American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, Dec. 23, 1869.

1870. 1870.

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BRATTON & KENNEDY,
Carlisle, Pa.

REPUDIATION.

The House of Representatives, at Washington, was the scene of a memorable discussion, on Thursdry last. Mr. Mungen of Ohio, read from manuscript an argument in favor of the repudiation of the national debt. As soon as he had concluded, he was replied to, and his miserable sophistries scattered to the winds, by nearly all the leading Democrats in the House.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said the gentleman from Ohio—said and well said—he spoke only for himself. If what he said had not been said on the floor of the House in the presence of all of us I should not feel it necessary to disclaim all responsibi lity for his advocacy of repudiation, and I think I may speak for the Democratic members from New York State as well as for myself. The national debt never has been, never can be, never will be repudiated. While much of what the gentleman said is true, all that relates to repudiation we utterly disclaim. We expect, to pay every cent of the debt according to the contract, and under a better and reduced system of taxation we think it will be as easily paid as the debt of the war of 1812.

Mr. Kerr said—While I remember very well that my friend from Ohio [Mr. Mungen] did us on this side the justice to remark that in whatever he was about to say he would attempt to bind nobody but himself, yet I deem it an act of duty to myself and to those I represent, and I believe I say with becoming modesty, to the whole Democratic party of this country, to say that I do not endorse repudiation in any form, and that I do not believe that that great and honorable party of which I have the honor to be an humble member, endorses any such theory.

Mr. Slocum said—I am glad the gentleman from Ohio makes no pretensions of representing any political party in the remarks he has made. The Congressional district I have the honor to represent on this floor pays into the Treasury more taxes than two or three of the Western States combined; and I can assure the gentleman that he represents the sentiments of no party, and, I may say, of no people of that district. For one I here declare that no party tie, no hope of political advancement, will ever induce me to favor any measure tending towards repudiation, either directly or indirectly, or any measure tending to prevent this Government from discharging every obligation incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the law creating the obligation. In behalf of the Democracy I represent, I here repudiate all repudiators.

Mr. Randall said—Mr. Chairman, in the time allowed me it is hardly possible that I should follow the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Mungen) in all his sayings, or what I might mildly term his political heresies, but for myself, and I think I can speak for my constituents, I am utterly opposed to repudiation. But the moment allowed me gives me the opportunity to remonstrate against the enunciation of any scheme of legislation which I believe would place my country in a dishonest attitude before the world. Not only do I believe that we should pay the debt, but I believe what is of vastly more importance that the country has the ability, the disposition and resources to pay it. I agree with the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Mungen,) that this debt was negotiated at ruinous rates. That is a matter of just criticism against the party who then controlled the Government and made the negotiation, but as regards those who hold bonds upon which is stamped the faith and credit of the country, I say repudiation stands in no other light except in the light of dishonesty. In saying this, I but repeat what I have said before my constituents.

Mr. Potter said—Mr. Chairman, upon questions of public faith and national honor, I do not purpose to let any man decide for me, or any organization to control my vote. I am not unmindful of some of the evils to which the gentleman from Ohio has adverted—but without now referring to them, I desire simply to say, that for myself and my constituents I disclaim the doctrine of repudiation advocated by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Cox—While no one is more ready than I to honor the soldier and the gentleman from Ohio, who has just spoken, I will not do him the injustice to believe that he undertakes to speak either for the Democracy of his State, or of the nation. His opinions on rupudiation are his own, and he alone is responsible for them. They are not tolerable or excusable, because of the wrongs suffered by the masses, because Congress fails to tax, as it should, the bond holders—because Congress fails to pay the claims of loyal claimants—or because of the outrageous and persistent taxation of the people.

Mr. Woodward said he had happened to be a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania when the Republican county of Allegheny and the Republican city of Pittsburg repudiated the most honest and righteous debt, and it had fallen to his lot to write the first opinion that was ever written in Pennsylvania against those repudiators. Other opinion in other cases had followed, and those county commissioners and municipal authorities had been imprisoned for one whole year in jail. He said the act of the Republican Congress in 1862, making greenbacks (then worth sixty cents on the dollar) a legal tender in payment of debts, was repudiation, and he was set like flint against repudiation and all kinds of repudiators.

