American Volunteer.

Local Items.

THE LECTURE SEASON.—We are gratified to learn that the lecture committee have sold *over three hundred course tickets*, which guarantees the success of the enterprise beyond peradventure. There are yet quite a number of desirable seats remaining unsold, and if there are any persons who contemplate securing tickets for the course, we advise them to do so immediately. A glance at the diagram of the hall, in possession of John S. Orr, at the First National Bank, will satisfy any one that delays are dangerous.

A number of persons, both in Newville, Shippensburg and Mechanicsburg, have been discussing the feasibility of attending these lectures. We have already announced that *the Cumberland Valley railroad manifest a willingness to furnish excursion trains at moderate rates, if twenty or thirty persons wish to attend from each of the places mentioned.* And if they wish to attend any one of the lectures, we are requested to state that every effort will be made by the Committee to provide them with seats and make them comfortable.

The first lecture of the season will be delivered by Petroleum V. Nasby, on Friday evening, November 24th.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT AN ORE BANK—TWO MEN KILLED.—A serious accident occurred at an ore bank, on the farm of Jacob Myers in Dickinson township, near the "Burnt House," about five miles west of Carlisle, on Saturday afternoon last, resulting in the death of two men, and the injury of a third. Jacob Myers, Jr., (son of the owner of the bank,) Peter Maglaughlin and a young man named Shupp were engaged digging ore. They had gone down a distance of thirty feet; and about two o'clock Myers and Maglaughlin were digging at the bottom of the pit, and Shupp was on a ladder at the side of the pit. Shupp suddenly heard Maglaughlin call in a terrified manner: "The bank is falling in," and the next instant a perpendicular section fell in from the side of the pit, burying Myers and Maglaughlin out of sight, and covering Shupp for half the length of his body.—Notwithstanding the haste was considerably hurried, Shupp, after a persistent effort, succeeded in releasing himself, and then gave the alarm. The neighbors assembled from all the surrounding country, and went to work with all the energy they possessed to exhume the bodies.—Great masses of stone had fallen in upon them, which had to be blasted before the rescuers could reach the victims. It was seven o'clock in the evening when they reached the body of Maglaughlin, and they toiled on, with lights, until long after midnight before they came to the body of young Myers. The bodies were crushed into shapeless masses, and of course life was extinct in both cases. The scene around the ore bank was painfully effecting, especially when the relatives and neighbors of the imprisoned men saw that they could not release them until they had blasted and removed the heavy rocks which had fallen upon them. Strong men trembled like children, because they saw they were powerless to save; and as many as could work at one time, worked as if their own lives were at stake. This sad and fatal accident has cast a gloom over the entire community. Jacob Myers was an exemplary young man, about twenty years of age, and was much beloved. Peter Maglaughlin was an honest, hard-working Irish man, who had been doing days' work in that vicinity for several years.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—On Friday last, Sheriff Foreman sold the following properties, at public outcry, in front of the Court House:

A lot of ground in West Pennsboro' township, and a brick house, belonging to W. R. Linn, was sold to Acheson Laughlin, for $500

The undivided interest of W. R. Linn in a farm in West Pennsboro' township, containing one hundred and fifty acres, to Acheson Laughlin, for $1,000.

A house and lot of ground, on Pomfret street, Carlisle, belonging to Lewis Robinson, to A. H. Blair, for $1,010.

A house and lot in Lower Allen township, belonging to John Wat, to Catharine Wat, for $805.

A house and lot in North Middleton township, belonging to Wm. J. Kinert, to Jacob Zeigler, for $497 50.

A house and lot in West Pennsboro' township, belonging to Elizabeth Yocum, was sold to John S. Munro, in trust for Margaret Greason, for $220.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A very sprightly little boy, about eight years of age, named Elmer Peck, living with S. Bitner, Esq., residing near Shippensburg, met with a serious accident on the evening of the 8th inst., which terminated fatally an hour afterwards. Squire B. received a visit from his son, and told the lad to take his horse to water, and be careful not to run him. The lad started for the water trough, which was distant about one-half mile. After he got out of sight, he started the horse to a gallop. The animal shied at something, and the boy, not being a good rider, fell from his back, the horse trampling him in a terrible manner. Medical aid was called in, but before the doctor arrived he was dead. On examination it was found that his ribs were crushed, as were also his lungs and heart.

REPAIRED.—The Old Pine School House, in Dickinson township, has been repaired by one of the contractors on board the men at work grading the Miramar railroad in the lower end of the township. During the present week it will be occupied and turned into a "shanty," which will prove to be the nest so far along the line of the road.—The work will be commenced at a point near Barnitz's mills, and pushed rapidly forward.

