

VILLAGE RECORD.



By W. Blair.

A Family Newspaper, Independent upon all Subjects.

\$2.00 Per Year

VOLUME XX

WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1866.

NUMBER 9

NEW SPRING

POSTICAL.



IMPERISHABLE.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulse to a worldless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The strivings after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly word in grief's dark hour
That proves a friend indeed—
The plea for mercy, softly breathed,
When Justice threatens high,
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles, sweet and frail,
That makes up love's first bliss;
If, with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
These heads have clasped those lips have met—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That wounded as it fell,
The chilling want of sympathy,
We feel, but never tell.
The hard repulse that chills the heart
Whose hopes are bounding high,
In an unending record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love—
Be firm, be just, and true.
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee—
These things shall never die.

SUMMER GOODS!

GEORGE STOVER

HAS RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA WITH A SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE

AND

GROCERIES,

To which he invites the attention of his patrons and the public generally. March 30, 1866.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia Incorporated 1850. Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, \$500,000. Paid Up Capital, \$250,000 Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1864.

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on all premiums received upon Mutual Policies during the year ending December 31st, 1865, and in force at that date, the amount to be credited to said Policies, and have also ordered the Dividend of 1866 on Policies issued during that year to be paid, as the annual premiums on said Policies are received.

OFFICERS.
President—Alexander Whittin.
Secretary and Treasurer—John S. Wilson.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—Alexander Whittin, J. Edgar Thomson, George N. Gilbert, Hon. Jas. Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, Samuel Cook, William J. Howard, Hon. Charles Allison, Samuel T. Bodine, John Aikman, Charles F. Hazlett, Isaac Hezlehurst.

Wm. G. Raso, Chambersburg Pa., is the general Agent of the American Life Insurance and Trust Company for Franklin Co.

Jos. Douglas, Agent for Waynesboro' and vicinity.

REFERENCES.—JOHN PHILLIPS and WILLIAM H. BURNETSON.
Call and get a pamphlet.

Oct. 13, 1865, ly.

EAGLE HOTEL.

Central Square, Hagerstown, Md.

THE above well-known and established Hotel has been re-opened and entirely renovated, by the undersigned, and now offers to the public every comfort and attraction found in the best hotels. THE TABLE is bountifully supplied with every delicacy the market will afford. THE SALOON contains the choicest liquors, and is constantly and skillfully attended. THE STABLE is thoroughly repaired, and car-fal. Outlets always ready to accommodate customers.

JOHN FISHER, Proprietor.
Hagerstown, June 2—11.

TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.

THE undersigned (Miller at J. Corbath's Mill, near Waynesboro') has the right for Franklin County, and is prepared to give instructions, or put on D. W. Thompson's Annual Groove—Burr Dress—with improved, soft, without gears. This Dress will improve, and grind one-third to one-half faster with the same gate of water, grind soft and both free, make better flour and more of it. For particulars call on the subscriber.
June 15—22.

A Curious Thought.

Is there not reason to think that this world is daily increasing in size? Is there not an action taking place on its surface analogous to that which occurs in a plastic cell when placed in circumstances favorable for its developments? To illustrate this thought: We plant a little acorn, weighing a few grains, in the ground. In the course of time it becomes the large oak, weighing thousands of pounds, and spreading its branches far and wide in every direction. The oak gets its weight and bulk principally from the air we breathe, and remains upon the earth thousands of years, perhaps, and undergoes a great many changes before it is finally restored to the atmosphere, even if this event ever does take place. So animals derive their weight and bulk partly from the air they breathe into their lungs, and partly from the vegetable productions which they devour.

When animals die, their bodies, it is true, are partly decomposed into gas, and restored to the atmosphere, but they are principally seized upon and appropriated by growing vegetables, which in their turn are devoured by other animals. Thus it seems that the corn, through the agency of its animal and vegetable productions, must be daily increasing at the expense of the atmosphere by which it is surrounded. In other words, the plants and the animals of the earth are all the time appropriating to themselves the elements of the atmosphere, and forming out of them new compounds which remain upon the earth an almost indefinite length of time before they are decomposed and restored to the atmosphere. This idea is illustrated in our coal mines. All coal was originally wood, and like all wood, was formed principally at the expense of the elements of the atmosphere.