Mr. Morgan claimed that there was indisputable evidence that the Republican party of the United States was a party of repudiation. During the late war, when greenbacks were worth fifty cents on the dollar, every State under Republican jurisdiction repudiated the payment of the interest of its State debt in gold.

It is cause for no little congratulation that this opportunity was given to the representative men of the Democratic party, to put themselves and the party to which they belong right on the record in regard to this question of repudiation. We have been charged, as a party, with being in favor of repudiating the national debt; and we regret to say that the speeches of such men as Mungen, and such newspapers as Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat* and other "red hot" Democratic papers whose chief delight is to follow in its footsteps, have given some color of truth to the charge. If such speakers and newspapers have a right to speak for the Democratic party, then our party is a party of repudiation, and Brick Pomeroy is its prophet. But if such newspapers as the New York *World*, and such statesmen as Horatio Seymour, James Brooks, Judge Woodward, M. C. Kerr, Gen. Slocum, Saml. J. Randall, S. S. Cox, General Morgan and Governor Hoffman are our authorized mouthpieces, then we say, most emphatically, the Democratic party is not a party of repudiators; and the sooner it cuts loose from the speakers and editors who have dragged it down into the mire—who have perverted its creed and misrepresented its principles—who are to-day working in the pay of the Radical party, and whose sole aim seems to be to render the Democracy as odious as possible in public estimation, by saddling upon it all the unpopular and disgraceful ideas their brains can conjure up—we say the sooner the party cuts loose from such men and such measures, the better it will be for its future. The Democratic party never has been in favor of repudiation. It opposed it when the Republicans proposed to issue a piece of green paper, worth on its face only sixty cents, and to call it a dollar. It opposed it when the Republican Legislature of Pennsylvania resolved to pay the interest on its debt in depreciated paper, instead of in coin as it was legally and morally bound to do. We cannot afford to have even a taint of dishonesty on our garments, and the men who advocate repudiation, even though it be indirectly and in terms calculated to mislead the masses, must be thrown overboard. Over with them, rather than have the whole ship sunk to the bottom! We have already had too much nonsense—too much squinting at dishonesty—in our party councils. We want a little more moral courage—a little more back-bone—a little more un flinching integrity. We want less "old fogyism," less clinging to the dead issues of the past, less demagoguery amongst the men who profess to be our leaders. With these reforms the errors of the past may be retrieved, and victory assured in the future.

A TRIP TO DIXIE.

Notes on the Way—No. 1.

Taking advantage of the "dull season" in our business, we concluded to leave dull care behind for a time, and accompany a friend in a short trip South. On the morning of December 3, therefore, we took the 6½ o'clock cars at this place, arriving at Harrisburg at 7½ o'clock. Here the Northern Central railway connects with the Cumberland Valley, and we were soon on our journey. At 6 o'clock in the evening we arrived at Washington, and put up for the night at the National hotel, an old, large and well-conducted house on Pennsylvania Avenue. Washington is now under negro rule, and we had the felicity to receive tea and toast from the hand of a member of the City Council—a negro, as black as the ace of spades. We must say this for the city functionary, however—he is an expert and accommodating waiter, and in this capacity he feels more at home, we doubt not, than he does in the Council chamber. We noticed a number of negro policemen on the streets, and, as we have said, Washington is practically in the keeping of the negroes.

At a little before day-break next morning we stepped on board the elegant steamer "Keyport," Capt. Frank Hollingshead, (a most kind and accomodating gentleman,) and in a few minutes were steaming down the Potomac. After breakfast we took position on the deck of the vessel, that we might enjoy the panorama passing rapidly before us. Passing Alexandria, the fate of poor Ellsworth, the rash but noble young officer of the Zouaves, was revived in our recollection. He was among the first who fell in the war, and he was shot, as our readers will remember, by the landlord from whose house he had torn the Confederate flag. In turn the landlord was shot and killed by a private of Ellsworth's company. Alexandria is an old town of considerable importance. We next passed Fort Washington, and then Mount Vernon, where repose the ashes of George Washington. After a ride of three and-a half hours, we arrived at Aqua Creek, a distance of 55 miles from Washington. Taking the cars here, we were soon on our way to Richmond. Fredericksburg, Va., a town on the Rappahannock river, containing a population of some 4,000, attracted our attention, for here it was that several sanguinary battles took place during the late rebellion. Burnside was routed here, and after him Hooker. A large cemetery is located here, where tens of thousands of soldiers are buried.

