The American Volunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1867. VOL. 53.—NO. 45.

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WM. B. BUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT,
CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND CO. PA.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c., promptly collected.
Applications by mail will receive due attention and the proper blanks and instructions forwarded.
In all letters of inquiry, please enclose postage stamp.
March 28, 1867—1f

J. M WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on South Hanover street, in the room formerly occupied by A. B. Sharpe, Esq.

CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Building formerly occupied by Volunteer, a few doors South of Hannon's Hotel.
Dec. 1, 1865.

G. M. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY at Law and Real Estate Agent, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Prompt attention given to all business in Jefferson county and the Counties adjoining it.
Feb. 15, 1866—1y.

JOHN. C. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office formerly occupied by Judge Graham, South Hanover street, Carlisle, Penna.
Dec. 1, 1865—1y.

F. E. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office on South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's Store. By special arrangement with the Patent Office, attends to securing Patent Rights.
Dec. 1, 1865.

M. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the rear of the Court House, next door to the "Herald" Office, Carlisle, Penna.
Dec. 1, 1865.

WM. J. SHEARER, ATTORNEY &c. AT LAW, Carlisle, Pa. Office nearly opposite the Court House, South side of Public Square, in "Inhoff's Corner," second floor. Entrance, Hanover Street.
☞ Practicing in all the Courts of this Judicial District, prompt attention will be given to all business in the Counties of Perry and Juniata, as well as of Cumberland.
May 21, 1866—1y*.

W. F. SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office in Building formerly occupied by Volunteer, South Hanover street.
Dec. 1, 1865.

W. KENNEDY ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office same as that of the "American Volunteer," South side of the Public Square.
Dec. 1 1865.

JOHN LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa.,
Feb. 15, 1866—1y.

JAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office a few doors West of Hannon's Hotel.
Dec. 1, 1865.

R. NEWTON SHORT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Mechanicsburg, Pa.—Thankful for past favors, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still practicing Medicine and Surgery in all their branches. Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and all other chronic affections.
Office in Wilson's Building, Main St., up stairs.
Nov. 29, 1866.

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DENTIST. *From the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.* Office at the residence of his mother, East Louther Street, three doors below Bedford, Carlisle, Penna.
Dec. 1, 1865.

DENTISTRY—Dr. W. B. Shoemaker—Practical Dentist, Newville, Pennsylvania. Office in Miller's Building.
Feb. 22, 1866—1y.

Insurance Companies.

SPECIAL INSURANCE AGENCY!
OVER $25,000,000 OF CAPITAL REPRESENTED.
Home, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Arctic, Security, North American, Germania, all of New York. Aetna and Phœnix of Hartford, Conn.; North American of Philadelphia, Pa.; Farmers Mutual of York, Pa.; Columbia Mutual of Lancaster, Penn'a.
The main element to be desired in Insurance Companies is
SECURITY.
If wealth, experience, intelligence and probity exist, perpetuity and honorable dealing will be likely to ensue.
Insurance creates independence. A person pays for his own indemnity, and need not be a tax on his friends.
Every man should insure; the burning of whose property would injure or inconvenience himself, his family, or his neighbors.
Insurance effected at this agency, no matter how large the amount, in either Stock or Mutual Companies. Policies issued, losses adjusted and promptly paid at this office.
SAMUEL K. HUMRICH,
Special Insurance Agent.
Office in Marion Hall Building, West Main Street, Carlisle, or to the following local agents: J. E. Ferree, Newville; John S. Rhoads, New Bloomfield, Perry County, Pa.; or A. H. Weidman, Millintown, Juniata County, Pa.
Jan. 3, 1867—6m

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
CASH ASSETS $15,000,000.
This is strictly and entirely a Mutual Company. It makes its dividends annually and pays them at the end of each and every year. Its assets are not diluted, nor its strength weakened by any doubtful premium notes or promissory notes. Doubtful securities find no place in its list of cash assets. It charges its policy holders no interest, and furnishes insurance at actual cost.
Twenty-four years of straight forward, honorable dealing, has made its name the synonym of strength among business men, and it is to-day the
LEADING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
of this continent. Possessing the largest assets, the largest amount insured, the largest income and the largest surplus over liabilities, as shown by the official reports of the Insurance Department of New York, and which will be shown to any persons wishing to determine for themselves the true condition and standing of different companies by applying to the agent.
SAMUEL K. HUMRICH,
Office No. 23 West Main St., Carlisle.
Jan. 3, 1867—6m

