THE MINT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR POLLOCK—OPERATIONS OF THE INSTITUTOIN DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1869.

From the annual report of the Hon. James Pollock, the Director of the United States Mint, which, under the date of September 29, has just been submitted to Secretary Boutwell, we take interesting extracts:

The operations for the year ending June 30, 1862, were as follows:

The deposits of bullion at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year were as follows: Gold, $31,463,249.76; silver $1,790,453.49; total deposits, $32,253,703.55

From this total a deduction must be made for the bullion redeposited, or bars made at one branch of the Mint and redeposited in another for coinage. Deducting the redeposits, the amount will be $32,940,258.00.

The coinage for the same period is as follows: Gold coin, pieces, 1,181,303; value, $21,828,637.50; unparted and fine gold bars, $10,199,328.53; silver coin, pieces, 1,702,616; value, $840,740.50; silver bars, $734,190.67; nickel-copper and bronze coinage, pieces, 43,782,750; value, $1,279,055.00. Total number of pieces struck, 37,666,668; total value of coinage, $37,681,958.20

The distribution of the bullion received at the Mint and branches was as follows:

At Philadelphia, gold deposited, $8,691,960.34; fine gold coined $3,178,637,-50; fine gold bars, $130,141.91; silver deposited and purchased, $503,840.89; silver coined, $434,740.50; silver bars, 92,090.12; nickel-copper and bronze coinage, value, $1,279,055.00. Total deposits of gold and silver, $4,185,801.23; total coinage, $5,114,671.03; total number of pieces, 34,660,168.

At the branch Mint, San Francisco, the gold deposits were $17,717,893.81; gold coined, $18,050,000; silver deposits and purchases, $352,334.74; silver coined, $406,000. Total deposits and purchases, $18,069,738.55; total coinage, $19,056,000; total number of pieces, 2-006,500.

The assay office in New York received during the year in gold bullion, $9,265,-068.83; silver bullion, including purchases, $879,439.23. Total value received, $10,144,608.06; number of fine gold bars stamped, 6,731; value, $642,100.55; total value of gold and silver bars stamped, $9,864,014.95.

At the branch mint, Denver, Colorado, the deposits for unparted bars, were, gold, $795,566.38; silver, 54,828.63; total deposits, $850,395.01. The deposits at this branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were, $368,017,79, showing an increase of $487,377.23.

Prior to and since the recent act of Congress changing this branch from a mint to an assay office, it has been engaged in melting, assaying, and stamping gold and silver bullion, returning the same to the depositors in the form of unparted bars, bearing the Government stamp of weight and fineness. As an assay office it will meet all the demands of the minor, and promote as effectually the mining interests of the region as a mint for coinage could possibly do.

At the Branch Mint, Charlotte, North Carolina, the deposits have been very limited, but are increasing. It is now in operation as an assay office, deposits being received assayed, and returned to depositors in the form of unparted bars. The deposits for unparted bars were, gold, $3,160,40.

The branch mints at Dahlonega, Georgia, and at New Orleans, Louisiana, have not been in operation. No necessity now exists for their continuance, either as assay offices or branch mints.

The branch mint at Carson, City Nevada is rapidly approaching completion. The machinery is nearly all in place, and operations will be commenced. Orders were issued to complete and put in operation as prompt as possible the assay department. This will be done. The Superintendant of this branch reports that they will be ready to open early in September; and this will probably be the case so far as the general operations are concerned; but the more complicated details, in reference to the furnaces, assay apparatus, etc., will require some weeks longer.

From the peculiar character of the bullion that will be deposited for fine bars or coinage, the operative officers of this branch should be practical experienced, and scientific men. The deposits will be generally of mixed bullion, with a gold fineness of two and one-half to forty thousandths; silver, 940 to 960, and a small percentage of base metals, etc. This bullion, whether deposited for fine bars or coinage, must be refined, or refined and parted, according to the condition of the deposit. It does not seem likely, that much, if any parting will be done at Carson. The bars of mixed bullion being officially stamped with both gold and silver proportions, will be as saleable as if they were parted.