Arriving at Richmond in the evening, (Saturday,) we remained over until Monday morning. Having resided in Richmond "a long time ago," we put in most of the following day (Sunday,) in perambulating the old city. After attending church, we directed our steps to the spot where we had boarded, when at the age of 20 we worked in Richmond as a journeyman printer. Our old boarding house was gone, and an elegant new edifice occupied the site. Next we tried to find the printing office in which we had worked, but it too had been torn down long since, and a new building erected. With the exception of the State House and Mayo's bridge, which spans the James river, we could see nothing that had a familiar appearance.

Richmond contains a population of 75,000, and is a handsome city in every respect. Here is where Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet officers resided during the rebellion, and of course every traveller feels a desire to stop over at Richmond. We paid a visit to Holly-Wood Cemetery, where 10,000 Confederate soldiers are buried. It is a beautiful spot, and is watched over with scrupulous care. A stone monument is erected to the memory of the dead heroes; it is of conical shape, 45 feet at the base, and 94 in height. On one side we read this inscription—"To the Confederate dead;" on the other side—"Erected by the Holly-Wood Association, 1869" The graves are numbered, and a book in the office gives the name of the soldier for every number. One grave is particulary cared for. It is the grave of the first Virginian who fell in the war. On the head-stone we read—"Young Wyatt, the first martyr; peace to his ashes" Another cemetery at Richmond is called Oakwood. It contains 15,000 Confederate soldiers. Quite a number of Union soldiers are also buried in separate plats in both cemetries. A small military post has been established just north of Holly-Wood, at which about fifty U. S. troops are stationed. Had we space we would like to speak more at length concerning Richmond. Here is where so many of our "boys in blue" suffered long imprisonment, and many of them death. During our stay a number of gentlemen called on us, and not one of them uttered an unkind or bitter word. The city is looking up. Much of the "burnt district" has been re-built, and in a few years more new edifices will occupy the sites on which now stand blackened walls and drebris. But farewell to Richmond; we must pass on.

J. B. B.

STATE ITEMS.

—The Legislature convenes the first Monday in January.

—The inauguration of Governor Geary takes place on Tuesday, January 18.

—A new church in Boston, dedicated last Sunday, has a "reporter's pew."

—A wild animal, supposed to be a wolf, is frightening the people of York county.

—The Gettysburg Katalysine Spring Water Company appears to have "gone up," and a good many Gettysburgers are not as well off as they were.

—The Catholic church at Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, was destroyed by fire, on last Sunday week.

—An elopement of a dumb girl with a dumb man took place from Allegheny City last week. They "silently stole away."

—A guard has been constantly kept around the Huntingdon jail since the confinement therein of Bohner and Bordenburg, the Pelphtal murderers.

—Deer are so plenty in the mountains south and east of Johnstown that the people have resolved to do without other kinds of meat during the time that venison is in season.

—A gay German, calling himself Finck, has been operating in Wayne county. He pretended to be worth $60,000 in Germany, and purchased a tannery and several dwelling houses, married a girl, borrowed $900 from his father-in-law, and left for parts unknown.

—Three men while engaged in digging a well in Franklin county, were buried at the bottom of it, under a cart load of dirt which fell from the top. They were speedily taken out, however, not much the worse of the burial.

—The trial of Samuel Gaston, in Bucks County, Pa., for the murder of William Brown, a colored man, at a negro camp meeting on the west bank of the Delaware, opposite Trenton, was concluded Monday night. Testimony was given that Gaston was first attacked by the negroes, and that the shots which he fired, one of which killed Brown, were fired in self-defence. He was acquitted.