BLACK BASS.—Some enterprising gentlemen of York, Pa., are determined to stock the streams of that county with black bass. They have already procured from the Potomac river 232 of these fine fish and placed them in the Codorus Creek. Would it not be well if the gentlemen anglers of this county would stock some of our own beautiful streams with black bass? It could be done at small expense, and would be a real benefit to our citizens.

PUBLIC SALE.—Albert A. Line, administrator of Emanuel Line, deceased, will offer at public sale, on Thursday, November 23d, 1871, at the late residence of the deceased, in this borough, a large variety of household and kitchen furniture, together with several buggies and spring wagons, a lot of carpeting, &c.

A BARN BURNED.—On Saturday last, about noon, the splendid barn of William M. Watts, Esq., in Upper Allen township, was entirely consumed by fire, together with all its contents. The fire is supposed to have originated in the threshing machine, and when it was first discovered on the floor, beneath the machine, was about the size of a half bushel measure. One of the workmen called for a bag to smother it, and doubtless could have done so; but no bag was at hand, and in another moment, a blast of wind swept through the barn floor, and the heap of straw at the end of the separator was in flames. Then all hope of saving the building was at once abandoned. The men had barely time to save themselves. A wagon, partially loaded with grain, in the barn floor, was in flames before it could be removed. All the livestock was saved, but all the other contents of the barn were consumed, consisting of 500 bushels of barley, 1,000 bushels of corn a mow of hay, and a large quantity of wheat, theshed and unthreshed. Quite a number of smaller buildings, adjoining the barn, were saved. This was a new frame barn, three stories high, and was one of the best structures of the kind in the county. Mr. Watts' loss will be heavy, but we presume it is at least partially covered by insurance. This is the third fire, from a similar cause, which has occurred in this county within the last three or four years, and it is a matter of sufficient importance to demand a careful investigation by machinists and others. Of course, if a machine is kept perfectly clean, so that the oil can reach the sockets of the various shafts, the danger from fire will be greatly diminished; but even then, fire may be communicated to the straw by a stone passing through the iron spikes of the cylinder. The main difficulty has been, in all these cases, that no means were at hand for the prompt extinguishment of fire. A small tank, filled with water, and an ordinary force pump, worked by the same power that drives the threshing machine, would have saved either of these barns, for the water could have been turned on the moment the fire was discovered, and when it could have been extinguished with little effort. Such a fixture as this would add but little additional cost to machine, and unless some preventive of fire is provided, farmers will be justified in throwing these separators out of their barns.

THE LAW LIBRARY.—An act of assembly, passed two or three years ago, provided for establishing a law library in this place. Each member of the bar pays an annual fee for its maintenance; and all fines imposed by the court and all recognizances forfeited are appropriated to the same purpose. Recently the county commissioners have fitted up one of the rear rooms in the second story of the Court House, as a library. The walls have been papered with plain light-blue paper, with a gilded cornice, the floor is carpeted with a pretty carpet of green and oak, and around the walls have been built several handsome and commodious book cases, beneath which are a series of drawers for the use of *members of the bar, each of whom will* be provided with a separate drawer, under lock and key, for the safe keeping of such books and papers as he may need *during the sessions of the court*; chairs and a convenient table have also been provided. A considerable portion of the library fund has already been invested, and on Saturday last, several shelves were filled with law books, principally reports and digests from other States—such books as the student of law cannot readily gain access to. This is a move in the right direction, and we hope to see *it successfully carried out.* The public spirit and liberality of our county commissioners, in this matter, cannot be too highly commended. A public law library, and a suitable room for its accommodation, have been recognized as the great want of our bar and court for many years.

NEW P. E. BISHOP.—At Harrisburg, on Friday last, Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street below Spruce, Philadelphia, was elected Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, which includes Cumberland. The clerical vote stood: Howe, 30; Henry C. Potter, D. D., 1; George Leeds, D. D., of Baltimore, 24; Charles Hall, D. D., 1; Morgan Dix, D. D., 1. The lay deputies endorsed the choice by a vote of 39 to 32. Dr. Howe has been Rector of St. Luke's church for twenty-five years past. He was born in Rhode Island, and is about fifty years of age. He is generally considered a very able man, and conservative in church matters, though a very strong Churchman.

POISONED.—On the evening of the 2nd inst., the family of Mr Jesse K. Shriner, residing about a mile from Mechanicsburg, were seriously poisoned while eating supper. For a time, the family seemed to be in great danger, and Dr. Lefever, who had been summoned, desired other medical aid. The opinion of the physicians was that the family had been poisoned by arsenic or tartar emetic, though in what manner it got into the food is a mystery, as none was known to be around the premises.

