The Carlisle Herald.

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THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the Fourth Annual Message of Governor Geary, which we furnish them to-day in our supplement. It is a very well considered and exhaustive State paper, and the views and recommendations contained will meet the hearty approval of the people. It embraces the entire field on which the Legislature will be called to act, and those who desire to make themselves familiar with the workings of the State government may study the Message with profit.

The Governor recommends the sale of the bonds now held by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the State debt maturing within the next year. With this recommendation the people will concur heartily. The presence of nine and one-half millions of securities is too strong a temptation for the politicians of the State, and the sooner this amount can be credited on the debt the better it will be for all. After this payment, the balance of debt remaining is about twenty-one millions, which, with the present revenues and expenditures, could be paid in about eight years. It is, however, considered a wiser policy to reduce the payment of the debt to a million of dollars yearly, and to diminish the taxation now *resting on manufacturing*, railroad and mining interests correspondingly.

The necessity of Constitutional reform is strongly advocated. Minority representation, an increase of the number of members of the General Assembly, the election of State Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, and the creation of the office of Lieutenant Governor are among the principal changes suggested. The Legislature is earnestly recommended to make provision for the calling of a Constitutional Convention.

The Governor also recommends the adoption of the Civil Code, the continuation of liberal support to the common schools and the soldiers' orphans, and the encouragement of military organization and discipline among the people. A new geological survey of the State is regarded as of great importance, and requiring immediate attention. The importance of collecting statistical information concerning the resources, and the inconvenience that arises constantly from the want of them is forcibly set forth.

The Message strongly enforces the necessity of protection to American industry, recommends the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee, and all other taxation under the revenue laws, except on luxuries, whisky, and tobacco. The *introduction of "Coolie" or "contract* labor" is deplored as one of the greatest evils that can befal the toiling millions of our country, and restrictive laws against the importation of this kind of labor should be enacted without delay.

The Message will, doubtless, be received *with favor throughout the* State, and will commend itself to the great *mass of the people. It is a platform on* which the Republican party in the State *may stand with the certainty that the* people will sustain it. We trust the Legislature may give its recommendations the hearty support to which they are entitled.

WEEK before last the New York *Sun* published a communication from its Washington correspondent, giving an account of some very outrageous behavior on the part of the Hon. R. J. Haldeman, member of Congress from this District. Mr. Haldeman is charged with having behaved very disgracefully on the floor of the House during a session, and much more disgracefully and brutally at his hotel a short time afterwards. We do not propose to give the details of the occurrence as they were published, as they can serve no good purpose, and may possibly have been exaggerated. We have, as yet, however, seen no public denial of the charges made, and if they are correct but in the main, we hold it to be the duty of the House to make a vacancy in the Fifteenth District, by the immediate expulsion of Mr. Haldeman, unless it can be made certain that his conduct in the future will not be a stigma on the District which he represents. We hope our Republican friends, who contributed directly or indirectly to re-elect Mr. Haldeman, by an increased majority, may now see the great practical good they have accomplished in the endorsement of such a public officer, and profit by the lesson. The Democrats, also, who denounced him so furiously during the *campaign, and then allowed* themselves to be whipped into his *support* at the election, have the great satisfaction of seeing their Representative *make good their worst predictions* concerning him, and know that he holds the place a better man should have held, through *their unmanly and contemptible* submission to the tricks of the trading *politicians of their party.*

THE great tax case of the Commonwealth, vs. Credit Mobilier of America, was decided last week by a verdict in favor of the Commonwealth for $636,000. This was a very righteous finding, and compels the speculators who bought up that corporation to pay the taxes that fairly accrued to the State on the profits of their speculations. Great credit is due to the State officials who labored so earnestly to put this large sum into the Treasury, where it will wipe out a considerable portion of the State debt.

THE result of the election for State Senator in the First District, gives the control of the Senate to the Democracy. This is a deplorable state of things, and more especially so, as it is a consequence of the indifference of Republicans to the best interests of their party and the State. Horace Greeley says, very truly, of the Republicans of New York, that "they are strong enough to make one party, but not enough to make two." The same remark is applicable to our own State.

WE have heard for the last seven years, many complaints as to the great unfairness of the apportionment for Senators in the State, by reason of which the Republicans have so long maintained their power. Now, how is it that the Democrats have a majority in the Senate, while the Republicans had a majority on the popular vote at the last election? We confess "gross unfairness" of the apportionment is not very apparent.

THE Harrisburg *Morning Patriot* begins the new year considerably enlarged, and dressed in a suit of new and beautiful type. The *Patriot* is, decidedly, the ablest Democratic journal in the State, and we are glad to know that it receives the encouragement from its party that it merits.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of 1871 convened and organized on Tuesday. The proceedings thus far, of course, amount to nothing, nor will they effect anything of importance for a month to come. There is, however, more important labor in store for our Legislature than has fallen to the lot of any session for many years.

There is a very wide-spread conviction among the best men of both parties, throughout the State, that the present Constitution requires revision to a greater degree than can be attained by an amendment. The election of the State Treasurer by the people, the curtailment of local and special legislation, and the proper representation of minorities are subjects on which nearly all right thinking men have reached the same conclusions. It is needless to discuss them longer. The Legislature should provide for the calling of a convention to revise the Constitution, and thus allow the people an expression of their will on these important questions.

