

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

CARLETON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1865

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER

TERMS—Two Dollars a Year, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, paid monthly in Advance.

THE MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S first Message to Congress is given at length on the first page. There is little in it that is new. The President has been looking forward to this document for months, as likely to indicate the policy of his administration, as to indicate the policy of his administration. The President has been looking forward to this document for months, as likely to indicate the policy of his administration, as to indicate the policy of his administration. The President has been looking forward to this document for months, as likely to indicate the policy of his administration, as to indicate the policy of his administration.

THE Philadelphia Star comes to us in a beautiful new dress of type and evidence, we trust, of its success, as to one and spirit will deserve it.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The First Annual Meeting of the Association will be held in Lancaster, commencing Tuesday, December 27, 1865. The sessions will be continued for three or four days. The active friends of General Education throughout the State will be present, and all who have themselves interested in the cause are respectfully and urgently requested to attend, and take part in the discussions and deliberations. Fare on the railroads going to and returning from the Convention will be only half price.

POSTMASTERS, who take no interest in the circulation of County Papers, because they pass through the post-office in the county where published for postage, neglect their own interests. For every county paper they deliver to subscribers they are entitled to retain ten and one-half cents per copy of the post-office funds. The commission on foreign papers does not operate more than from six to eight cents a year; and is attended with trouble and loss of time in keeping accounts, etc. We hope postmasters will think of this, and encourage their own county papers for their own interest no less than that of the publisher.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CONTROVERSY.—The U. S. District Court of New York, on last Thursday confirmed the adjustment recently agreed on between the Commissioners of the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and made the several payments stipulated, amounting to \$101,000, less upon the real estate described in bill. Said payments extend through a period of ten years. The Methodist Church South agrees to take in settlement of its claim, under the decree of Judge Nelson, the sum of \$191,000 in cash, together with the Richmond, Charleston, and Nashville printing establishments, and all the debts on books and periodicals, due the New York book concern, from individuals residing within the geographical limits of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

ACCIDENTS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On Monday morning a baggage-man on the Central Rail Road, named McKee, was horribly mangled at Duncannon station, near Harrisburg. When the train neared the above point the whistle for down brakes was sounded, and McKee happened to look out, was caught by the post and thrown from the cars. He had an arm broken, and was severely injured about the legs by being thrown through a trussel work, and falling about twenty feet upon a coal heap.

Daniel F. Kelly, a brickman on the train from this city, when near Newton Hamilton station, on Wednesday swung himself out to look ahead at which moment he unfortunately struck a freight car which was standing on the siding. The concussion was so instant and violent, and he was so terribly bruised, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was left at Newton Hamilton in care of the resident physicians.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

LAST week, fourteen hotel keepers, of Reading, were fined \$4 each and costs, for having sold liquor on the preceding Sunday. The Democrat adds:—

"By the act of the 16th of May, 1860, these fines are directed to be paid over to the State Treasury, and set apart in the sinking fund for the redemption of the Public Debt. It will be probably some consolation to those who have paid them, to know that their money is appropriated to a patriotic purpose. If the whole State Debt could only be paid off in this way the tavern-keepers would deserve the everlasting gratitude of their numerous and suffering fellow-citizens, the tax-payers."

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIFE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The trial in Paris of the persons charged with a conspiracy to assassinate Louis Napoleon has terminated. Six of the accused were acquitted, and twenty were found guilty with extraordinary circumstances. Of the latter seven have been sentenced to transportation, three to eight years' exile, and the remainder to imprisonment for terms varying from five to ten years.

LIBERAL DECEASES.—Anson G. Phelps, Esq., of New York, recently deceased, after providing amply for his widow and family, bequeathed \$681,100 to religious and benevolent purposes, including \$100,000 to the American Bible Society, \$100,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions, \$100,000 to the American Home Missionary Society, and \$50,000 to the support of Literary and Theological education in Liberia.

THE MESSAGE AND REPORTS.

THE conclusion of our usual literary habit will give us our first page, as in duty bound, whether the Executive is Whig or Democrat, to the publication of the annual message of the President of the United States. After the message comes the reports of the Cabinet Officers, but as these are too numerous and too long for our columns, our readers must be satisfied with a brief synopsis of several of the most interesting of them.

Report of the Secretary of War.

