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G. HERMAN GOETZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 3 South Hanover street. Office with W. J hearer, Esq. April 30, 1868.—1y.

JOHN R. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Hannon's Building, opposite the Court House, Carliste, Pa. Nov. 14, 1867.

JOHN LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa., beb. 15, 1860-19. AMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office a few doors bec. 1, 1865.

M. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

J. M. WEAKLEY. W. F. SADLER. MEAKLEY & SADLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 16 SOUTH HANOVER ST.

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July 11, 1867—tf

MEDICAL.—Dr. W. D. HALL, A Homopathic Physician, and his wife, Dr Mary Hall, an Electrician, have located permanently on South Hanover street, in this place.—They come highly recommended by gentlemen prominent in the profession, and we bespeak for them a liberal share of public patronage.

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FRESH ARRIVAL NEW SPRING STYLES

HATS AND CAPS. The subscriber has just opened at No. Is North Hanover Street, a few doors North of the Carlisle Deposite Bank, one of the largest and best Stocks of HATS and CAPS ever offered in Carlisle. Silk Hats, Cassimere of all styles and qualities, Stiff Brims, different colors, and every description of Soft Hats now made.

The Dunkard and Old Fashloned Brush, constantly on hand and made to order, all warranted to give satisfaction. A full assortment of STRAW HATS,

BOY'S, AND

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ent kinds, consisting of
LADIES! AND LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS. Suspenders, Gloves

rs, Pencils, Sewing Silk, PRIME SEGARS AND TOBACCO ALWAYS ON HAND.

JOHN A. KELLER, Agent, No. 15 North Hanover Street. June 6, 1867-1y

HATS AND CAPS. Hats, Caps, and a great deal more, Kept for sale at Boas' Store, Wool and Fur, both coarse and fine, Silk and Brush hats in his line, Benver, Nutra, large and small, Hats to fit and suit you all, Only call and let him try, Phough you should not wish to buy, Gindly he will show youround, Through his hats till one is found, To suit your taste, and fit you well, Then kindly all your neighbors tell. What hats you saw atBons' store, He keeps at corner number four, In North Hanover street Carlisle, Where you can lind him all the wille. Ready to sell to great and small, Doctors, Lawyers, Preachers, all Students, Merchants, Farmers too, And please, kind friends, likewise to you.

His blocks, And The Late, likewise to you.

He keeps constantly on handa large assortment of Hats, latest styles of Silks, soft and stiff trim. A large assortment of Indies and gents, Truniss, Valises, travelling Bars, Leather Satches, and a fine lot of indies Collars and Baskets.

Also gents Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Silrits, Hoss &c.

An extensive and carefully selected assortment of indies Furs, also Indies Fur Hoods and Fur Trimmings, and a regular line of gents, fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves.

Also, Umbrellas, Canes and a variety of Notions. Also, Umbrenns, Lanes and a variety of actions.
Thunkful for past favors, he solicities a continuance of the same from his numerous patrons and kindly invites the public in general to vavor him with a call before purchasing, feeling confident of his ability to suit all, both in quality and price. From the confident of the confi

1835. ESTABLISHED 1835.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUCH SYRUP.

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness iluenza, Tickling in the Throat, Coughs, Colds, &c., are the victims of its wonderful power.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflamatory articles, which while they give little relief, really do harm. The Imperial Cough Syrup contains no spirituous ingredient whatever, and may be used in all cases with beneficial effect. Read the Testimony of those who have tried it, R. E. SELLERS, Dear Sir—I have used Dr. Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup considerably for the hast year, and believe it to be the best article of the kind in use, and fully equal to its recommendations. W. B. LINGOLN, M. D. R. E. SELLERS—I have been troubled with a cough for the last five years, by reason of which I have frequently been unable to sleep more than half the night. I tried many remedies, but all in vain. I heard of your Cough Syrup, and resolved to try it, and now state that the use of a few bottles has circle me onlifely. I cheerfully recommend it as a safe, speedy and pleasant cure

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Particular attention given to Funerals. Order from town and country attended to promptly and on reasonable terms. Dec. 43, 1860—tf

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CABINET MAKING,

in all its various branches, carried on, and Beaureaus, Secretaries, Work-stands, Parior Ware,
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low posts: Jenny Lind and cottages, and all

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His workmen are men of experience, his ma
terial the best, and his work made in the latest

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He invites all to give him a call before purchas
ing clsowhere. For the liberal patronage here
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style and price. Glyou sa call.

