American Volunteer

Local Items.

REMOVAL.—This week the VOLUNTEER office will be removed to Wetzel's Hall, in the rear of the Franklin House, and will remain there during the erection of the new building on the site of our present office, which we are assured will not be longer than six weeks. After that date we expect to receive all our old friends and hosts of new ones in more commodious and suitable quarters.

GONE TO GRASS.—*Croquet.*

STRAWBERRIES will soon be here.

GOOD PLACE FOR HENS.—Eggs sell readily at two dollars a dozen in Arizona.

WORTH KNOWING.—To remove old putty from windows, apply a hot poker and knife.

FAIR.—The Franklin county fair will be held on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of October.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

A NOVELTY.—Our friend Bentz believes in progress. A free carriage from the Depot to the Bentz House, is the latest institution.

NOT GOOD FOR THEM. Don't throw rhubarb, or pie plant, into pig pens, unless you want to kill your swine. It will finish the porkers in short order.

RADISHES, salad, spinach, new onions and other vegetables are appearing very plentiful in our market—and are purchasable at moderate prices.

EXPENSIVE.—The new registry law will cost the tax payers of this county about two thousand dollars per year more than they have heretofore paid for the luxury of voting.

THE LOST FOUND.—Our assistant engineer, bill poster and fence decorator, arrived in town, direct from Newport, Perry county, on "shank's mare," on Tuesday last, at 12 M. He requests us to inform his friends that he is now ready to attend to all who may favor him with a call.

HAY.—From every appearance there will be a large crop of hay this year. The time for mowing and reaping is not far off. The grass fields never looked better than at present. A few weeks of warm sun, with an occasional shower, will ripen the clover and bring the hay crop to its full maturity.

CONCERT.—The concert in behalf of the widows' and orphans' fund of the Grand Army of the Republic, on Saturday evening, was a complete success. The Garrison band, the Carlisle band, a chorus of children and a quartette of ladies and gentlemen participated in the exercises. The Hall was crowded, and all seemed to be delighted.

A GAY EVENING.—Town was decidedly lively on Saturday evening. The Garison band paraded through some of the principal streets prior to the concert. The Carlisle band gave its usual Saturday evening concert in College square.—Several patent medicine venders gave a concert on the square, and everybody seemed to be on the streets enjoying the pleasant evening.

☞ We are glad to hear that the Constitution Bitters of Seward & Bentley are fast superseding the great variety of miserable nostrums sold as Bitters, and the probability is that the sale of Bitters will soon be confined to the Constitution.—We hope it will be so, for they are every way worthy of success.

Use Seward's Cough Cure for Bronchitis.

OUR CEMETERIES.—This is the season to decorate and beautify the homes of the dead. It is the season to encircle the graves of beloved ones with fragrant flowers, and enshrine their memory with nature's beauty. We are glad to see it is becoming a custom to thus adorn the homes of the dead. Our cemeteries now teem with rare beautiful flowers, planted by the hands of affection and often watered with tears of love. How touching are these tokens of undying affection.

MURDER TRIALS.—The trial of Dr. Paul Shoeppe, for the murder of Miss Maria M. Steinecke, in this place, on the 28th of January last, commenced at a special Court of Over and Terminer, on Monday last. A full report is being prepared for these columns, but as we will go to press before the trial is concluded, we have deemed it best to defer the publication until next week, when we can give the report complete.

The trial of Adam Titus, for the murder of Henry Stehm, will also probably be taken up this week, and if concluded before our next week's issue, will be reported in full.

SUMMER RESORTS.—The season will soon be here when the inhabitants of the cities will go about to seek the cool breezes among hills and mountains, and to relieve themselves from the cares of business life. Carlisle will doubtless again have lots of these visitors to spend the summer months around our picturesque hills; whose forests wave with green and evergreen foliage, and whose atmosphere is as pure as purity itself. Carlisle never looked more beautiful than at present. Come, then, to Carlisle, ye pent up denizens of the cities, we offer you ample room to "spread yourselves."

☞ The vast amount of Plantation Bitters now being sold and shipped from New York is almost incredible. Go where and where you will—along the wharves and piers, and at the depots—you will see great piles of these Bitters awaiting shipment and conveyance to every nook and corner of the country, and to the hundreds of foreign ports.—They are very popular among all classes of people, and are conceded to be just the thing for this climate. No Bitters have yet been introduced which have become so deservedly popular and worthy of patronage, to all who require a tonic and stimulant. They are prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calissaya and Cascarilla Bark, and all the world know full well what beneficial results accrue from these combinations.

OATS.—The oats are handsomely above the ground and in a fine growing condition.

THERE are two classes that catch at straws—drowning men and lovers of cobblers and juleps.

RYE.—The rye is now full-headed and in a fine growing and maturing condition. The late hail storms did it a little damage, but the prospects are there yet still be enough and to spare.