This document, for which we cannot make room, states the authorized strength of the U. S. Army to be 18,321 men and officers, but the actual strength, according to the last return, is only 10,417, of which 8,378 are employed in the frontier departments, or are now on their way to them. He says, further, that the measures taken for the protection of our frontiers have been successful; that the troops everywhere have been active and constantly employed; that the Indian depredations have been comparatively unimportant, and, except in California and Oregon, have not attained more than a local importance. New posts are to be established in the Indian country west of the Mississippi, in more favorable positions, to enable the Department to dispose with a number of the smaller and less important posts. A greater force is also to be employed for the protection of the emigrants crossing the plains. A majority of cases of Indian depredations in Texas, which have come to the knowledge of the Department, have been by Indians from Mexican territory. Maj. General Smith, aided by an experienced officer of engineers, is selecting sites for permanent fortifications on the Rio Grande, one of which will be opposite to El Paso and another at the Comanche Springs. It is the intention of the department that, as soon as possible, a considerable force shall be sent to the Pacific coast, and one of the "Brigade Generals of the Army" to the command. Nine companies of artillery are posted in Florida to aid the effort now in progress there to effect the removal of the Indians. Coercive measures are to be used if found necessary. Two of the regiments are to be arranged on the Canadian frontier and the Atlantic Gulf coast, a third on the Rio Grande boundary, and a fourth on the Pacific coast. Of the cavalry regiments, one will be required in Texas, one in New Mexico, and the remaining are for the Western frontier. A fourth regiment of cavalry is asked of Congress by the Secretary. Three regiments of infantry are required in Texas, besides two on the frontier west of the Mississippi, one in New Mexico, and one in the Indian country of the Pacific. It is the purpose of the Department to post troops in large bodies at commanding positions instead of dispersing them among numerous small posts. In consequence of the difficulty of keeping the ranks full, the Secretary proposes, as an increase of the present pay of the common soldier; 2d, an additional increase for each successive period of five years, so long as he shall remain in the Army; 3d, provision for the promotion to the lowest grades of commissioned officers of such of the non-commissioned officers of the Army as may be qualified for, and by their character and services entitled to, such advancement. Also, that every soldier who having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, shall be entitled to two dollars per month in addition to the ordinary pay of his grade for the first period of five years after the expiration of his first enlistment, and a further sum of one dollar per month for each successive period of five years, so long as he shall remain continuously in the Army. The Secretary argues elaborately in favor of the increase of the Army, showing the actual necessity for such a measure. He recommends that the minimum organization of all companies be fixed at the number of 100 men, at 44 privates, and that there be added to the present military establishment one regiment of dragoons, and two regiments of riflemen, which would give a minimum organization of 15,628 officers and men, which may be expanded, if the limit fixed by the law of June 7th, 1860, be continued, to 17,414, and on a war establishment, of 128 privates per company, to 27,818, thus providing for a state of war an effective increase of from 10,000 to 12,000 men without the creation of new regiments. General Scott recommends a larger increase. The Secretary recommends, also, that another company of engineers and miners be added to the engineer corps.

Report of the Postmaster-General.

The whole number of Post Offices in the United States, at the close of the last official year, ending June 30th, 1865, was 23,820. Of this number 255 are of the highest class, the Postmasters of which are appointed by the President. At the present date, December 1, 1865, the total number of Post Offices is 22,688. During the past year, commencing July 1st, 1864, 1,938 Post Offices were established, and 479 were discontinued; and there were appointed to office during the same year, besides the 1,898 Postmasters to the newly established offices, 8,000; 850 upon resignation, 225 on death, 183 by change of site, 91 where the Postmaster had moved away, and 2,221 on the removal of prior incumbent; being 8,567 Postmasters appointed during the year ending June 30, 1865. At the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June last, there were in operation in the United States 6,992 mail routes. The aggregate length was 617,745 miles, and 6,582 contractors employed on these routes was 61,892,642 miles, and the annual cost thereof, \$4,495,968; being about seven cents two mills per mile. Of these 61,892,642 miles of annual transportation, 12,936,706 miles are required to be performed on railroads, at a cost of \$1,001,321, being about twelve cents three mills per mile; 6,685,005 miles in stagecoaches, at a cost of \$682,368, being about nine cents four mills per mile; 21,830,926 miles in coaches, at a cost of \$1,200,908, being about five cents six mills per mile; and 20,809,444 miles in mules not specified at a cost of \$1,055,913, being about five cents per mile. The expenditures of the Department during the last fiscal year were \$7,982,758. The gross revenue from all sources was \$8,840,724. It appears from the foregoing statement, that the gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1865, fell short of the expenditures by the sum of \$2,042,051. Thus we find the Cheap Postage System creating an actual deficit in the revenue of the Department of nearly \$2,000,000. The last Cheap Postage Act gives Postmasters, in certain cases, an extra commission of 20 per cent, which costs about half a million a year. The European Mail Service has cost immensely more than the receipts amount to, and the California Mail Service costs two-thirds more than it pays. Postages on newspapers under last reduction, have fallen off \$400,000.