The apportionment of the State into Legislative and Congressional districts is also a work of great importance, and although the two branches of the Legislature are controlled by different political parties, this labor should not be shirked or postponed. The apportionments should be made with a view to give the fairest representation to both parties possible, but it should not be so arranged that any corrupt combination of the trading politicians of both parties, could place the control of either of both branches of the Legislature in the hands of the minority party when desired. If the State is Democratic on the popular vote, it is right and fair that that party should control the Legislature. But it is absurd that there should be such an arrangement of the districts as would allow the changing of a single district to take the control of the Legislature from the party that has a majority on the popular vote. It is impossible to guard against an occasional misfortune of this kind, but care should be taken to guard against its frequent occurrence. Whilst no attempt should be made to prevent the minority, at the time the apportionment is made, from having its just representation, care should be exercised that this minority should not be given a majority in representation. It is a subject which will give rise to much scheming and intriguing, and much difficulty will arise from the efforts of ambitious gentlemen who need some special districting to get them into political position.

The consideration and adoption of the report of the Commissioners to revise the civil code is also a work of much labor and responsibility. As it re-models every general law in the State, and introduces many new and important features, it will require of the Legislature much care and thought in its consideration The necessity for a revision of our civil code is apparent to all. The work of the Commissioners has been performed with great care and discrimination, and it now becomes the duty of the Legislature to adopt it with whatever alterations their judgment may dictate.

We are free to say, that judging from former experience, there is some fear that these most important measures may not receive the attention which is due them. The Constitutional convention will most likely be ordered. The apportionments, however, may be neglected, under the very convenient excuse that the Houses could not agree. The civil code also stands a good many chances of being lost sight of among the multitude of private bills and jobs that will be thrust into the Legislature at a very early date. We hope for a laborious and conscientious performance of the public duties of the Legislature during its present session, but we would not undertake to guarantee anything of the kind.

THOSE patriotic Southern Democrats, who served their country under the Confederate flag during the late war have another scheme for the promotion of the public good. The Montgomery *Advertiser* predicts that the time is fast approaching, when the *South and West*, with the Middle States, shall assume the government of the country, "and New England, if it shall dare to show its radical head shall be put to the edge of the sword without compunctions." This is very brave, very patriotic, and very much like what we generally hear from the gentlemen of that school. We had supposed that the severe lesson of the rebellion had not been entirely wasted on the South, but if this is a specimen of their improved ideas, they must learn very slowly indeed. We imagine, however, that New England will not put herself on a war footing on account of this threat.

HERE AND THERE.

—THE duty on tea has been reduced fifteen cents per pound; on sugars, one and one-quarter cents, and on coffee, two cents per pound. Will this reduction inure to the benefit of the consumer or the trader? The Government loses, who gains?

—GEN. JUAN PRIM, the leading spirit of the revolution in Spain, which resulted in the *dethronement of Queen Isabella*, was assassinated on Thursday last For the last two years he exerted a most potent influence in Spanish affairs, and his death is a great calamity.

—AN immense fire occurred at Mifflin, on Saturday last, by which property to the amount of $200,000 was destroyed. More than seventy buildings were burned, comprising stores, dwellings, printing offices and stables. There were no lives lost.

—MRS. BELKNAP, the wife of the Secretary of War, died last week. She was buried on New Year's day, and as a mark of respect to her memory, the usual receptions on that day were omitted by the President and heads of Departments.

—SECRETARY BOUTWELL proposes to sell $4,000,000 of gold during the present month, and purchase $6,000,000 of bonds. We think it would be better if he were to double this amount, but, perhaps, he knows best. It is better, however, to advance slowly than to stand still.

—THE Home Fire Insurance Company of New Haven, which had become insolvent by reason of its many losses, is about to be re-constructed. A new capital stock of $300,000 has been subscribed, and it is proposed to continue its business with the hope of better luck in the future.

—COL. FORNEY has disposed of the Washington *Morning Chronicle*, to John M. Morris, esq., and will devote his attention in the future to the Philadelphia *Press*. Mr. Forney has stood for years the first journalist in the State, and his presence in Philadelphia will give increased interest and character to his paper published there.

—Ex-Secretary Seward proposes to take himself a wife on his return to this country, if the gossips may be believed. The fortunate lady is but thirty years old, and is said to be very pretty. Mr. Seward, himself, is neither young nor handsome, but has always proved himself a wonderful diplomatist, which may account for his success in this matter.

—The census returns of Berks, just filed, give the following interesting statistics: Real estate, $133,000,000; personal estate, $12,000,000. Total, $145,000,000. County debt, $147,641; town, township, and borough debts, $737,734; volumes in public and private libraries, 35,300; churches, 155; sittings, 73,000; church property, $733,500; newspapers, 17, to wit: daily, 3; weekly, 13; semi-monthly, 1; aggregate circulation of daily newspapers, 5,200; aggregate circulation of weekly newspapers, 25,500; average wages of farm hands, hired by the year, $15 a month and board; wages of laborers $1.25 without board; 94 cents with board; carpenters' wages, $2.50 without board; wages of female domestics, $4.25 a week without board; board of laboring men, $3.25 a week.

—The swindling operations of a fraudulent firm, known as "Painter, Myers & Co.," have just been brought to light in Reading Penn'a. The men came there about two months ago, bearing references from what has proved to be a confederate firm in Harrisburg, hired a store, and begun business as hardware merchants. They then obtained consignments from various hardware dealers in New York, New Jersey, and other places, and immediately upon the arrival of the goods re-shipped them to Baltimore and elsewhere. Before the frauds were discovered, "Painter, Myers & Co." left town, and the members of the Harrisburg firm are also missing. It is said that the dealers with whom they did business have been swindled out of over $10,000.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Harrisburg, January 3, 1871.