—All efforts to induce the murderers of the unfortunate Pelphtal family, in Huntingdon Co., to disclose the place where the balance of the money is concealed has proved unsuccessful—They now deny having obtained any but that recovered from them on the day of their arrest, which is not believed to be more than a quarter of the sum they obtained.

—Mrs. Pike, of Pine Grove township, Venango county, Pa., missing for two weeks, was found in the woods on Sunday week, where she had hanged herself. Her husband remarked when she was found that it was his last day, and has since been missing. It is feared that he has put an end to his life.

—The Scranton *Democrat* desires the division of Luzerne and the creation of a new county, with Scranton for its centre. It says that the business of that region demands this; that, within a radius of five miles from the Scranton depot, there is a population of at least fifty thousand.

—A terrific explosion occurred at Titusville, last week, which created the wildest excitement throughout the city, being greatly increased by numerous runaways, breaking of windows, sash and in many instances the bursting open of doors. Schools were dismissed by common consent, and the greatest consternation prevailed. It was soon ascertained to be the nitro-glycerine and torpedo factory of Roberts & Co. The building and fences in the vicinity were completely demolished.

—A brutal murder occurred at Scranton on the 11th inst., of a man named Hugh Carmichael, who, with his wife and four children, resided on Wyoming avenue. The perpetrator of the deed is a brother-in-law of the murdered man, named William Crawford. The quarrel which led to the murder was the result of a dispute about a board bill. Crawford stabbed Carmichael in the neck, killing him almost instantly.

About four o'clock Tuesday morning what is undoubtedly another Huntingdon horror occurred in Greenville, Mercer county, wherein an aged couple, named Vanduser, are the victims. Their house was burned to ashes, with their bodies in it, though not, as it is too universally supposed, until they had been foully murdered and then robbed. They were known to have had a large amount of gold on their premises, some $25,000 or $30,000.

—On the second inst., two boys, in Bloomsburg, Columbia co., were playing with an old gun heavily loaded with buckshot. The piece was accidentally discharged, entering the left groin of one of the lads, causing death in a few hours.

—On the 10th inst., about dusk, a sad accident occurred to three children of Matthias Noll, residing in Scranton, who were playing in the cinders dumped from the Rolling Mill. By some means the little ones got into the burning cinders and before the arrival of assistance, one of them was burned to death, and the other two were badly burned about the feet and legs.

—The engine house of the Jersey coal mine, near Scranton, took fire about half past four o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The house was located in the mine, at the end of a tunnel about two hundred and fifty feet long and at the head of a slope leading down into the chambers.—Three men were shut in the mine, and it was supposed that they had perished, but they succeeded in getting out safely about two o'clock on Friday morning. A man named John J. Warren, who went into an air shaft to search for the men, was overcome with the foul air and perished.

—On Saturday afternoon last, the city of Chester was thrown into a condition of sad but intense excitement by the sudden and unexpected taking away of two much loved and highly respected young people, well known residents of the city, named respectively Miss Mattie Irwin and Herman Cocheran. Within the cemetery in the neighborhood is a small lake, in winter used as a skating park. Miss Irwin and Mr. Cocheran proceeded to the lake, accompanied by a little girl, and glided out upon the ice. Just as the young couple had reached the deepest portion of the lake, the ice broke beneath them, and both were precipitated into the water. Before aid could be brought to their assistance, they had disappeared beneath the ice. Every effort was made by those who had been attracted to the spot to save them, but owing to the rotten condition of the ice, and the want of ropes or other material, it was nearly an hour before the bodies were recovered from the water.—When found, they were tightly locked in each other's arms.

—On Thursday, December 9, the tenant house of Jeremiah Light, near Palmyra, occupied by Jacob Rupp, his sister and niece, was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Rupp and sister were away from home. How the fire originated is not definitely known, but it was first discovered on the second story in the room where the old lady was living in bed. It is presumed that she made the fire and accidentally set her clothes on fire, but it was not observed by any one until too late to rescue her, or to save the house. Mr. Rupp, on seeing the smoke and fire, ran up stairs into her room, but the smoke was so dense, and the fire had made so much progress hat her clothes were burned from her body, and she was a lifeless corps. He was compelled to make a hasty retreat in order to save his own life, and the poor old lady was consumed to ashes.

