American Volunteer.

Local Items.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

No 6.

The difficulty in reference to the boundaries of the Pennsboro and Hopewell congregations was finally adjusted by allowing the latter people to build a meeting-house at Big Spring. Consequently in 1738 a substantial log building was erected, near the site of the present edifice, on the confines of Newville. The church stood on a gentle elevation, where the present grave-yard is, and commanded an extended view of the surrounding country. "A short distance to the south-it flowed-the clear-and-lovely stream from which it received its name, and which for ages has flowed on, whilst generations that for over a century have gathered to worship on its brinks, have gone down within the sound of its murmurs, to sleep the sleep that knows no waking." Tennyson represents the brook as saying "Men may come, and men may go, but I go on forever," and thus it has been, and will it be, with the bright waters of "the beauty of our valley," as long as time shall last. To those who have never enjoyed a drive along the winding banks of the Big Spring, on a quiet Summer's evening, or who, having been there, have failed to catch the inspiration of the scene, we can only say there is one beauty of the earth they have never known.

A small log building was attached to the main church edifice, which was called the "study house," where the pastor retired to collect his thoughts and prepare for the morning or afternoon service. It was occasionally used as a depository of saddles and wrappings of the members, and for the meetings of the session. The services were usually held on Sundays, with an intermission of half an hour for lunch and a general interchange of visits. The Rev. Thomas Craighead, who originally settled in Massachusetts, but was well advanced in life when he came to this valley, was called to the pastoral charge of the Big Spring church in 1737, but was not installed until 1738. He previously had some difficulty with his family, and had suspended his wife from church privileges, without consultation of the session. The presbytery judged that he was under "a delusion or delirium of the head," and directed him to restore his wife to communion with the church. In consequence of this family trouble, some of the members of presbytery objected to allowing him to preach at Big Spring until the difficulties were settled, whereupon Mrs. Craighead appeared before presbytery, and said she was no cause of complaint against her husband, and the installation then took place. Mr. Craighead is said to have been one of the most eloquent preachers of his day—so eloquent that worshipers in his church felt loth to depart even after their provisions were exhausted. In April, 1739, he preached a powerful sermon, and continued for hours in a strain of impassioned eloquence, while nearly every person in his audience was in tears. Exhausted by the effort, he was unable to pronounce the benediction, but waving his hand, as he spake the words "Farewell! Farewell!" he sank down in the pulpit and expired without a groan or a struggle. His remains rest under the present house of worship at Big Spring. The earliest elders of the Big Spring church of whose appointment there is any record, were John Carson, James M'Keehan, John Bell, D. Ralston, Thomas Jacobs, Alexander Thompson, Jas. Lindsay and Atchison Laughlin. After Mr. Craighead's death the pulpit was supplied, for a brief season, by Rev. Mr. Lyon, of Ireland; after which the congregation was united in the same charge with Middle Spring and Rocky Spring, under the pastoral care of Rev. John Blair, who resigned his charge in 1761, on account of the Indian wars, and in 1767 was chosen a professor in Princeton college, and for a time officiated as president of that institution. In 1759 the church at Big Spring was united with the church at Carlisle, under the pastoral care of Rev. George Duffield, one third of his time being given to Big Spring and two thirds to Carlisle. He was succeeded at Big Spring by Rev. William Linn, who remained until 1784, when he removed to Maryland. In 1786, Rev. Samuel Wilson was called and remained until 1799.

April 14, 1802, Rev. Joshua Williams was called to Big Spring, and labored there until 1829, when he resigned by reason of ill health, and died in 1838.—Under the retirement of Dr. Williams, Rev. R. McCachran was chosen pastor, and remained until 1851.

