Agricultural.

MANAGEMENT OF STOCK RAMS.

To obtain hardy and vigorous offspring, the sire and dam should be *habitually* in a hardy and vigorous condition, and consequently be *habitually* kept free from pampering and accustomed to a sufficient amount of exercise. It is not enough that they be brought down to a moderate degree of mere fleshiness at the period of copulation and gestation, if the seeds of weakness and degeneration have been sown in their systems at other periods—say by a hot-bed process of extreme forcing while they are attaining their growth. Nor is it quite sufficient that the sire and dam should always have been properly treated. It is far better and safer that they should be descended from *ancestors* that they have been properly treated, so that no hereditary taint—no bad results of the bad management of progenitors—shall linger in their systems.

The fatness acquired on grass, without extra or stimulating feed, is not a pampered taste—but too much fatness in the ram, thus acquired, is not a favorable condition at the opening of the coupling season. It would be better—if breeders were willing to take that degree of pains—to keep it down not by starvation, which would reduce the strength, but by exercise, which would give firmness to the muscles and not permit any extra deposition of fat. It might be regarded as a very comical spectacle by some, to see the shepherd leading or driving his over fleshy ram four or five miles a day "for exercise"—to prepare him for the working season—yet there is no absurdity discovered in the groom doing this for a stallion under his charge, which perhaps did not cost half so much, and is not half so intrinsically valuable as the ram. And whether over fleshy or not, the ram should receive a degree af exercise *during* the coupling season. To take him from the pasture, keep him closely confined in a small pen or stall, and put him on higher feed—according to the prevalent system—cannot but be injurious and unsafe.

It is this, connected with close confinement, which is killing nearly all the most valuable rams in the country before they have attained half the natural period of useful life.

To demonstrate by tangible facts that the get, especially the latter annual get of an overworked ram, are not so good in all particulars as the get of a moderately worked one, may be very difficult—but upon every sound principle of physiology, every analogy in nature, we can entertain no doubt whatever of the fact. And this should be especially of ram tegs and yearlings, prematurely developed by high keep. There can be no such exhausting strain on the vital powers and on the constitution as an unbounded and artificially stimulated indulgence of the sexual passions during the immaturity of youth—it is equivalent to adding *debauchery* to idleness and luxury among human beings—and if *conditions* are inherited in any case, can we possibly expect the get of an animal thus prematurely forced and worn out, to have all the vigor and excellence of the progeny of animals subjected to no such unnatural and ruinous treatment? The idea is preposterous.

There is another mode of overworking rams, which exhausts and injures them equally with too much work, without their accomplishing any extra amount of work. It is permitting them to serve ewes too frequently. It is better that a strong full grown ram should not be allowed to serve ewes (by single leap) oftener than once in two hours—and that the day's work be not extended beyond twelve hours. More work may not show on the carcass, or diminish alacrity, under abundant and stimulating keep—but it must tell on the constitution.

Nothing probably will effectually correct the prevalent follies in the treatment of rams or ewes, but experience, the best, but sometimes a tremenduously expensive teacher. It is already giving its bitter lessons in feeble and diseased lambs, in the difficulty in raising tegs, in the premature deaths of costly and valuable rams, and in the reduced longevity and stamina of the flocks mismanaged in the particulars we have discussed.

Running Away.

When a horse is known to have a disposition for running, a firm, steady hold should always be kept over him, at the same time speaking soothingly and encouragingly, yet, at the least symptom, checking him sharply and scolding him; and never allowing him to increase his pace of his own accord, as fear will oftentimes cause him to break into a gallop. Either in riding or driving, the rein should be held firmly, and the horse, held well in the hand, but not by a constant pull, to deaden the sensitiveness of his mouth, taking care occasionally to ease the reins and keep the mouth alive by a gentle motion of the bit, only just loosening them so that on the least symptom of bolting they may be caught up quickly, and the horse be well placed under command *without* frightening him. By a little judicious management in this way, and with patience and kindness tempered with firmness, a cure will in all cases be completed in a short time.