PERSONAL.

—A political quack—Senator Drake.

—Judge Grier was born in Cumberland county.

—John Smith is a Member of Congress.

—Father Hyacinthe has sailed for France, and will probably proceed to Rome.

—King Louis of Bavaria is going off fast with epilepsy.

—The Viceroy of Egypt entertained 28,000 guests at the opening of the Suez canal.

—Adalina Patti says she thinks a husband's arms the best necklace a woman can have.

—Faber, of pencil fame, is living in Paris, but he is so corpulent that he seldom moves out of doors.

—Susan B. says she "can have Susan Anthony on her tombstone, and not relict of some fool of a man."

—Jefferson Davis is said to contemplate writing a book showing his connection with the rebellion.

—A communication in the *Wanderer*, of Vienna, states that Prince Hurbide, who considers himself heir to the Mexican throne, is about to marry a rich heiress of Stuttgardt.

—It is stated on good grounds that the position of Attorney General has been formally tendered to Judge Strong, of Philadelphia.

—Brick. Pomeroy says Mrs. Bonaparte does nearly as well as Grant in the traveling line.—She brings home six million francs more than she took when she started.

—The three swords that Gen. Butler took from Mrs. Florence were merely ornamental weapons. They were not made for fighting.—Still, they would have done just as well for Butler.—[Prentice.

New Advertisements.

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this journal is of special value, as it contains a weekly record of all the Patents issued at Washington, with copious notices of the leading AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN INVENTIONS. the publishers of the Scientific American are the most Extensive Patent Solicitors in the world, and have unequalled facilities for gathering a complete knowledge of the progress of Invention and Discovery throughout the world: and with a view to mark the quarter of a century, during which this journal has held the first place in scientific and Mechanical literature, the Publishers will issue on January first the large and splendid Steel Engraving by John Sartain, of Philadelphia, entitled:

"*Men of Progress—American Inventors*"

the plate coating nearly $1,000 to engrave, and contains uncertain likenesses of Eleven distinguished American Inventors. It is a superb work of art.

Single pictures, printed on heavy paper, will be sold at $1, but any one subscribing for the Scientific American the paper will be sent for one year, together with a copy of the engraving, on receipt of $10. The picture is also offered as a premium for clubs of subscribers.

☞ $1,500 CASH PRIZES. ☜

In addition to the above premium, the publishers will pay $1,500 in CASH PRIZES for lists of subscribers sent in by February 10, 1870. Persons who want to compete for these prizes, should end at once for prospectus and blanks for names.

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MUNN & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.

How to get Patents.—A pamphlet of Patent Laws and instruction to Inventors sent free.

Dec. 23, 1869.

DR. WM. D. HALL, and Drs. MARY S. HALL, Homeopathic Physicians and Medical Electritions. Office and residence No. 37 South Hanover street, Carlisle Pa. All acute and chronic diseases skillfully treated. Special attention will be given to the cure of all chronic diseases as Scrofula, Cancer, Bronchitis, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Tetter, Liver Complaints, St. Vitus Dance, Goitre, Paralysis, Neuralgia and General Debility.

Ladies suffering from Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhea, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhœa, Nervous Affections, and any form of Uterine Complaints can be cured at home. The above diseases have their origin in loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injurious excesses, sedentary habits, and the use of powerful medicines. Females suffering from any chronic affection, are especially invited to call and examine Drs. Hall's superior method of treating diseases.

Health we consider to be an equilibrium of the electric condition of the human system, and the more perfect the equilibrium, the more perfect the health. Disease, on the contrary, is either a *plus* or *minus* of the whole, or a portion—making one part *plus*, and the other *minus*, and thereby causing obstruction and stagnation of the vital fluid. Electricity is the natural element of the nervous system, connecting link between mind and matter, and the most subtle sub-tance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; produces all the chemical changes in the system—the decomposition and recomposition—and always operates with vitality in imparting health and strength to the human system. If electricity is the generating agent of animal life, how important then it must be in the continuance of that life, as also in the preservation of health. We would here state, for the benefit of those unacquainted with the subject, that the application of Electro-Magnetism and Galvanism and Electricity as a therapeutic agent for all disease, is a fact well established by many years' practice.