In 1739, a small log church was erected near the confluence of the Falling Spring with the Conococheague, on the site of the Presbyterian church, in Chambersburg. The church was small and plain in structure, and stood on an elevation, surrounded by a number of gigantic cedar trees, some of which survive to this day. There was a door on the Eastern side, and another on the Southern side, and there was one long narrow window, of the width of two small panes of glass,

The call to Mr. Wilson, dated March 21st, 1786, is signed by Alexander Laughlin, John Dawson, Robert Shannon, David Williamson, Thomas Buchanan, Alexander Thompson, Ramsey Blair, Sam'l Finley, Samuel Cunningham, Robert Bovard, Solomon Lightcap Joseph Polk, James Jack, William Denning, Andrew M. John Allison, John Bell, Robert Patterson, Lyl Ralston, John M'Clellan, Hugh Laughlin, John Bell, Jeremiah M'Kibbin, James Graham, Joseph Parker, Charles Leeper, George M'Gee, Hugh Patton, Margaret M'Kean, William Allen, William Hodge, Alexander M'Geehan, William McCracken, Robert Bell, William McClelland, Samuel McCormick, William Laughlin, Thomas Jacobs, Andrew Walker, John M'Clintock, Andrew Thompson, Jas. Laughlin, Atchison Laughlin, Robert Ralston, John Mitchell, Samuel Mathers, Jermon Jacobs, John Reed, John Hodge, Sr., William Denny, James Irvine, John Brown, John O'Neal, William Dougherty, Alex. Officer, Jas Officer, Thos. Espy, Jas. Gillespie, Sam'l Hathion, James Johnston, Alex. Espy, Catherine Brown, Margaret M'Clure, James Armstrong, James Stewart, Robert Lusk, Andrew M Elwain, Mary M'Elwain, James M'Elwain, Thomas Allison, John Wallace, Joseph Samuel, Robert Gillespie, Nathaniel Gillespie, Sam'l Mitchell, John Mitchell, Alexander Scott, John Munro, John Reed, Sam'l Fenton, Andrew Denniston, John M'Farland, John Purdy, Jas. Brandon, Jas. Shannon, Hugh Smith, John Cannon, Thomas Mathers, John Patton, John Sherfield, Jared Graham, Margaret McFarland, Jas. Brisbane, Jas. McFarland, Richard Woods, Jas. Nicholson, Wm. Stevenson, David Ramsey, Peter Martin, Robert McComb, Andrew Bell, Jas. Thompson, David Sherret, Adam Caman, Jas. James McGuffin, L. Work, James Carson, Jas. Thompson, Jr, John Murain, Daniel Boyle, Sam. Hunter, Robert Patterson, Widow Prentice, James Huston, Robert Mickey, Sr., Robert Mickey, Jr., Elizabeth Kilgore, Wm. Kilgore, Sam'l Weaver, George Weaver, John McCune, John McFarland, James Johnston, Sam'l Lindsay, Mathew Wilson, Sam'l Wilson, Wm. Lindsay, John Whitin, E. McCulloch, Thomas Miller, Ann Brouster, John Lusk, David Lusk, Alexander McBride, Wm. Milligan, Agnes Irvine, James Aumer, Wm. Wilson, Francis Donald, Geo. Little, James McCune, John Brown, Jas. Hunter, Adam Beatton, Wm. Walker, Jos. Walker, Robert Walker, John Carson, Isabella McCune, Patrick McFarland, Abaugail Flinn, John Cupley, Patrick Murdock, Thomas Apple, Jas. Brown, Wm. Adams, Wm. Ferguson, John Graham, Berry Kilbourne, James Mitchell, Thomas Moore, Caleb Ardie, Wm. Smith, James Kinney, David Graham, Wm. Patton, Joseph Pierce, Joseph Hays, Matthew Davidson, George M'Geehen, James M'Geehen, Benjamin M'Gee, Jacob Atchison, Joseph Van Horn, John Johnson, John McCune, Richard Nicholson, Sam'l McElhenny, Sr., Sam'l McElhenny, Jr., John Gourrit, Sam'l Morrow, Jno Bell, William Carnahan, Wm. Bryson, Hugh Allen, Jno Sharon, John Clarke, Wm. Clarke, James Hamilton and Hannah Bovard.

