



AGRICULTURAL.

Renovation of worn-out Land.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.
Laurel Factory, (Md.) March 29, 1847.
Dear Sir: I have frequent letters from different parts of this State and Virginia, asking my experience as to the effects of different manures, particularly guano, and of my success in renovating these worn-out lands, the modus operandi, &c. Now, my farming operations being quite a secondary consideration in my general business, I cannot spare the time from my other occupations to answer in detail these various communications, and therefore have concluded to apply to them generally through your valuable paper, and hope it may reach through this channel every one of my correspondents. For to this paper, and other agricultural publications, together with a natural fondness for the pursuit, I am indebted for whatever success I have met with.

You know my whereabouts in this desert of old fields, gullies, and poverty grass, and are well acquainted (as who is not, who has ever travelled from the city of Baltimore to the seat of Government!) with the total barrenness of the land generally. I therefore need say but little on the general character of the land to start with, and will begin by giving the reasons for my first attempt, what appeared at that time a Herculean task, the renovation of these barren old fields.

Having been reared amid the green fields and lowing herds in one of the most fertile regions in the State of New York, I could not look upon the barren face of this country without its producing a feeling of melancholy. I came to the conclusion it would never do for me to plant myself down here with the expectation of making it a permanent residence with such a prospect always before me. I therefore resolved either to change the general aspect of the country in this respect, or leave it. The former appearing the most feasible, I made the effort, and I have the satisfaction to say that, as far as the vision extends from my residence, I have succeeded.

This country, with all its faults, has redeeming qualities. Favored with Heaven's greatest blessings, universal health and a never-failing supply of the purest spring water, with a soil possessing naturally the elements of fertility, a beautiful rolling surface covered with clumps of trees, which, for richness and variety of foliage, and beauty of proportions, for landscape or lawn purposes, cannot be surpassed in the world, it is not indebted to Heaven for its forbidden appearance, but to that reckless system of cultivation too generally to be found in most of the Southern States.

There are two ways, Mr. Editor, of renovating these old fields; one I see recommended frequently in your very valuable work; that is to sow broadcast over the land some five bushels of ashes with a bushel of plaster per acre, to be followed by ploughing in of green crops, &c. Now this may suit with some latitudes, but it will not do here, where a good northwest wind after a frost in November will sweep into the fence corners every particle of vegetation from the face of these old fields. The labor alone which would be required in the ploughing and reploughing &c. on this method, would, if hired out by the day to work upon some public work, purchase ashes enough to do in one year what would require five years to accomplish in this slow method.

Another plan is to go at it Taylor fashion, and do the thing right up. As an example of this latter plan, I will give you the result of an experiment made last year upon one of these "old fields," and I take this merely because it is now fresh before me, having just finished threshing out the crop grown upon this field, and not because it shows any more favorable results than twenty other experiments of which I have memoranda.

I purchased last year an addition to my farm of 265 acres of land; on this tract there was one lot which lay upon such lands I had already improved in such manner as to injure the appearance of the whole. In the spring of 1846 I resolved to make an attack upon this old field; and to satisfy myself still further of the cost of such improvement, I had it surveyed and platted by a regular surveyor, and found the contents to be 27 acres, out of which there was taken, for a house, lot, and road, one acre, leaving twenty-six acres to be cultivated. This field was tenanted out in the year 1845 to a very worthy man, who cultivated it in corn, and I have his word that the product (and I am sure no person who saw the crop growing will ever think of questioning the amount) was twenty-five bushels of rubbins, or less than five bushels of corn per acre. This, by the way, is about the character of many crops in this neighborhood.