The session of 1871 approaches with the ordinary symptoms. Senators and members, lobbyists and place-hunters swarm to the Capital. The hotels which have been almost deserted for the past six months, are now filled to overflowing, with the usual crowd that congregates here during the winter. And few come without business. It may be that among the members there are some on whom time hangs heavily, but these are very decided exceptions to the general rule. Most of those who attain Legislative honors have a firm belief that they are destined to play an important part in the affairs of the State or Nation for the remainder of their natural lives. They know, certainly, that the vast majority of their predecessors have passed into obscurity at the end of their second short winter, and many of them at the end of their first, but each newly made lawgiver is fully convinced that this has been owing to some sin of omission or commission on their part which he is wise enough, and great enough to avoid. Filled with this idea, and stimulated by the hope of advancement, each ambitious gentleman vigorously plays his game. He forms acquaintances actively. He attends caucuses and committee meetings religiously. He writes many letters, and greatly burthens the mails by the distribution of Legislative and Executive documents. Quite a good many become orators, and those who do not acquire this accomplishment, do a large amount of routine duty in introducing bills, objecting others off the calendars, and making motions to adjourn.

Then there are many who are quite wonderful on corporations. Banks, improvement companies, railroads, plank roads, are continually in their mind's eye, and the number of these corporations that are created annually, as well as those which are conceived, but not matured, fully shows how industrious and persevering these active gentlemen are. The lobbyists, the gentlemen who want to be clerks, door keepers, pasters and folders, are also full of employment, at least until their positions are secure. If they work as assiduously *in* their offices as they do to get them, assuredly the State should not grudge their salaries, for they earn them.

But to the doings of our solons up to this time. Monday and Monday evening were devoted to caucusing, and shaping up matters preparatory to an organization. The work of this matter fell on the Republicans in the House, and on Democrats in the Senate. A minority party has never any trouble in a caucus, but as the action of the caucus of the majority party usually controls everything, it is regarded with great interest, and most generally gets up a large amount of squabbling among the members who are or ought to be patriots with but a single mind.

The caucuses of both parties were held last night, amid considerable excitement among members and aspirants for position. In the Senate the Democrats nominated the Hon. W. A. Wallace for Speaker, Jacob Zeigler for Chief Clerk, Timothy A. Sloan and William P. Furey for Assistants, John P. Coulihan for Sergeant-at-Arms, and J. R. Dunbar and J. A. Duncan for Assistants. The Republican Senators met and nominated the officers of last year for re-election. The Republican caucus of members of the House nominated James H. Webb, of Bradford, for Speaker, on the first ballot—the vote standing Webb 38, McJunkin 13. General Selfridge was nominated for Chief Clerk by acclamation, as were also Mr. Lee for Assistant, and Mr. John A. Smull for Resident Clerk. William J. Ovens, of Philadelphia, received the nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms, and H. K. Sample, of Pittsburg, for Doorkeeper. Nominations were also made to fill the long list of Transcribers, Messengers, Assistants, Postmasters, and Folders, but this list is of but little interest to any except those who were fortunate enough to get on it. At the time of this writing the Democrats have not made any nomination for officers of the House, but as this will be merely a complimentary ceremony it is of little consequence whether it is done or omitted.

The House will convene at noon to-day, and unless some very unforeseen combination arises, the officers nominated by the Republicans will be chosen as soon as the members have been sworn in. The Senate will meet at 3 p. m., and if the Senators are all present, it will organize by the election of a full corps of Democratic officers. There may, however, be considerable trouble as matters now stand. News came yesterday of the sudden and serious illness of Hon. Andrew G. Miller, who is scarcely expected to be present. Should he not be in attendance, the Senate will be a tie, and an immediate organization will be impossible. This lock if it should occur, will continue until Mr. Miller is able to resume his seat, when, of course, an election will immediately be held. Later advices from Mr. Miller make it probable that he will be in his seat when the Senate convenes.

If there should be an organization to-day, the Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow, after the reading of which, and the transaction of a little preliminary business, there will most likely be an adjournment until next week. The question of the State Treasurership has not received much attention thus far, but after the organization it will be the all-absorbing question until it is finally disposed of. The indications at present are that Hon. R. W. Mackey will receive the caucus nomination of the Republican party, and that if he does there will be another bolt. It is useless, however, to indulge in any speculations on this question. Doubtful things are very uncertain always, but they are infinitely more so when the prize of the control of the State Treasury is the cause and occasion of making things doubtful. Next week will dispose of this question, and then the long agony on the question of office will be over for another year.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE James river is yet blockaded with ice.

LUZERNE has ice eighteen inches in thickness.

LOG HOUSES are plenty and popular in Northwestern Iowa.

THERE were nearly 17,000 deaths in Philadelphia in the year just closed.

THERE has been *no increase* in the black population of New York city since 1860.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* estimates the value of the yearly fruit crop of California at $5,000,000.

THE gas wells under Erie city range from five hundred to seven hundred feet in depth.

THE American government has contracted with a Glasgow firm for the building of three iron steamships.

ROCHESTER, Ill., has a dramatic society, which gives entertainments for the benefit of the Sunday schools.

THE Chicago papers say there are more poor people out of employment in that section now, than there have been at any time during the last eight years.

THE total product of corn this year is estimated at over eleven hundred millions of bushels. Great news for the pigs and whiskey drinkers.

THERE is a little colony of fishermen on the outskirts of Gloucester, Mass., where the English language is not spoken. The people are Portugese.

THERE is a town in Maine named Bethel, where the wind blows so hard that the people dare not raise children, except in sheltered localities.

DURING the past week 771,800 gallons of petroleum were sent from Philadelphia to foreign ports, The exports since January 1, 1870 amount to 48,637,674

A CONTRACTOR on the Midland (N. J.) Railroad at Deckertown has absconded, leaving a large amount of debts unpaid. Among his creditors are a large number of laborers and tradesmen.