Remember the Deposit Bank, Carlisle.

Dec. 1, 1865.

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CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1868.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Medical.

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often; though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will provent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the Undertaining business, and is ready to wait the Undertaining business, and is ready to wait the Undertaining business, and is ready to wait made Coperiss kept constantly by night, Ready made Coperiss kept constantly by night, Ready made Coperiss kept constantly on hind Fisks Patent Metallo 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 Heauss and gentle horses, with which he will attend funerals in town and country, personally, without extra charge.

Among the greatest discoverles of the ago is owell's Spring Maderas, the best and chapest bod on the control of which I nave a, and will be kept constantly on hand.

CLA BINET MAKING make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts ong on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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PRICE \$1.00.
FOR SALE by Haverstick brothers, Carlisle, Pr Oct. 15, 1868—1y

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BITTERS.

A mild and agreeable Tonic Stimulant, Ston

BÍTTERS,

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and loss of appetite; and an excellent Corrective for persons suffering from Disorders of the Bowels, Flatulence,

Sold everywhere. Depot, No.413 Market street

J. K. TAYLOR & Co. Sept. 3, 1868-1y Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything you as whichly and so deeply you the conditions of multida, and so deeply who the could not be a manufal, and so deeply whole the could not be a manufal, and a mong series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectinal pender that can be given for inciplent consumption, and the dansies of the provided with the same time the most effectinal pender that can be given for inciplent consumption, and the dansies of the provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the discase seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to actual the interest over the disorders of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mistery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure, For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fover, Hemittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Billous Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic

poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not full. Containing neither Arsenie, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate the content of the radical cures are realized to the radical cures and the realized process of the radical cures effected in obstinate content of the radical cures of the radical cures of the radical cures effected in obstinate the radical cure of the radical cure realized by in protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily. For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aver & Co., Practical and Annytical Chemists, Lovell, Mass, and sold all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Oct. 15, 1868 F ADIES' FANCY FURS!

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JOHN FAREIRA'S Old Established FUR Manufactory. No. 718 ARCH Street

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\$321 HAVE NO PAICINER, NOR CONNECTON WITH

ANY OTHER STORE IN PAILADELPHIA,

Oct. 8, 1868,—im.

DLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING of

Medical.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND

Hoofland's German Tonic. Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, A dressing which

PHILADELPHIA, PA. The Great Remedies for all Diseases OF THE

> LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

indly erined Lx
Hertis and Barks,
then highly concenfree from Alcoholic

admixture of any

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIO,

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIO



DEBILITY,

Persons Advanced in Life. Persons Advanced in Life, and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all the attendant lils, will find in the use of this BITTERS, attendant lils, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will list! new life into their voins, restore in a measure the energy and advor of more youthful days, build up their abranchen forms, and give health and happliness

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our dom in the enjoyment to use their own extensive to use their own extensive to use their own extensive the end of the en ey are lan temely nervous, and have no app To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN . Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes Philadelphia, March 16, 1867. "I find 'Hoofland's a good tonic, useful digestivengenie, and cases of debility, and reason of debility, and Yours truit,

Hon. James Thompson. Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

"I consider ' Hoodland's German Bitters' a reducible, medicine in case of attacks of Inducestican I symposium I can cortify this from an experience of it.

Yours, with respect, From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoof-land's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to re-commend them as a most valuable toule, to all who are sufficing from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL

CAUTION.

Hoofiand's German itemedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper All others are counterfeited. See that the signature of the ferman Medicine Store, No. 631 AROH Street, Philadelphia

CHARLES M. EVANS, German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. h. Jackson & Co.
For sale by a. Pruggists and Dealers in Medicines

PRICES.