MILITARY.—Twelve military companies participated in a review at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 21 inst.; three from Lebanon county, one from Cumberland, one from Middletown, and seven from Harrisburg. Six companies of the twelve were negroes, who are reported as a failure in a military point of view. The whole number of men in line was about 430, with a dozen officers above the rank of Captain, including the Governor and two other Generals.

FINE PORKERS.—On Saturday last Mr. George Weizel, of the Franklin House, sold to Major A. A. Line, (Victualler), as fine a lot of young hogs as we have seen for a long time. There were eight in the lot, and their united weight was 2,410 pounds, the average weight being 301½ lbs. These hogs were fat, clean, and in fine order, and we learn that Major Line will soon have the dressed pork in the Carlisle market.

☞The printed addresses now used by us instead of the old system of pen addresses, prove a benefit to every subscriber, in insuring the more neat, plain, *certain and timely directing of their several papers for each mail*, and in enabling every one to keep us to a strict account against all *errors in subscription* books, without ever having to send to us for either account or receipt, as each subscriber has both in the best possible form, in the printed address, which keep before his eyes the date to which he has paid for his paper.

SALE.—The property of Adam Coover one mile south of Centreville, containing twenty acres, with good improvements, was sold at public sale, last Saturday, to Henry Shenk, for $3,000.

☞The weather continues fine.

☞November and December are the *embers* of the year.

TURKEYS are making their appearance in our market.

BONNETS are much larger and more cottage shaped.

EGGS are scarce, and sell in our market at thirty cents a dozen.

THE thirtieth day of the present month will be thanksgiving.

OUR Police should arrest boys jumping on the trains.

THE late fall and abundant crops are favorable to the laborer.

THE frost has withered everything in the shape of vegetation.

SWEET Pumpkins are plentiful. The lovers of pumpkin-pie will be delighted.

The Court of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, &c., for this county, commenced on Monday last.

NASBY, Petroleum V., will lecture in Rheem's Hall, this borough, on Friday evening, the 24th inst Go and hear him.

SINGING SCHOOLS, debating societies and sleighing parties will soon be the rage in the rural districts.

THE man who is eternally "running down" his own town, ought to move to some location better suited to his fancy.

SOMEBODY declares that the abundant supply of nuts this year indicates that we are to have a hard winter.

THIS is the season for chicken thieves. Owners of poultry will consult their own interest by watching their coops.

CHICAGO acknowledges the receipt of $1,486,986, of which $34,490 has been distributed. $1,975,000 is required.

OVERCOATS are not uncomfortable at night, when persons are compelled to be on the streets, or when traveling in the cars.

THE corn crop is now harvested, and reports from all parts of the country concur *in the statement that it is the best* which has rewarded the labors of the farmers for many years past.

LOOK out for $10 counterfeits on the National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A large number of these bills are in circulation, and they are well calculated to deceive.

THE slaughter of the innocents will soon begin. The swine are munching their corn preparatory to the fatty offering, and the people are smacking their lips at the near approach of sausage days.

FARMERS should keep a close watch on the grain markets at present. Remember your grain will not bring old prices, and when you are certain the prices will secure you from loss you had better sell.

WE know this paper will be read by many persons whose names are not on our subscription list; if TWO DOLLARS are sent to us, we will add your name, and give you a good live paper for the coming *year. Send in your names.*

WORK has commenced on the Dillsburg and Mechanicsburg Railroad, at Mechanicsburg, Dillsburg, and at the Yellow Breeches (Minnimingo) creek, and will be pushed forward with all possible speed.

"HONESTY is the best policy" is about played out. There is no policy in honesty. It is free, frank, open and disinterested. When policy is introduced, it is honesty, with a motive, which is no honesty at all. The old adage should be repudiated in all Christian communities.

EVERY one is anxious now for a turkey hen or gobbler. They are plenty, good, and cheap. Hundreds of them have been raised, this season, in our county, and are being brought to market. There need be no hurry in buying for thanksgiving, *as there will be enough and to spare.*

BRICK and stone masons, carpenters and other mechanics are badly wanted in Chicago. The wages rate from four to five dollars a day, with the promise of steady employment. Plumbers, gas-fitters, workers in iron, tin, brass and copper are also needed. Some of our Carlisle mechanics contemplate going there.

NORTHERN LIGHTS.—On Thursday evening of last week, between eight and nine o'clock, there was a display of the Northern Lights in a northeastern direction in the sky. Columns of light of considerable size and brilliancy shot up from the horizon, and presented a grand and beautiful sight.