I regret that I am not able to report progress in the erection of the new branch mint building at San Francisco. It should be commenced at once, and prosecuted without further delay, to final completion.

The redemption of nickel copper cents was continued during the fiscal year, payment being made therefor in three and five cent nickel coins. The amount thus redeemed was, in pounds, 103,886; value, $101, 465.25. The redemption for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was in value, $260,482.04—a decrease of 150 per centum.

This marked decrease indicates that the redundancy of these small coins has been greatly diminished; and that the amount now outstanding of the one and two cent pieces was but little, if any, in excess of the actual demand for them. Existing laws provide for the redemption of the three-and five cent nickel copper coins. No consideration of public interest or private convenience demands the redemption of the bronze one-and two cent pieces, or the substitution of a nickel one cent piece for the bronze coin of that denomination.

I cannot concur in the recommendation of my predecessor for the reduction and redemption of the inferior coins by creating a fund for redemption out of profits of such coinage heretofore paid into the Treasury of the United States.

The net profits of the nickel copper and bronze coinage, and paid into the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year, were seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The restoration of a silver currency "for change," in lieu of the postal or small note currency, would be an important adjuvant to a general resumption. While the law stands as it is, fixing the weight of silver coins at so high a rate, no man can foresee when we shall see the pleasure of paying, and receiving

There is no legitimate reason why premium on gold should exceed ten per centum, nor why specie payments could not be safely resumed in three months from this date. The people have confidence in their Government, and have patriotism enough to sustain and defend its credit.

It is not very easy to find a precedent, if we needed one, for such a policy as is indicated, for few nations have been brought to such a pass. We may mention one, however, which is Austria. That country, like the United States, has, for the past eight years, been using paper money, almost down to the last kreutzer. The government is now replacing it with a silver currency at a reduction of real value. No doubt the people are greatly pleased with the change.

France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland have also lately reduced their lesser silver coins. This they did, not to get rid of paper, to which they had not been driven, out because the relative value of silver had increased, so that they must either take that course or do without silver change. And while they were doing that, they wisely reduced the intrinsic value considerably below the market rate for silver bullion, so as to be reasonably out of the reach of fluctuations, and not have to do the thing over again upon a lower basis.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

As many of our readers may not have the inclination or leisure to read the whole of the report of Postmaster General Creswell, and as almost every one is interested in postal affairs, a brief extract may be acceptable. The report is able, as concise as possible, and exhibits the affairs of the department in a favorable light. There has been, under Mr. Creswell's management, improvement in both income and expenditures. The revenues were $18,344,510,72, and the expenditures $22,780,502,05, an increase of the former over 1868 of 12.59 per cent. The respective revenues and expenses of the fiscal year ending June, 1870, are estimated at $20,876,691, leaving a deficiency of $4,-702,132. The sales of postage stamps and stamped envelopes were $15,078,-061, an increase of $1,214,907 over the preceding year. The number of mail routes is stated at 8449, making an aggregate of 229,721 miles, and in annual transportation of mails 90,728,409 miles, at a cost of $11,081,728. Of these routes 26,587 miles are by rail, and 20,770 by steamboat. The increase over the preceding year has been 6,603 miles, and in annual transportation 9,499,078 miles, at an increased cost of $140,445. The cost of transit has been 11.41 cents per mile by railroad and 17.88 cents by steamer.

There are in the United States 27,105 postmasters, an increase during the past year of 625. Of these 880 are appointed by the President and Senate, and the remainder by the Postmaster General. During the past year there were received at the Dead Letter Office 5,952,862 letters. The money order system has been a gratifying success. The business has grown from $1,360,122 in 1865, to $24,-848,058 in 1869, and the last year paid a profit to the department of $65,558.