CORN.—The early corn looks well and healthy and bids fair to render a good yield for the labor bestowed upon it.—Corn is still being planted, at some places, and will, no doubt, produce well, for that cereal does not flourish except in warm weather.

PRESERVING SEASON.—The time for preserving fruit will soon be here and sugar will be in demand in every family. There will, doubtless, be a rise in this necessary article, and while we are getting our jars ready it would be advisable to lay in a stock of sugar at the same time. It can be purchased, now, at reasonable prices—this may not be the case a few months hence.

A MADMAN.—A man rushed wildly down the street, the other day. His eyes stood out of their sockets, he panted for breath. Many thought he intended to commit suicide. He was seized by a number of persons on the sidewalk, when he explained that he was almost overcome by the heat and was rushing to Ralston's for a glass of soda water, which soon restored him.

POTATOES.—Potatoes have become a drug in some of the States of the Union. They are sold for ten cents a bushel and fed, in large quantities, to animals that are supposed to be meaner than man. In Carlisle they still range from a dollar tenpenny to a dollar twenty a bushel, for the common kind; while the fancy bring almost fabulous prices. So it goes.

SMALL BUT EXPENSIVE.—Summer bonnets have made their appearance.—They are smaller than ever, so small that some of them cannot be seen with the naked eye. The price does not fall off with the size. The less a bonnet weighs the more it comes to. A cabbage leaf, trimmed with three red peppers and a dried cherry, sells for $15. It is called a jockey. Has one great advantage—can be eaten as a salad when the fashion changes.

THE LOCUSTS.—The ravages of the seventeen year locusts are still visible, to some extent, in our fruit orchards. Many of the tender branches in which they deposited their eggs, remain on the trees perfectly dead, and will have to be pruned off as they will bear no more fruit.—The locusts, it will be remembered appeared last year in large numbers and were particularly partial to our fruit trees. When they left, they did not succeed in completely covering up their tracks.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.—The fruit prospects have not been materially blighted by the recent hail and rain storms, but the indications are that there will be a full and healthful crop. Peaches, plums, apricots, cherries, pears and guages are still quite abundant; the apple orchards are covered with the promises of the season and our farmers are looking forward to juicy cider presses as a reward for their years of patient labor and waiting. It is a long time since we had a good fruit crop in this county, and the hope of one fine coming Fall fills every heart brim full with gratitude.

ORDER OF EXERCISES IN DECORATION OF DECEASED SOLDIERS' GRAVES, ON May 29th 1869.—The different organizations and the community at large, will assemble at the Court House, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at which time an address will be delivered by the Rev Joel Swartz. The procession will then be formed, and marched to the different grave yards. The graves will then be decorated, after which the procession will return to the Court House, and be dismissed with the benediction.

J. T ZUG,
Chairman of Committee.

PASTURES.—Cattle, sheep and horses now roam freely in rich pastures, and browse upon the delicious grass. The farmer saves his hay. Perhaps the mow has been exhausted during the long winter, and now the stock will improve by the change of feed, the cows will yield more and richer milk, and our market will be supplied with plenty of sweet, yellow butter. Cool cellars, pure spring water and skilled farmers' wives and daughters have much to do with the quality of butter. The best always commands a premium in our markets.

WITHOUT A RIVAL.—"I have long been an enthusiast, if not an expert, among the Sewing Machines.—Besides, my wife is practically familiar and experienced with the leading machines. I have made critical examinations and severe tests of twelve different machines claiming to be "first-class," and I am entirely satisfied that the Wilcox and Gibbs is far above all others in practical worth that it is without a rival. The complication of delicate machinery, so common in other machines, seems to be wholly elimin ted in this; and I have no doubt it will live to see other "first-class" machines forgotten.—Mrs. Reid says it is certainly the best beyond comparison. The rotating hook of the Wilcox & Gibbs machine is the beauty and perfection of simplicity itself; and I have nothing more to expect or ask." [Letter of Rev. H. A Reid, Beaver Dam, Wis., to the Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.

THE ECLECTIC FOR JUNE—*Contains Embelishment Alexander II.*—The Physical Basis of Life—*Fortnightly Review.*—Ferguson's Tree and Serpent Worship—*Fraser's Magazine.* Other Inhabited Worlds *St. Paul's.* Genius in Love—*London Society.* A Whist Reminiscence—*Blackwood's Magazine.* Prof. Tyndall on sound—*North British Review.*—The Northmen, Heathen and Christain—*Blackwood's Magazine* The Mystery of the Grange—*London Magazine.* Lanfrey's Napoleon I—*St. Paul's.* He Knew he was Right—chaps. XXII., XXIII., XXIV.,—*Anthony Trollope.* Physical Education—*Macmillan's Magazine.* A Night Among Wild Fowl—*London Society.* The Recluse of Palo-Pinang—*Leisure Hour.* A Lunatic Colony—*St. Paul's.* Alexander II., Emperor of Russia—*The Editor.* Poetry, Notes on Books, Art, Science, Varieties.