This coal has remained upon the earth millions of years, perhaps, and now at length men, urged on by their necessities, are digging it up, and, by burning it, restoring it in the shape of carbonic acid to the atmosphere, from which it originally came. No one, it seems to me, can doubt that the earth is larger now than it was when this coal existed in the form of wood. Although the world may be increasing now, it does not follow that it will continue to increase for all time; sooner or later an equilibrium will be established between the amounts of elementary principles which the earth takes from and restores to the atmosphere. But at present, in my opinion, it is like a growing animal; its absorption exceeds its waste. In a word, our planet is not a well-grown earth; it is merely an earthling.—*Scientific American.*

Perseverance.

Sir John Marchland, who rose from a farmer boy to be one of England's firmest noblemen, relates the following characteristic anecdote of himself:

The key to my success, in a single word, has been—Perseverance, a determination to carry out what I began, no matter how difficult. My old nurse tells me that I exhibited this trait at a very early age; that before I could walk I would spend an hour in trying to pick a pin from a crozier, and would raise a terrible clamor if taken away before I succeeded.

To this perseverance I owe the foundation of my fortune, which happened as follows: The neighboring town of Ripley had been granted a fair, and the Marquis of Colchester, in order to make it popular, had promised to give a thousand pounds in one lump, to the purchasers of tickets, the lucky one to be decided by lot. The cost of a ticket was one shilling, and although shillings were not as plenty then as now, still the lads managed to get them occasionally, and my playmates and myself each determined to buy a ticket a week until Fair-day. The first week we all made our purchases; but on meeting the second week, only one besides myself was ready. The third week he too was delinquent, and unmindful of the jeers of my playmates, I trudged off to Ripley alone, and this I continued to do at every half holiday through the Summer. My comrades were as much chagrined as I was elated, when it was found, after the Fair, that my ninth ticket had won the prize. With this money I was enabled to gain an education and begin business. While it gave me a great start in life, yet I owe the extent of my business to my remarkable habit of perseverance.

EVIL SPEAKING.—That you may not speak ill of any one, do not delight to hear ill of them. Give no countenance to busy-bodies, who are running from house to house and love to talk of other men's faults. Those who delight to hear ill of others, will soon fall into the habit of speaking ill of them. When busy-bodies run out of matter of fact, they will soon resort to conjecture and idle stories; please those who like to hear others spoken against. Such characters are common nuisances; often destroy good neighborhoods and the fellowship of old friends. If we endeavor in good earnest to mind ourselves, we shall find work enough, and but little time to talk to others.

HERBS.—Every garden should have a small patch devoted to the growth of herbs. They are perennial and are generally propagated from the seed, but it will be found a speedy way of obtaining them to procure the plants and set them in some nook or corner where they can stand for years without obstructing the cultivation of other crops. Among the most desirable are the following: Thyme and sage, highly esteemed for seasoning stuffing, etc.; sweet marjoram and winter marjoram, used for seasoning and also for medicinal purposes; pennyroyal, peppermint and spearmint, parsley, and some others of less note, but useful for medicinal purposes, such as marsh mallows, tansy, &c.

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.

Is Rebellion Crushed.

The radical and rebellious press of the South, representing the elements of the same character among the politicians, grows more and more rampant, in proportion to the aid and comfort that is received by them from other quarters. The following from the Richmond *Enquirer* is about a fair sample of the spirit and utterance of that paper and its coadjutors. We give its own italics:

"The revolutionary violence of the radicals will be resisted to blood, if need be; and to that extremity, the struggle seems likely to proceed, unless one party or the other shall triumph at the polls not simply by a majority but by an overwhelming majority. No equivocal or even result, no faint victory will avail to maintain the peace; only such a triumph as shall cover all cavils, and overwhelm the hopes of the defeated."