A MAN who had been Governor of Maine "accommodated" a stranger on the cars with $250, the other day, "until he could get a check for $3,000 cashed." That ex-Governor has lost his faith in human nature.

THE Apache Indians are again murdering and plundering in Arizona. They recently stole large bands of cattle near Tucson, and also took the cattle from a train bound for Camp Goodwin, on the eighteenth instant.

PITTSBURG has thirty-two iron, nine steel and two copper mills. The daily consumption of iron mills is 1,200 tons, and their annual production is $22,000,000. There are forty-eight foundries, employing 2,000 men.

A WOMAN in Milwaukee left her house recently, and returned to find her infant child mangled and partially devoured by a hog. An officer of the law was about to shoot the animal, when she plaintively begged him not to do so, "as her loss was heavy enough already."

THE inhabitants of Florence, Italy, have been surprised by the appearance of an American circus company, and their astonishment culminated when they saw one of its members drive twenty-six horses through their streets, turning abrupt angles into ancient, narrow passages with apparent ease.

THE religious sect known as "Dunkards," have established a college at Bourbon, Ind. Until recently, it is said, the Dunkard church has been strenuously opposed to all liberal systems of education, but now has fully determined to establish an important institution of learning.

A PHILOSOPHER says it is as absurd to spend one's life in hoarding up millions of wealth, which the possessor can never enjoy, as it would be to collect, and lay up in a storehouse 60,000 mahogany chairs which were never intended to be used for the furniture of apartments, or 80,000 pairs of trousers which were never intended to be worn.

AN old man in the calaboose at Cairo brought about his release by making his cell vocal night and day with hymns, and declaring that he had preached the Gospel for forty years. Half an hour after his release he was swearing that he was "half hoss and half alligator, and could outrun, throw down, and whip any man of his age and inches in the State of Eelinoy."

THE Pennsylvanians in Des Moines, Iowa, have, in honor of their State, formed an association called the Keystone Club. The club is formed after the manner of the New England Societies, found in almost every city of the country, and is designed to keep alive the memory of its members' former homes. It recently gave a banquet at Des Moines, which was a well-attended and most pleasant affair.

A MAN in Lee, Mass., boasts a great grandfather who had fourteen children by his first wife, and married a widow with five for his second, and another with ten for his third. None of the twenty-nine children died under forty years of age. It was the father's custom to give $1,400 in silver as a marriage portion to each of his sons, and $700 to each daughter. At his death he had 104 children and grandchildren, including sons and daughters-in-law.

IT has been observed in the hospitals at Orleans that the wounds of the Germans are chiefly from pieces of shell—comparatively few bullet wounds—but that the French have chiefly been wounded by the needle gun. The inference is obvious that the French fire wildly, too fast, and without aiming, and perhaps at too great a distance. The Chassepot is a bad weapon for recruits, and especially for young French soldiers, impetuous and difficult to control.

PERHAPS the idea of applying the story of Enoch Arden to a Mormon is not novel; but the use made of the suggestion in the following tale certainly is:

THOMPSON DUNBAR.

It was a bright and beautiful morning in August, when Thompson Dunbar, the courageous young Mormon, led his bride to the altar. There were thirty-two of her; and as she walked up the aisle, leaning upon the arm of thirty-two of Thompson Dunbar's friends, the eye of Thompson Dunbar beamed with joy, and he gazed into her lovely young faces with bright anticipations of future happiness in the company of every one of her. In a few moments the ceremony was over, and these thirty-three were made one flesh, and Thompson Dunbar and his bride retreated down the aisle in single file and went to their humble home in nine carriages. But unalloyed bliss was not to be the portion of Thompson and his numerous bride. He was a sailor; and after lingering for a few days he kissed Mrs. Dunbar good-bye and weeping upon her necks, he tore himself away and went to rove on the billows of the Pacific Ocean. One night there was a fearful tempest; and the gallent bark, after a prolonged contest with the elements, sank to rise no more. All on board were lost but Thompson Dunbar. This intrepid tar lashed himself securely to the binnacle, and so sustained himself in the seething foam for two days. At the end of that time he was cast ashore upon a desert island which was only nine feet long by six feet wide. Upon landing, Mr. Dunbar surveyed the rock; and after drafting a map of it, he took possession of it in the name of the United States, and manufactured a flag from his pocket handkerchief and red flannel shirt, which he hoisted on the island. Here he lived for fifteen years on whatever fat could be found in the land. He held elections twice every year, and celebrated the Fourth of July and Washington's birthday regularly when they came around by reading the Declaration of Independence, and singing the Star-Spangled Banner. Thus did he pass his years in luxurious ease, doing all he could to be comfortable. But he never ceased to mourn his separation from his wife, and long to clasp her, one after another, to his bosom,

Meantime, how did *she* bear the affliction which had befallen her? For the first two or three years Mrs. Dunbar would go up at evening and stand all at once at each of the thirty-two windows and gaze out towards the ocean, straining all sixty-three of her eyes (one of Mrs. Dunbar had a cataract) to catch a glimpse of her Thompson. But Thompson did not come; and as a feeling of sadness stole over her soul, Mrs. Dunbar would bow her heads over the infants in her arms and weep, while she sang thirty-two lullabys, and accused some other one of her friends of singing flat, and of not keeping time. But at last she gave up all hope of Thompson's return, and agreed that he must be dead. So, as soon as it was known she had made up her mind on the subject, Mr. Ferguson Jones had a revelation that he must marry Dunbar's widow. Jones had loved her—the whole of her—when she was maidens; but she had refused him unanimously. But now he began to press his suit again. Often he would take her by as many of her little hands as he could conveniently hold, and would stroll with her into some quiet grassy dell, and she would arrange herself around in a circle by the side of some babbling brook, while he sat in the centre, and whispered soft words of love to her, and walked around and pressed each of her hands, and let the love-light of his eyes shine on her faces and warm the flickering flame in her hearts.