IF every subscriber on our list would exert himself to send us one or two new cash subscribers, what a handsome gift it would be, and how easily each one could do so, if he only would. In fact, almost every one has some absent friend for whom a year's subscription out of his own pocket, would not be amiss.

THE number of wo-begone creatures seeking public relief is on the increase. They are mostly of the class called vagrants, who travel from place to place, finding food and shelter wherever the opportunity presents. Many plans have been devised to rid the country of their presence, but none have yet worked successfully.

How many unhappy marriages are contracted merely because so many of our young girls are taught by their mamas to believe that marriage is the most desirable thing in life, and old maidenism the most detestable. Influenced by such pernicious teachings, many girls, dreading the possibility of their becoming old maids, plunge into matrimony.

THE coming year, 1872, will be leap year. Those interested will make a note of this fact. In that year, according to an old-time custom, the ceremony of "popping the question" reverts to the ladies; so, boys, all of you who do not wish to be captured in the meshes of the matrimonial toils had better steer clear of the fair sex during that period, for when such an all-important question is left to the girls, it is a sure "pop."

DAYS GETTING SHORTER.—The days are getting shorter—perceptibly so, not only by the ordinary course of nature, but the cool mornings make sleeping so exceedingly comfortable that nearly every person feels disposed *to lose half an* hour in a snooze. "Blessed be the man that invented sleep," says Sancho Panza, for it is a glorious institution; and blessed be the man, say we, that invented cool mornings, for they enable us to take a decoction of sleep that is worth thousands more than the dirty worm which the early bird is supposed to catch.

NOVEMBER.—This month, the eleventh of the year, was the ninth in the year of Romulus, whence it derives its name. It originally consisted of thirty five days, which were continued until Julius Cæsar reduced it again to thirty, and this number it has ever since retained. Our Saxon *ancestors called November Blutmonat*, "blood month," the month of sacrifice, because at this season the heathen Saxons made provision for the winter, and offered as a sacrifice many of the animals which were then killed. It was common at this season to slaughter oxen, sheep, hogs, etc., for use during the ensuing winter.

THE KIEHL MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of John Kiehl, for the murder of his wife, Sarah E. Kiehl, by poison, was called up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Wednesday morning. A large number of witnesses are in attendance, among them Drs. Rand, Reese and Rodgers, of Philadelphia, and Professor Wormley, of Ohio. The trial will occupy several days, and will doubtless consume the remainder of the present week, and one or two days next week. A full report of the trial will appear in our next issue. Extra copies of the paper may be procured at this office.

TIME-SERVING APPRENTICES."—We wouldn't give a bawbee, says the Philadelphia *Herald*, for the young man who is continually watching his employer and the clock during working hours; who is never at his post a minute before the appointed time for beginning work, and who is always ready to abandon it the moment the hour for quitting arrives. Such youths think they are smart. They pride themselves upon being able to give the least possible amount of their agreed upon time to their employer, and appear to have no ambition beyond that of putting in the daily work hours and getting out of sight and smell of the shop or office as speedily as possible. This is a great mistake, and one which the young man only fully realizes in after years.

The boy who thinks he is accomplishing a shrewd thing when he deceives his employer is indulging a fatal delusion. Employers, as a general thing, are not fools. They readily detect who of their employees manifest an interest in their business and join heart and hand with them in endeavors to render it prosperous. The youth who displays proper zeal in regard to his master's business welfare rarely goes unrewarded, and when such a one is promoted to a more comfortable situation, is given more privileges, afforded better opportunities for learning his occupation, is paid better wages, and at the close of his apprenticeship, is appointed to places of trust and profit, his time-serving companions wonder why he is thus favored. They forget that if they have failed to receive equal favors the fault is their own. They have not deserved them, are not entitled to them, and consequently do not obtain them. They are properly served.

Boys, if you would be successful in life cast aside all these unworthy subterfuges. They can prove detrimental to your interests only. They lower you in the estimation of your employer, and cannot fail to lower you in your own estimation. Be manly and honorable in all you do. Go to your place of business determined to deal fairly with the person you are serving. Be faithful to his interests, and you will therefore promote your own. Resolve that you will master your profession, whatever it may be, so that when your apprenticeship is ended you can start in life a competent workman, and with the habits of diligence and faithfulness to duty which cannot but lead you on to success.