It strikes us that this was their style of speech before the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860. Something of the same strain of electioneering was adopted, when it was said a hundred times over, that the election of Mr. Lincoln would be a sufficient cause for breaking up the Union, or for attempting it by force of arms.

It seems, too, that they have raised the terms on which peace is to be maintained, by making a new and extraordinary rule for the determining of elections. Majorities will not answer their modest purposes, but overwhelming majorities are demanded. Who is to be the judge whether majorities are overwhelming or not? But the new rule of elections proposed by these men, elated and intoxicated with their new born hopes, must not be overwhelming, but must "cover all cavils" of the defeated.

This is the sort of temper, and these the views that went into the Philadelphia Convention from the States lately in rebellion. It is easy to see what kind of reconstruction policy this spirit will dictate, and it is equally plain what would be the effects of such a policy on the peace, liberty and prosperity of the country. The babbling madness of the *Enquirer* and its class let out terrible secrets of the brewing policy.

A Few Precepts from Confucius.

"Be severe to yourself, and indulgent to others; you thus avoid all resentment."
"The wise man makes equity and justice the basis of all his conduct; the right forms the rule of his behavior; deference and modesty mark his exterior sincerity, and fidelity serve him for accomplishment."
"Love virtue, and the people will be virtuous; the virtue of a great man is like the wind; the virtue of the humble is like the grass; when the wind passes over it the grass inclines its head."
"Children should practice filial piety at home, and fraternal deference abroad; they should be attentive in their actions; sincere and true in their words; loving, all with the whole force of their affection."
"Return equity and justice for evil done to you, and pay goodness by goodness."
"Without the virtue of humanity, one can neither be honest, in poverty nor contented in abundance."
"The wise man in all circumstances of life is exempt of obstinacy and prejudice; his rule of conduct is justice."
"Real virtue consists in integrity of heart and loving your neighbor as yourself."
"The wise man is influenced by justice; the vulgar by the love of gain."

"What I desire that others should not do to me, I equally desire not to do to them."
"Think not of faults committed in the past, when one has reformed his conduct."
"The man humane and charitable, augments his consideration by his generosity; the man without this humanity and charity, augments his wealth at the expense of his consideration."

My Policy.

If the policy of Andrew Johnson required a more distinct characterization, than it had already received, the tragedy at New Orleans has abundantly supplied that want. What ever else Mr. Johnson may contemplate, he clearly does not intend that the protection of Union men in rebel States shall constitute any part of his Executive labors. Divested of all the subtleties and complications with which his friends will seek to disguise his conduct in that affair, it amounts, to this, and to nothing else. The Unionists of the South must hereafter fight their battle, not only without his aid and encouragement, but against his open or covert hostility. The New Orleans Convention was, in every just view of the case, a lawful and regular assembly, having the official sanction of the Governor of Louisiana. But whether endowed or not with legislative authority, it was a peaceable gathering of law-abiding men, and, as such, entitled to immunity from violence. Andrew Johnson withdrew from it the shield of legal protection, and left it at the mercy of a rebel mob, and the equality of men before the law, and the Southern loyalist will look for guardianship or reparation to the President of the United States. He has declared himself their enemy, even to the pouring out of their best blood. In a helpless struggle with an overpowered host of rebel cut-throats, they have looked to him for rescue, and he has mocked their piteous appeals.

On Thursday morning a woman leaped out of the garret window of her house in New York, a distance of forty feet, holding in her arms a six-months old baby. She was picked up unharmed and removed to a hospital. When examined by a surgeon, her injuries were found to be superficial, but not a serious nature. The baby, strange to say, escaped uninjured.

A cow recently tied in Maine, and a piece of hoop skirt was found in her throat. It is supposed she swallowed the milkmaid.

The Civil Rights Act.