F. H. Smith has contracted to build a college edifice at Lancaster, Pa., for Franklin and Marshall College, for \$15,000.

THIRTY THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec'r 8. Senate.—The President's Message was presented at 12 o'clock and read. A large number of copies were ordered to be printed. Several Senators gave notice of bills they intended to introduce. Nothing of importance done. House.—Mr. Deane, of Ohio, offered a joint resolution providing for an expression of thanks to Capt. Ingraham of the Navy, for his meritorious course in the Koror case, and the presentation to him of a sword by the U. S. Government. The resolution was committed to a committee. The Message was received. After a severe contest, Rev. Henry Slicer was elected Chaplain to the Senate, on the third ballot. Mr. Clayton's resolutions, calling upon the President to communicate his plan for the enlargement and modification of the judicial system of the United States, was taken up and adopted. House.—The House was chiefly occupied by the election of a public printer. Mr. Armstrong, editor of the Union, was elected but did not receive his whole party vote. The election of a Chaplain was taken up, and on the second ballot Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher belonging to the M. E. Church South, was elected.

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PORT AGES OF BIBLES.—The last number of the Bible Record, the useful and suggestive title paper of the Bible Society, states the issues of the Society for the past year to be 800,000 Bibles and Testaments. These books, he estimates, if they were spread out on a plain surface, and computed by square measure, would cover more than four acres. If the same issues were computed by long measure they would extend more than eight miles. If by solid or cubic measure more than one hundred and fifty cubic cords and these cords, piled one upon another, would reach higher than the spire of the Trinity Church, New York, or the Falls of Niagara. The entire issue for the thirty-seven years of the Society's existence, would cover more than forty acres with Bibles and Testaments; or extend in long measure nearly a thousand miles; or make eight hundred and fifty solid cords.

THE TARIFF.—A Washington letter says:—Manufacturers here are anxious to know what will be recommended in regard to the Tariff. They will find many articles, consumed in manufacturing, placed among the proposed Free List, but on the other hand the Secretary recommends a reduction of duties to the tune of seven or eight millions, and much of this falls on Protected articles, and particularly on iron, which at present prices, it is supposed will pay large profits to manufacturers, even with ten per cent. taken from the present rate of importation. Salt is paying a duty of 20 per cent, and yielding \$200,000, it is proposed to make it duty free. What will the Onondaga Salt men say to this? And what the Zion of New York and Jersey to the reduction of duty on Zinc?

There was a great fire at Erie, Pa., on Wednesday, when the railroad company's depot, immediately on their commencement, was destroyed, and a mob of about 700 assembled, and at the latest dispatch were tearing up the rails, and demolishing the Railroad bridges. The depot master was mobbed and only escaped with his life. The express train was unable to pass, and the depot was in the hands of the mob.

It is well known that a bitter feud exists between Col. Benton and Senator Atchison, of Missouri. The latter, in a recent speech at Jefferson, (Mo.) closed by saying that if his friends thought fit to elect him in place of "a good State-rights Whig," he would use his influence to effect his election, rather than Benton should succeed him. Atchison's term expires in 1866. Col. Benton is said, upon reading the report of this speech, to have been basely frightened, and in his alarm to have gone over to the Whigs for help.

HEAT THE SICK.—Men of liberal education the present day, devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler art than that of healing the sick, and the student who devotes himself to this noble and useful profession, and who is able to draw out a protracted life of disease, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness, will be justly regarded as one of the noblest of men. In this case where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoffman's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of indigestion, we say they are the antidote.

FROM EUROPE.