on either side, extending from one end of the building to the other. When the church was not of sufficient capacity to accommodate all who wished to worship in it, the congregation, in favorable weather, was accustomed to assemble on a grassy slope, near the saw-mill of Col. Benjamin Chambers, which stood on the bank of the creek, a short distance below the present bridge on King street. The dimensions of this rude structure soon became entirely too contracted for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing community, and something a little more ornamental seemed to be demanded by the spirit of the times. Consequently the old church was demolished in 1769, and another building was erected, considerably larger in its proportions, being thirty-five feet wide by seventy feet long. It stood where the present church stands, but faced East and West. In 1768, Benjamin Chambers and Jane, his wife, conveyed the church grounds to Patrick Vance, Matthew Wilson, Edward Cook, Robert Patterson, Wm. Linsley, Jr., Wm. Gass and Wm. Brotherton, in trust for the congregation. The present church edifice was erected in 1803, but has undergone successive alterations and improvements, until it bears but little resemblance to the old structure.

Immediately in the rear of the church is the old burying-ground. The Conococheague flows along its Northern limit, at the foot of a precipitous hill, and on the West it reaches within sound of the waters of the Falling Spring. When the white man first came there, the spring flowed through the deep ravine which traverses the grave-yard, but was diverted into the present channel for manufacturing purposes. The ravine is now grown full of trees, forming in some places an almost impervious thicket. All the natural beauties of the place have been retained, and this forms the most attractive feature of the scene. The ground is rolling, and covered with a thick growth of trees, many of them pine trees which remain green throughout the year. Nearly all the old monuments consisted of a brick wall two feet high, surmounted by a horizontal marble slab bearing the names of those buried beneath. Many of these, as well as the brick walls surrounding the old family lots, are overgrown with ivy, now as ever "creeping where grim death hath been." An adjoining lot is said to have been the site of an Indian burying ground, and skeletons have been found there, buried in the same grave with tomahawks and stone pipes and other Indian relics. One of the oldest graves is marked by a headstone of limestone or slate, whose hieroglyphics can no longer be deciphered. It is said to contain the remains of one who was shot by the Indians, while standing behind a large pine tree, and was subsequently buried on the spot on which he fell. Many years ago it was a favorite amusement of the boys to re-enact the tragedy, with the trifling alteration that he that was shot always sprang to his feet, and with the others representing the whites, always put the pesky Indians to flight.

It appears that Rev. Samuel Thompson—he who subsequently preached at Silvers' Spring and Conodoguinet—was the first pastor of the Falling Spring church, for at a meeting of presbytery "Richard O'Cahan, Joseph Armstrong, Benjamin Chambers and Patrick Jack, publicly engaged to pay Mr. Samuel Thompson the sum of one pound six shillings, being the whole of arrears due him by the people of Canigogig." In 1739, Rev. Samuel Caven was installed over the churches of Falling Spring, at Chambersburg and East Conococheague at Greencastle. He was dismissed from Falling Spring, at his own request, in 1741, but remained at Greencastle some years longer, before removing to Silvers' Spring, where he died. He was succeeded by Rev. James Lang in 1767, who remained until 1792, when he also was dismissed from Falling Spring, and devoted his whole time to the Greencastle church. He was a man of scholarly attainments and indomitable energy. In 1802 he was arraigned before the presbytery, and suspended on the charge of intemperance, and in 1804 he was deposed from the ministry. This was indeed a disastrous ending to a life that accomplished so much good and promised so fair—but it should be borne in mind that the social custom of the times justified the moderate use of liquor, which was kept in every house, and one easily susceptible to its influence might fall, where others could walk with safety. Mr. Lang was succeeded at Falling Spring by Rev. Wm. Speer, in 1794; Rev. David Denny, in 1800, who continued to labor there until 1838—since which time the pulpit has been filled by Rev. Daniel McKinley for nine years, Rev. Joseph Clarke, Rev. L. S. Fine, Rev. S. J. Nicholls, Rev. ——— ——— and Rev. J. Agnew Crawford, the present pastor.