Do not form to examine well the article you

Miscellaneous.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]
FROM CALCUTTA TO SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, May 22, 1868. Let those of your readers who care to follow my wanderings fancy that they are in the harbor of Calcutta, on board the steamship Clan Alpine. It is daylight—the morning of the 21st of May. DOWN THE HOOGLY.

We float past a great fleet of merchant vessels lying in the stream, with top masts and spars sent down to the deck, a precaution against the cyclones which at this season of the year sweep the Eastern seas. The river is alive with native craft, and at this early hour the followers of Bramh are on the bank, thousands of them taking their morning bath. Stately, solemn adjutant cranes look down upon us from the neighboring houses; kites scream over our heads; crows make themselves at

cranes look down upon us from the neighboring houses; kites scream over our heads; crows make themselves at home on the deck of our steamer. The bustle of the day is beginning in the streets of this lively city of India.

The tide is in our favor, and we glide rapidly away from the town, past the beautiful Parade or Common; past the cathedral with its tall spire and turrets; past the fort, its ramparts thick with cannon, the place where, two centuries ago, the East India company first got foothold on Indian soil; past the dockyards of the Peninsular and Oriental company, where one of their noble stemmers is taking in coal for her long trip down the coast of Ceylon, then to Sucz; past the docks of the Messageries' Imperiales, where another steamer is taking on a new coat of paint, after a voyage to Japan; past beautiful residences and lovely gardens and well kept grounds, where peacocks and monkeys are sporting among the shrubs and flowers, where elephants, like the Hindoos, are taking a morning bath in the Roogly.

With the tide in our favor, with en-

With the tide in our favor, with en-With the tide in our favor, with engines working easily, we rush down stream twelve miles an hour. The Clan Alpine is rated a fast steamer, and her cargo is opium, for which the Chinese are hankering. The Government of India holds a sale at auction of the drug on the 9th of every month, and on the 21st the house of Jardine, Skinner & Co., and the house of Afcan & Co., each dispatch a fast steamer to Hong Kong. These two steamers make direct communications with China. Indirect communications with China. Indirect communication may be had by the P. & O. company via Ceylon, and once a month a steamer creeps along the coast of Burmath to Singapore, where the voyager must halt till he can hit the regular steamers.

A SAD CATASTROPHE. It was mid afternoon when we passed from the fresh water of the river to the salt water of the Bay. I was asleep in my state room, making up what was lost in the battle with the mosquitoes,

lost in the battle with the mosquitoes, but was wakened by a running across the deck. The steward rushed past my door greatly agitated.

"What's the trouble?"

"The boiler has—" and he was gone, the last half of the sentence not heard. A puff of steam came through the open part, a cloud swept into the cabin. I rushed for the deck, met the thick yapor on the cabin stairs, held cabin. I rushed for the deck, met the thick vapor on the cabin stairs, held one hand over my mouth. Instinct is quick at such times. As the hot and stiffling fog swept over me, I crouched low, covered my face with my coat, reached the topmost stair. Ten minutes before, I had left Mrs. C., the captain and six fellow passengers sitting on the deck. I reached their chairs, feeling my way from chair to chair, seeing nothing, the steam thicker and hotter. I could hear cries of agony. A call, no answer. Another, and then a faint "here we are," from the stern of the vessel. Pushing through the steam I reached the stern of the steamer to find those whom I had so recently left standing on the grating above the rudstanding on the grating above the rud-der head, their own heads above the awning which had been stretched over the deck, thus protecting their faces

the deck, thus protecting their faces from the steam.

O, how long it took for that cloud to clear away! It may have been five minutes, but seemed an age. Little by little we saw what had happened. One poor fellow was rolling in agony at our feet—face, hands and breast parboiled. Going forward and looking down through the grating into the engine room, we could see that one of the super-heaters had burst, pouring its flood of boiling water and its condensed clouds of scalding vapor into the engine room. One by one the poor creatures were brought up, some dead, others dying, some with skin hanging in patches and shreds like the peelings of boiled potatoes, countenances marred beyond the possibility of recognition, flesh burned away, leaving muscles and bones—nineteen in all, thirteen of whom, before the next night, were numbered with the dead.