End of the Russian and Turkish War. The news from the east of war, by the Niagara will be regarded generally with some degree of satisfaction. For some time past everything that could be learned respecting the Russo-Turkish difficulty indicated nothing less than a war, long and bloody—a war in which most, if not all, of the powers of Europe and some in Asia must be involved. But now these visions of the future would seem to be about to vanish into empty nothing. A few skirmishes, without any serious results, having been effected on either side, both parties appear willing to call a halt and listen to proposals of mediation for adjusting the existing difficulties. Nicholas is even reported to say that he will propose a project of peace, and the Sultan is said to be equally disposed to come to terms. How far these reports are to be relied upon can only be matter for conjecture. One thing, however, would appear to be clearly defined—France and England have not yet ceased to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the questions involved and effect a reconciliation. The particulars are given as follows:

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The steamer Niagara, with Liverpool dates of Nov. 26th, has arrived. She brings intelligence that hostilities had ceased between the Turks and Russians in Europe for the winter, but that in the meantime the Turks continued to be successful over the Russians in Asia. There were more rumors of diplomatic notes from Constantinople to Paris, and that the present hostilities have ceased all along the Moldavian and Wallachian lines. Floods in the Danube prevent operations, but it was expected that fighting would be renewed. Letters from Vienna of the 23d state that Omar Pasha had received orders from Constantinople to prosecute the war with vigor, and that the Ottomans sent similar instructions to Gortschakoff. In the meantime diplomacy was again active. On the 21st, a French steamer Furcy brought to Constantinople the draft of a new Anglo-French note, which the Port decided to consider. A more comprehensive proposal had been prepared at Paris by Napoleon. It was said that Count Walewski, the French Minister at London, had returned from Paris with the draft of this treaty agreed to by France and England, in which the other powers would be invited to join. If the Austrian statements are to be credited, the Ottomans have repudiated an inquiry of Austria, the Sultan is said to be equally disposed to come to terms, but will not be the first to retract. He has, however, the Imperial Russian Minister at Constantinople to the army on the Danube to restrain the order of Omar Pasha, and thus give diplomacy another chance.

The following is the present position of military affairs: Omar Pasha holds Kalaifat with 40,000 troops and is fortifying himself in the strongest manner in the triangle between Kalaifat and the Tiber. The present position of communication between both banks, and having the base of his operations to act on in Lesser Wallachia. The Turks under Ishak Pasha had fought the Turkish army, and took them. A rumor from Vienna, which is not credited, says that the Turks had been ordered from Constantinople to abandon Kalaifat. Letters from Constantinople, of the 10th, show that the operations at Oltin were only of a defensive nature, and that the Turkish army was designed to deceive Gortschakoff. The plan succeeded, and Omar Pasha is combining his troops to attack the divisions of Gen. Lotters, and to force the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea to co-operate with the land forces, in the attack. The Porte has received from the British and French Ambassadors assurances of friendly co-operation in case of need, so that the fleet can be sent into the Black Sea without fear of leaving the capital exposed.

The Paris Gazette has a dispatch from Vienna, dated the 21st, stating that the Russian army had received orders to assume the offensive, and cross the Danube.

STILL LATER.

The transatlantic mail steam packet Arctic of the Collins Line, arrived at New York, on Sunday last. By her we have advice to the 30th ult., four days later, from which we take the following interesting items of news. From the Danube we have nothing definite, though vague rumors of battles having been fought, and of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea to co-operate with the land forces, in the attack. The Porte has received from the British and French Ambassadors assurances of friendly co-operation in case of need, so that the fleet can be sent into the Black Sea without fear of leaving the capital exposed.

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The winter having set in with great severity, horses will doubtless be temporarily suspended.

Two Russian ships of war are reported to have been lost by shipwreck.

The Turkish fleet had entered into a solemn treaty, offensive and defensive, against the further encroachments of Russia.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

The fire commenced a little after one o'clock on Saturday afternoon in the extensive publication establishment of Harpers Brothers, just as the employees of the place were resuming their labors after the dinner hour.

A boy dropped a lamp into the camphine in the engine-room, when it was being used for washing the rollers of the printing press. This accounts for the sudden spread of the flames, in an instant almost wrapping the premises in a sheet of fire.

At about two o'clock nothing was standing of Harper's immense warehouse but the outside walls. The wind was very high, and huge coils of fire were carried off to the distance of Beekman street, and even there fell thick and fast upon the roofs of buildings and the heads of spectators.