Terms of the Eclectic.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, $5.00; two copies, one year, $9.00; five copies, one year, $20. Address

E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
108 Fulton St., New York.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.—Instructions have been given from the Treasury Department, under the late bounty law, that hereafter, in paying soldiers' claims, two checks shall be given—one to the agent or attorney, for the fee allowed by law, and the other sent direct to the soldier for the remainder due. The fees allowed in claims of white soldiers are ten per cent. on any additional amount less than $800, and $50 on claims in excess of $800.

READER, THINK OF IT.—An exchange aptly and truthfully says of local papers, that they enhance the value of property; they benefit particularly merchants and real estate owners thrice the amount yearly they pay for the support. There is nothing that would do a place more harm than to be without a newspaper. This every sensible man knows. A local paper, is a necessity. It is a sacred duty to support your local paper. You need not think that the publisher of a paper can run it for your benefit and pay expenses out of his own pocket. Give your home paper a good advertising patronage and a respectable list, and you will then have just such a paper as you wish.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR JUNE.—The steel plate for his number is the beautiful, saintly face of Isabella, one of Shakespeare's characters. The colored fashion plate gives a rich and tasteful bridal dress, and others of the latest style; and a number of well executed wood-cuts illustrate the most picturesque varieties of the present mode. For music, we find, appropriately for June, "Roses Fair as Jenny's Cheek." The literary department looks attractive and highly interesting. The ladies will find among the illustrations two patterns for Bathing Dresses. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving.) Four copies, $6. Five copies (and one gratis,) $8.

EXERCISE.—Now is the time for beautiful an pleasant exercise. An occasional stroll into the woods and country will bring the roses to the cheek, furnish a good appetite for dinner, and spare the doctor the trouble of hitching his buggy in front of your door and your servant girl the annoyance of answering his bell call. Nature is an unerring physician and does not belong either to the allopathic, homeopathic, or hydropatic profession. Its doses are easy to take. Its purgatives are mild and painless and its anodynes and sedatives agreeable and sentimental. Its prescriptions are not couched in unintelligible hieroglyphics, but every one can read and fully understand them. Pure air, bracing winds, clear sparkling water and healthful sunshine. Go out and enjoy them. They are tendered without money and without price.

THE PEACH PROMISE.—According to the New York Commercial the peach crop along the Maryland and Delaware railroad will be abundant. It says that the last trustworthy accounts from the peach-growing sections of Maryland and Delaware—particularly that portion of those States comprising the peninsula lying between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays—exhibit glowing promises of an abundant crop. Notwithstanding the recent unfavorable weather, it is estimated, by those competent to judge, that that there are on the peninsula three millions of four-year-old peach trees uninjured, and in prime bearing condition. There are also nearly one million three-year-old trees in equally good condition. The entire yield of this section of the coming season is confidently predicted at not less than five million baskets of peaches.

TAXES ON SUGAR, TEA, AND COFFE.—In 1868 there were 3,500,000 pounds of tea imported into this country The duty upon it was about thirty cents a pound, which would be $10,000,000. In addition there was a tariff of twenty-five per cent. in value, which would be equal to $5,000,000 more. The total annual revenue duty is $15,000,000. The taxes upon tea are more than equal to the cost of it in China, with the exportation from there added. When a person buys a pound of tea, half of the price goes to the merchant, and half to the Government.

We imported last year 250,000,000 pounds of coffee. The duty, at 5 cents per pound, amounted to $12,500,000 We also imported about 200,000,000 pounds of sugar in 1868. The duty was 4 cents a pound, and amounted to the aggregate to $8,000,000. Thus, upon tea, coffee, and sugar the people of the United States are taxed, through the custom-house alone, $35,000,000. This is equal to nearly $50,000,000 in greenbacks. If the Government would abolish the National Banks, call in their circulation, and issue greenbacks in their stead, it would save more than half of this oppressive tax. Those who are in favor of cheaper tea, coffee and sugar, should insist upon the abolition of National Banks, and the supplanting of their notes by greenbacks. Then, with the saving of $37,000,000, we could admit tea, coffee and sugar free of duty, with but little loss to the revenue. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