Our course is southeast, across a smooth sea. Five hundred miles bring us to the northernmost of the Andaman islands, that groupe—or rather long line of islands which lie west of the coast of Burmah. On the map they are represented as being near the main laud, but it is full 200 miles across to Hangoon. They are of volcanic origin—heaved up from the sea ages ago, clothed now with

individuals composing the colony live by themselves during the long months without other intercourse with the world. On one of the southern islands world. On one of the southern islands of the chain, the East Indian government has established a penal colony. Birds are flying along the shores; there are monkeys without number in those green forests, but there are no signs of human life—no roads winding up the hill-sides. The wild men only inhabit the largest islands which lie out of our track, and we steam on, two days longer, before sighting other land.

Nature has put a great block in the path of commerce here, as she has also at Suez and Panama. The Malay peninsula is a narrow tongue of land—only twelve miles wide at one place; but if it did not exist, or if there were a canal across it, vessels bound to or from China might save one thousand miles of their voyage. Off the coast lie numerous islands. This is the enchanted land. You are never weary of gazing upon the hills and mountains which rise one after another—some so high that their summits are lost in the clouds—clothed in richest green from the wave-washed rock to the highest peak. You look into ravines, behold distant vistas, varying every moment, reveal-THE COAST OF MALAY. You look into favines, behold distant vistas, varying every moment, revealing new beauties, which before you have time to admire them, are succeeded by others equally enchanting.—These are "spice islands" of poesy, of nutmeg, clove, pimento and cinnamon, fanned by balmy breezes, laved by gentle waves, reposing beneath skies ever beautiful—such islands as have enchanted us when sailing over the see of real

beautiful—such islands as have enchanted us when sailing over the sea, of reading in former years with Moore and Byron, and even with Shakespeare and sober John Milton.

But there is another side to the pic-But there is another side to the picture. The murcury to-day is ninety-ture. The murcury to-day is ninety-ture in the shade, the atmosphere steamy and sticky. Wipe yourself thoroughly dry with a towel and in five minutes you need to repeat the process. Energy evaporates. You feel like doing nothing, but you would give anything for a cool place to do it in. The breeze, so balmy over the poetic page, is hot and penetrating, and you would give a big price if you could take off your flesh and sit it in your bones. If we were to go on shore we should find snakes, scorpions, centipedes, lizzards, and all sorts of vermin in yonder spice groves. There are wood-leeches which creep into your nostrils when asleep, and make themselves a comfortable home in your brain; the deadly cobra comes into the house without invitation, and makes himself a home in your bed; spiders, with legs three inches long and bodies of the size of a small teacup, spin webs over your windows or hang on the corners of your rooms. Swarms of flying ants come into the dining room at dinner time and light upon your roast mutton; white ants bore out the table legs, the olders of the

dining room at dinner time and light upon your roast mutton; white ants bore out the table legs, the pillars of the house, carry off your best suit of clothes or your books in a single night; bugs, flies, fleas, beetles, cock-roaches, lice, blue bugs, black bugs, yellow bugs, green bugs, little bugs and big bugs—creeping, flying, skipping, hopping, jumping, running—coming at morning, noon and night—especially at night, when you are sweating, tossing, turning and tumbling and trying to get a wink of sleep! How nice to have a great spider straddle over your face, or to have cock roaches as large as mice run across the dinner table! If these seem to be exaggerations, go into the Museum of Natural History and see in the wonderful collections of insects there what sort of company the people of the tropics are compelled to put up with. The lands of spice are delightful as seen by the poet's eye. The natives undoubtedly think there are no elimes so beautiful, and there are some Englishmen who profess to like these lands

beautiful, and there are some Englishmen who profess to like these lands better than their own misty isle. It is well for the world that tastes differ. PENANG. At the entrance of the Straits of Malaca, we approach the Island of Penang, separated from the Malay shore by a narrow inlet. It is a delightful sail—a panorama of mountains, ever changing as we sweep along.

"O hundred shores of happy climes, How swiftly streamed ye by the bark! At times the whole sea burned—at times With wakes of fire we tore the dark."

the deck, thus protecting their faces.