In 1738, the Presbyterians living in the vicinity of Middle Spring—so called no doubt from the fact that it was equidistant from Big Spring on the one hand and Rocky Spring on the other—met to devise a plan for building a church; and the result of that consultation was the erection of a log building, about thirty-five feet square, near the gate of the old grave-yard, on the bank of the stream. Subsequently, a more commodious building was erected on the same spot; and in a few years this house was enlarged by an addition at the side, and by a gallery which was reached by two flights of steps on the outside of the building, which gave the structure rather a peculiar appearance. In the year 1781, a stone church was erected on the hill, near the site of the present brick church, and a new grave-yard was established in the rear of it. The boundaries of the congregation reached seven or eight miles in every direction, and on Sunday the roads leading to the church were thronged with persons coming to worship, on foot and on horseback. The first elders whose names are now known were Allen Killough, John McKee, David Herron and John Reynolds, ordained in 1740—and John Findlay, Wm. Anderson and Robert McComb, ordained in 1744; and John McClay, ordained 1747. It is a matter of regret that but little is known of the early history of the church. As before intimated, the Rev. John Blair united the pastoral care of Big Spring, Middle Spring and Rocky Spring, and divided his time equally between them. From his day but little is known until Rev. Robert Cooper was installed in 1755, who remained in charge of the pulpit until 1803, when he resigned by reason of temporary mental infirmity. He died in 1805 and his remains were interred in the old grave-yard. He had ministered to that people in holy things for nearly forty years, and died at the good old age of seventy-three. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, who survived him many years, died at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Dr Cooper was succeeded by Rev. John Moody, who remained as pastor until 1833, when he was removed by death, and was succeeded by Rev. I. N. Hays.

For much valuable information in this article we are indebted to Dr. Nevin's *Churches of the Valley*.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting of the stockholders and friends of the Miramar Railroad Company was held at the brick hotel, in Shepherdstown, on Tuesday. There was quite a large attendance, although the weather was inclement.—The meeting was organized in the hall connected with the hotel; and addresses, setting forth the advantages which would result to the people of Upper Allen and adjoining townships, from the building of a railroad, were delivered by W. Kennedy and H. K. Peffer, Esqrs., of Carlisle, and John Moore, of Penn township. The report of the President to the Directors was read, and also the letter of William H. Miller, Esq., Solicitor of the Company. Several additional names were added to the committee previously appointed to solicit subscriptions of stock; and on the part of a number of gentlemen, representing considerable capital, there was a general expression of the determination of the people to secure the location of the road on the route surveyed through Upper Allen township.

SUPPER AT THE MERCHANT'S HOTEL, MECHANICSBURG.—The "grand opening supper" at the Merchant's Hotel, Mechanicsburg, on Friday evening last, was a *recherche* affair. The company—some three hundred of the best citizens of Mechanicsburg and vicinity—enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. The supper, which was served up at 9½ o'clock, was elegant in every respect, the table fairly groaning under the good things so lavishly spread upon it. It was indeed a magnificent supper, and gave evidence that Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Eminger "know how to run a hotel."

After supper, dancing commenced, and was kept up to a late hour by the younger portion of the company. All in all, this was a most agreeable and social gathering, and all present were lavish in their praises of the clever host and hostess.

The Merchant's Hotel is one of the best public houses in our valley now, spacious, well-arranged and well-furnished. Mr. S. N. Eminger, the present landlord, is admirably calculated for the position he occupies. Clever almost to a fault, with an extensive acquaintance and good judgment in regard to the wants of guests, he makes all feel "at home" as soon as they enter his house. The house has been refitted and re-furnished and presents a clean, bright and heartsome appearance. Most sincerely do we wish our friend success, for a truer or more honorable man never lived than "little Sam Eminger."

LECTURE.—The fifth lecture in aid of the Soldiers' Monument Association, will be delivered by Prof. S. D. Hillman, of Dickinson College, in Rheem's Hall, on next Tuesday evening. Prof. Hillman has chosen for his theme: "*Du Chaillu's Gorilla, or Our Race in search of a Grandfather*;" and it is his purpose to show that mankind are not lineal descendants of the monkey tribe. The lecture will doubtless be both amusing and instructive.

FINGERS CUT OFF.—Henry Rinehart, while engaged in sawing some boards for a fire board, at the machine works of Messrs. Gardner & Co., on Monday last, brought his right hand in contact with the circular saw, and had two of the fingers cut off and the others terribly lacerated.