Another group of buildings the flames ignited with the opposite side of Pearl street, although very wide at this place.

During the afternoon there were various reports as to the number of accidents and loss of life. At one time the rumor was that at least half a dozen females were buried beneath the ruins. From strict inquiry, we are happy to learn that all these reports were groundless. The only reported injury which we could place any faith in was that a young lady escaped out of one of the windows without any serious injury.

County and County Matters.

Chamberland Valley Rail Road. The general report of this Company has just been published. The business of the Company shows a steadily increasing prosperity. The receipts from all sources for the year ending September 30th, 1865, were \$140,732 88; the receipts of the year before were \$128,862 25, accepting an increase of \$11,870 68, or fraction over fourteen per cent. The ordinary expenses of the year were \$53,422 56. This is a most encouraging statement for the stockholders.

The management of the Chamberland Valley Rail Road is in the hands of Mr. A. S. Smith. It is admitted on all hands to be equal to that of any in the Union. As the Chamberland Valley justly remarks, the track is kept in the most perfect order; the punctuality in its arrivals and departures is unexampled; its elegance of the cars and all the properties of the Company, the speed and safety of travel, and the assiduous attentions of the conductor, and all in charge of the trains, are so proverbially as to preclude the necessity of extended notice. We do not wonder, that with all these inducements the travel increases daily, and that the amount of freightage is almost equal to that of a merely local road. The "Chamberland Valley" is a source of pride as well as of profit to our citizens; and we trust its management may never be changed.

Unfortunate Accident.

A pair of fine horses were killed on the Rail Road track in our public square on Saturday last, by a freight train coming from Harrisburg. The horses were standing in the street as the train approached, and the horses becoming frightened got on the track, notwithstanding the exertions of the driver to keep them off. The engineer did not, or was not able to stop the train in time, and the legs of the horses were so shockingly mutilated that it became an act of mercy to kill them, which was done. They were very valuable horses, and belonged to Mr. David Kutz, of North Middleton.

New Store.

We are pleased to announce to the public the reopening of the Store of Mr. P. Messer, on the corner of Corn and Bedford Streets. Mr. Messer, it will be remembered, suffered a considerable loss by a fire some time since, his dwelling and contents being mostly destroyed. He has, however, since rebuilt and renewed his stock, and will be happy to have his old customers give him a call.

Christmas Goods.

We direct the reader's attention to the advertisement of Robert Swift, headed "Christmas Goods," in this day's paper. Mr. S. is one of the oldest importers in Philadelphia, and his stock is now complete and is of the most valuable kind.

THE "Gauge Difficulty" AT ERIE.—Dispatches from Erie, Pa., dated December 7th, furnish the intelligence of another serious railroad riot in regard to the "Gauge difficulty." The dispatches say that the Erie Railroad Company commenced to-day opening their gauge at the State Line, which produced much feeling here. Immediately cannon were fired, calling out the citizens to tear down the bridges. The excitement is increasing. There is a mob of 700 persons engaged in tearing the rails from the track. The depot master was mobbed, and barely escaped with his life. The express train is unable to pass, and the depot is in the hands of the mob.

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THE EXPEDITION OF THE FILLMORE EXPLORATION.—Washington, Dec. 7.—Despatches have been received here by Senator Gidd, of California, showing the failure of the Fillmore expedition against Lower California. The J. L. Stevens, at Panama, 11 days 12 hours from San Francisco, reports that also spoke, Nov. 20, the English bark Caroline, with Walker's expedition on board.

The expedition had landed at Lopez, and proclaimed the independence of Lower California. They took the Governor and Governor's troops and disembarked. The expedition was composed of less than fifty men. The Captain thought them at sea in more ways than one.

Papers from India and China had reached England by extraordinary express. The war still raged in Burma, and reinforcements had gone from Calcutta to aid the British.

The new Captain General of Cuba is heralded by an unfortunate fame. He is represented as bigoted, despotic and cruel.

One of the Halifax journals attributes the loss of the steamship Humboldt to an ignorant fisherman, who boarded her in the character of pilot, and undertook to convey her into port. This is a very queer story.

The Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, of Pa., who has been called out with forces for fighting the war, is getting better, and it is thought will be able to resume his place in the House by the latter part of the week.