On the control it took for that cloud to clear away! It may have been five continues, but seemed an age. Little by minute, but seemed an age. Little by prof. fellow was rolling in agony at our great the control of the control of builing water and its condensed from One by one the poor creatures were brought up, some dead, others dying, some with skin hanging in patients were brought up, some dead, others dying, some with skin hanging in patients were brought up, some dead, others dying, some with skin hanging in patients were brought up, some dead of the control of builing water and its condensed of the control of builty water and its condensed of the control of builty water and its condensed of the control of builty water and its condensed of the control of builty and the control of the control of builty water and its condensed of the control of builty water and its condensed of the control of builty and the control of the control of builty water and its condensed of the control of builty water and its condensed by the control of builty water and its condensed by the control of builty water and its condensed by the control of builty and the control of the builty of lightning, its condensed by the poor creatures were brought, were many that the dead of the control of the builty of lightning, line across the builty water and its condensed by the dead of the control of the builty of lightning, line across the builty of lightning in the control of the builty of lightning in the control o

hore, but under the new contract Penange is left out in the cold—or rather, for this climate, in the heat—and is dependent upon the Calcutta and China steamers for mail facilities. It is a damaging blow.

TO SINGAPORE.

from the sea ages ago; clothed now with greenest verdure.

Wild tribes roam through the jungles as wild now as they were a thousand years ago. There is a light-house on Cocoa Island kept up by the English government. A ship calls there three or four times a year, sent out by the Light-house board, but the five or six

But our hour is up. Once more on board three hundred and thirty miles down the Malay coast board, we have a run of three hundred and thirty miles down the Malay coast to cocoa Island kept up by the English or four times a year, sent out by the Light-house board, but the five or six

But our hour is up. Once more on loved at the time that the woman would be executed. A reprieve or pardón was looked for at the last moment, and deand thirty miles down the Malay coast tails, therefore, of the proceedings upon the scaffold were read with surprise and horror. The actors in this bloody drama and into thave long to wait for popular madid not have long to wait for popular madid not have long to wait for popular popular type of the proceedings upon the scaffold were read with surprise and horror. The actors in this bloody drama madid not have long to wait for popular popular

CARLETON.

shore covered with tropical vegetation.
We are in one of the highways of
commerce. From Calcutta to Penang
we saw only one sail, and that a native

boat; but now we meet steamers and glide past barks and full-rigged ships and queer Malay boats.

THE SURRATT CASE-MOTHER AND

For two years and more, all the exertions of this powerful Government were employed for the arrest of the young man known as John H. Surratt. It was made the subject of grave communications from our Secretary of State to our diplomatic agents abroad. Secret.

our diplomatic agents abroad. Secret detectives in abundance were placed on his track. Large rewards were offered for his apprehension. So great were the efforts made to capture him, that in no part of the civilized world, not even in its most invescrible enterty.

no part of the civilized world, not even in its most inaccessible corners, was he in a position of the lightest safety.—
Knowing that the blood-hounds were on his scent, and remembering the fate of his innocent and unfortunate mother, he field from one quarter of the globe to the other—from America to Europe, from Europe to Asia, from Asia to Africa, and from Africa back to Europe. There, while in disguise in the Papal service in Italy, he was betrayed to the detectives by a pretended friend in whom he had reposed confidence, but who was willing to sacrifice him, to sell his heart's blood for the Government reward. By the basest act of treachery,

his heart's blood for the Government reward. By the basest act of treachery, and the encouragement of this vilest of informers, the Administration effected his arrest, and brought him in triumph on a Government vessel to the United States. His capture was considered a great national event—one upon which we should felicitate ourselves. The charge against him was being one of the murderers of President Lincoln, and the whole country, almost as one man, took

menced another action based on a "criminal conspiracy," which it was easier to establish by loose and reckless testimony. But fortunately for the ends of justice, they delayed the case so long as to bring it within the statue of limitations, and under it, the prisoner for whom we traversed the earth, and whom we had brought home in a special National vessel, was discharged.