At last, having given up all hope of ever seeing her dear Thompson, Mrs. Dunbar, by a vote of 27 to 4—the woman with the cataract not voting—consented to become the wife of Ferguson Jones.

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An interval of ten years elapses between this part of the story and that which is to come. We will go in and ask the publisher whether it will not be better to wait until the ten years are up before we conclude it.

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He wishes to have it finished right away, and cut short.

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Thompson Dunbar, at the end of his fifteenth year on the island, was rescued by a boat club which was passing by on its way to a regatta. He went home to Utah, and marched up the hill to his house, in the evening, wondered which of Mrs. Dunbar he would kiss first, so as not to make the others jealous and sacrifice his hair. There was a light in the window, and Thompson thought he would peep in before he presented himself. What horrible spectacle met his eyes! There he saw his wife sitting up against the wall on all four sides of the room, and a few of her gathered around the centre-table knitting. And Ferguson Jones, his old rival, occupied the arm-chair and held six infants on each knee, while he tried to amuse one hundred and thirty-eight other children who were playing on the floor, and to rock seven cradles with his toes and a coupling-machine of his own invention.

Truly it was a lovely domestic scene—that affectionate little family collected about its peaceful hearthstone! But when Thompson Dunbar saw *it*, he understood its meaning at a glance, and wildly shrieking, "False! False!" he fell to the ground and groaned, and wept, and wished that he had been born a Shoshone Indian rather than that he should have seen that day.

But Thompson made up his mind *not* to disturb the serenity of that household; so he walked back to the hotel and went to bed, and told the landlady that after he was dead she *must* send for Mrs. Jones to come to look at him.

"Which *of her*?" asked the landlady.

"All of her!" said Dunbar. And *then, finding* that the vital spark had fled, Thompson Dunbar closed his eyes, and his sunny spirit winged its way into the empyrean.

The funeral took place the next day; and at the head of the procession might have been seen Mrs. Jones, walking sadly in a row, each carrying under her arm a gravestone containing a tribute to the memory of Thompson Dunbar. He was buried with impressive ceremonies, and, when the services were over, Mrs. Jones planted thirty-two tombstones on his grave and watered them with their tears; and the undertaker said he had never seen so much mourning at a funeral which took place in the afternoon.

COMPOSITORS in the New York *Tribune* office are fined ten cents for each profane word uttered on the premises, the money thus gathered is given to the poor. One unfortunate chap, a new hand, lost nearly a week's wages one night over a bit of Greeley's manuscript.

Items About Home.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1871.

SALE BILLS in all colors printed with neatness and dispatch, at the CARLISLE HERALD cheap job office.

LOST.—On last Monday night, on the way from the corner of East and Louther streets to Main and Pitt streets, a large pearl ear drop set with amethyst. The finder will confer a favor on the owner, and will be properly rewarded on leaving it at THIS OFFICE.

PREACHING IN THE COURT HOUSE.—The Second Presbyterian congregation now worships in the Court House. Rev. Norcross, the pastor, preached on last Sabbath evening for the first time. It will be some months before the congregation can worship in their new church. In the *meantime* we understand that the job is in the contractor's hands and is being pushed forward as rapidly as the season will permit.

WE are sorry to learn of the sudden death of Joseph H. Singizer, esq., of Mechanicsburg, who died suddenly, on the twenty-fourth of December, 1870, aged 52 years, 9 months and 23 days. Mr. Singizer was one of the foremost and best known business men of Mechanicsburg, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the entire community. His loss will be deeply and universally deplored.

AT a meeting of Conodoguinet Tribe, No. 108, I. O. R. M., held at their hall, December 29, 1870, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: Sachem—W. Elmer; Senior Sagamore—L. Zitzer; Junior Sagamore—F. Noffsinger; Keeper of Records—J. Kronenberg; Keeper of Wampum—L. Faber.

ELECTION.—At an election held by Carlisle Council, No. 205, O. U. A. M., on the evening of the twenty-eighth of December, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing six months: C.—W. B. Spangler; V. C.—C. A. Rhinehart; R. S.—Fred. Dinkle; A. R. S.—R. McCartney, jr; F. S.—Jno. Martin; I.—A. Hecker; Ex.—Jacob Albert; I. P.—Charles Emmonds; O. P.—Joseph C. Halbert, and J.—George H. Miller.

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS.—The following officers were elected, at a recent meeting of True Friends' Lodge, No. 56, K. of P. to serve for the ensuing term: W. C.—Robert Sheaffer; V. C.—John S. Low; R. S.—D. M. C. Gring; F. S.—S. R. Claudy; B.—Geo. G. Dosh; G.—M. P. Sipe; I. S.—Jesse Humer; O. S.—P. Monyer; Trustees, J. Thudium, W. Karns; Rep. to G. L.—J. S. Callio. The installation of these officers will take place to-morrow (Friday) evening.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.—The following recently elected officers of Marion Council, No. 88, Jr. O. U. A. M., were dully installed on Tuesday evening last: C.—J. L. Corbett; V. C.—L. B. Hoffman; R. S.—S. Brown; A. R. S.—J. W. Hardy; F. S.—Wm. Thompson; Treasurer.—J. H. Thompson; N.—N. Alspaugh; C.—J. M. Thompson; I. S.—E. Lytle; O. S.—E. Elfline; J. P. C.—G. H. Hoffman; Trustees—Geo. H. Hoffman, J. L. Corbett, J. W. Hardy; State Representatives—E. J. Gardner, G. H. Hoffman.