DUTIES OF SUPERVISORS DEFINED.—In a neighboring county, some time ago, a citizen was injured while crossing a bridge, his horses and wagon were precipitated into the water, killing a very valuable horse, crushing the wagon, and destroying a large quantity of wheat. To recover damages, an action was instituted against the townships in which the bridge was situated. It was shown that the bridge was rotten, and that, if the ordinary tests had been used by the supervisors, the defects could easily have been detected. Under this evidence the court charged that the townships were liable, and the question of negligence being referred to the jury, it found for the plaintiff. On a writ of error, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Common Pleas, and delivered an opinion defining the liabilies and duties of supervisors. Its substance is embraced in the following points, and we would ask for them the careful attention of township supervisors in particular, and all citizens in general:

1. Bridges are treated as the portions of the highways which cross them, and are to be maintained and kept in repair by the Supervisors of the township.

2. The neglect of the Supervisors to keep them in repair, subjects them to a personal liability; but does not lessen the primary liability of the township to those who suffer injury from their neglect.

3. What is negligence must depend upon the peculiar circumstances of each case, and is a question for the jury.

4. Great danger demands higher vigilance and more effectual means to secure safety.

5. Applying these principles here it may be asked, what structure more important in view of the safety of life and property can be well imagined than such a bridge as this, having a span of fifty-two feet above the stream, whose water is middle deep. The accident itself is evidence of its important character. The plaintiff's wagon was overturned in the fall, the body crushed, the load of wheat fell underneath it into the stream, and one of the horses was killed; "a bridge looks fair till it breaks down—it is not like a pit which you can see and avoid." In practice, it is used up to the last moment. Hence such a structure demands constant vigilance to guard and preserve it. Therefore when the bridge is old having stood for the length of time the timbers composing it are accustomed to last, and when it may be reasonably expected that decay has set in, it is intelligent to omit all proper precautions to ascertain its true condition. Nor will mere appearances in such a case excuse the neglect. It is a matter of common knowledge that invisible defects may, under such circumstances, probably do exist—that either wet or dry rot may have set in and not visible, and therefore should be sought for. But no one of ordinary intelligence would think of seeking for an unsound and invisible defect by merely inspecting the surface of the wood.—This being the case, it is clearly the duty of the supervisors, having thus reason to believe that defects may exist to call in to their assistance those whose skill will enable them to ascertain the true state of the structure, and determine the question of its safety. Without doing this much at least, their duty to the public is not performed; not to do it, is therefore negligence, and this is the point on which the case went to the jury. There is therefore no error in the submission.

AN OLD LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—The Bedford County *Press* says: "Our neighborhood was the scene of another sad accident on last Thursday. George and Hannah Long, a very aged couple, resided in a small house near the Juniata Crossings. On the day above mentioned the old gentleman went to Mr. Megraw's to work, leaving the old lady at home alone. Some time during the day, a large cloud of smoke was observed rising in the direction of the house. A party of the neighbors repaired to the spot, to find the domicil in ruins. Search was made for its occupant, and her charred remains were found among the ashes. The fire originated from the stove-pipe which passed through the roof, and the building and its entire contents were consumed. Mrs. Long was about 97 years of age, and it is supposed that in her endeavors to save some of their effects, was suffocated by the smoke, and was thus rendered unable to escape. Mr. Long has been kindly provided for by the proprietor of the Crossings.

BOUNTY LANDS—WHO ARE ENTITLED TO THEM.—The Commissioner of Pensions will soon issue instructions and new regulations for procuring bounty land-warrants through that office. The following instructions will be of interest to many:

The acts of Congress now in force granting bounty land, entitle each of the surviving persons in the following list to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of lands as shall make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, 160 acres, provided he shall have served a period of not less than fourteen days, to wit:

I. Commissioned and non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whether of the regulars, volunteers, rangers or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, and prior to March 3d, 1855, to wit:

II. Commissioned and non commissioned officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, flotilla men, marines, clerks and landsmen in the navy in any of the said wars.

III. Militia, volunteers and state troops of any State or Territory called into the military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose service have been paid by the United States.

IV. When masters and teamsters who have been employed under the directions of competent authority, in time of war, the transportation of military stores and supplies.

V. Officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and marines, seamen and other persons in the naval service of the United States during that war.

VI. Chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of this country.

VII. Volunteers who served with the armed forces of the United States in any of the wars mentioned, subject to military orders, whether regularly mustered in the United States service or not.

Each of the surviving persons in the *following classes are entitled to a certi*ficate for a like quantity of land without regard to the length of the service (provided he was regularly mustered into the service) to wit:

1. Officers and soldiers who have been actually engaged in any battle in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged prior to the rebellion.