On account of the evil, which has resulted from the reckless and indiscriminate use of Electricity, it has been applied by the learned and unlearned—hap-hazard, without any assurance of accomplishing the desired object; and when successful, was looked upon as the result of *good luck*, rather than the effect of an immutable Law. When its operations are thoroughly understood, the case properly judged, and the application scientifically made, there can be no uncertainty or doubt about the result. It soothes Nervous Irritation, equalizes the Circulation, restores a healthy balance to the Disordered functions, and imparts a vigorous tone to the body.

This discovery is the result of many years hard and scientific investigations. Its great superiority over all other systems for the cure of diseases has been practically tested in different parts of the country. Thousands of invalids have been treated, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to all sections of our country who, after treatment by the most eminent medical men, had been given up as incurable; and in nearly every case a cure had been effected.

Our offices are strictly private consultations free, patients in the country visited at any hour of the day or night.

Dec. 23, 1869—6m.

CHEAP COAL! CHEAP COAL!!

The subscriber is prepared to deliver, by the car load, to Manufacturers and other consumers along the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, the celebrated

HICKORY SWAMP COAL!

at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES FOR CASH!

This Coal is of very superior quality, and will be furnished at prices which will defy all competition.

The subscriber will deliver Coal at Carlisle, during the current month, at the following prices per ton of 2,000 lbs.:

PEA,	$3 15
NUT,	4 55
STOVE,	5 55
EGG,	5 55

And to other points of the road, he will deliver it, adding or deducting the expense in freights.

The above rates will be subject to the rise or fall of prices, each month at the mines.

GEORGE ZINN,
Office cor. Main and Pitt Sts., Carlisle, Pa.

Dec. 23, 1869.

FRESH GARDEN FLOWER, Fruit Herb, Tree, Shrub and Evergreen Seeds, with directions for culture, prepaid by mail. The most complete and judicious assortment in the country. Agents wanted.

25 sorts of either for $1.00; prepaid by mail.—Also small Fruits, Plants, Bulbs, all the new Potatoes, &c., prepaid by mail, 4 lbs. Early Rose Potato, prepaid, for $1.00. Conover's Colossal Asparagus, $3 per 100; $25 per 1000, prepaid. New hardy fragrant everblooming Japan Honeysuckle, 50 cts., each, prepaid. True Cape Cod Cranberry, for upland or lowland culture, $1.00 per 100, prepaid, with directions. Priced Catalogue to any address gratis; also trade list.—Seeds on Commission.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842.

Dec. 23, 1869.--

New Advertisements.

AT a stated Orphans' Court began on Tuesday, the 14th day of December, 1869, and holden at Carlisle, in and for Cumberland County, before the Hon. James H. Graham, President Judge, and Hon. Hugh Stuart and Thos. P. Blair, Esqs. Associate Judges, the following proceedings were had, to wit:

In the matter of the petition of Samuel Snyder, Administrator of Geo. W. Snyder, late of the Borough of Mechanicsburg, dec'd., for a discharge as such Administrator.

November 2, 1869, rule to show cause why Samuel Snyder, Administrator of Geo. W. Snyder, dec'd., the within named petitioner should not be discharged as Administrator aforesaid, notice to be given given by publication in one newspaper within the county for three successive weeks.

By the Court.

Now to wit: 11th December 1869. Notice of the rule granted on the within petition not having been served by the Sheriff, an *Alias* is awarded, returnable next stated Orphans' Court.

By the Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Carlisle, this 15th day of Dec., 1869. (L. S.)

SAMUEL BIXLER,
Deputy Clerk, O. C.