As a great deal of talk, intended to bring the Civil Rights bill into odium at the North, is just now indulged in by the Copperhead papers, we state below, the features of the bill, in order that no one need misunderstand it. Those who believe with us that neither peace nor prosperity can be permanent or solid, unless all men are assured of equal protection before the law, will thank the manly majority in Congress which stood firm and gave so just and necessary a law to the land. When the rights guaranteed to all by this bill are practically accorded to all, there will be no need of the constitution of that great national charity, the Freedmen's Bureau, but all may be left to take care of themselves. But until that time it would be the basest ingratitude to abandon the loyal black to the barbarous inventions of the ex-rebels for his oppression and extermination.

This act, which is to day the law of the land, secures to every person in the country the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property; it guarantees to all alike the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceeding for the security of person and property; and it subjects all alike to the same punishments. Further it subjects any one to a penalty of fine and imprisonment who for any cause deprives any person of any of these equal rights.

The enforcement of this important law is entrusted to the United States District Courts, either separately, or conjointly with the United States Circuit Courts; to one of which any one threatened with such wrong as this law seeks to prevent, may remove his cause. In practice the Court will first decide, we suppose, in such a case, whether there is reason for the appeal.

It is further made the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States to appoint, from time to time, additional commissioners, who are officers before whom persons charged with violating this law are to be brought for examination. The commissioner may discharge from arrest, or he may commit for trial. Marshals and deputy marshals are also obliged to execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, and they may be fined for remissness in duty. The commissioners may appoint persons to execute their warrants, and these are authorized, if necessary, to call upon the bystanders, and even upon the military and naval forces, for help.

None of the officers created by this law receive salaries, but only fees for the service they are called upon to perform. They, as well as the marshals and other U. States officers, are compelled to act if called upon, and to resist them is made an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. The President is authorized—but not obliged—by the act, if he thinks it necessary or advisable, to direct the judge, marshal and attorney of any United States District Court to attend at a particular place within the district, for the more speedy arrest and trial of offenders; and the President is also authorized—but not obliged—to employ the military forces for the vindication of the law.

It will be seen that the President has very little to do with the execution of the Civil Rights act; he appoints the circuit and district judges whom the places fall vacant; that is all.—*Lock Haven Republican.*

What the Age Wants.

A writer says, "The great want of this age is men. Men whose not for sale. Men sound from nature to the circumference true to the heart's core. Men who fear the Lord and covetness. Men who will condemn the wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as in others. Men whose consciences are as steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil right in the eye. Men that neither beg nor run. Men that neither swagger nor flinch. Men who can have courage without whistling for it, and joy without shouting to bring it. Men in whom the current of everlasting life runs still, and deep, and strong. Men careful of God's honor, and careless of men's applause. Men too large for sectarian limits and too strong for sectarian bands. Men who do not strive, nor cry, nor cause their voices to be heard in the street; but who will not fall, nor be discouraged, till judgment be set on the earth. Men who know their message and tell it. Men who know their duty and do it. Men who know their place and fill it. Men who mind their own business. Men who will not lie. Men who are not lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to earn what they eat, and wear what they paid for. Men who know in whom they have believed. Men whose feet are on the everlasting rock. Men who are not ashamed of their hope. Men who are strong with divine strength, with the wisdom that cometh from above, and loving with the love of Christ. Men of God!"

A young girl in Erie, was sitting in her drawing room on Wednesday of last week, when she heard a noise in the upper part of the house. She proceeded to ascertain the cause, and found a burglar in one of the rooms up stairs. With great presence of mind she closed the door, quickly and locked him in. No one was in the house but herself. Her parents came home at nightfall, and when informed what kind of visitor was up stairs, they armed themselves with a couple of croquet mallets and ascended to the apartment. The door was opened, the thief appeared, and the gentleman and his wife commenced the attack and soon knocked him senseless. The husband then kicked him down stairs and threw him on the sidewalk, where during the night he died.

Charity like the sun brightens every object on which it shines.