$200 REWARD!
PENNSYLVANIA
MUTUAL HORSE THIEF DETECTING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
From three to five dollars will insure your horse against thieves for five years.
Persons desiring to become members will apply to SAM'L K. HUMRICH, *Special Agent.*
Office 23 West Main St., Carlisle.
Jan. 3, 1867—6m

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., insures against all kinds of Accidents.
CAPITAL $804,800.
For five thousand dollars in case of fatal accident, or $25 Weekly Compensation in case of disabling bodily injury, at 25 cents per day. For sale at
SAMUEL K. HUMRICH'S,
Office No. 23 West Main St., Carlisle.
Jan. 3, 1867—6m

FIRE INSURANCE.
The ALLEN AND EAST PENNSBORO' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Cumberland county, incorporated by an act of Assembly, in the year 1843, and having recently had its charter extended to the year 1883, is now in active and vigorous operation under the superintendence of the following Board of Managers:
Wm. R. Gorgas, Christian Stayman, Jacob Eberly, Daniel Bailey, Alexander Cathcart, Jacob H. Coover, John Eichelberger, Joseph Wickerrs, Samuel Eberly, Rudolph Martin, Moses Bricker, Jacob Coover and J. C. Dunlap.
The rates of insurance are as low and favorable as any Company of the kind in the State. Persons wishing to become members are invited to make application to the agents of the Company, who are willing to wait upon them at any time.
President—W. R. GORGAS, Eberly's Mills, Cumberland County.
Vice President—CHRIS'TIAN STAYMAN, Carlisle.
Secretary—JOHN C. DUNLAP, Mechanicsburg.
Treasurer—DANIEL BAILEY, Dillsburg, York Co.
AGENTS.
Cumberland County—John Sherrick, Allen; Henry Zearing, Shiremanstown; Lafayette Peffer, Dickinson; Henry Bowman, Churchtown; Mods Griffith, South Middleton; Samuel Graham W. Pennsboro'; Samuel Coover, Mechanicsburg; J. W. Cocklin, Shepherdstown; D. Coover, Upper Allen; J. O. Saxton, silver Spring; John Hyer, Carlisle; Valentine Feeman, New Cumberland; James McCandlish, Newville.
York County—W. S. Picking, Dover; James Griffith, Warrington; T. F. Deardorff, Washington; Richey Clark, Dillsburg; D. Rutter, Fairview; John Williams, Carroll.
Dauphin County—Jacob Houser, Harrisburg.
Members of the Company having policies about to expire, can have them renewed by making application to any of the agents.
Dec. 1 1865

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed his Blacksmith Shop from the corner of Hanover and North streets to the Blacksmith Shop on South street, in the rear of the Grocery Store of Wm. Blair & Son.
April 11, 1867—1m* GEO. LINDEMOOD.

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!!
W. J. SHEARER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Cumberland Co. Real Estate,
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
AT REASONABLE PRICES:
IN THE BOROUGH OF CARLISLE.
No. 3. A New and Well Built TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with Two-story Back Building, containing in all Seven Pleasant Rooms, together with NEW FRAME STABLE, CARRIAGE HOUSE and other out-buildings; situate on East side South Hanover Street. This Lot, on which there is some very Choice Fruit, contains 22 feet in front by 220 feet in depth.
No. 4. SIX of the finest BUILDING LOTS in the Borough, on South Hanover Street.
No. 5. The six most elevated BUILDING LOTS in the Borough, situated at the head of South St.
IN THE COUNTRY.
No. 6. A 60 ACRE FARM in North Middleton township, 1½ miles from Carlisle. This farm has but a TENANT HOUSE and STABLE, but it affords the finest site for a Mansion House and Bank Barn that we know in Cumberland co.
No. 7. A TRACT OF THIRTY-SIX ACRES, with small but comfortable BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Frame Stable, &c., and a young and thriving Orchard of CHOICE FRUIT, situate on the Railroad, in North Middleton twp., West, and within a mile of, the Borough of Carlisle. This property as a HOMESTEAD and for general or Truck Farming, is the most desirable tract of its size to be found anywhere in the vicinity of Carlisle.
The certain extension of the town Westward, partly consequent upon the improvements made and contemplated by the Railroad Company in that direction, drawing, as they necessarily will, nearly the whole trade of the town to that end, will very greatly enhance the value of this land to the future owner, for any purpose whatever, rendering it a safe and profitable investment.
Feb. 28, 1866.