The result of this case against the son only exhibits in blacker colors the iniquity of the proceedings which led to the myder of the rester.

quity of the proceedings which led to the murder of the mother under preten-ded judicial forms and solemnities. The evidence on the trial of John H. Surratt proved conclusively what all intelli-gent and dispassionate men were con-vinced of before, that Mrs. Anna Sur-ratt had rothing to do in the murder of

that if a reasonable time was allowed, the passions of the hour would subside—that there would be an Executive interference, and that their prey would escape them. Hence they hurried it on with indecent haste to its consumnation. The tragedy was accordingly finished, and no circumstance was omitted to increase its atrocity. Very few believed at the time that the woman would be executed. A reprieve or parklon was

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even a man with as ill reputation as General B. F. Butler, stained as he is with odium, pointed his finger at Bingham, and denounced him in the strongest terms for his participation in the Surratt execution. He held him up to the scorn and hatred of the world.—Generals Hunter, Wallace and others who comprised the commission, have sought to free themselves from blame by the statement that after they found Mrs. Surratt guilty, they signed a paper recommending her to the mercy of the President. The President, feeling the force of this, denies that he ever received the paper in question, and he intimates that it was suppressed by some one in the War Department. Preston King, of New York, who was then at the President's mansion, is said to have been the person who took upon himself the received the same of the resident of dentities Misself the received the paper of the president of the standard of the president's mansion, is said to have been the person who took upon himself

King, of New York, who was then at the President's mansion, is said to have been the person who took upon himself the responsibility of denying Miss Anna Surratt admission to the presence of the President to intercede for her mother on the morning of the day of the execution. If so, we do not wonder that he became insane, and in its delirium, threw himself into the dark waters of the Hudson. The criminations and recriminations, and attempt to shift the responsibility from one to another, have been frequent between the actors in this deed of blood. To posterity it will even appear in a more hateful light than it does to this generation.

We have often wondered what could be the motives of Stanton and Holt in their persecution of this hapless woman. Had it been a prominent political opponent upon whom they could have gratified their personal end and political resentment, we should not have felt any surpfise. But both her sex and position in life were such as seem to forbid the idea that she could have rendered herself in any peculiar manner obnoxious to the cruel men then at the head of the government. The only reconciliable theory is this: that at the time it was the purpose of Stanton and Holt to strike "terror," than the execution of one for whom her innocence and sex alike plend in vain.—Cin. Enquirer.

we should relicitate ourserves. Inc charge against him was being one of the murderers of President Lincoln, and the whole country, almost as one man, took it for granted that the accusation was true. Had he been brought before that tyrannical mockery known as a military commission, he would have had a short shrift to the gallows.

But the nation had recovered in spine degree from the deadly stupor which afflicted it in 1965, and the reign of law was partially re-established. He was at first, with extreme severity, thrown into a dungeon and heavily ironed. But his trial, after a long delay, at last came. His innocence was made perfectly manifest, despite the bold and audacious efforts of witnesses of the Conover stamp to swear his life away. But he proved, by irreproachable testimony, that he was hundreds of miles from Washington when the pistol of Booth put an end to the career of Mr. Lincoln. Booth conceived the idea of assassinating Lincoln that very day, after he heard that he was going to the theatre, and it was certainly improbable that he could have been aided, either before or after the crimes by a man who was then at a great distance away, and with whom he could have had no communications whatever relative to the murder. But he was not acquitted, although he made a plain case of innocence. There were men on the Jury with whom it was a part of their politics to take the life of Surratt. A disagreement was the result. The Government, however, ashamed of the frauds and perjuries that had characterized the murder trial, dropped it and commenced another action based on a "criminal conspiracy," which it was easier to establish by loose and reckless testimo-The Custom of Burning the Dead in Japan.—A letter from Japan says: The burning of the dead is largely practiced among the Japanese; and of the thirty-five different forms of worship practiced here—all equally false—but two demand burial in preference to incremation. My acquaintance with their mode of burying the dead is limited to two funerals, which casually came before my notice. On one occasion I was returning from a walk, and my path led beside one of the little cemeteries near Kobl, in which a small party was gathered. It was the hour of sunset, a fitting time for an event of tender sorrow. The mourners were dressed entirely in white, which contrasted with the gaudy robes of a small group of priests. The corpse, in its enclosure, lay upon a bler, and an offering of green rice and of flowers was made as though to the manes of the dead. Then came the beating of bells and the clang of oymbals. The receptacle which contained the corpse was shaped like a half barrel, and in this the dead was placed in a sitting posture, and all vacant places were filled with combustibles.