The Report on Foreign Mail Service shows 5,638,858 letters sent from and 5,-957,790 received in the United States, exclusive of Canada, of which, both ways, the number is estimated at, 2,000,000. These figures show a decided increase. The total cost of ocean mail service was $1,143,841 78. The Postmaster General in this connection alludes to the humiliating fact that not one steamer carrying the European mails bears the American flag, and suggests the encouragement of American shipbuilding competition, and the authorization of American registers to foreign built steamers-puchased by Americans.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Pennsylvania, ss;

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the third section of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the twenty-second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, entitled "An act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the public debt," and by the supplement thereto, approved the tenth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General, and State Treasurer, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund created by said first recited act of the General Assembly, to report annually and certify to the Governor the amount received under the said act, the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth redeemed and held by them:

Whereupon the Governor shall direct the certificates representing the same to be cancelled, and on such cancellation, issue his Proclamation, stating the fact, and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt.

And whereas, F. Jordan, J. P. Hartranft, and R. W. Mackey, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the requirements of law, report and certify to me, that the amount of interest paid and debt of the Commonwealth redeemed and held by them for the year ending on the Thirtieth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, amount to TWO MILLIONS EIGHTY-EIGHT THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE DOLLARS AND THIRTY CENTS, made up as follows, viz:

Interest paid,	$1,793,587 07
Five per cent loan redeemed,	202,701 00
Relief notes cancelled,	10 00
Premiums paid,	100 00

Now therefore, as required by the Third Section of the act of the General Assembly first above mentioned, I JOHN W. GEARY, Governor, as aforesaid, have caused the certificates representing said indebtedness to be cancelled, and do hereby issue this my proclamation, declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment, and final discharge of Three Hundred and Sixty-Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-One Dollars and Nine Cents of the principal of the debt of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-fourth.

JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:

F. JORDAN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The New York *Evening Republic*, started about three months ago, suspended publication with Monday's issue. The proprietor, in his closing article, say's: "The times are not propitious for aspirants in the newspaper business. Trade is stagnent, advertising patronage slim, the future dubious."

BRIEF ITEMS.

The coal mines of Boone county, Iowa, yield an increase of one million dollars annually.

It is estimated that the surplus wheat of Minnesota the present year, will be 16,-000,000 bushels.

The ushers and attendants at the White House are compelled to wear swallow tailed coats

The Census Committee of Congress proposes fixing the number of members of the House at 300 under the new Census.

A sale of fifteen thousand acres of coal and minhral land in Grana and Mineral counties, West Virginia, has just been made for $225,000.

The Hebrew *National* says there are 6,000,000 Jews in the world, of whom about 1,800,000 are in Russia, 1,016,000 in Germany, 80,000 in France, 50,000 in Great Britain, and 200,000 in America.

It is said to be a notorious fact that one of the petty Democratic judges of New York city invariably gives his verdicts in favor of the contestant who employs his son as counsel, no matter what the merits of the case may be.

The price of government bonds advanced in London considerably upon the publication of the President's message, which was transmitted by telegraph. There was also a marked advance in New York and Philidelphia.

The foreign exports of Savannah for the month of November foot up four millions of dollars. Of this, all but sixteen thousand were cotton. Two millions and a quarter went to Liverpool, and one million and a quarter to Havre.

The Carlisle Herald.

VOL. 69. NO. 50.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Hon. M. S. Quay has sued the editors of the Pittsburg *Commercial* for libel.

Frederick Douglass is lecturing on "our Cosmopolite Nationality."

Governor Walker of Virginia, favors the immediate admission of that State.

Senator Sprague has prepared a two days speech.

Father Hyacinthe lectured last week in New York in French. There was an immense crowd present, all of whom understood all he said, of course.

Governor Geary has been re-elected President of the National Council of the Union League.

John W. Garrett has been re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company.

Senator Morrill is chairman of the Committee of Appropriations instead of Mr. Fessenden.

Governor Senter of Tennessee, says there are 606 convicts in the Penitentiary of that State.

Fields, who was executed last week at Williamsport, is said to have wealthy and respectable relatives.

Mr. Singerly, the State Printer is erecting a magnificent printing house on third street in Harrisburg.

The World pays a high compliment to General Grant for his nomination of Judge Woodruff for Circuit Judge of New York. *The World* ought to know that Grant makes good appointments generally.

Horace Greeley recommends General Sigel for the appointment of United States Marshal for New York, on the grounds that his popularity did much for the Republican party in the late election in that State.