Furniture, &c.

A. B. EWING,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
WEST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENN'A.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW FURNITURE
for the Holidays, comprising
Sofas, Camp Stools, Lounges, Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Dining Tables, Easy Chairs, Card Tables, Reception Chairs, Ottomons, Bureaus, What-Nots, Secretaries, &c., &c.,
Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, Kitchen and Office
FURNITURE,
of the Latest Styles.
COTTAGE FURNITURE IN SETTS,
Splendid New Patterns.
BEDSTEADS AND MATTRESSES,
GILT FRAMES AND PICTURES,
in great variety.
Particular attention given to Funerals. Orders from town and country attended to promptly and on reasonable terms.
Dec. 13, 1866—1f

CABINET WARE HOUSE.
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the Undertaking business, and is ready to wait upon customers either by day or by night. Ready made Coffins kept constantly on hand, both plain and ornamental. He has constantly on hand *Fox's Patent Metallic Burial Case*, of which he has been appointed the sole agent. This case is recommended as superior to any of the kind now in use, it being perfectly air tight.
He has also furnished himself with a new Rosewood HEARSE and gentle horses, with which he will attend funerals in town and country, personally, without extra charge.
Among the greatest discoveries of the age is *Well's Spring Mattress*, the best and cheapest bed now in use, for which the exclusive right of which I have secured, and will be kept constantly on hand.
CABINET MAKING,
in all its various branches, carried on, and Beaureaus, Secretaries, Work-stands, Parlor Ware, Upholstered Chairs, Sofas, Pier, Side and Centre Tables, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Washstands of all kinds, French Bedsteads, high and low posts: Jenny Lind and Cottage Bedsteads, Chairs of all kinds, Looking Glasses, and all other articles usually manufactured in this line of business, kept constantly on hand.
His workmen are men of experience, his material the best, and his work made in the latest city style, and all under his own supervision. It will be warranted and sold low for cash.
He invites all to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. For the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him he feels indebted to his numerous customers, and assures them that no efforts will be spared in future to please them in style and price. Give us a call.
Remember the place, North Hanover street, nearly opposite the Deposit Bank, Carlisle.
DAVID SIPE.
Dec. 1, 1865.

CABINET MAKING!
The undersigned respectfully informs his old friends and patrons that he has resumed the business of
CABINET MAKING,
in all its various branches, at his old stand, Nos. 55 and 57 South Hanover Street, two doors below the Second Presbyterian Church, where he is prepared to manufacture
BUREAUS,
SIDE BOARDS,
SECRETARIES,
BREAKFAST TABLES,
DINING TABLES,
CHAIRS,
HAT-RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
SALOON TABLES,
TEA POY TABLES,
WASH STANDS,
BEDSTEADS,
BOOK CASES,
WARDROBES, &c. and
COTTAGE FURNITURE,
of every variety,
Looking Glasses, Sofas, Rocking Chairs, and Upholstered and Cane Chairs,
of all kinds kept constantly on hand.
CANING, REPAIRING AND VARNISHING done on short notice and at reasonable rates.
☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
JOHN LISZMAN,
Feb. 14, 1867—3m

HOLIDAY
AND
WEDDING PRESENTS!
A FINE LOT OF
GOLD, AMERICAN, SILVER, AND IMPORTED
WATCHES,
A Splendid Assortment of
SOLID AND PLATED SILVER WARE,
Gold Pens,
Gold Chains,
Fancy Goods, &c.
FINE SETTS OF
KNIVES AND FORKS,
CLOCKS IN GREAT VARIETY,
GOLD RINGS,
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES.
Particular attention given to repairing
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
THOS. CONLYN, *Act.*
No. 11 West Main St., opposite Marion Hall,
Dec. 20, 1866—3m

Financial.

STATEMENT OF JESSE BRINDLE, Treasurer Bounty Tax of the Township of Monroe, Cumberland County, for the year 1864:

DR.

Amount of Duplicate,		$3,754 95
Received of First Nat. Bank, Carlisle,		6 42
Total Receipts for Bounty purposes,		$3,761 37

CR.