EFFECTS OF MARRIAGE.—It is generally admitted by physicians, that matrimony if not entered into too early, is conducive to health and long life, the proportion of unmarried persons attaining great age being remarkably small. Dr. Rush says that in the course of his inquiries he met with only one person beyond eighty years of age who had never been married. An English writer, however, mentions a Mrs. Malton, who died in 1722, aged one hundred and five; Ann Kerney, who died the same year, aged one hundred and ten; Martha Dandridge, who died in 1753 aged one hundred and four, all of whom were single persons who had never been married. The cheerful and contented are certainly more likely to enjoy good health and long life than persons of irritable and fretful dispositions; so far, therefore, as marriage serves to increase the happiness, it may serve to lengthen life! Unhappy marriages, for an obvious reason, must shorten life.

PLAIN TRUTH.—Some one who seems to understand the subject, describes the education of "young gentlemen and ladies," of the would-be fashionable sort, which tends only to weakness and fashionable decay, as follows: "A young gentleman—a smooth-faced stripling—with little breeding and a sense ripens fast; and believes himself a nice young man. He chews and smokes tobacco, swears genteelly, coaxes empyo imperials with bear's grease, twirls a rattle, spends his father's money, rides fast horses—on horse-back and in sulkeys—double and single—drinks Catawba, curses the Main law and flirts with young ladies, hundreds of which are just like himself, though of a different gender; and this is the most fashionable education of the day. The fathers and mothers of these fools were once poor. Their children go through with inexhaustible fortune and into the poor house. Parents, you are responsible for this folly. Set your sons and daughters to work, and let them know that only in usefulness their is honor and prosperity."

An Irishman "just over from Cork" and as emerald as his native land, was directed by his master to hitch up the oxen and go to drawing in wood. The season being winter, and the vehicle a bran new sled. After a while Pat came in with a most lugubrious expression of countenance, and reported that it wouldn't do, the sled was broken to pieces. "What's broken?" said the farmer, "how did it happen?" "It kept running against the snags," was the unsatisfactory reply. Upon going to reconnoiter, the oxen were found fastened to the back end of the sled, which had been bumping against the stumps till the shoes were torn off. "What did you hitch to the sled in that way for?" exclaimed the indignant farmer. "An' sure," answered Pat, innocently, "shouldn't it carry its tail behind?"

A SCOTCH PARSON'S PRAYER.—A Scotch parson in his prayer said, "Laird, bless the grand council and parliament, and grant they hang together." A country fellow standing by replied, "Yes, yes, with all my heart, and the sooner the better; and I am sure it is the prayer of all good people." "But, friends," said the parson, "I don't mean as that fellow does, but pray that they may hang together, in accord and concord." "No matter what cord," replied the other, "so that it is a strong cord."

A man in Hartford, Conn., advertised recently that, on receipt of a certain sum, he would by return mail instruct any applicant how to make a fortune. His directions were: "Puddle segars, half Havana and half home made, as I did, and always be ready to pick up a stray chicken."

If we would have powerful minds, we must think; if we would have faithful hearts, we must love; if we would have muscles, we must labor, and these three—thought, love and labor—include all that is valuable in life.

A young couple had been married by a Quaker Justice, and after the ceremony, he remarked to the husband: "Friend thou art now at the end of thy troubles." A few weeks after the young man came to the good man boiling over with rage, (his wife was a regular vixen.) "I thought you told me that I was at the end of my troubles." So I did, friend, but I did not say which end."

A poor man once came to a miser and said, "I have a favor to ask." "So have I," said the miser, "grant mine first." "Agreed." "My request is," said the miser, "that you ask me for nothing."

THE SABBATH.—If keeping holy the seventh day were only a human institution, it would be the best method that could have been thought of for polishing and civilizing mankind.—*Addison.*

SELFISHNESS.—It is a shame for a rich Christian to be like a Christmas-box, that receives all, and nothing can be got out till it be broken to pieces.—*Bishop Hall.*

Frogs do not croak in running water, and active minds are seldom troubled with gloomy forebodings. They come up from the stagnant depths of a spirit unstirred by generous impulses and the blessed necessities of honest toil.

Why is a restless sleeper like the proverbial lawyer? Because he lies on one side, and turns and lies on the other.

When Socrates was asked why he had built for himself so small a house, he replied: "Small as it is, I wish I could fill it with friends."

A legal wag calls his marriage certificate, strange assay. "A writ of attained her."