2. Those volunteers who served at the invasion of Pittsburg, in September, 1814.

3. The volunteers who served at the battle of King's mountain, in the Revolutionary war.

4. The volunteers who served at the battle of Nickojack against the confederate savages of the South.

5. The volunteers who served at the attack on Lewistown, Delaware, by the British fleet in the war of 1812.

In addition to these classes, these acts also extend to all Indians who served in the United States in any of their wars prior to the rebellion, the provisions of this and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Indians had been white men.

Where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to these acts, and not his employer.

In the event of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid, leaving a widow, if no widow, such minor child or children, is entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of said acts if now living:

A subsequent marriage will not impair *the right of any such widow to such war*rant is she be a widow at the time of her application. Persons of the age of twenty-one years on the third of March, 1855, *are deemed minors within the intent* and meaning of said acts.

WHOLESALE disasters are alarmingly frequent this autumn. To supplement the awful fires in Michigan and Wisconsin, and the fearful Chicago conflagration, now comes the account of the total loss of a large fleet of whaling vessels among the icebergs of the Arctic Ocean. Most of the ships belonged to the enterprising little city of New Bedford, and the financial loss entailed upon that community—nearly every member of which is directly interested in the whaling business—is almost as severe and crushing as that which befell the merchants of Chicago. In the calamity which has befallen New Bedford, no loss of life was fortunately entailed, and though the people are ill able to bear the destruction at one fell swoop of their immense whaling fleet, they are with true American cheerfulness, elasticity and pluck, now preparing to fit out vessels to take the place of those lost. While no homes have been laid in ashes, and there are no needy women and children to provide for, the men of New Bedford deserve none the less the hearty sympathy of the country in their misfortune.—Many persons in humble circumstances have lost their all by this extensive shipwreck, and even some of the opulent vessel owners may be forced to succumb to the blow which has so very unexpectedly fallen upon their hitherto prosperous business.

Indeed, the year 1871 will be memorable in history as the year of disasters. There have been more collisions of steamers, railroad trains, &c.,—more breaking through of bridges—more explosions of nitro glycerine, petroleum and gunpowder, steam boilers, fires, &c.—more drownings, more murders, more suicides, and above all more deaths by lightning than we have ever known to be crowded into the space of one short year.

CURE FOR SMALL POX.—Our friend John I. Faller, of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, has handed us a cure for small pox, published by Simon Gartland, one of the most extensive undertakers of Philadelphia, which the author says has never been known to fail. As there is some uneasiness in this community in regard to the small pox, it will be worth while for every family to cut this recipe out, for reference, in case of need.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I would call the attention of the public to the following recipe, which I have tried in a number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, and in one case of *the most malignant* Small Pox. I have not known a death to occur where it was used according to directions. The following is the plan I have always adopted: Put one peck of charcoal in a furnace and burn the gas off in the open air; then take it to the sick-room, and sprinkle over it gradually about five pounds of common brown sugar; then sprinkle over it one gallon of cider vinegar. It should be tried every day for three days to make it effectual.—Of course, medical advice is required besides. SIMON GARTLAND,
No. 35 South Thirteenth St.

ON Monday evening last, Nov. 13th, the Board of Directors, opened a *free* night-school, in the Director's room.

This school is for the benefit of all minors who are unable to attend day school.

The Board have selected as teachers Messrs. Jesse P. Zeigler and F. Embick. Instructions given in Book-keeping and all other branches taught in our common Schools.

School opens at 7 o'clock P. M., and closes at 9 P. M.

A PROJECT is on foot to form a company to stock the Conodoguinet Creek with black bass from the Potomac river. Similar enterprises have proven very successful elsewhere.

FALSE REPORT.—We are reliably informed that there is no truth in the report that there was a case of small-pox in Dickinson College. One of the students was unwell, and had an eruption on his face, but two of our best physicians say it is not small-pox. The students were considerably alarmed for a day or so, but the "scare" has subsided.

A RUMOR is on foot that the Baldwin Locomotive Company, of Philadelphia, intend purchasing the Carlisle Barracks, and removing their works to this place. We hope the rumor may prove true.

HAVE you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you stiff neck, or bunches caused by rheumatic pains? If so, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is a specific remedy, and is also the best pain killer in the world.