Paid to First Nat. Bank, Carlisle,	$2,610 00	
Paid to First Nat. Bank, Mechanicsburg,	600 00	
Exhonerations,	566 91	
Discount and Stamps,	120 70	
Collector's Percentage,	64 12	
Attorney's Fees,	25 50	
Treasurer's Percentage,	15 00	
Refunded Tax,	9 70	
Expenses paid to J. Paul,	6 39	
J. Armstrong for making Duplicate,	5 00	
J. H. Bricker, Twp. Clerk,	2 00	
Stamps,	50	
Secretary's Fees,	10 00	
	$4,012 48	
Balance due Treasurer,		281 11
		$4,042 48

Statement of Jesse Brindle, Treasurer Bounty Tax, of the Township of Monroe, Cumberland County, for the year 1865:

DR.

Amount of Duplicate,	$13,078 67

CR.

Amount paid to First Nat. Bank, Mechanicsburg,	$12,300 00	
Exhonerations,	389 11	
Out Standing Tax,	645 16	
Discount and Stamps,	523 23	
Attorney's Fees,	40 31	
J. Goodyear for making Duplicates	10 00	
Collector's Percentage,	239 68	
Secretary's Fees,	10 00	
	$14,127 69	
Balance due Treasurer,		149 02
		14,127 69

Statement of William C. Brandt, Treasurer Bounty Tax of the Township of Monroe, Cumberland County, for the year 1866:

DR.

Amount of Duplicate,	$14,170 86

CR.

Am't. of Bonds & Notes paid,	$1,008 83	
Out Standing Tax,	1,396 24	
Amount of Interest,	721 46	
Stamps,	16 65	
Attorney's Fees,	5 00	
Wm. C. Brandt, Collector, 2 per cent.	255 40	
Auditors and Clerks Fees,	12 00	
	$4,005 67	
Balance in hand of Treas'r.,	165 19	
	$14,170 86	
Balance due on Bond,		$274 14

We the Auditors of the Township of Monroe, Cumberland County, after examination find the foregoing statements of said Township and Bounty Taxes correct.
JOSEPH STROCK,
P. A. DILLER,
E. C. KAUFFMAN,
April 11, 1867—3t

Dry Goods

1867. SPRING! 1867.
BARGAINS
Now opening in
DOMESTIC GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES, SATTINETS AND JEANS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYRS,
RIBBONS AND NOTIONS
AT
RING'S NEW STORE,
NO. 55 WEST MAIN STREET,
Opposite the Mansion House,
Next door to the Post Office, Carlisle.
April 18, 1867.

LOOK OUT DRY GOODS MEN!
TO THE PUBLIC.
I have just returned from the East with my Spring Stock, and as usual. I am selling Goods a little cheaper than any other Dry Goods House in town. I do not think it necessary to occupy a column of newspaper to endeavor to keep up my reputation for selling Cheap Goods, nor do I wish to resort to any other clap-trap to gull the public. All I ask of them is to call and examine for themselves, and it not satisfied with the prices, not to buy. Remember the stand, No. 32 North Hanover street, next door to Dr. Kiefer's, and Miller & Bowers' Hardware store.
WM. A. MILES.
P. S. I will say nothing about my third and fourth grand openings.
April 18, 1867.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.
NEW SPRING STYLES,
"OUR OWN MAKE."
embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts,—2, 2 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 3-4 and 4 Yds., round every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of First Class and most fashionable Trade.
"Our Own Make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really cheaper than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are Warranted in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.
Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is Stamped "W. T. HOPKINS MANUFACTURER, 628 Arch Street, Philadelphia."—No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent free, on address.
A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled—Wholesale and Retail, at Manufactory and Sales-rooms.
No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
Terms, Net Cash. One Price Only.
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
April 18, 1867—10m.

CARRIAGES!
The undersigned have now on hand and are making a large assortment of all kinds of
CARRIAGES,
ROCKAWAYS,
TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES,
warranted of the best material, and manufactured by the best workmen, all of which will be sold
AT REDUCED PRICES.
We have also a lot of second hand work which is offered at exceedingly low rates.
REPAIRING AND PAINTING
done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Shop on South Pitt Street, nearly opposite the Mansion House.
A. B. & N. SHERK.
Jan. 3, 1867—6m

HARTFORD LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $500,000.
Horses insured against death from any cause, or against theft.
Working Oxen, Cows and Sheep may be taken at 3 4 per cent on two thirds their cash value. Losses promptly adjusted at the Office of the Carlisle Agency.
SAM'L K. HUMRICH, *Special Agent.*
Office No. 23 West High St., Carlisle.
March 14, 1867—1y

DAVID F. MILLER,
SURVEYOR AND DRAFTSMAN,
MOUNT ROCK, CUMBERLAND CO., PA.
April 18, 1867—3m*

Miscellaneous.