SLEIGHING.—The past week has been a lively one in town. The streets have been full of sleighs and sleds, and the merry jingle of the bells has been ringing in our ears from early morning until midnight. Every body that had a piece of horse-flesh with four passable legs, put the "animile" down to its level best.—Sleighing parties were numerous, with the usual concomitants of dances and hot whiskey punches.

RELIGIOUS.—Divine worsnip, in connection with the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, will be held next Lord's day, February 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, opposite Shiremanstown. On this occasion the pastor will be assisted by the Rev. F. F. Schantz, of Meyerstown.

FINGERS MASHED.—James Ritchey, while unloading a stove at Cornelius' warehouse, on Tuesday morning, had several of his fingers mashed.

NEW STABLE.—George Garber, proprietor of the Cumberland Valley Hotel, has begun the erection of a new stable on the site of the one recently destroyed by fire.

OYSTER SUPPER.—The ladies of the Second Presbyterian church propose giving an oyster supper in Good Will Hall, on Friday evening next, the 10th inst., to raise a fund for the carpeting of the new church. We have no doubt the entertainment will be gotten up in admirable style

ROOF FELL IN.—The roof of the barn built by Peter Spahr, last year, fell in from the heavy weight of snow resting on it, on Monday last. No great damage was done to the building.

DISTRESSING.—On Monday night last, John Lahley and Mary Lahley, his wife, were arrested by officer Hipple, in Harrisburg, their conduct indicating insanity. They were taken to prison for safe keeping, where John Lahley became unmanageable and dealt the officer some severe blows. He was finally overpowered and confined in a cell, where he has since refused to go to bed, but lies on the floor, and seems to be a raving maniac. She is even in a worse condition than her husband. Lahley and his wife are from this town, and their deplorable condition has awakened the sympathy of many who knew them.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Amos Miller, of the Reformed Mennonite denomination, will preach in the Court House, on Thursday evening, the 2d inst., at 7 o'clock.

ALUMNI REUNION.—The New York Association of the Alumni of Dickinson College propose holding their second annual reunion and dinner at Delmonico's, New York, on Thursday evening, February 16th. The Alumni and all who at any time have been students of the College are cordially invited to attend. Horatio C. King, Esq., No. 38 Wall street, New York, is Secretary of the Association.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Executors, Administrators and Guardians, are notified that all accounts for confirmation and allowance at the next Orphans' Court, must be filed in the Register's Office, on or before the 18th day of February, A. D., 1871.

JOSEPH NEELY,
Register.

WEST VIRGINIA roads are so bad that poets there sing:

"This road is not passable;
Not even Jacksassable."

PUBLIC SALES.—Bills for the following sales have recently been printed at this office:

Tuesday, February 14, 1871, Catharine Lehman, about one half mile from Boiling Springs, household furniture and a variety of other personal property.

Wednesday, March 1, 1871, Wm. Railing, one-half mile west Middlesex, horses, cows, young cattle, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. N. B. Moore, Auct'r.

Friday, March 3, Adam Finkenbinder, in West Pennsboro' twp., horses, cows, young cattle, farming utensils, &c.

Saturday, March 4, 1871, E. M. Herman, Silver Spring township, ¼ of a mile north of New Kingston, 5 work horses, 9 milch cows, young cattle, 1 bull, shoats and breeding sows, threshing machine, and a variety of other articles.

Tuesday, March 7, 1871, John A. Longsdorf, in Silver Spring township, two miles from New Kingston, 4 mules, 2 family horses, 5 milch cows, 2 bulls, young cattle, sows, pigs and shoats, wagons, buggy, sleigh, reaper and mower, &c.

Friday, March 10, 1871, John Elliott, in Middlesex township, one mile north of Hoover's Mill, horses, cows, young cattle, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

Wednesday, March 15, George Kunkle, Sr., Middlesex township, (on the Lamberton farm,) horses, cows, sheep and hogs, farming implements and household furniture.

Saturday, March 25, 1871, Moses Bricker, administrator of C. Hartz, dec'd., at the residence of said dec'd., in Monroe township, one mile south-east of Churchtown, on the York road, a large variety of household and kitchen furniture.