I. M. Crull, baggage agent of the Northern Central Railroad company at Harrisburg, has patented a signal light for locomotives and steam boats, which is visible for miles.

Senator Fenton of New York, pays $350 per week for his board and lodging at the Arlington Hotel in Washington. His salary is a little less than $100 per week. It pays immensely to be Senator, but we suppose the work is correspondingly hard.

The Prince of Wales, has recently become the father of a young daughter—the family now consisting of two boys and three girls, after a marriage of six years. Should the Prince and Princess live to celebrate their golden wedding, the chances are, that the family party will be large.

The Tribune says that the expense of living of Secretary Fish at Washington, are $25,000 per year, and that no man is freer from ostentation or love of display than is the Secretary of State. Either of those assertions may be true, but we doubt if both are correct.

Governor Baker of Indiana, has received a draft from the Government for over $4,000,000, the tenth installment of the Indiana war claims. Pennsylvania would release in full for that amount in cash.

Hon. Richard J. Haldeman, of this district, a member of the Census Committee, made a speech last week in Congress. He advocates the taking of a full and complete census, and intends proposing a return of weekly incomes from wages, salaries and professions. The speech barring what was political was a good one.

We print to-day the message of President Grant in full. Few documents have emanated from the White House, which have given so universal satisfaction. Those who feared that Grant was only a great soldier, may now dismiss that apprehension.

The Day finds fault with Attorney General Browster for his recent action in the Schoppe case. When he gave his opinion on the case to the Governor, it also denounced him. It is exceedingly difficult to determine what course of procedure would satisfy those journals that have volunteered as a high court of errors and appeals in this matter. We are sometimes tempted to believe that if Governor Geary were to pardon the Doctor now, he would be denounced in most unmeasured terms for his failure to carry out the law, and by those who are now urging the pardon.

Justice Grier of the United States Supreme Court has resigned his commission, to take effect on the first day of February 1870. He has been a member of the Supreme Court for nearly twenty five years, and he retires full of years and honors. The vacancy caused by his resignation will require a new appointment by the President, which will almost necessarily be given to a Pennsylvanian. Among those who are eminent for their qualifications for this exalted position the names of Hon. E. M. Stanton and Hon. William Strong most readily occur. Either of the gentlemen would do infinite credit to the State, and would make a worthy successor to the eminent Judge who is now about retiring.

BLAIR SPEAKS.

Gen. Frank Blair, who may be remembered as being the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1868, lately made a Democratic speech in New York City. This was not very remarkable, as the General is given to making speeches, and for the last two years to making them in the interest of the Democracy, or of their erring brethren of the late Confederacy. He thinks the Democratic party are on the high road to victory, which may be true or may not be. The General was sadly deceived about a year since, when he flattered himself with the same opinion. He admits his surprise when he heard of the New York election, but we presume that was because his vanity made him think, that if the Democracy could not win with him, it had no show whatever, when he was not in the field. He feels that the triumph of the Democracy was not a partizan one, which may be a mild way of saying that the Democracy is no party. He hopes that it will maintain the purity of its principles, which would not be difficult to do if the principles are what Mr. Blair said they were, before he became a member of the party. We doubt if they could be even sullied by him.

Mr. Blair pays some high compliments to the President. He sees very little in his message to object to, and thinks that General Grant has more ability than the the Democracy credit him with. He thinks, however, that he is stubborn ambitious and exceedingly dangerous. The Democracy are advised to quit scoffing at the President and to commence watching him. He also thinks that while Grant is given to enjoy himself on all occasions, there are times when he can attend to business with more industry than is agreeable to the country.