DIGESTION.

INFLUENCE OF THE DIET UPON HEALTH.

At a lecture delivered at the Cooper Institute the following suggestions were made on "Animal Heat, on the Influence of Diet on Health, Strength and long Life:"

The lecturer commenced by saying that he would speak upon food and drink. As these topics were closely connected with that of digestion, he would recapitulate some points spoken of in a previous lecture. He then explained, with the aid of models constructed for the purpose, the various organs of digestion. The salivate glands were an important agency in the utilization of food. Their office was to moisten and prepare it for the stomach. Liquids taken during the meals usurped their place, while they did not discharge their functions. Hence, drinking during the time of eating was to be avoided as far as possible. The teeth, the masticators of our food, were, if used properly, fitted to last a hundred years, and still be in good order. How was it that they so commonly failed us before the middle age had been reached. The answer was to be found in the large quantity of hot liquids taken into the mouth, and the inordinate amount of sweets consumed.—The tonge and thorax filled miror functions in the work of digestion. Diseases of the throat were generally the result of undigested food in the stomach, affecting the mucous membrane lining of that delicate organ. This brought him to speak of the stomach, the great agent in the transmution of our food. The doctor here brought forward a model of this organ of average size. Stomachs, he said, varied much in size—one pint was the average capacity, while there were some which were able to contain three gallons. This member of the body, being made of thin and elastic material, was capable of great distension. In it the food was mixed with the gastric juice, necessary to proper digestion. All stimulants and condiments checked the exudation of this juice. Hence the food, lying undigested in the stomach, fermented and involved carbonic acid gas, which, being absorbed by the blood and carried to the brain, was productive of most disastrous results.—The use of ardent spirits, lager beer and tobacco were most vehemently condemned. Men who in perplexities resorted to the intoxicating draught were cowards. The true man should be able to stand a one. The food become chyle by means of the action of the gastric juice, was passed from the stomach through the intestinal canal—thirty feet in length.—by whose veins, arteries and lacteal glands it is absorbed and distributed through the body, to be built up into the various constituent parts of the human system. The blood, supplied with oxygen from the lungs, was thus putrified and vitalized.—The lecturer then enlarged upon the great importance of his theme. The blood depended upon the digestion. The health, happiness, cheerfulness, intellect, faith, religion, whole character, were dependent, in a large degree upon the quality of the blood. The food we eat and the way in which it is cooked and eaten were thus widely influential in life. It was more important to regulate the food than the teaching of the rising generation.—Ignorance was more out of place in the kitchen than anywhere else. The lecturer went on to speak of the various kinds of food in their relative digestibility, &c. This portion of the lecture was illustrated by a peculiar "bill of fare." The various comestibles were arranged in a list indicating their respective qualities as affording nutriment, heat or calcareous matter to the system. From this list it appeared that potatoes—contrary to the usually received opinion—were not a cheap article of food, containing seventy-four hundreds of water and but little nourishment. They should never be boiled, the true object being to get as much of the water out of them as possible. Of grains, rice and oats were the most largely nourishing, wheat, rye and corn came next. The Scotch Highlander illustrated the amount of courage and vitality to be drawn from oatmeal. His tenacity and bravery as a soldier were proverbial. Of meats, beef afforded the highest proportion of nutriment, there being twenty-one ounces of actual vitality in every hundred. It should be so prepared as to avoid any waste of its juices. The doctor advocated boiling it.—Beans and peas exceeded beef in their nutritive qualities. Of all food, pork is the least nutritious and the most hurtful. It should never be eaten in any way. No man could eat fat pork alone for four consecutive weeks and survive. In regard to animal heat two-thirds of our food went to fatten and warm us. Cream, butter, and the like were intended for this end. These articles contained a large quantity of carbon. The lungs breathing in oxygen, to be mingled with this, generated *animal heat. Hence the importance of giving full play to the lungs.* By diet regulated properly, all danger of cholera and contagious and epidemic diseases would be avoided.

Bothering a Witness.