The friends now all gathered round it and commenced a low, plaintive chant, so monotomous that it seemed merely the repetition of a name, which I suppose to have been that of one of their dieties.—They then separated, and only a few remained to attend to the final service.—The receptacle or coffiu was placed over a stone trough and covered with a heap of fuel. All gathered in a close circle and the nearest of kin (in this instance a wife) applied the torch, and as the flames ascended the monotonous chant and the sound of cymbals were renewed in mournful concert. Excessive grief was decentive extentionally, and was taken aside to be comforted. The group broke, and one after the other departed, leaving the wife above referred to alone, the image of sorrow, and apparently unable to tear herself from the ashes of her husband. THE CUSTOM OF BURNING THE DEAD

H ABSENT.—They tell a good many jokes about Billy Williams, an eccentric English low comedian, who was in this country fifteen or twenty years since.—Billy was very clever in a good many characters, but was a thorough cockney, and economical of his "h" where meat persons are sufficiently liberal to use it. Rather unsuspecting, he was the subject of a good many tricks by his fellow-actors. Burton himself was very fond of making him a butt. On one occasion the two were at Windust's—in those days a favorite resort—with several others of the sock and buskin. Burton said to a friend: "I have a singular poem to be delivered at the benefit of the Dramatic Fund. I don't know whether they will do, but I think there are two lines of it stark nonsense. Here they are—the last two of the verse. Read it, Billy, and see what you think of it."

Billy took the MS. and with due emphasis and discretion read aloud:

"Vile those haround hin silence sit, Hand hevery heye in moisture swims 'Ands' ighly' vireled, 'alf' idine 'art.

'Ands 'ighly 'urled, 'alf 'iding 'art, 'Oarsely 'e 'owls 'errific 'ymns."

'Oarsely 'e 'owls 'errinc 'ymns."

The roar of laughter that followed startled Billy. He looked around, but not seeing that he was the subject of ridicule, repeated the four last lines reflectively.

"I don't exactly understand 'em,' said Billy. "Anyway I don't 'oarsely. An 'owl is never 'coarse."

"No," said Burton, gravely. "An owl hoots and can scarcely be said to be hoarse." hoarse."
"Oh!" cried Billy, nettled; "you know what I mean. I said ow! not 'how!."

FRIENDLY ADVICE.—Archie and Tom were sparking the same gal near New Albany. One night Archie called on her and found her alone. After some conversation he burst out with—
"Miss Mollie, do you think you could go away from this comfortable home; kind father and mother, loving brothers and slaters, and go to the far West with a young man who has little to live on save his profession?"
Miss Mollie laid her head gently on Archies's shoulder, with her eyes about FRIENDLY ADVICE. -Archie and Tou

Aliss Mollie faid her head gently on Archies's shoulder, with her eyes about half closed, her ruby lips slightly ajar, and said softly:—
"Yes Archie, I think I could."
"Well," said Archie," my friend Tom is going West, and want's to marry—I'll mention it to him."

AN ACCOMMODATING SERVANT.—A gentleman addressed hisservant, "James, I have always placed the greatest confidence in you; now tell me, James, how is it that my butcher's bills are so large and I always have such bad dinners." "Really, Sir, I don't know; for I am sure we never have anything in the kitchen that we don't send some of it up in the parlor."

160-One of Robert Hall's congregation took him to task for not preaching more frequently on predestination. Hall replied: "I perceive you are destinated to be an ass and what is more, I see you are determined to make your calling and election sure."

for In Nevada, a contemplative Dig-ger Indian sat watching a party of bass ball players, who seemed to him to be working very hard. Turning to one of them, he asked: "How much you get a day?"

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