SINGULAR FATALITY.—In West Pennsborough township the Dunlap family have been afflicted with some singular disease, which medical treatment does not seem to relieve. Some two weeks since, Miss Nancy Dunlap was taken sick, and died in a few days. In the meantime Mrs Phillips, of Illinois, a relative and staying with the family, took sick on the day of the first funeral. Mrs Julia Dunlap, wife of William Dunlap also took sick, and in a few days both were taken to the grave in one funeral procession. About the same time, Mrs Bell, of Middlesex township, a sister of the family, being there took sick, and in a few days died. Mr. William Dunlap, and Mr. McClay, a brother-in-law, who had been attending these people during their sickness, are now prostrated with the same disease, and fears are entertained that Mr. D. may not recover.

SOCIABLE.—Invitations having been issued for a hop at the Good Will Hall, on last Thursday evening, quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen responded, eager for delightful music and enlivening "reels." Dancing commenced at half-past eight, under the direction of Mr. J. Spangler, and was continued until the chanticleer greeted the morning star. All the participants declare the occasion to have been a most enjoyable one, and truly "a sociable evening." The sentiment is also expressed that a short walk home from the hall by moonlight is preferable to a dreary drive to town from a distant hotel in the country. The "spread" is, as well, acknowledged to be the proper style of refreshment for the occasion. It has been intimated that as the affair was confessedly a success, they entertain designs of an early repetition, and perhaps will continue them fortnightly during the winter. Our town has been sometimes accused of a lack of sociability, but a few such pleasant re-unions will successfully confute the accusation. Make merry, spirited youths!

"Dance all night, till broad daylight,
And go home with the girls in the morning."

LEESBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

MESSRS EDITORS.—The Rehoboth M. E. Church, situated one mile east of this place was solemnly set apart, to the worship of God on Sunday, January 1, 1871. The church was filled to overflowing, and numbers were unable to get admission. The exercises were of an interesting character. Rev. Thomas Mitchell, D. D., presiding elder of the district, delivered the dedicatory sermon, which was full of the power and unction of the gospel. The Doctor is a man of considerable learning, deep thinking, and rare eloquence. His sermons are productive of much good. At the close of the morning and evening sermons, an appeal for aid was made, which was responded to very liberally.

The structure is one of the finest and most convenient in Cumberland Valley. It is built of brick in the latest style of architecture, and presents a beautiful interior and exterior. This place has been, for many years, a place of worship of the most refined and cultivated of the community, and its pulpit has been filled by the most successful minister of the Central, Pa., Conference. Rev. Wm. N. Keith, the present pastor, will protract the meeting during the week.

We congratulate our friends on the successful result of their enterprise. They have built and furnished a building that will stand for many years, as a memorial of their religious liberality.

GUNNING ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Harman while out gunning, on the twenty-eighth of December, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while passing through the bushes, in one of Mr. Samuel Sharp's fields, at the foot of the North mountain. He was found by Mr. Andrew Miller and James Heckman, who were out sporting, between 3 and 4 p. m. The accident is supposed to have happened early in the day. Inquest was held before James Dunlap, justice of the peace of Mifflin township, and the body was then removed to his home. The deceased was a very promising young man, about 19 years of age.

◆

THE "HOME CIRCLE."—We have just received the first number of Gleason's *Home Circle*, for the new year, and a beauty it is. The stories are all beautifully illustrated, written by the best authors, and are very interesting. It is just such a paper as any father, brother or friend would desire to introduce intor their *home circle*, for amusement and instruction. The publisher's price is only $2.00 a year, although the *Home Circle* is as large, and in many cases larger, and more interesting in every respect, than any $3.00 weekly paper published at the present time. The club prices are $7.00 for four subscribers a year, and $15 for a club of ten, besides one copy gratis. One copy of the *Home Circle* and one copy of Gleason's *Literary Companion*, one year, $3.50. The *Home Circle* is for sale by all newsdealers in the United States, at only five cents per copy. Sample copies will be sent free to any one who wishes to see the paper, by addressing F. Gleason, 47 Summer street, Boston, Mass.

◆

NEW VOLUME AND A NEW TRANSLATION.—Number 1,387 of *Littell's Living Age*, being the first number for 1871, begins a new volume, and contains the first part of the new attraction "Seed-Time and Harvest, or During My Apprenticeship," translated specially for the pages of this magazine from the *Platt Deutsch* of the favorite German author, Fritz Reuter. The story is to be continued in weekly instalments, until its publication is completed. This number also contains The Poems of Shelly, *North British Review*; Rabelais, *Macmillan's Magazine*; National Attractiveness, *Spectator*; English Opinion on French Affairs, *Spectator*; Great Girls, *Saturday Review*; The indifference of Animals to Speculative Truth, *Spectator*; After Ten Years, *Cornhill Magazine*: etc., etc, besides shorter articles and poetry.

The *Living Age* is also publishing a story by George MacDonald, and promises to new subscribers for 1871, the last two numbers of 1870, containing the beginning of the story, *gratis*. A good time to subscribe.

The subscription price of this 64 page weekly magazine is $8 a year, or for $10 any one of the American $4 magazines is sent with the *Living Age* for a year. Littell & Gay, Boston, Publishers.