About twelve years ago, when Franklin Pierce and the present Senator Clark stood at the head of the Hillsborough bar, in New Hampshire, there was upon the docket a celebrated suit called the "Horse Case." This action was brought by Smith and Jones, livery stable keepers, against one White, to recover the value of a pair of horses alleged to have been killed by the defendant while conveying an insane man to the asylum at Concord. There was plenty of proof that the horses died soon after their arrival there; but the defendant took the ground that the horses died of diseases and not from being overheated, and that a sufficient time had been allowed them to travel that distance with ease. Then it became necessary to show the jury the time of starting and the time of arrival. Many citizens were brought forward, among them a tall, bony, slab-sided, lanky, sleepy-looking fellow, who officiated as hostler at the stable. I give you the substance of the concluding portion of the examination:

"What time, sir, did I understand you to say it was when the horses were driven up to the stable?"

"Just as I was goin' to dinner".

"What time was it when you went to dinner the day before—by the clock?"

"Just twelve."

"To a minute, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"What time was it when you went to dinner that day—by the clock?"

"Just twelve."

"To a minute?"

"Yes, sir."

"What time did you go to dinner the day before *that*—by the clock?"

"At twelve."

"To a minute, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, sir, will you be good enough to tell the jury what time you went to dinner three months before the last date—by the clock?"

"At twelve."

"To a minute, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"That is all, sir," replied the council, with a gleam of satisfaction on his face and a glance at the jury, as much as to say, "That man has settled his testimony, gentlemen." And so we all thought till, just as he was leaving the stand, he turned to his questioner with a curious, comical expression on his face, and drawled out, "*That 'ere clock was out o'kilter, and has stopped at twelve for the last six months.*" There was a general roar in the gallery where I sat. Mr. Clark sat down, and I noticed that the judge had to use his handkerchief just then.

☞ Horace Greely says that the darkest day in any man's earthly career is that wherein he first fancies that there is some easier way of gaining a dollar than by squarely earning it.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

Hydrophobia.

Some eight weeks ago Miss Selina Eller, an intelligent young lady of twenty-two years, daughter of Mr. Harvey Eller, residing at Beck's station, on the Peru Railroad, in Hamilton county, some fifteen miles north of this city, was bitten by a rabid dog while she was endeavoring to drive him out of the house. The wound was on the finger, and so very slight that it excited no alarm, although the dog was known to be mad. As usual in cases of hydrophobia, she thought nothing more about the matter until the morning of Monday, the 25th ult., when on going to wash her face the touch of the water "made her shudder," as she described it. The fearful truth flashed on her instantly, but being a lady of great self-command, she simply said to her sister, "I am going to go mad; I can't live," adding that she would, however, "finish spinning the rolls," she was engaged upon. She worked on during the day, with some increase of the horrible symptoms, but nothing visible to others; and the next morning, on sitting down to the table, she remarked to the family: "You must take that water from the table or I can't eat anything." She ate but a little, and got up, saying she would go to work again. She continued through that day as before, but with a decided repugnance to water, of which, she said, "the very sight sent a tingling feeling all through her." She also complained that the glistening face of the clock affected her in the same way. On Wednesday she was too far overcome to work and while standing on the floor speaking to some of her family she began grinding her teeth and directly after fell down in a fit, the foam working out of her mouth, her teeth gnashing, and her body frightfully convulsed. Some of the younger children, who were with her at the time, ran out in great alarm, and the neighbors hurrying in found her on the floor near the fire, in the same terrible condition, but she bit so furiously at every one who touched her that it was impossible to do anything with her. The fire was removed so that she might not injure her self by it, and she was left lying until the spasm had passed off. She was then placed upon the bed, and Dr. Rooker called in. When he arrived she was again convulsed and senseless, uttering short, barking sounds, and snapping at everything that approached her. A bloody froth was constantly issuing from her mouth, which she tried to spit at those around her. He caused her to be tied down in the bed, and proceeded to administer morphine to relieve her agony. In a lucid interval she remonstrated, saying, "I must die, I know it, and I want to die in my senses, so don't stupefy me with medicine." After another fit, the doctor proposed another dose of morphine, and at last she consented, but added: "You must give it to me with water." But this remedy produced little effect. The awful paroxysms continued with the same frightful suggestions of doggish sound and the same frantic efforts to bite. She bit her hands terribly, and bit pieces out of the pillow and bed clothes. Dr. A. Ruddle was also called in, but his assistance was as unavailing as that of Dr. Rooker. This, we believe, was the next day, Thursday; but at all events on that day Dr. Rooker determined to try the effect of bromide of potassium, which had been recommended by some European physician in cases of hydrophobia. Dr. Ruddle happened to have a small quantity with him, it was at once administered, and the treatment has been steadily kept up since, till yesterday nearly two ounces had been given. The symptoms continued with little or no apparent abatement till Sunday or yesterday, when they were considerably less marked. The fits occurred less frequently and with less severity. The unfortunate lady had ceased biting herself, and had sufficient knowledge of her situation to wrap her arms up tightly in the bed clothes, when she felt the spasm coming on, to keep them out of danger. Though very far from being out of danger, the abatement of the symptoms has been so decided as to create some hope of her recovery, which, if realized, will make this one of the most remarkable cases on record.