In riding or driving horses addicted to running away, be *very particular* that *all* portions of your horse furniture be *sound and strong* more *especially the reins and bits.* Running horses are most frequently made so by bad and timid riders, who make use of whip and spurs without having a firm seat. Such persons, on the horse shying or jumping about in a playful mood, are easily unseated, and in their endeavors to recover themselves, slacken their reins, at the same time unintentionally goading him with their spurs, or striking him with their whip. In clutching at the rein, the animal frightened, naturally increases his speed, until from the continued irritation of whip and spur in the now terrified horseman's futile attempts to subdue him, he becomes maddened with terror and excitement, and ultimately throws his rider. No man can ever hope to hold in a running horse by pulling evenly upon the bit; he might as well try to lift himself over the fence by pulling at his boot-straps; it can't be done. When a horse's head is turned to one side he is compelled to so arrange his legs that they will properly balance him—he cannot run forward—therefore my advise would be if a horse is running away, or if he refuses to go, to pull tightly, as I now do, upon the right rein, and force the horse to describe a circle for an indefinite period of time, after which, you may depend upon it, he will not attempt the same trick.

☞ More horses are killed by hard riding, and driving than are worn out by hard work; although too many are worked to death. It is strange that horse owners will not see their own interests in taking better care of so valuable an animal. A horse should never be put to the road without having his feet examined to see that the shoeing is all right. Be careful about watering when the horse is warm. Rub his legs well after every day's work.

VALUE OF SHEEP.—We believe that sheep judiciously managed, pay better, all things considered, than any other class of stock, while as a general thing, they are less trouble than most other stock. They are rather low at present, and so too is the price of wool, but like other things, the buisness will have its "ups and downs."

MANURE is greatly injured by lying in the rain. It needs shelter as much as cattle.

Dry Goods.

RETAIL

DRY GOODS!

OPENING OF

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

AT

L. T. GREENFIELD'S,

BLACK SILKS AT	$2 00
BLACK SILKS AT	2 50
SPECIAL BARGAINS in Black Silks at	3 00

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

COLORED SILKS!

FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIN ALL WOOL POPLINS
VELOUR POPLINS, (in all colors)
RICH DIAGONAL PLAIDS,
BLUE AND GREEN PLAIDS,
ALL WOOL PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN,
GREAT BARGAINS IN DOUBLE WARP,
BLACK ALPACAS From 50c to $1.00,
ELEGANT STRIPED POPLINS,
in fact everything in the

Dress Goods Line

that is NEW and BEAUTIFUL can be found at No. 4, East Main Street.

FURS! FURS!

100 SETS CHOICE FURS just received, now ready for inspection. Great Bargains will be offered in the above, as they are purchased direct from the Manufacturer.

Domestic Goods.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,
BROWN MUSLINS,
TICKINGS, STORPES,
GINGHAMS, CALICOES,
CANTON FLANNELS,
CHECKS, &c., &c.

Bargains in WHITE and RED FLANNELS, GRAY FLANNELS, GRAY BLANKETS, cheap, Bargains in WHITE BLANKETS.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Beavers.

In this branch I claim that my stock will compare favorably with any of the Merchant Tailors. Suits and overcoats made to order by a first-class workman.

THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

ARAB SHAWL

in great varieties. Long and Square Shawls.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING GOODS

always on hand.

FUNERAL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY FILLED.

NOTIONS.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
SHIRTS and DRAWERS.

Buyers will find this great advantage in visiting my establishment, that my shelves are not filled with old Goods bought at high prices, but instead will find all the latest novelties of the season in rich and desirable designs, at lower prices than old Dress Goods COST LAST SEASON. Remember the place, as I am determined to leave nothing undone to please every variety of taste.

L. T. GREENFIELD,
October 7, 1869. No. 4, East Main St

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

HARPER,

Cor. of Hanover and Pomfret Sts.

—NOW OPEN—

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW AND DESIRABLE

FALL GOODS!!

LOW PRICES!!