We often see a large stock of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out 'spring poor,' all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollars worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, given to such a stock during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton of hay.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for December is on our table in advance. It is a splendid number, with two steel engravings, one of which, "Bashful Boots," is alone worth the price of the number, a mammoth colored steel fashion plate, a colored pattern in Berlin work, and more than fifty wood cuts. We do not wonder at the great popularity of "Peterson," for it really gives more for the money than any other. Every lady ought to subscribe for it. Its stories are the best published anywhere. In 1872, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, FIVE ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS will be given, viz: "BOUGHT WITH A PRICE," by *Ann S. Stephens*; "THE ISLAND OF DIAMONDS," by *Harry Danforth*, "ONE TOO OFTEN," by *Frank Lee Benedict*; "LINDSAY'S LUCK," by *Miss F. Hodgson*; and "A WIFE, YET NOT A WIFE," by the author of "*The Second Life.*" In its fashions "*Peterson" excels all rivals; no other* magazine gives double-sized colored *steel* plates. The price, in spite of the improvements, remains at two dollars a year! To Clubs it is cheaper still, viz: Four copies for $5 00, with a large engraving (24 inches by 30), "Five Times One Fo-Day," as a premium to the person getting up a Club, or eight copies for $12 00, with both an extra copy of the Magazine and the Engraving, as premiums. Now is the time to get up Clubs for 1872. Specimens of the Magazine sent gratis.—Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL for November has very interesting articles on Breaking of Pointers and Setters, profitable Poultry Management, Farmer's Clubs, Steers and Draught Oxen, Mange in Cattle, Asses for farm and Agricultural Purposes, The Laboring Man's Pig Pen, Poultry yard, Sheep, the establishment of a Racing Stud, Hay as a feed, How to save Food, on the Breeding and Rearing of Pigs, care of Farm and Cart Horse, on the diseases incident to Swine, new method of Horse-shoeing, Improved Dairy Stock, &c. This monthly should be in the hands of every Farmer, as it only costs $1 00 a year, and the proprietors offer the last three numbers of this year FREE. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkesburg, Pa.

BURLINGTON.—Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best Line is acknowledged to be the C., B. & Q., joined together with the B. & M Railroad by the Iron Bridge at Burlington and called the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

The main line of the Route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms by the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth passes through Lincoln, the State Capital, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and, by a slight divergence, can see Nebraska also.

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burlington Route, for its towns "high-gleaming from afar"—its tree-fringed streams—its rough bluffs and quarries—its corn-oceans stretching over the prairies farther than eye can reach.

Land buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris the Land Commissioner of the B. & M. R. R., at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and pre-emptors, who last year filed claims in the Lincoln Land Office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

March 23, 1871—1y.

Married.

GRISSINGER—PLANK.—On the 31st ult., by Rev. A. R. Kromer, assisted by Rev. W. P. Colliflower, Mr. John Grissinger, of Cumberland county, to Miss Mary E. Plank, of Churchtown.

Died.

HALBERT—In this borough, on Friday, the 10th inst., of inflamed bladder, Captain John Halbert, aged about 68 years.

STOCK—On Friday, the 10th inst., in this place, Mr. Peter Stock, aged 71 years, 8 months and 6 days.

DIED, October 11th, at Mount Vernon, Alabama, Mr. BOYD D. SIMPSON. His name is doubtless still familiar to many of our citizens. He was a native of this place, and here he lived until he had attained his majority. For the last thirty years or more he had been a resident of the place where he died, and, as an upright and useful citizen, was greatly esteemed in the community—where he leaves a wife and family. His sufferings were severe and protracted, but borne with patience, and he died in the hope through grace of a blessed immortality. He was the last surviving brother of Mr. Parker Simpson, who, at an advanced age, died in this place a few years ago. An only sister survives him, and has her home in New Orleans.

The Markets.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.
Corrected weekly by J. H. Hoover & Bro.
CARLISLE November 15, 1871.

FAMILY FLOUR	$7 50
SUPERFINE FLOUR	6 50
RYE FLOUR	5 00
WHEAT WHITE	1 40
WHEAT RED	1 40
RYE	75
CORN	62
OATS	33
CLOVERSEED	6 25
TIMOTHY SEED	3 00
FLAXSEED	1 75

CARLISLE PROVISION MARKET
Corrected weekly by Geo. B. Hoffman.
CARLISLE, November 15, 1871.

BUTTER	18
EGGS	25
LARD	08
TALLOW	05
BEESWAX	30
BACON HAMS	14
do SHOULDERS	11
do SIDES	10
BEANS per bus.	2 50
PARED PEACHES	15
UNPARED do	12
DRIED APPLES	06
RAGS	05

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
From the Philadelphia Ledger.
PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1871.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR	$7 25
EXTRA FLOUR	6 75
SUPERFINE	6 25
RYE FLOUR	5 03
WHEAT	1 56
RYE	90
CORN	81
OATS	51
CLOVERSEED	10 @ 10¼
TIMOTHY SEED	3 50
FLAXSEED	@ 1 90
WHISKY	93

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mary F. Crop, late of the borough of Carlisle, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same borough. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make settlement immediately, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement.
JOHN P. RHEINDLE,
Administrator.
Nov. 9, 1871—6t

48th Dividend.