Bull Fighting in Havana.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Havana, gives the following account of a bull fight he saw there:

Bull-fighting has been a favorite pastime of the inhabitants of this island, but it is fast declining. It may not be amiss to describe one. I seated myself on the shady side of the "Plaza de Toros," an amphi-theatre erected especially for the purpose of bull-fighting. The building was crowded. I looked in vain for the faces of the ladies. It seems that they alone have the judgment to discourage such uncivilized amusements by absenting themselves, while in Spain the ladies of all ranks of society honor such exhibitions with their presence. The personnel of the ring is composed of the Picador, who is the horseman that expects to be the first attacked by the bull, and is, therefore, armed with a spear to resist him; the Banderillero, who thrusts the small darts into the shoulders and neck of the bull, and the Matador, who strikes the fatal blow with the sword, or at times with a short double-edged dagger. At the sound of the bugle the door of the ring opened, and to the sound of martial music out marched Picadores, Banderileros and Matadores, with music gayly emparisoned, whose necks were strung with bells. Another bugle note and they vanished. And here let me describe the costume of the Banderilleros. They wore the jaunty, velvet-trimmed Andalusian caps, short jackets, with stand-up collars, all gilt down the front and all lace down the back, the waistcoat of colored silk, and ornamented with a small sash, through which gold threads were worked.

The music strikes up and the Picadores ride in, accompanied by the Banderilleros on foot. The music ceases, and a breathless silence is maintained until the bugle sounds, and the door is quickly opened, and bull No. 1 rushes out into the ring. The habitues soon discover that the bull is cowardly, and cries of "No sirve!" from the sunny side (the cheaper grade) compel the President to give the signal to send him out, and bull No. 2 is admitted, which proves to be an animal worthy of notice; he rushes madly at the first horse, but is repulsed by the quick lance-stroke of the Picador; he rushes upon the other horse and gores him, overthrowing horse and rider. At this moment great excitement reigns throughout the whole audience, they cheering and throwing their hats and cigars into the ring; but just at this moment the Banderilleros, by a display of flags, induce the bull to turn away, and the Picador is lifted to his feet and assisted to mount a fresh steed, the other being left to die in the ring, disemboweled. A bugle note, and the Picadores desist, giving way to the Banderilleros, who torment the bull to the highest pitch of madness, by introducing into his hide steel barbs, with handsomely designed paper ornaments attached, and, when the animal has not shown sufficient bravery similar instruments of torture, with fire, which sears the skin and causes the bull to leap with agony, and which sometimes sickens the heart of the bravest man; even those who have faced the cannon's mouth, are here shocked by this outrageous cruelty.

At a signal the Matador approaches the bull and worries him with his red flag, under which is concealed the bright sword; with his left foot advanced, the crimson flag in his left hand, the sword in position, the bull rushes forward and receives the sword through his body, forward of the shoulder; he staggers for a moment, seems to recover himself, gradually grows weaker, and finally drops lifeless; the band plays a stirring march, and the carcass is drawn out by the mules amid the cheers of the audience. Comment on such so-called *amusement* is unnecessary.