Always on hand a good assortment of PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, at very low rates,

MOURNING

AND

SECOND MOURNING GOODS.

FLANNELS,
Welsh, Shaker, Domestic, Gauze, Gray and Red Flannels.
BLANKETS,
in every variety.
SHAWLS,
in Checks, Drabs, Mourning and High Colors.
LADIES' CLOAKING,
Beavers, Velveteens and Frosted Beavers.
WATER PROOF CLOTHS,
Gold Mixed, Black and White, Barred, &c.
HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woolen and Merino.
MERINO VESTS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys'.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
of fine quality
GLOVES,
for Fall and Winter, all sizes and a large variety
FRENCH CORSETS,
Hip Gear and celebrated Beckel, warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS,
Zephyr, Worsted, Germantown Wools, in all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
FANCY WOOLENS,
Hoods, &c., in stock at low prices.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
in new and rich designs.
HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Sheetings, Pillow-Case Muslins, Table Linen, Napkins, Doylies, Quilts and Counterpanes, Nottingham Lace, Towels and Towelling.
IMMENSE STOCK OF DOMESTICS,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

at less than regular rates.

All goods bought at the head of the market for cash, and will be sold at lowest cash prices.

THOS. A. HARPER,
Cor. of Hanover and Pomfret Sts.
Oct. 7, 1869—tf.

THE CARLISLE ACADEMY.

An English and Classical School for young men and boys will be opened Sept. 6th, in Bentz's building, on South Hanover street.

Pupils instructed in English, Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, Penmanship, &c.

The course of study is designed to make thorough English scholars, and to prepare for College. Special attention will be given to Practical Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, &c., that students may be well furnished for business life, and have a good foundation for a more extended course of study.

The government will be adapted to young *gentlemen*, and those who cannot be treated thus will not be allowed to remain with us.

The School year is divided into two sessions, beginning respectively September 6th, and January 3rd.

Terms per Session, payable in advance:
First Session.—Common English, $15.00; Classics with Common English, $20 00
Second Session.—Common English, $25.00; Classics with Common English, $30.00.

The scholars of this Academy, by the payment of a small sum annually, can have the use of the College Libraries, containing 25,000 volumes.

Vacations.—July and August, and from Christmas to the Monday after New Year.

Boarding.—Pupils from abroad will find good boarding in a private family, at reasonable rates, and will be under the supervision of the principal. Address R. W. STERRETT, A. B.,
Principal, Carlisle, Pa.

REFERENCE:
I take great pleasure in commending Mr. R. W. Sterrett, A. B., as a gentleman eminently qualified to teach. My confidence in him is such that I shall commit my own son to his care.—
R. L. DASHIELL.
Sep 2 1869—3m. President Dickinson College.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED by Dr. C. G. Garrison's *New Process of Treatment.* Call or address Dr. C. G. Garrison, 211 *South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.* P. S.—Special attention given to THROAT and LUNG DISEASES.
March 4, 1869—1y

Dry Goods.

1869. 1869.

GRAND OPENING!

AT THE

Central

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

OF

Seasonable Goods.

DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS REPPS,
PLAID POPLINS,
IRISH POPLINS,
CHENE MOHAIRS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
[Superior Brands.

BLANKETS, COVERLIDS, SHAWLS of every description, BREAKFAST SHAWLS, new styles, ARAB SHAWLS, the latest thing out, NEW STYLES OF WOOLEN HOODS, just out, FLANNELS, of every description, at extremely low prices, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS SATTINETT, KENTUCKY JEANS.

Home Made Goods,

For Men and Boys' Wear.

THE NEW BALMORAL SKIRT.

HOOPED SKIRTS,

NOTIONS

OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

A full assortment of all kinds for Ladies, Misses and Children.

CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, All Widths,

DRUGGITTS, All Widths,

DOOR MATTS, RUGS, &c.,

To the community at large we will say that we are going to keep up our reputation of keeping the most attractive stock at all times that is to be found in the town.

I pease do not fail to call and examine our stock before making your purchases for the season.