In March, 1846, as soon as the grounds would do to haul over, I brought out the right-arms of my resources, my flying artillery, in the way of mule teams, loaded to the muzzle from my manure heap, and made a regular discharge upon my greatest enemy, the washed and gullied side hills. Then I prepared thick and strong. I then set in the plough, and flushed the soil up deeply, following in the old furrows with the subsoil plough. I then brought out my other forces, in the

shape of leached ashes, (which cost, delivered on the ground, \$10 per hundred bushels), and spread over the whole, manured parts and all, at the rate of 100 bushels per acre, pulverizing the ground and mixing well with the harrow. Sowed 2 1/2 bushels oats per acre, harrowed again—sowed one peck of clean fresh clover-seed per acre, and followed with roller. This was all done in the right way and just at the right time. After the oats were well up, I put the finishing stroke to the whole battle by bringing up my corps de reserve, in the shape of guano. The first mow day, all spots that appeared to have been missed in the spreading of ashes, or appeared weak, I dressed over, with about 200 pounds guano, mixed with one bushel plaster per acre, to the amount of about two acres in spots, and spread over the whole field plaster at the rate of one bushel per acre. You will say perhaps this is going it rather strong, and requires more capital than can generally be commanded by the most of our farmers. There are

very few, however, who have not some half dozen or more worthless cows eating their heads off every year, to say nothing about the high and horned cattle, which might be disposed of in some way to raise \$100, which would improve permanently ten acres of land with leached ashes, or they might borrow \$100 for twelve months with almost a certainty of returning it from the increased product on the first crop, as you shall see by the following result of the above experiment.

I have just finished threshing out and cleaning up, 1,217 bushels of first rate oats, grown upon this field of 26 acres—an average of 45 1/2 bushels per acre, and no Chester County land ever presented a finer crop of grass. This year it will be cut for hay, and I would not thank any man to ensure me two tons per acre.—

Table with 2 columns: Description of crops and their yields, and corresponding prices.

1,217 bushels oats, 40 cents, worth now in market 486 90
Pasture last year for my milk cows 00 00
Staw in abundance, an offset for threshing, &c.

Mr. Editor, what is this land worth now (the improvements of which cost nothing) more than it was when it would produce but five bushels of poor corn per acre? Why, if there was nothing to go to the credit side of the account but the improvement alone, it would in my estimation be cheap, dirt cheap. This field, with judicious cultivation, is now permanently improved, as I can show by many years' experience in the same kind of treatment.

I am frequently asked, "how do you bring up those old worn-out lands so quickly?" The answer is found in the above example.

I have tried guano, and almost every kind of manure, in almost every way, and have always found them to pay well when I put enough on—stable manure, leached ashes, and guano—pretty much in value as I have named them.

Will the improvement of these worn-out lands pay? is a question I am frequently asked. I have every reason to believe they will. I commenced the improvement of the place I now live on in the year 1838. At that time I had not pasture sufficient for one poor cow, and have followed it up ever since, giving it just as much of my individual attention as could be spared without without injury to my other more legitimate business, and in fact just as much as was necessary to relieve the mind from the harassments of a more perplexing occupation. The result is, that, instead of not having one spear of green grass to refresh the eye or tickle the palate of the poor old cow, or one single oasis in this desert of old fields to resort to in the hot summer months, I have now hundreds of acres of the improved grasses, and have cut during the past year hay enough to keep, and keep well, seventy head of horned cattle, thirty-six head of mules and horses, being stabled during the winter. Night before the last, when my house was shook to the very foundation by the raging elements without, I sat by a cheerful fire and listened to the peltings of the pitiless storm of snow and rain against the windows; it was a cheerful reflection that, out of all my stock, there was not one, even to the suckling calf and pet lamb, but was sheltered from its fury, in warm and comfortable stables, and were ruminating upon beds of clean straw.

I sat down upon the spur of the moment to write you a short letter, partly to answer sundry communications on the subject of farming, which I really could not devote the time to reply to in detail, and partly from a sense of duty that every man owes to the community in which he lives to give the result of his experience, and let the community separate the wheat from the chaff by their own good judgment.

I am fearful the perusal of this will be found tedious. Should it be otherwise, having cleared away the brush and started the plough, I may at some leisure moment give you some further pickings from my memoranda of experiments, and perhaps a description of some of my stock of Devon and Durhams, of which I have a fair specimen of the purest blood in this country.