Carlisle Deposit Bank.

November 9, 1871—The Board of Directors have decla red a dividend of FIVE per cent. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
J. P. HASSLER,
Cashier.
Nov. 9, 1871—2m

CARD.—Having sold my Photograph Gallery to D. H. Waugh, I respectfully solicit for him a share of the public patronage, at the old stand.
F. E. GLOVER
Nov. 9, 3w.

Business Notices.

STILL CLOSING OUT all kinds of Dress Goods at the Central Dry Goods Store; at least 30 per cent. can be saved in all kinds of Dress Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Shawls, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Merino Underwear for ladies, gents, misses and children, Cloths and Cassimeres, Overcoatings, ladies Sacking, all colors of Water-Proof Cloths, black and colored Velveteens, and everything else in the dry goods line; all to be sold out by the 1st of January, 1872. Now is the time for bargains, as we are determined to close out our entire stock. Call and get a great many goods for very little money, at the Central Dry Goods Store.
Nov. 16, 1871.—tf LEIDICH & MILLER.

WARNING TO EVERYBODY.—In these days the people want the most for their money they can get. To all such we would say go to DUKE & BURKHOLDER for extraordinary cheap Dry Goods, and you will be convinced that theirs is the house to get the most goods, of the best quality, for the least money. They are receiving new goods every day. Silks, Shawls and Furs at lowest prices. New Cloths and Cassimeres, new Balmorals, very cheap. We cordially invite all to an examination of this stock of goods, knowing it will pay you well.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—Now is the time for bargains, for B. M. SMILEY is still busy manufacturing CLOTHING for men and boys' wear, which he is selling cheaper than ever. He has also on hand a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, &c., which he is prepared to make into garments of the latest Styles, at the shortest notice. Also a full line of Underwear, Notions, &c., too numerous to mention. Call and examine his stock, and be convinced that he is selling cheaper than the cheapest. Also agent for the sale of the latest improved Groover & Baker Sewing Machine, one of the best standard machines now in use. Needles and oil always on hand and for sale. Remember the place, No. 11 South Hanover St., between Inhoff's grocery and Strohm & Co's. shoe store.
B. M. SMILEY.
Nov. 9, tf

J. M. MASONHEIMER has returned from the city with an assortment of Coffee, Sugar and fine goods for the holidays—give him a call.
Nov. 2.

Twenty barrels of onions just received, at Humrich's.

For pure Honey, go to Humrich's. Smokehouse apples always on hand at Humrich's.

Go to Humrich's for pure, sweet Cider.

Fresh Mackerel, Cranberries, Cocoanuts, Lemons, just received at Humrich's,

The reason why everybody should go to J. H. Woff's, No. 15 North Hanover street, for notions and fancy goods:

His Styles are the Latest,
His Assortment the Greatest,
His Goods are quite Cheap,
And his Stock most Complete.

To a few lines of goods I would call special attention. Ladies' and Gent's underclothing, Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Germantown and Saxony Yarns, Gent's Buck Gloves and Mitts Ladies' Gent's and Misses' Kid Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Corsets and Busties, Chignons, Switches and Braids. A large assortment of plated and jet jewelry, Satchels, Valises and Umbrellas. A good assortment. Call and examine prices and goods for yourselves, and be convinced that what we set forth is true.

COYLE BROTHERS'.—Notions Wholesale, at City Prices.

Having received a large line of Woolen Goods, such as, Undershirts and Drawers, Knit Jackets, Scarfs, Woolen Hosiery, Buck and Sheep Skin Gloves, Gauntlets and Mits, Hanover Gloves and Gauntlets, Woolen Merino, Cloth and Berlin Gloves and Gauntlets, would call the attention of Merchants.
COYLE BROTHERS'
No. 24 S. Hanover St.,
Carlisle, Pa.

TO OUR STORE-KEEPER FRIENDS.—We publish regularly, at the first of every month, our Wholesale Price-List. We would be pleased to mail it to any of the trade who do not receive it. *Our prices are corrected every day* to suit the markets. Our stock is miscellaneous in its character, adapted to the wants of our town and country stores. We are carrying *double the stock of goods* that may be found in most of the wholesale groceries in the cities. We sell to the trade at manufacturer's prices, in lots to suit the buyer. Best Coal Oil in one, five and ten bbl. lots.
WM.