Mr. Blair has made many worse speeches than the one we have just sketched, both for himself and the Democracy. His insane threats of revolution when a candidate did him little credit, although they did some good incidentally in helping to defeat the Democracy. The campaign of 1868, has brought him something, and we are inclined to believe has done the Democracy some good. They have at least realized that the people are not to be frightened by silly threats of revolution, and appeals to their baser prejudices into placing the Government in the control of those who devoted their best energies to its destruction. If Mr. Blair should live three years longer, and the Democracy again give him a nomination on the national ticket, he would doubtless make himself less offensive than he did a year ago, but would scarcely be more successfull. He would however have no hesitation in taking the nomination.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* complains of the Sinking Fund Commissioners thus:

"The proposition of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in August last, was to redeem One Million Dollars of the State debt. Now Governor Geary issues a proclamation setting forth that *Three Hundred and Sixty-two thousand, Seven Hundred and Eighty-one Dollars and Nine Cents* is the entire amount of the debt extinguished during the year ending November 30, A. D., 1869, or a little more than one-third of the sum which the pre-election proclamation induced the public to believe would be cancelled! Perhaps the innocent lambs of the radical press, who pulled the wool over the eyes of verdant pumpkins during the late campaign, will look a little sheepish when brought to face this sequel of their enthusiastic praises of Governor Geary's administrative capacity. Perhaps, too, the promises of radical officials, even if stamped with the solemnity of the broad seal of the Commonwealth, will in future be received by the public with a grain of allowance."

We confess we can't see that the case is quite made out. It was undoubtedly advertised that the State was able and willing to pay its obligations before they came due, but we know of no power in the Commissioners or the Governor to compel those who hold the loans to present them for payment. Persons holding the obligations of the State could present them or not, just as they chose. If any were presented under that advertisement and refused, then there was bad faith and mismanagement; if not, there is no ground of complaint. If there had been some twenty millions overdue, as there were under Democratic rule, it might have been easier to get a million of bonds in, than it is now, when the State keeps faith with its creditors. The fact that the holders of our State securities do not present them when payment is offered, is about as sure evidence of the State's good credit as we could reasonably ask. Mr. Mackey is abundantly able and willing to redeem all the bonds he advertised for, and if our Democratic friends have any bonds due in June, 1870, that they do n't like to keep, they can decrease the debt by presenting them.

We have two journals now before us each containing the actions of medical gentlemen in Chicago, with regard to the case of Dr. Schoppe. In one instance a number of these gentlemen sign a call for a meeting to secure the intervention of the Governor "in the case of Dr. Schoppe now under sentence of death at *Pittsburg for the murder of his wife.*" In the proceedings of another meeting the chairman is reported as stating "*that the celebrated chemist Dr. Doremus had analyzed the contents of the stomach of the woman said to be poisoned by Dr. Schoppe and had publicly declared that it contained no poison whatever.*" We make no comments whatever, but merely quote these statements to show how easily, even as intelligent gentlemen as compose these medical societies may be imposed upon, and how likely they are to act without much investigation of their subject.

The New York *World* asks "who can deny that where the Democratic party rules, virtue and morality prevail?" Will the *World* please give the Democratic majority of the Five Points District in its own city, and then write out a tolerably fair description of the morals of that locality? Its question could be answered more satisfactorily after such information.

The Supreme Court has granted, with the consent of the Attorney General, a writ of error in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Dr. Schoppe and made it returnable on the first Monday in January. If the Supreme Court, on the hearing should discover error, it will correct the law as laid down by the Court below, and the case will be tried again, if not, the record of the conviction and sentence will remain. In the meantime the death warrant will be withdrawn.

Have our Democratic friends heard that elections took place recently in Mississippi and Texas? or do n't they care about noticing these little occurrences?

A few days ago in Washington City, a young Frenchman, brother in law to the Portuguese Minister, was wedded to a young colored woman. The bride is said to be handsome and accomplished. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic Priest, Rev. Dr. White, at his own parsonage. This is what our Democratic friends in years gone by, called amalgamation, and more recently miscegenation, and which was something a good deal worse in their eyes than sacrilege. Suppose this ceremony had been performed by some minister who was known to sympathize with Republican ideas, would n't there have been some tall denunciations of his actions in our Democratic papers? Strange to say however, this is treated as simply a piece of news. How is it gentlemen? What should be done with a clergyman who marries a white man to a colored woman? You are surely not afraid to speak out because it happens to be a Catholic priest. This is a good time now to discuss the subject. Please go in.