Let all new beginners keep in view the following axioms in farming: Drain your lands well; plough deep and at the proper time; pulverize the soil well by repeated ploughing, harrowing, and rolling; put on plenty of manure, no matter what it be—

every thing in that shape you can scrape up, buy, borrow, or beg; do not spare the seed, and be diligent in green seeds; be careful and accurate, by observation, in the proper time and proper manner of putting them on the ground, (for one is as important as the other), and old Zack himself is not more sure of success.

The question may be asked what I do with so many mules, horses, and horned cattle! They all produce something. The mules are employed in hauling wood, &c. to a population of about two thousand souls here and herabouts, and in working for the factories and shops, and in hauling the farm. The horses, with the exception of a few for private use, belong to persons connected with the works, and supplied from my loft. The horned cattle supply in part the cities of Baltimore and Washington with pure fresh milk, sent both ways from my dairy, daily, via the railroad.

The Old Establishment still in Motion at Ten per Cent. Cheaper than can be sold in any other Manufactory in the United States!

W. WISOTZKEY'S COACH LACE MANUFACTORY: WASHINGTON STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA.

The subscriber having very much enlarged his Coach Lace Manufactory, and having now in his employ most experienced and skillful workmen, takes this method of informing his old customers, in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pottsville, that he is prepared to accommodate them with most beautiful and well selected patterns in the

COACH LACE. This cannot be surpassed in elegance of style and finish. Having made arrangements regularly to receive the newest and latest patterns, he feels no hesitation in saying that no other establishment in the country can compete with him, either in beauty of patterns, durability of workmanship, or cheapness of material. It is scarcely necessary to designate the different varieties of Lace made at his manufactory, and it is only necessary to say that ALL and EVERY kind of Lace, Cord, Tassels, &c., are always being made and kept on hand, and it is only necessary for purchasers to order any and every kind, and they will promptly comply with—

W. WISOTZKEY. May 14, 1847.—31

BOROUGH ACCOUNTS.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, from the 6th day of May, 1846, until the 3d day of May, 1847—both days included.

Table with 2 columns: Description of financial items and their amounts.

CR. By balance due Treasurer at last settlement 3 72

Table with 2 columns: Description of various accounts and their amounts.

By balance due him as Collector 6 85

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1847, May 3. The Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg do certify that they have examined the items which compose the above account of ROBERT G. HARPER, Treasurer of said Borough, for the year ending this day, and find them correct; and that there is a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of Twenty-five Dollars and Ninety-one Cents.

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received, and is now opening a LARGE STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very lowest prices—among which are

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, and Vestings, with almost every other article calculated for gentlemen's wear.

The Ladies' attention is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE Plaid, Striped, and Plain Silks, Gingham, Lawns, Mus. Delaines, SHAWLS, BONNETS, AND SHAWL TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in his line of business. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. Wm. Young, Oct.



G. E. BUEHLER. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he has now on hand a large assortment of TIN WARE of every description, which he will sell at moderate prices—all warranted. Persons wishing to purchase at low rates will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HOUSE SPOUTING will be made and put up at 12 1/2 cents a foot.

An Apprentice to the Tinning business will be taken, if application, with good recommendations, be made soon. One between 16 and 17 years of age will be preferred. Gettysburg, March 12, 1847.



BLACKSMITHING.

The undersigned has connected with his Coachmaking Establishment, a large Smith shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING, including ironing arriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c. He would say to those who have Horses to shoe, that he has in his employ first-rate hands, which, with his personal attention, will enable him to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call.

Carriage & Buggy Springs (warranted) will be promptly made to order at all times.

All kinds of REPAIRING done, both in Wood and Iron, at the most reduced prices.

Thankful for past encouragement, the subscriber solicits a continuance of patronage, and invites his friends to call at his Establishment in West Chambersburg street, a few doors below Thompson's Hotel.