Friday, March 10, 1871, Moses Bricker, administrator of C. Hartz, dec'd., at the residence of said dec'd., in Monroe twp., one mile southeast of Churchtown, on the York road, horses, cows, young cattle, farming utensils, &c. Wm. Devenney, Auct'r.

Saturday, March 18, 1871, D. E. Longsdorf, in Silver Spring township, near New Kingston, 2 breeding mares, 2 colts, 3 milch cows, breeding sow, 9 shoats, 1 wagon, and a variety of other articles.

PROF. S. D. HILLMAN, of Dickinson College, will deliver the fifth Lecture of the Soldiers' Monument course, in Rheem's Hall, on Tuesday evening next. He has chosen a most interesting subject and we are sure will draw a crowded and fashionable audience. If he does not, it might look as if our community did not appreciate an intellectual entertainment, and that the heroes of the war are not remembered as they ought to be.

OYSTER SUPPER.—An oyster supper by the Mite Society, for the purpose of raising funds for the liquidation of the debt of the Reformed Church, will be given at the residence of Mrs. Fred'k. Cornman, on the evening of Thursday, February 2. In addition to oysters, other eatables will be in abundance, and no pains will be spared to make the supper attractive in every respect.

FIRE COMPANY MEETING.—At a regular meeting of the Cumberland Fire Company, of this borough, held on Saturday evening 22d ult an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year was held, attended with the following results:

President—Peter Spahr; Secretary, E. D. Quigley; Treasurer, G. A. Dillman; First Director—Joseph Freeland; Second Director—John Cramer, jr; Third Director—John Gilmore; Fourth Director—Fredk. Hays; Fifth Director—W. A. Geiling; Engineer—Al. Gardner; First Assistant—Wm. Thrush; Second Assistant—J. B. Dehuff; Third Assistant—M. C. Bayle; First Fireman—C. P. Sanno; Second Fireman—Jesse Hays; Third Fireman—Alex. Carbaugh. Fourth Fireman—Jas. Snyder. The President then made the following appointments, viz: Trustees—A. Dehuff, A. J. Welsh and Theo. Irvine.

Pluemen—William Martin, Harry Grove and John Bailey.

Pipesmen—John Gephart, Sr., William Speck, John Arney and John Gallaway.

Janitor—Solomon Stoufer, esq.

BUY LAND.—An exchange says: "To every young man just starting out in life, or taking a prospective out-look before deciding in what direction to move, we would say, first of all secure an acre of land. No matter where it is, so that it is secured, though of course we mean for him to exercise his best judgment in its selection. Little is better than none. A house lot, even, if no more, is readily obtained. No matter whether the young man intends to be a farmer, a mechanic, a blacksmith, a lawyer, a doctor, or a minister, our advice in this is still the same. It will never be regretted, and in the future may be of the greatest benefit. It helps to give character to the holder and confidence in his credit and standing. It shows a praiseworthy trait, and the public is not blind to even the very smallest acts of the rising youths of its own section. And to the married, the same advice applies still more forcibly. There are many young married people that are living in rented houses, without an endeavor to procure homes of their own. Many never think or expect to own houses and lots of their own. Their expenses cover their incomes, or nearly so, and they see no way to put by money, even in small sums, to purchasing homes. The price of houses and real estate is high and yearly increasing, and they seem discouraged trying to get enough ahead to ever purchase a home of their own.

Now to this class we would say, look over your expenses and see wherein you can save some small expenditures, if it be but five, ten, fifteen or twenty-five cents per day. It will amount to quite a sum in three hundred and sixty-five days. Also try and earn more each day, *any how, at any work*, so that it be *honorable*. Many can lay up twenty-five, fifty, one hundred and upwards of dollars annually if they will but try. This saved up for several years gives a starting fund, and in a little time every man who wishes to, may have a home of his own.

TO MAKE OLD KID GLOVES NEW.—Make a thick mucilage by boiling a handful of flaxseed; add a little dissolved soap, then, when the mixture cools, with a piece of white flannel wipe the gloves, previously fitted to the hand. Use only enough of the cleaner to take off the dirt, without wetting through the glove.