Dec. 23, 1869—3t

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House, in Carlisle, on Saturday, January 1, 1870, at 10 o'clock, of said day, the FARM of the undersigned, situated in Dickinson township, about two miles from the pike, on the York road, containing 50 ACRES, more or less of limestone land, all under cultivation and well fenced. This property adjoins B. K. Peiffer, Edward Weisley and others. The improvements are a STONE DWELLING HOUSE, two stories high, Stone Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Cribs, &c. There is a fine young Apple Orchard on the premises, and other fruit trees, and water convenient to the dwelling.—All in all this is a desirable property to any one wishing a small farm. If not sold on the above day, the property will be for rent from the first of April.

Terms made known on day of sale by

E. LAMBERTON.

Dec. 23, 1869—ts

DENTAL NOTICE.—THE GOODYEAR DENTAL VULCANITE COMP'Y, through their agent, H. F. Gorrecht, hereby cautions the public from employing any dentist or other person to make or sell artificial teeth on plates of Vulcanized or Hard Rubber, who is not licensed by this company. The only licenses for Cumberland County are Drs. H. Lens, J. C. Miller and J. Slyder for Mechanicsburg; Dr. Geo. W. Neidich, of Carlisle; Dr. H. L. Fetterhoff, for Newville; and Dr. J. W. Bender, for Shippensburg.

All persons wearing artificial teeth on Vulcanized Rubber made by persons who are not licensees of this company, are equally responsible with the parties making them, and will be prosecuted for infringement of our patents.

(Signed) H. N. CONKLIN,
Agent, of G. D. V. Co.

Dec. 23, 1869—3t

HOTEL.

PURCELL HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROPRIETOR:

J. R. DAVIS, of Mills House, Charleston, S. C.

☞ Coach, Carriage and Baggage Wagons always ready to convey Passengers to and from the Railroads.

Dec. 23, 1869—6m.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of the Society will be held in the Court House, Carlisle, Tuesday, January 4, 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. By order of the Secretary.

JOHN HAYS
Secretary.

Dec. 23, 1869—1t.

1794. Chartered 1794.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA!!

PHILADELPHIA.

Oldest Insurance Company in America.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,800,000.

SEVENTY-ONE YEARS successful business experience, with a reputation for INTEGRITY and HONORABLE DEALING UNSURPASSED by any similar institution.

LOSSES PAID since organization, over

$23,000,000.

It is WISDOM and ECONOMY to insure in the best Companies, and there is NONE BETTER than the old INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Arthur G. Coffin, President; Charles Platt, Vice President; Mathias Maris, Secretary; William Buehler, Central Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.

SAML. K. HUMRICH, Agent,
Main Street, Carlisle.

December 16, 1869—1y.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

FURNITURE!!

The undersigned, intending to change his business, will sell his entire stock of

FURNITURE AT COST PRICES.

He has now on hand the largest and most varied stock of Furniture ever offered for sale in Cumberland County, all made of the best material and in the best manner. Intending purchasers (especially those just commencing) will find it to their advantage to call and examine the

STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICE

of his wares before purchasing elsewhere, as all must be sold previous to March, as he will close out all remaining on hand and stock on hand.

Sometime in April, I will sell at auction all my tools and material and stock on hand.

Come for bargains to

D. SIPE,
North Hanover Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, their petition for licenses under the several Acts of Assembly in relation thereto, which petitions will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, on Monday the 10th day of January, 1870.

HOTELS.

Lewis Zitzer, West Ward, Carlisle.
Wm. E. Karns, East Ward, Carlisle.
Jeremiah Hanon, " " "
Wm. Bell, New Cumb. Borough.
James Irvine, Lower Allen twp.
Patrick McAnulty, Shippensburg boro

RESTUARANTS.

Jacob Hipple, West Ward, Carlisle.
N. C. Franciscus, " " "
John G. Hoffman, East Ward, Carlisle.
Frederick Alcncle, " " "
Philip Pritsch, " " "
John Yahser, " " "
John B. Floyd, " " "
C. C. Faber, " " "
Ernst J. Krause, " " "
Henry Sperow, West Penn twp.
Fredk. Breckmaker, Silver Spring twp.
Frank Baker, Newton twp.
Wm. B. Obert, Newville Boro.
Wm. S. Dunlap, " " "
John Orris, Mechanicsburg "
Wm. H. Stevick & John Laughlin, Newburg Boro.
Rachel Shupp, South Middleton twp.