C. W. HOFFMAN. Gettysburg, Feb. 6, 1846.



DAVID HEAGY, CABINET-MAKER.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET-MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY. Gettysburg, March 19, 1847.—11

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZER. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Mathias, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years he hopes, by industry and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 9, 1846.—11

The attention of the Ladies is directed to the very handsome assortment of White Goods, (plain, plaid and striped), unusually large, at the Cheap Store of W. & C. RUTHRAUFF.

THE AMERICAN REMEDY.

THOMSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR AND WOOD NAPHTHA.

OF all the remedies recommended, in late years, for the cure of CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs:

None has been found more certain and beneficial to cure the above diseases, so general and often fatal, than the above preparation. The Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha is an unparalleled remedy. In addition to the healing power of Tar—the virtues of which, in affections of the lungs, is universally acknowledged—it is combined with it in this preparation the active principles of some of the most certain Tonic Vegetable Pectorals, which unite to make it the most valuable medicine ever offered to suffering humanity, and which, if taken in time, to produce the intended effect.

Among the testimonials to the value of the above medicine, are several from distinguished physicians of Philadelphia. Read the following from Dr. Young, the eminent oculist, &c. &c. Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1847.

Having used, in my practice, as well as in my own family, Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha, I have the honor to say that it is the best preparation of the kind in use for persons suffering from Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all affections of the Throat, Breast, &c. so prevalent at this season of the year.

Wm. Young, M.D. 122 Spruce street. Read also the following from a man who will at any time corroborate its statements. MOST WORTHFUL CURE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1847. Penetrated with a deep sense of gratitude for the benefit experienced by the use of Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar, and that others who, like me, have languished through years of affliction and suffering, without the cure of this remedy, may know where it can be obtained, I voluntarily make the following statement.

About four years since, after being afflicted with a violent cold, I was seized with a troublesome cough, which, though I used every remedy with scarcely an intermission during this long period, language fails to tell what I have suffered from debility, pains in the breast and side, night sweats, hoarseness, in opposition to breathing, and in fact all those symptoms which mark a severe pulmonary affection. The relief occasionally obtained by the discharge of the matter which obstructed the healthy action of my system, but increased the pain, as the purulent matter discharged was frequently streaked with blood.

During this time I was under the treatment of several physicians, and took many of those preparations which are so generally resorted to in the cases of others, but without relief, and at length concluded that a cure in my case was hopeless. But how agreeably changed is now my opinion!

I have used for about three weeks Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar, and I can testify that my cough has been relieved and my system renovated, and by continuing the use of it up to this time, I am satisfied that my complaint is entirely removed, and that I shall be able to resume my usual avocations.

DR. KEARNEY, 212 S. Seventh st. This invaluable remedy is prepared only by Angrey & Dickson, N. E. Corner of Fifth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, and can be had of the following Agents:

S. S. Forney, Gettysburg. Dr. Anney, Carlisle. Dr. P. Lange, Hanover.

Price of large bottles \$1.00, (without limitation) (April 30, 1847—11)

Stanton's External Remedy.

HUNT'S LINIMENT.

IT is now generally acknowledged to be the most INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Rheumatism, neuralgic affections, contractions of the muscles, sore throat and quinsy, issues, old ulcers, pains in the back and chest, ague in the breast and face, tooth aches, sprains, rheumatism, all ulcers, burns, scalds, frost-bite, and all nervous diseases. The true plant success which has attended the application of this most wonderful medicine in curing the most severe cases of the different diseases above named, and the high testimonials that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the afflicted to resort to it on the only remedy that can be relied on.

The following letter from Edmund M. Hunt, Esq., whose name is endorsed on the label, is the author of the Coast Pilot, and several other Nautical works, is the most reliable evidence of the great value of the celebrated External Remedy, Hunt's Liniment.