The Salem Gazette has been told by clothing dealers that cloth made from oat-straw is stronger than that made from new wool.

In the Legislature of Georgia, last week a bill was introduced to change the name of Mary Dolly Cox Ann Lewis to Mary Dolly Cox Ann Lewis.

Dr. J. M. L. Meyer—Dr. J. M. L. Meyer, a physician, to discover some remedy for this most distressing complaint. Whether they have been successful, remains for the sufferers to say. There are in this country hundreds of thousands who are suffering from indigestion, probably, in most cases, caused by their impure food. To these we would say try Meyer's Extract of Rock Bitters. It has cured, and will cure, the worst and most obstinate cases of Dyspepsia, and all its concomitants, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Flatulency, Acidity, &c. See the following certificate:—

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The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, December 14. FLOUR.—The Flour market is very quiet. Dealers are holding back for further advice from Europe. Sales to-day of 600 bbls City Mills Flour at \$6 00 "B" 54, a decline. Nothing doing of Howard Street Flour. There were sellers at \$5 75, but no buyers. Rather more disposition to sell than to purchase. Rye Flour \$3 87 @ 50.

MEAL.—Country Corn Meal \$3 68 @ 52; city do. \$3 57 @ 54.

GRAIN.—There was a fair supply of Grain on change this morning. About 10,000 bush. Wheat offered and mostly sold at 122 @ 125 cents "B" bushel good to prime white. No family flour white offered. Sales of red at 140 @ 150c. Considerable sales of inferior qualities at 2 to 15 cents "B" bushel below the above figures. About 25,000 bushels of Corn offered and mostly sold at 68 @ 70 cents for old white, new white 68 @ 62 cents; no sales of old yellow, we quote at 70 @ 72 cents nominal; new yellow 62 @ 60 cents "B" bushel. We quote Pennsylvania Rye at 92 @ 93 cents; Maryland and Virginia do. 75 @ 80 cents "B" bushel. Sales of Pennsylvania Oats at 45c. Maryland at 40 @ 43 cents, and Virginia 38 @ 42 cents "B" bushel.

SEEDS quiet. Clover \$6 75, Timothy \$3, and Flaxseed \$1 30 @ 1 35 "B" bushel.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12. FLOUR.—Flour has further declined. Sales at \$6 00 the 62 cent bush. There is a steady demand for city consumption within the range of 60 @ 70 for common and extra brands. Rye Flour is inactive, and is held at \$5 12 @ 25 per bush.

NEAL.—Corn Meal \$3 37 per bbl. for Pennsylvania.

GRAIN.—There is a fair demand for Wheat at steady prices. Sales of 60,000 bushels of prime red at \$1 50, and do. at \$1 50. Sales of Rye at 90 cents. Corn is rather dull. Sales of yellow at 64 @ 70c. for new, according to quality, and 70c. for old. Oats—Sales new Southern at 42 @ 45c, and do. for Pennsylvania at 40 @ 43c.

WHISKY.—Sales of blba. at 27c and blba. at 26c.

MARRI D.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. M. E. John and James S. Cowell to Annie B. Hall, all of Carlisle.

DEATH.

On the 3d inst. in this Borough, Joseph O'Leary, son of the late Joseph O'Leary of Lancaster Pa.

On the 28th of November Mrs. MARIA SIMON, wife of PARKER SIMON, of this Borough, aged 44 years.

In this Borough, on the 3th inst. Mrs. MARY KUNZ, in the 63d year of her age.

In Frankfort township, on the 10th inst. Mr. CHRISTIAN WARR, in the 55th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that the account of Jacob Heck and Benjamin Duke, Assignees of Anthony P. Wolf, regarding a deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office for examination by the accounts therein named, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Camb. Co., for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1866.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE subscriber has just received, the following new publications: Home Life in Germany, by Braze; Dictionary of "Popular" Quotations, taken from the Latin, French, Greek, Spanish and Italian Languages, Maxims, &c.; Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Portfolio. Lives of the Queens of England, from the Great Cities of the World, illustrated. Yusuf, a crusade in the East, by Ross Brown. GRAHAM'S, PUTNAM'S, GOODEY'S and other popular magazines. A general assortment of School Books, Slates, Ruler's Copy Books, &c. A. M. PIERCE, Apt.

The Home Journal for 1864.

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