◆

PROCEEDINGS OF PENN TOWNSHIP TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—Institute convened in the school room at Centreville, on the twenty-ninth of December, and was called to order at the usual hour by the President, Rev. James S. Woodburn. Roll call by the Secretary. A portion of Scripture read by Miss Sadie Keller, after which a recitation in history was conducted by Samuel Keller, and a recitation in reading by W. H. Coover. Miss Kate Coover then read an admirable essay, subject, "The Teacher." Next was an elecutionary exercise by W. H. Coover. This was followed by a well prepared and able lecture by F. G. Williamson, on the subject of "The Church, School, Parent and Teacher." The following question, "Should the County Superintendency be abolished?" was debated by F. Williamson and Major Samuel Cope on the affirmative, and Theo. Handshew, Samuel Coover and W. H. Coover on the negative. A recess of a few minutes was given, for the purpose of getting new members, and Rev. C. L. Keedy and others became members by signing the constitution and by-laws. For the next meeting the President appointed Miss Stewart to conduct a recitation in mental arithmetic; Mr. Keller a recitation in grammar; Mr. J. H. Cope to read a portion of Scripture; Mrs. Longsdorf to prepare an essay; Mr. Henry to give an elecutionary exercise; Mr. Handshew to lecture and F. G. Williamson, Samuel Coover, A. Bishop and W. H. Coover to debate the following question: "Would it be expedient to enact a law compelling children to attend school a certain number of months each year?" Adjourned until January 5, 1871.

W. H. COOVER,
Corresponding Secretary.

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ANNIVERSARY.—The Christmas Anniversary of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, of this place, was held Monday, December 26, commencing at 3 o'clock p. m. The Sunday School room was most tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags, mottoes &c., and was filled to overflowing with a delighted audience. On either side of the pulpit was planted a handsome Christmas tree fairly breaking down with toys, candies, presents and other good things for old and young. Among other temporary mottoes upon the walls, such as "A Merry Christmas, &c.," we observed the following permanent ones in colors, which we deemed appropriate for Sunday School work. "Lift up your eyes, the fields are white already unto the harvest," "The night cometh, work," and "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." The trees were lighted with wax tapers, and when the flood tides of gas and lamp light was thrown upon the laughing, happy throng, it seemed more like a fairy, than a real scene. The opening exercises consisted of reading St. Luke's account of Christ's birth, singing and prayer.

The following programme was observed: Music; Address by Mr. J. Conklin, of Philadelphia; Singing; Quartette by Messrs Pardoe and Spangler, and the Misses A. Brady and Kittie Eby; Address by Mr. Thos. Wilson, of Dickinson College, followed by a song, "The Jewels," from the infant department; Address by the pastor of the church, Rev. H. C. Pardoe, after that the gifts were distributed to scholars and teachers producing the highest delight. The speeches were pithy, humorous and practical; the singing, under the leadership of Messrs Jacob Martin and Wm. and John Spahr, was all that could be desired. The exercises were brimful of good cheer throughout, and the children had a gala day, such as is seldom enjoyed.

The school is evidently in a happy and prosperous condition. The officers are as follows: Superintendent, L. J. Shoop; Assistant, Jacob Martin; Secretary, Amos D. Buttorff; Librarian, Wm. F. Aberle with two assistants; Treasurer, Henry P. Black.

Announcements.

ATTEND to securing your coal for winter while prices are low and quality good. Call at the yards of

A. H. BLAIR.

◆

CONSTITUTIONS BREAK DOWN.—Why do they break down? Because, too often, constitutional debility is either pronounced incurable, and left to take its course, or is mistakenly treated. Rouse flagging nature with the wholesome, stimulating properties of *Hoofland's German Tonic*, or invigorate the system with *Hoofland's German Bitters*, the counterpart of the Tonic in all except the alcoholic basis, and the failing constitution will soon recover its energy. Biliousness, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fever, &c., always impair the constitutional stamina, as well as the muscular strength, and the effect of these remedies is simultaneously to expel the virus of disease, and repair its ravages. Depot, 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by Druggists throughout the country.

◆

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, for the new year, has arrived for delivery gratis, by our agents, to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people—enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them. It contains the startling announcement of the *conflagration of a world*, or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant planets.

◆

TO CURE A COUGH, to relieve all irritations of the throat, to restore perfect soundness and health to the most delicate organizations of the human frame—the Lungs—use *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, which is still prepared with the same care in the selection and compounding of its various ingredients as when it was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar, over forty years since.

◆

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

If you wish to purchase a Christmas *Gift, go to J. H. Wolf's. He is selling* goods very low, and has a great variety of fancy goods suitable for Holiday presents. Remember Wolf's Store is *Headquarters for Notions* and fancy goods. Also, just received a fine assortment of jewelry, portmonnaies, neckties, handkerchiefs &c., &c.

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A LARGE addition lately made to the stock of lumber, in the yards of

A. H. BLAIR.

◆

VALUABLE TESTIMONY FROM ABROAD.—Vincent Lundberg, of Stockholm, Physician-in-Chief to the King of Sweden recommends Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer for the scalp and for the hair.

◆

MINCE PIES!

All our readers who have in contemplation the buying of Brandies or Rum, for the above article, we would advise them to go to our friend Jacob Livingston, dealer in

PURE WINES AND LIQUOR,

No. 27 North Hanover street, where you can buy all articles in his line at the lowest prices, and of a better quality than any other place in Carlisle. 1de70tf

◆

DR. W. D. HALL.

DRSS. MARY L. HALL.

Office and residence 37 South Hanover street, Carlisle, Pa. Rooms strictly private. Consultation free. Drss. Hall makes the treatment of female diseases a speciality. 1de706m

◆

JACOB LIVINGSTON,

Dealer in

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 27 North Hanover street,

Offers the following goods: Warranted pure, unadulterated and full proof. Always as represented.

Genuine Imported French Cogane Brandy, old age.

Pure old Rye Whiskeys by celebrated distillers.

Best quality Ginger Brandy; Pure old gin. Pure old Port wine.

The very best quality Sherry, Claret, New England Rum, &c.