LEIDICH & MILLER.
Sep. 2, 1869

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD!

CHANGE OF HOURS!

On and after Thursday, Sept. 9th, 1869, Passenger Trains will run daily as follows, (Sundays excepted).

WESTWARD:

Accommodation Train leaves Harrisburg 8.00 A. M., Mechanicsburg 8.35, Carlisle 9.11, Newville 9.16, Shippensburg 10.20, Chambersburg 10.44, Greencastle 11.16, arriving at Hagerstown 11.45 A. M.

Mail Train leaves Harrisburg 1.35 P. M., Mechanicsburg 2.07, Carlisle 2.49, Newville 3.15, Shippensburg 3.45, Chambersburg 4.20, Greencastle 4.50, arriving at Hagerstown 5.25 P. M.

Express Train leaves Harrisburg 4.25 P. M., Mechanicsburg 4.57, Carlisle 5.27, Newville 6.00, Shippensburg 6.27, arriving at Chambersburg at 6.55 P. M.

A Mixed Train leaves Chambersburg 7.45 A. M., Greencastle 9.15, arriving at Hagerstown 10.05 A. M.

EASTWARD:

Accommodation Train leaves Chambersburg 4.50 A. M., Shippensburg 5.19, Newville 5.50, Carlisle 6.23, Mechanicsburg 6.52 arriving at Harrisburg 7.20 A. M.

Mail Train leaves Hagerstown 8.30 A. M., Greencastle 9.05, Chambersburg 9.40, Shippensburg 10.15, Newville 10.47, Carlisle 11.25, Mechanicsburg 11.55, arriving at Harrisburg 12.32 P. M.

Express Train leaves Hagerstown 12.00 M., Greencastle 12.28, Chambersburg 1.05 Shippensburg 1.37, Newville 2.10, Carlisle 2.50, Mechanicsburg 3.18, arriving at Harrisburg 3.50 P. M.

A Mixed Train leaves Chambersburg 3.05, P. M., Greencastle 4.12, arriving at Chambersburg 5.05 P. M.

☞ Making close connections at Harrisburg with trains to and from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg.

O. N. LULL,
Sept. 9, 1869.
Railroad Office, Chamb'g Sept. 1, 1869.† *Supt.*

READING RAIL ROAD,

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Monday, September 13, 1869.

Great Trunk line from the North and North, west for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2 10, 5 20, 8 10 9 40 A. M., 2 00 and 4 45 P. M.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 8 10 A. M., 2 00 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations: the 2 00 P. M. train making connections for Phila., Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill, Haven and Auburn, via. Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, Leave Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M.

Returning: Leave New York at 9 00 A. M., 12 00 noon, 5 00 and 8 00 P. M., Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.; Sleeping cars accompany the 9 00 A. M., 5 00 and 8 00 P. M. trains from New York, without change.

Way passenger train leave Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6 30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5 40, 9 00 A. M., and 2 45 P. M., Herndon at 9 30 A. M., Shamokin at 5 40 and 10 35 A. M., Ashland at 7 05 A. M., and 12 30 Noon Tamaqua at 8 33 A. M., and 2 20 P. M., for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville, via. Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8 15 A. M. for Harrisburg, and 11 30 A. M. for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading accommodation train, leaves Pottsville at 5 40 A. M., passes Reading at 7 30 A. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M.

Pottstown accommodation train, leaves Pottstown at 6 25 A. M., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad trains leave Reading at 7 15 A. M., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9 00 A. M., 6 00 and 3 15 P. M., returning, leave Schwenksville at 5 55, 8 12 A. M., and 12 55 Noon, connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9 30 A. m., and 6 30 P. M., returning leave Boyertown at 7 25 A. M., and 11 50 Noon, connecting with Similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8 45 A. M., 2 20 and 5 35 P. M., returning, leave Downingtown at 6 10 A. M., 1 00 and 5 45 P. M., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5 00 and 8 00 P. M., Philadelphia at 8 00 A. M., and 3 15 P. M., (the 8 00 A. M. train running only to Reading) leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., Harrisburg at 5 20 A. M., 4 10 and 4 45 P. M., and Reading 12 35 Midnight, and 7 15 A. M. for Harrisburg at 7 05 A. M., and 6 17 P. M., for New York, and 9 40 A. M., and 4 25 P. M. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger. G. A. NICOLLS,
Oct. 25, 1869. *General Superintendent.*

THE MARY INSTITUTE.