We call the attention of our readers to the Proclamation of Governor Geary, announcing that the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund have paid during the year ending November 30, 1869, $1,725,587,-97 interest, and $362,762,09 principal of the State debt. This demonstrates our ability to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Government, the interest, and even the debt itself, without encumbering a single acre of the land of the State with taxation. Our farmers should bear this in mind when told of the evils of Republican rule.

Hon. William McKennan of Washington county has been appointed by the President, Judge of the Circuit Court for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. Judge McKennan, although not prominent as a politician, is a lawyer of ability and will make an excellent Judge.

Andrew Johnson proposed to pay the interest of the national debt for sixteen years, and then repudiate. Grant says, we can pay the whole debt and interest in ten years, without increase of taxation. This illustrates pretty fully the difference between Democratic and Republican rule.

MARRIED.

WEBER—WALTERS.—On the second instant, in Mechanicsburg, by the Rev. John Ault, Mr. David J. Weber, to Miss Kate R. Walters, both of this county.

EGE—NICKEL.—On the seventh instant, by the same, Mr. Samuel Ege, of Dickinson township, to Miss Sallie A. Nickol, of Mechanicsburg.

KELLER—STEVENSON.—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Carlisle, on the ninth instant, by the Rev. W. O. Leverett, Rector, Adam Keller, Esq., Cashier of the Second National Bank of Mechanicsburg, to Miss Katherine Wilkins, daughter of Dr. T. C. Stevenson of Carlisle.

SAMPLE—ECKELS.—On the second of November, at the Silver Spring Church, by the Rev. McKee, Mr. Samuel Sample, to Miss Aggie Eckels both of Silver Spring township.

LIVINGSTON—BELTZHOOVER.—On November sixteenth, by the Rev. H. R. Fleck, George W. Livingston, to Miss Mary E. Beltzhoover, both of this county.

LONGSDORF—KOPP.—On November twenty-third, by the same, George F. Longsdorf, to Miss Virginia D. Kopp, both of this county.

GELLING—THOMERN.—On the ninth instant, by the Rev. E. Kieffer, Mr. John A. Golling, of Harrisburg, and Miss Ange S. Thomern, of North Middleton.

DIED.

STUART.—On Thursday, December 2, near Carlisle, John Culbertson, son of W. P., and Lizzie G. Stuart, aged one year, nine months and eleven days

CLARK.—At Carrollton, Illinois, on the twenty-ninth of November, Robert K. Clark, formerly of this place, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

LINE.—On the twenty seventh ultimo, at her residence in Dickinson township, Mrs. Maria Line, in her sixty-second year.

A light has from our household gone,
A voice we loved is stilled;
A void is left in many hearts,
That never can be filled.

MARKETS.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET

Carlisle, December 15, 1869.

Family Flour	5 25
Superfine do	4 50
do RYE	4 50
WHITE WHEAT	1 10
RED do	1 00
RYE	85
CORN	70
OATS	45
CLOVERSEED	7 00
TIMOTHYSEED	2 50
FLAXSEED	2 00
BARLEY	85

General Produce Market.

Carlisle, December 15, 1869.

Corrected Weekly by William Washmood

BUTTER	35	BACON SHOULDERS,	16
EGGS,	30	BACON SIDES,	00
LARD,	18	WHITE BEANS	2 00
TALLOW,	9	PARED PEACHES,	20
SOAP,	8	UNPARED PEACHES	10
BEESWAX,	35	DRIED APPLES,	3 00
JAGON HAMS	18	RAGS	3

JUST RECEIVED.

A full stock of Notions of all kinds. A large line of Children's Misses' and Ladies Worsted and Merino Hose, at greatly reduced prices. Merchants will do well by calling to see for themselves, at

COYLE BROTHERS,
No. 11, South Hanover Street,
Carlisle, Penn'a.
16dec69

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE

Again away down in prices. We would call the attention of the trade to the large reduction in prices of LAMPS AND GLASSWARE. Also to the large stock of same goods that we are now offering. Coal Oil of finest quality only, and in sound barrels, offered at lowest prices.