Sing Sing, July 25, 1845. Dear Sir:—For more than a half century I have suffered by Rheumatism. A few months since I was seized with a violent cold, which, by sticking closer than a brother, I fell and injured my side, inducing my applying Hunt's Liniment, from which I had immediate relief; subsequently feeling an attack of my old complaint, I applied it to the part affected, and in a few days it was removed, and I was enabled to resume my usual avocations. As a law merchant all shipmasters to carry medicine chest whilst at sea, none should go without this, as I think one bottle for external purposes worth all the medicine they can carry. I may use this commendation with great pleasure.

Very respectfully yours, EDMUND M. HUNT. A gentleman of high standing in the society of Friends, speaks as follows of the great remedy, Hunt's Liniment.

Newcastle 11th month, 1st, 1844. Esteemed Friend:—The letter of the 30th ult. has been received, and I would say that I have been troubled with a lame knee for several years, during which time it has distressed me much. I procured a bottle of Hunt's Liniment at my store, early last spring, and I have used it freely, and I can testify that it has done me more good than any other medicine I have used, and I am enabled to go about as usual. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JACOB GILFILLAN. Jedford, Sept. 4, 1845.

To George E. Stanton. Sir:—Sometimes since I over-heated myself in working, and in a short time the call of my leg broke out in pimples, which by scratching became feverish so great that I could not rest day or night; I used one bottle of your Liniment and an entire cure. I was also affected by a swelling in my groin from the same cause, and the application of the Liniment relieved me at once, and I most confidently recommend it to the public as an invaluable remedy.

Dr. STANTON, Proprietor. This Liniment is sold at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all the principal Druggists and Merchants.

Orders addressed to me at Sing Sing, N. Y., will be attended to by Dr. STANTON, Proprietor. Wholesale Agents—Hosley, Phelps & Co 142 Water street, Ruelton & Co 110 Broadway, A. B. & D. Smith, corner Fulton and William, Apinwall 80 Williams street, New York; Cutburt & Wetzel 76 South Second, Philadelphia.

AGENTS.—Samuel H. Buehler & S. Forney, Gettysburg; Abraham King, Hunterstown; E. Zuck, Pinetown; Jacob Hollinger, Heidersburg; Hollinger & Forney, Petersburg; (Y. S.); Jacob Aulbaugh, Hampton; G. S. Bentzel, Berlin May 7, 1847.

Varnish Brushes!

The subscriber has just received and has for sale a new supply of first quality COACH VARNISH—also a lot of superior Paint Brushes & Sash Tools. S. H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, March 5, 2847.

SECOND-HAND COACHES, BUGGIES, &c., of good and substantial make, can be had at the Coach Establishment of the subscriber, in Gettysburg, Gettysburg, May 29, 1846.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Protection against Loss by Fire.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: T. C. Miller, James Weakly, D. W. McCallough, A. G. Miller, T. A. Kinley, J. P. Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Samuel Fritz, Abm. King, (Adams) John Zug, Samuel Houston, J. T. Green, J. Bear—call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the selection of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person insured for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per cent, which will be \$50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$ 50 for five years and \$1 50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss sustained less than the amount of the funds on hand will cover, and then no more than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

T. C. MILLER, President. A. G. MILLER, Secretary. The following named persons have been appointed Agents for Adams County:—Wm W. Paxton, East Hanover, Pa.; Adam King, T. T. Wierman, J. A. Thompson and D. Ziegler, Gettysburg; Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg; Henry Myers, New Chester; Henry Mayer, Abingtontown; Daniel Custer, Straban township; Abraham King, Hunterstown; David Buehler, Carlisle; T. T. Wierman, Arentsville; Wm. Morrison and Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin; Abm. Scott, Cashlawn. Sept. 13, 1846.—11

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER-PILLS.

For the cure of Biliousness or Liver Complaint, Indigestion and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy has been for several years employed by the proprietor in his private office, and in a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been constrained to solicit to take such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many nostrums have been palmed upon the public, and that he is satisfied that, if thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a Sick Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; some times the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade; it frequently extends to the chest, and is attended with a severe pulmonary affection. The relief occasionally obtained by the discharge of the matter which obstructed the healthy action of my system, but increased the pain, as the purulent matter discharged was frequently streaked with blood.

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