank of Waynesboro', April 21, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted	\$5,192.12
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
U. S. Bonds and other U. S. securities on hand	29,500.00
Due from National Banks	16,711.13
" " other Banks	82.65
Cash in Ledger and Notes	39,743.50
" Nat. Bank Notes	4,510.00
" State Bank Notes	285.00
Rev. Stamps and cash items	441.96
Expenses and Taxes paid	1,167.65
Over Drafts	8.73
	\$332,146.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	\$75,000.00
Circulation outstanding	67,055.00
Due to Depositors	78,644.90
Due to other Banks	1,999.02
Profits and surplus	9,447.82
	\$332,146.74

The above statement is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Cash.
Sworn and subscribed before me, April 2, 1866.
Ap. 6—61 J. F. KURTZ, N. Public.

FRESH LIME.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public generally, that they can be supplied with a superior article of Wood burnt Lime for Whitewashing, Plastering, &c., on and after the 2nd of April, 1866, at Joseph-Knowm Kill, three miles East of Waynesboro'.
March 30—1m.] WELSH-KILL, HESS.

FINE No. 1 fresh Mackerel at PATON & HOEFLICH.

BAKING Molasses, also some fine Syrups at PATON & HOEFLICH'S.

LADIES Corsets and Elastic Spring Skirts at PATON & HOEFLICH'S.

CONSET Springs at PATON & HOEFLICH'S.

QUILTS, Counterpane, &c., at PATON & HOEFLICH'S.

A fine assortment of Queensware at PATON & HOEFLICH'S.

SHAKERS, just received at PATON & HOEFLICH'S.

A lot of Country Bacon at PATON & HOEFLICH'S.

EXTREME, the great cure for Consumption, at KURTZ'S Drug Store.