Still another reduction in price of salt.

Philadelphia $10.00 sets of Queensware of 84 pieces, packed up free, and delivered at our store at same price.

WM. BLAIR & SON.
Carlisle, Pa. 19no60.

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA KNOWN IN THE WHOLE WORLD.

Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and no matter of how long standing.

They penetrate the secret abode of this terrible disease, and extoriminate it root and branch, forever.

They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

They are noted for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fail to afford relief.

No form of Dyspepsia or Indigestion can resist their penetrating power.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrates to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat, and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, &c.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate Diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at his office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to. Where convenient, remittances should take the shape of Drafts or Post Office orders.

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1.50 a bottle, or $11 per dozen. Sent by express.

All communications should be addressed

I. G. C. WISHART, M. D.
No. 232 North Second street,
22oct 3m Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRIGHTFUL SEVELOPMENTS!

At last the people have got the fact "through their hair." That hair dyes impregnated with acetate of lead, and other metallic salts, are murderous preparations. When they see the metallic sediment at the bottom of the bottles, they know that the disgusting stuff is literally injected with poison. They ask, therefore, for a harmless vegetable dye and find it, pure and efficacious, in Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye, offered under the sanction of Professor Chilton's guarantee that it contains "nothing deleterious."

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it.

20nolm.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Their great value consists in this: They may be used so long as any disease affects any of the organs of the body; and by thus persevering in their use the disease will be cured, and the body restored to health, free from every taint, and impurity. Their reputation proves their merit.

Thomas Smith, Coroner and Justice of the Peace Hastings-on-the-Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia and Heartburn, when every other medicine had failed to relieve him. Certificate dated April 2, 1868.

Dr. Turner, of Savannah, Georgia, says he has, for nearly forty years, recommended Brandreth's Pills, as a specific in yellow fever; that he never know a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound. Their prompt use takes out of the body those matters which feed the fatality of the disease. As a general family medicine, he considers them far in advance of all others, and here he speaks from personal experience of their qualities.

20nolm.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear (its speciality) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 505 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets to his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination.

1July 69 1y

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Farmers, families, and others, can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, for the cure of cholera, diarrhea, dysentery, cramp, colic, and sea sickness, taken internally—(it is perfectly harmless; see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for chronic rheumatism, headache, toothache, sore throat, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises mosquito bites, old sores, pains in limbs, back and chest. The Venetian Liniment was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating, if it was ten dollars a bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of certificates can be seen at the depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Price, Fifty Cents and One Dollar. Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Depot, 10 Park Place New York. 26nolm

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St., New York.
May7.69-1y.

JACOB SCHLETZ—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted for the last ten years with the Rheumatism and Gout. Your Bitters was recommended to me. I have used it, and I am glad to say it has effected a perfect cure in a very short time. Therefore I recommend it to all persons afflicted with the same diseases. I consider it the best Cure in use for any disease the human body is subject to.

E. DeYOUNG Philadelphia.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the direction for preparing and using the same which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County New York.
May7.69-1y.

It gives me pleasure to certify that Mr. Schenck's BITTER CORDIAL in my opinion is purely vegetable in its constitution, and an excellent tonic, being harmless in its character, and not being an alcoholic timulant. NLE STOCKTON, M. D.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CARLISLE.

The UNION FIRE COMPANY being greatly in need of funds to enable them to be efficient in the preservation of property from destruction by fire, are compelled to ask the citizens of Carlisle for aid. They have therefore determined to hold

A FAIR IN RHEEM'S HALL,

during the approaching holidays, and earnestly solicit such donations in money or goods as our friends may feel disposed to contribute.

To the ladies we would especially appeal for assistance. Any article whether for use or ornament, (no matter how trifling) will be thankfully received, and the donors gratefully remembered.

It is now four years since the Union Company has been before the public for assistance. May we not, therefore, hope that all, (young and old) will give us their aid and sympathy.

Donations can be left at any time with either of the Committee of Arrangements, or at the Hall, from the twenty-second of December, until the close of the Fair.