Kimmel. Pure white spirits, for druggists and family use.

Sold at the lowest prices for cash. A call solicited.

21ap6m

JACOB LIVINGSTON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, PIPES, &c.

No. 27 North Hanover street.

Offers to the trade the best brands of a large variety of Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, real Michigan Fine Cut, in bulk or in tin foil.

W. E. Garrett's celebrated snuff. Real genuine Imported Havana Segars. Yara Connecticut and Domestic Segars.

A large assortment of everything belonging to the business, and sold at as low a price, as in any Eastern city.

The public is respectively invited to call and inspect my large assortment. Every article warranted as represented.

21ap706m

IMPORTANT

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Pure and unadulterated Wines and Liquors, supplied at their residence, by sending order to store, or through Post Office. Every article warranted as represented or the money refunded.

JACOB LIVINGSTON.
21ap6m No. 27 N. Hanover street.

◆

LIMEBURNERS' coal constantly on hand. Also a full assortment of lumber at the lowest prices, at the yards of

A. H. BLAIR.

25au70.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. S. H. SIEG,

Teacher of Vocal Music, Operatic and Ballad Styles

Will visit Carlisle, two days each week, if a sufficient number of pupils are obtained. Application may be made to Professor Rheem, or to MRS. SIEG, 108 Walnut street, Harrisburg.

TERMS—$20 for a term of twenty lessons.

15sep70

HOLIDAY CARD.

If you want a nice present for your friend, go to Wm. Blair & Son, who have a large fresh stock of fancy wares and vases, for Christmas times. If you want dried beef, tongues, raisins, cranberries, citron, spices, mince meat, and all the other nice fancy groceries for an elegant Christmas dinner. Guaranteed and delivered, good and cheap. Go to

WM. BLAIR & SON,
22de70 "South End," Carlisle, Pa.

BE WISE.

WHILE wisdom will benefit you, do not always controlled by your incredulity, hundreds have sought relief from the horrors of Dyspepsia through the medium of DEMUTH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC STOMACH BITTERS and found it. Why should you suffer when this admirable stomachic has cured many similar cases—why do you doubt while other believe and are cured? Delay in this matter is both dangerous and unprofitable. Your health, happiness and business suffers, while constant neglect is frequently followed by serious and uncontrollable results. DEMUTH'S BITTERS are equally useful in the numerous difficulties attending Indigestion; as BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, &c., while for FEVER and AGUE and other disorders proceeding from MIASMATA, it is the only reliable preventive and remedy known. 21se70

DR. SCHENCK

Advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

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

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

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

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

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
[illegible] No. 15 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Coyle Brothers have just returned from the east and purchased the largest stock of goods that has ever been brought to this market. They anticipate a good business, and have made preparations on a liberal scale. Nothing that tends to beauty, taste, and attractiveness to a stock of Notions has been omitted. Merchants may expect to see a very superior stock of goods at our house, and in prices we defy competition with the eastern markets. Our stock consists in part Buck, Sheep, Kid finish, Berlin, and Cloth Gloves, (and Ladies' Kid Gloves,) Undershirts and Drawers, Woolen, Merino, and Cotton Half Hose, Ladies' Woolen, Merino and Cotton Hose, Misses' and Children's Worsted Hose. Also an endless variety of Notions.

Paper Bags from ½ to 10 pounds.

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

COYLE BROTHERS,
8sep70 24 South Hanover street, Carlisle.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS, for Store Fronts, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbings for sheep and poultry yards, Brass and Iron wire cloth Sieves, Fenders, Screens for coal, ores sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for spark arresters Landscape Wire for Windows &c., Paper Makers Wires, Ornamental Wire Works. Every information by addressing the manufacturers, M. WALKER & SONS' No 11 North Sixth street Philadelphia.
24feb70-1y.

WE sometimes hear persons speaking about the good luck of certain men, who, they say, seem to have everything their own way, and why cannot we get some of the same favorable breezes. We would just here remark, that what they call good luck is simply being attentive and agreeable to their customers. We notice a great desire, on the part of those who wish to purchase good and cheap Dry Goods, to drop into the new store of DUKE & BURKHOLDER, and they consider it no trouble to show their goods, and point out the great bargains they are able to give, on account of their entire stock being new and fresh. All wishing to examine their stock will be heartily welcomed. Come, every one and see for yourselves. 3nov70

TUMORS, CANCERS, ULCERS.

Professors Buchanan and Down, of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumors, and Ulcers, by their new discovery. A painless treatment, no knife, no plasters, no caustic burning. The most remarkable effect of this treatment is, it separates the chemical elements of cancerous growths, so that they shrivel, die, and disappear, and will not return. All those afflicted can call on the Professors, BUCHANAN & DOWN, University; or address, No. 514 Pine street, Philada.
11aug70

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.

May 7-70-1y.

MARKETS.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by R. C. Woodward.

Carlisle, Wednesday, January 4, 1871.

FAMILY FLOUR	$7 50
SUPERFINE FLOUR	4 50
SUPERFINE RYE FLOUR	4 50
WHITE WHEAT	1 20
RED WHEAT	1 10
RYE	70
CORN	63
WHITE OATS	40
BLACK OATS	38
CLOVERSEED	6 00
TIMOTHYSEED	3 50
FLAXSEED	1 75

CARLISLE PROVISION MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by Wm. Blair & Son.

Carlisle, Wednesday, January 4, 1871.

BUTTER	$ 25
EGGS	25
LARD	11
TALLOW	09
BEESWAX	35
BACON HAMS	18
do SHOULDERS	15
do SIDES	16
WHITE BEANS	1 50
PARED PEACHES	20
UNPARED do	10
DRIED APPLES	10
RAGS	03