THERE is an umbrella in Maine which was a marriage gift, and has been in the family fifty years—but it was never lent.

WE have received of Messrs. Phelps & Reynolds, N. Y. their Beautifully Illustrated "Floral Guide and Gardener's Manual for 1871." Containing full page cuts of Aquilegia, Canary Flower, Pansy, Stock, Gladiolus and Tritoma, Besides beautiful cuts of Asters, Balsam, Cobea, Gourds, Hollyhock, Double Rose, Portulaca, Zinnia, Cabbages, Melons, Squash, &c., &c., giving plain directions for the culture of more than 1500 varieties of Flowers & Vegetables. Sent post-paid in paper cover, 5c. Full Bound, with your name in gilt, 50c. Address PHELPS & REYNOLDS, Rochester, N. Y.

Do you think the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy would offer $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure, if he did not positively know that his remedy would cure Catarrh?—Preposterous idea! Sold by Druggists; or send Sixty Cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and get a package by mail.

Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery cures "Billiousness" and the worst coughs.

Business Notices.

MERCHANTS will notice that as the war is about winding up, we desire to close out our stock of Woolen Goods, such as Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' and Gent's Woolen and Merino Gloves, Sheep and Buck Gloves, and Gauntlets, Ladies' Woolen and Merino Hose, Gent's Woolen and Merino Half Hose, Woolen Scarfs, Knit Jackets and Woolen Goods generally, at or below cost. Merchants will do well by calling to see us before purchasing elsewhere.

COYLE BROTHERS,
21 South Hanover street, Carlisle.

WM. BLAIR & SON are now offering a full stock of goods at prices that correspond with the present condition of the markets, wholesale and retail. Coffees, Sugars, Spices, and many other goods down in price. Please give us a call.

Jan. 19, 1870. South End, Carlisle.

Don't read this without making up your mind to come and see the assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, for sale by J. H. WOLF, No. 18 North Hanover street. His stock consists of a full line of Trimmings, Laces, Zephyrs, Worsted Patterns, &c. Also a fine assortment of Ladies and Gent's Furnishing Goods and in fact everything embraced in the Notion line, from a needle to a counterpane.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS made by C. L. Lochman, in his Gallery, South-east corner of Market Square and Main street, have no superior anywheres in the world, which will convince any one that will go and see his specimens.

Parties wishing to make present of Photographs, on the approaching holidays should call on Mr. Lochman.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COAL BY CAR LOAD.—The subscriber will sell Coal by a car load at a reduction, on the same principle of others who Wholesale, viz:

1st. Never to reweigh the Coal.
2d. Never to screen the Coal.
3d. Consumers who thus purchase, loose on an average from 500 to 800 lbs. in weight in car containing 11 to 12½ tons.

A. H. BLAIR.

FOR SALE. 150 tons Coal Screenings, taken out of Coal sold on fall trade, at $1 per ton at yard of

A. H. BLAIR.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—Coyle brothers have just returned from the East and purchased the largest stock of goods that have ever been brought to this place. They anticipate a good business, and have made preparations on a liberal scale. Nothing that tends to beauty, taste and attractiveness to a stock of Notions has been omitted. Merchants expect to see a very superior stock of goods at our house and in prices we defy competition with the eastern markets. Our stock consists in part of Buck, Sheep, Kid Finish, Berlin and Cloth Gloves, and Ladies Kid Gloves. Underskirts and Drawers, Woolen, Merino and Cotton half Hose. Ladies Woolen, Merino and Cotton Hose, Misses' and Children's Worsted Hose. Also, an endless variety of Notions. Paper Bags from ½ lb to 10lb.

P. S.—Agents for Hanover Buck Gloves and Gauntlets. Please call and inspect our goods.

Special Notices.

WE call the attention of our readers to the following remarkable cure of Mr. C. W. Ahl of Carlisle, Pa., by the use of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN MEDICINES. His certificate is vouched for by the Editors of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, one of the most influential newspapers in the State.