L. T. GREENFIELD, CHAS. A. CORNMAN,
LUKE A LINN, JOHN T. KUHNS,
E CORNMAN, S. D. HAMPTON,
R. SHEAFFER, WM. G. WOODS.
16dec69 Committee of Arrangements.

J. M. MASONHEIMER.

Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

FINE QUALITY OF TEAS, PURE SPICES.

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,

STONEWARE,

WOODEN, AND

WILLOWWARE.

BEST BRANDS OF

FAMILY FLOUR.

SALT AND FISH

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

SOUTHWEST CORNER PITT AND PUMPERT STREETS.

16dec69

CHEAP COAL! CHEAP COAL!!

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

HICKORY SWAMP COAL,

at the lowest possible rates for cash.

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

The subscriber will deliver coal at Carlisle for the following prices, per ton of 2,000 lbs:

Pea,	$3 15
Nut,	4 05
Stove,	5 85
Egg,	5 55

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

GEORGE ZINN.
10dec693m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed applications for hotel, liquor, restaurant, and retailer's licenses, under the several acts of assembly relating thereto, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, which said applications will be presented to said Court, on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1870:

HOTELS.

Lewis Zitzer,	West Ward, Carlisle.
William H Marks,	East Ward, Carlisle.
Jeremiah Hannon	" " "
William Bell,	New Cumberland borough.
James Irvin,	Lower Allen township.

RESTAURANTS.

Jacob Hipple,	West Ward, Carlisle.
Charles Franciscus,	" " "
John G. Hoffman,	East Ward, Carlisle.
Frederick Altheis,	" " "
Philip Fritsch,	" " "
John Kaiser,	" " "
John B. Floyd,	" " "
William B. Over,	Newville borough.
William S. Dunlap,	" "
John Orris,	Mechanicsburg borough.
William K. Sterick,	Newburg borough.
John Laughlin,	" "
Frank Baker,	Newton township.
Rachel Shupp,	South Middleton township.

RETAILERS.

Edward Bosler,	Carlisle borough.
John D. Mock,	Newville borough.
Samuel Myers,	Mechanicsburg borough.
John H. Miller,	Newville borough.

GEORGE C. SHEAFFER,
Clerk of Quarter Sessions.
16dec69

NEW TO-DAY.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—*Tuesday, January 11, 1870.*—Will be sold, at public sale, on the above day, at the residence of the late S. M. Kenyon, deceased, on the Walnut Bottom road, five miles west of Carlisle, the following personal property, to wit: Two heavy draught horses, four milch cows, one two horse wagon with bed and ladders, top buggy, sleigh, one horse plough, shovel plough, harrow, combs and single tress, chains, mattocks, shovels, sledges, crodles, and other articles. Hay by the ton, potatoes by the bushel. Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of one eight day clock, bureau, wardrobe, cook stove, and fixtures, two ten plate stoves, bedsteads and bedding, looking glasses, washstands, chairs, tables, carpets (two of which are new) by the yard, and many other articles unnecessary to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by JOHN S. KENYON,
Executor of S. M. Kenyon, deceased.
16dec69ts

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until ten o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, January 18, 1870, for furnishing the troops at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, with the best

FAMILY FLOUR,

for six months, from and after the first day of February, 1870, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, may direct.

Proposals must be in duplicate, and endorsed "*Proposals for Family Flour*;" and must contain the name of two responsible persons who will sign the bonds, and become responsible for the faithful performance of the contract.

Persons who bid are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals. The Government reserves the right to reject any (or all) bids, which they may consider unreasonable, or for any other sufficient cause.

W. R. MAIZE,
First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain U. S. Army, A. C. S.

OFFICE OF A. C. S.,
CARLISLE BARRACKS PA.,
December 15, 1869.
16dec693t

R. McCARTNEY, Auctioneer.

MISSOURI LANDS

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday, December 18, 1869, the undersigned will offer for sale, by auction, on the above day, at the Court House in Carlisle, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

THREE THOUSAND ACRES

of very rich, and well timbered lands, situated in Stoddard county, South east Missouri, in t