THE DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The following account of the death of Dr. Livingstone has been received by the State Department:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ISLAND OF ZANZIBAR, Dec. 9, 1866.—Sir: It becomes my painful duty to report the death of Dr. David Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, who, as I wrote under date of May 9, 1866 (despatch No. 4,) left here on the 9th of March last, for the exploration of the river Rovuma, and that region between the great lakes of Central Africa, of which, as yet, but little is known. The sad intelligence was received here on the 5th inst., by the arrival of several native members of the expedition, from whom but little of importance could be elicited save the fact of Dr. Livingstone's death. I am indebted to Dr. Kirk, H. B. M., vice consul, and formerly a member of the Livingstone Zambesi expedition, for the following particulars of this sad event; and as his accompanying remarks may prove interesting I cannot do better than to give them in his own words.

"The return of several of the Johanna men who had accompanied Dr. L., has made certain that the distinguished traveler has fallen and with him half of his native followers. * * * * * His present expedition may be briefly stated to have been an attempt to unite the magnificent discoveries of late years, and determine the limits and connections of the three great lakes, which reach from 14 degrees south to 2 degrees north latitude, and flowing to the sea by the Zambesi and Nile, at the two extremities, but with due intermediate space as yet unknown. Such was the geographical problem. But Dr. L., had in view to affect the present enormous east African slave trade, though pioneering the way which might lead to lawful commerce. To have consolidated in one the successful discoveries achieved by himself on the Nyassa, Burton on the Tanganyika, Shoke and Grant on the Victoria, and Baker on the Albert Nyanzi, would have been a fitting triumph for one who was the first to cross the African continent within the tropical zone, but these hopes have been wrecked by his untimely death. * * * * The last heard of Dr. L., was at N'Donde, at the confluence of the Rovuma and Neude.—Here he met with kindness, but found the land desolated by the slave traders supplying the market of Zanzibar. We have information that he proceeded further west to "Mataka," a Mino chief who gave presents of cattle and food. At this point the Indian Sepoys remained behind and have since returned to Zanzibar. From Mataka to Alake was eight days' march. On crossing a wide water in Canvese, they followed the border of the lake for several days, and then struck inland. They were suddenly attacked in a bush country, about nine A. M., by a band of Mavite. Dr. L., killed the most forward of the attacking party, but was surrounded and cut down by one blow of a battle axe which cut half through his neck. Beyond this we have no details, for those who returned were the first to flee. Almost all who stood near Dr. L. were killed, although they seem to have done considerable with their rifles. This happened about six weeks ago, or about October 25. You can see how very meagre our information is. Even with a personal knowledge of the Lakes of the surrounding country, at least, a short distance from the scene of this sad affair, and a knowledge of that very tribe of Zulus called Mavite, Agite, Maozitts, etc., it has been quite impossible for me as yet to elicit anything from the impenetrable simplicity of the few who have returned as to where this tragedy took place. That it was to the west of the Nyassa is certain, but whether in the district we have already explored or further to the north is still uncertain. That Dr. L. was killed by the same Mavite, as he and I were amongst together, is certain. They would have attacked us then if they had dared, but we were too strong for them. With such enemies, it comes to be a question of numbers, as well as equipment.—The death of a few will not break their charge; and a small party taken unawares has no chance. Only one of the survivors saw Dr. L., fall, but they buried his body at three P. M., when the Mavite had gone. They took off all the baggage and also all the upper clothing of the body, so that not even a note remains by which to trace the route."

It is hardly probable that any further particulars will ever be obtained in regard to Dr. Livingstone's death, as the Mavite are a wandering people, and it will be quite impossible to ascertain the particular tribe by whom Dr. Livingstone's party were attacked.

EDWARD D. ROPES, U. S. Consul.
Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

THE SIMOOM.

During my sojourn in Bagdad, we frequently formed expeditions to inspect the interesting ruins with which this part of the classic land of Mesopotamia abounds. On such occasions we sometimes journeyed a considerable distance from Bagdad, and once, during the hot season, while in the desert, we were nearly overtaken by a "simoom," and I experienced enough of its effects to give me a lively recollection of the properties of this noxious wind. There is nothing so forcible as a practical illustration. Fortunately, we were able to find shelter in a carvanseral, and so escaped, to a great extent, its most baleful influence. It was in the afternoon, about 120 degrees in the shade, while far in the distance great columns of sand whirling high in the air warned us what was coming. The wind suddenly chopped round, and blew from the southward with a scorching dryness; my lips parched and burnt, while I experienced a difficulty of breathing. The simoom is said to have a poisonous influence on all animal life, and travelers tell marvelous stories of the destruction of whole caravans—men, horses and camels—though but little reliance can be placed on such statements.

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