CARLISLE, PENN'A.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Ninth Annual Session will begin on Wednesday, September 1st. For circulars or further information address
REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
April 22, 1869—1y Carlisle, Penn'a

Medical.

MARQUART'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT
FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Admirably adapted to the Cure of all Diseases for which a Counter-Irritant or External Remedy is required.

Diploma awarded by the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, 1868.

REFERENCES:

Abraham Marquart, Esq., has shown me the receipt of which his Liniment is composed.—From my knowledge of the ingredients, I do not hesitate in certifying that it will be beneficial where an external application of the kind is indicated. A. STEWART, M. D.
Shippensburg, Sept. 15, 1868.

Fully conversant with the chemical components and medical effects of A. Marquart's Liniment, I cheerfully recommend it to those who may need it. S. N. ECKER, M. D.

Mr. A. Marquart:—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I have used your Liniment for chapped hands, and it cured them and made them feel soft. I think it the best I have ever used, and would cheerfully recommend it to the general public. WM. GRACY.
Newton township, Pa., Nov. 24, 1868.

I hereby certify that I have used A. Marquart's Liniment for Scratches and Spavin on two of my horses with the greatest success, and would recommend it to all who are in need of anything of the kind. C. MELLINGER, county Treas'r.
Stoughstown, Nov. 18, 1868.

Mr. A. Marquart:—Dear Sir: I have used about half a bottle of your Liniment on my horse for a bad Collar Gall, which was the most obstinate sore of the kind I ever saw; also on my arm for Rheumatism, and it has given entire satisfaction in both cases. I would not do without it for ten times its cost, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. MICHAEL LATSHAW.
Jacksonville, Pa., Nov. 20, 1868.

A. Marquart, Esq.:—Dear Sir: I had a very severe attack of Rheumatism in my back, so that I could scarcely walk, which was very painful. After using half a bottle of your celebrated Liniment, I was entirely cured. This is not a recommendation, but the plain truth.—You can make any use of this you please. JACOB LONG.
Walnut Bottom, Pa., Nov. 20, 1868.

Mr. A. Marquart:—Dear Sir: I have used your valuable Liniment in my family for different pains and aches, and it has proved satisfactory in every case. I do think, as an external Liniment, it stands without a rival. I would cheerfully recommend it to the public.
Respectfully, GEORGE W. YOCUM.
Jacksonville, Pa., Nov. 21, 1868.

A. Marquart, Esq.:—Dear Sir: It affords me pleasure to certify that I have used your Liniment on my neck, in a case of very Sore Throat, which was much swollen and very painful. After two or three applications, I found it to act like magic, and would recommend it as an excellent Liniment. JACOB SEVERS.
Walnut Bottom, Pa., Nov. 19, 1868

For Sale by Haverstick Bro's., D. Ralston, Corneman & Worthington, Carlisle.

☞ AGENTS WANTED! Address
A. MARQUART,
Walnut Bottom, Cumberland Co., Pa.
Dec. 10, 1868—1y

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM

of the Throat and Lungs, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

It may never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of mankind, it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to all forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a protection against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral.* So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no way injures any patient. The unequaled importance of its cures in the ague districts are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Theade is regarded by the acknowledgements we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate and where other remedies had wholly failed. Immigrants, persons, either resident in, or passing through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the torpid liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Fever and Liver Complaints, it is a most excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicine had failed.

☞ See Ayer's Cathartic, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Hair Vigor, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cathartic Pills, Ayer's Liquid Cathartic, Ayer's Ague Cure, Ayer's Cough Drops