Carlisle, Pa., December 2, 1870.

DR. C. M. EVANS,

Dear Sir: In the year 1857 I was attacked with Dyspepsia. From that time until the year 1861 I continued growing worse, and was reduced from a strong and healthy man to a mere living skeleton, weighing but 119 pounds. During those four years I had the attention of the most celebrated physicians in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. I also visited the watering places, and tried every remedy I could hear of for the cure of Dyspepsia, without experiencing any relief whatever, and I finally in despair gave up all hope of being cured, and returned home with the feeling that death alone could alleviate my sufferings. In this extremity, at the urgent solicitation of my wife, I began the use of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, although with no more faith in its efficacy than I had in preparations previously tried.

After using four bottles of the Bitters, to my surprise I felt I was improving. My food tasted well, and there was a very marked change for the better. I continued the use of the Bitters until I had taken sixteen bottles, and then, to my inexpressible gratification I found myself perfectly cured.

Since that happy termination of my affliction I have not bought fifty cents worth of medicine of any kind, and to-day I weigh two hundred and two pounds.

I make this statement voluntarily, and hundreds of the residents of the Cumberland Valley, who know my condition will vouch for it. I am satisfied I was thoroughly and permanently cured by the use of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and I take especial pleasure in recommending it to all who may be suffering from Dyspepsia.

My position peculiarly is so well known to citizens in Carlisle, and to numerous persons out of the borough, that I cannot be charged with making this statement for pay. My only motive is to inform all who may be suffering as I did of the wonderful cure performed in my case. I honestly believe had it not been for HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, I would have gone to my grave long ago.

With the hope that I may be the means of bringing those bitters to the notice of all who may be suffering as I did, I give this certificate

Gratefully, Yours,

C. W. AHL.

The card of Mr. Ahl has created quite a talk in our valley, for every man who knew him when he was at death's door, can testify to its truth. Mr. Ahl is a man of great wealth, and is one of the most robust and healthy of our citizens.—Editor Carlisle *Volunteer*.

Jan. 5, 71—1y

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I am fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can commend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that when a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die sooner. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of prevailing easterly winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitude. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease.—In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are ready thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They may not intend to do it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action.—I know that they will do their work in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The medicines are prescribed for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a free use of the Mandrake pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have scores of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prevailate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point, by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand—They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a chance of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them.—They will perfect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15, N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 15, N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 24, 70—6m

CATARRH.—What disease can be more disagreeable or disgusting than Catarrh. Brigg's Alleyantor is a pleasant, cheap and positive remedy. Sold by Druggists.

Oct. 27, 70—1y

PILES!—Do not give up and say they cannot be cured. Try Briggs' Pile Remedy. It will surely and speedily cure you. Sold by Druggists.

Oct. 27, 70—1y

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, &c.—Still another triumph in the medical art! Thousands offer their congratulations to Dr. Brigg's for the astonishing success of his Alleviator and Curative in the speedy relief and cure for Corns Bunions, and all diseases of the feet, no matter how severe or aggravated the case may be. The application of these great remedial agents instantly soothes the most distressing cases and rapidly effects a cure. Sold by Druggists.

COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs effectually cured by the use of Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Cornman & Worthington, and Haverstick.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.—The Reading (Pa.) *Dispatch* says: "The well-known superiority of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS will spare us the necessity of saying anything at length in favor of this magical Tonic and Stimulant. Wherever this Bitters is best known, it meets with an astonishing sale. This is the case in our section of the country. There are cases in this city where the most radical cures have been effected in chronic diseases—cures which the best physicians could not effect, and we know of scores of families (our own among the number), who would not be without a plentiful supply of this Great Household Remedy for any consideration. Let every family in the land keep it on hand." Sold by all respectable druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

Feb. 2, 71—1m

THE POLITE FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—When a man has been dosed to death with mineral poisons, we are told that his medical attendant has "lost a patient." It would be rude to say "the patient has been poisoned." Yet that would be the truth and it is treason to humanity to disguise it. Dyspeptics, nervous sufferers, debilitated and broken down invalids of every type if you covet that inestimable blessing, Physical