RETAILERS.

Edward Shower, Carlisle Boro.
John D. Meek, " " "
B. & S. A. Haverstick, Carlisle boro.
Saml. Myers, Mechanicsburg Boro.
John H. Miller, Newville.

GEO. C. SHEAFFER.
Clerk of Courts.

Dec. 16, 1869—3t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT Private Sale. The subscriber, residing in West Pennsboro township, this county, offers at private sale the following valuable Real Estate:

A LIMESTONE FARM containing 88 Acres and 84 perches, strict measure, situate on Chapberry turnpike 5 miles West of Carlisle, one mile and a-half South of the Greason warehouse, on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, bounded by lands of John Paul, Henry Paul and others. The improvements are a large two-story Weatherboarded House, a large Bank Barn, 72 by 50 feet, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, Carriage House, and all necessary outbuildings. There is on it an Apple Orchard containg 140 trees of choice grafted fruit, and an excellent well of water at the door. The fences are all in good repair. About 5 Acres of land are covered with excellent young timber. There is also considerable Locust on the place. This is among the most productive and desirable farms in Cumberland Valley, it having been recently well limed all over.

Any person wishing to view these premises can do so by calling on Joseph Miller, residing thereon, or on the subscriber near Newville.

August 19, 1869—tf. GEO. G. DAVIDSON.

SALE LIST.—List of Sales to be called by JOHN THOMAS, Auctioneer:

February	15, 1870—	Joseph Jacobs, Mifflin.
"	16,	William Hoon, Mifflin.
"	18,	R. McMachran, W. Pennsboro
"	19,	Wm. Myers, W. Pennsboro.
"	21,	H. F. Shaner, Mifflin.
"	22,	J. & S. Plough, W. Pennsboro
"	23,	Daniel Heberlig, Newton.
"	24,	Jacob Long, W. Pennsboro.
"	26,	Leo. Snyder, W. Pennsboro.
"	28,	Emanuel Snoke, Mifflin.
March	1,	Wm. Keefauver, Mifflin.
"	2,	D. W. Keefer, W. Pennsboro
"	3,	Cyrus Hoon, Mifflin.
"	4,	Samuel Stine, Frankford.
"	5,	J. F. Wise, Mifflin.
"	7,	Samuel Snyder, Frankford.
"	8,	Tobias Stiles, W. Pennsboro,
"	9,	Jacob Long, Mifflin.
"	10,	George Hoover, Newton.
"	12,	John Bowman, Mifflin.
"	17	Jacob Long, W. Pennsboro.

Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Carlisle Deposit Bank will make a application to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for the renewal of its charter, with its present title and capital.

J. P. HASELETT
Cashier.

Jun 16, 1869 9—6m

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale on the premises, in the Borough of Mechanicsburg, county aforesaid, on *Friday, the 31st day of December*, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, viz:

A Lot of Ground situate in the Borough of Mechanicsburg Cumberland county, Pa., numbered in the general plan of lots of said Borough as No. 2, bounded on the South by Main st., on the West by Lot No. 3, owned by J. K. Nisley, on the North by Strawberry Alley, and on the East by Lot No. 1, owned by ——, —— —— containing 46 feet, 8 inches on Main st. and 200 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a three-story BRICK HOTEL BUILDING, 40 feet front by 70 feet in depth, built in modern style, containing 30 rooms, office, sitting rooms, parlor, &c., with outbuildings. This property is known as the "Mechanicsburg Hotel." Seized and taken in execution as the property of T. J. Kerr.

ALSO—A Lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the South by Main street, on the East by Frederick street, on the North by an alley, and on the West by other property of defendant, containing 37 feet in front on Main st., and 240 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a three story BRICK HOUSE, containing two large first class Store Rooms, &c.

ALSO—A Lot of Ground situate in the Borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., bounded on the South by Main street, on the East by other property of defendant, on the North by an alley, and on the West by J. Flohr, containing 37 feet in front on Main st., and 240 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a three-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and other outbuildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. S. Boyer.

And