ECCLESIASTICAL TYRANNY.—In the town of Staunton, Va., there is a large Methodist congregation, composed entirely of members of the Southern branch of the Methodist Church. In the same place there are probably a half dozen white men, including a preacher, belonging to the Northern Methodists. By a military order, the Methodists of Staunton have been compelled to give up their church every other Sunday to these half dozen white men, and with their large congregation, go wandering about, in search of a place of worship. A more detestable piece of secular and ecclesiastical despotism has not occurred since the dark ages. The like of it can not be found today outside of Poland. We talk of the cruel old times when men persecuted each other on account of their religious faith; some men groan in spirit over alleged ecclesiastical tyranny in Spain and Italy, and yet, in our own land, such abominations as that at Staunton scarcely provoke a passing comment. Our own country is hailed, as the home of religious, as well as political freedom, and, in point of fact it has about as much of one as the other. We do not arraign the military man by whom the execrable order was issued to turn a large congregation out of its own church, because he is simply the instrument in the hands of his superiors, to whose "secular arm" the Southern heretics have been handed over by the Northern Inquisition. The Northern Methodists are responsible, and sorely responsible, for such unchristian, persecuting acts, and so long as they continue, the cause of religion suffers.

We regret to arraign any religious denomination before the bar of public opinion, but assaults upon religious freedom merit public scorn and condemnation.—*Baltimore Statesman.*

Fight Between the Indians and Settlers on the Upper Missouri.

FORT BENTON, MO., May 24.—Intelligence has just been received that a large body of Sioux Sioux Indians attacked a settlement at Musselshell, on the Upper Missouri river, two weeks ago. The Indians met with a hot reception from the whites. Thirty or forty Indians were reported to have been killed, and the remainder only saved themselves by swimming across the river. The whites lost but two men. The Indians up, are to have gone for reinforcements, and will probably repeat the attack.

One Radical Gone Home.

Radicalism is in mourning. Its under lips hangs down like the flap on a pair of broad fall pants. Its great soul gushes forth tears like dirty suds from a washerwoman's kettle. It sighs, it sorrows, and, like *Rachel*, "refuses to be comforted." It has lost one of its leaders—one of its lights—*John Henry Foy*, clerk in the Executive Department at Atlanta, Ga., correspondent of the New York *Tribune*—keeper of a negro paramour, and a general overseer of radicalism in that region. The Atlantic *Constitution*, of the 10th inst., gives the evidence of the wench—his paramour—whom he attempted to shoot before killing himself. It is as follows:

Posy Hart testified that on Tuesday last she went to a picnic. On Saturday night Mr. Foy returned home from a picnic and commenced quarrelling with her, accusing her on going to the depot to meet another man. Foy was drinking, and kept up quarrelling with her about this other man all night, and charged her with being in the room with him. Foy continued to drink during the night and Sunday morning, and to quarrel with her; witness told him, as they could not agree, they had better separate. Foy replied that he was not going to separate. About eight o'clock Sunday morning, witness started to get up out of bed; Foy struck her on one side of the face and pushed her back on the bed. Witness asked him what he meant. Foy said he had a right to knock her down, and stepped to a table near by and took a drink. Foy then tried to force witness to drink. Witness refused, when Foy poured the liquor into her mouth and lower her face while she was yet in bed. Foy would not let witness get up. Witness said she was compelled to get up and go with her mother to church. Foy said that was not the reason she wanted to get up. She wished to get up to go and meet the man he was quarreling about. Foy locked the door and took out the key. Witness then got up, when Foy asked her if she was still in the notion of having the other man. Witness said she had never spoken to him. Foy replied, "you are a liar" and that he had several witnesses; but on being asked who they were, would not give their names. Foy then took a pistol from under the head of his bed, put one of his hands around the waist of witness and shot her in the side, remarking "You and [this other man spoken of] just help yourselves." Foy then shot himself twice, and said, "I have shot myself. Come and kiss me, I am dying."

Among his papers was found the following:

"WASHINGTON, April 18, 1869.

"MY DEAR SIR—I have already pressed to the extent of my ability a colored man for Georgia. I should be glad to see Mr. Turner made Minister to Hayti, but a colored man has already been sent there, Mr. Dumas, of New Orleans, on my recommendation.

Yours truly, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

"J. H. Foy, Esq., Atlanta."

The Manikin Administration.

This is the age of small men—we mean intellectually small—in the history of the American Republic. With the decease of James Buchanan, the last of the long line of Democratic Presidents, passed away the able and incorruptible statesmen, who wielded the powers of the government for more than two generations, and there appear to be none left—at least in the present dominant party—who are worthy to bear the mantle that has fallen from their shoulders. Since the day when Abraham Lincoln took his seat in the Executive chair until the present time, we have been going from bad to worse, until a race of pigmies now occupy the high places once filled by such giant intellects as James Madison, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Edward Livingston, Thomas H. Benton, Daniel Webster, and other equally brilliant and accomplished statesmen. And the same sad condition of things holds good in reference to the agents selected by our manikin President to represent the Republic at Foreign Courts. Mr. Motley is a clever historian and a respectable gentleman; but no one supposes that he is sufficiently acquainted with diplomacy to grapple with the shrewd and able statesmen of England. And then, as to Washburne, the Minister to France, everybody but Grant himself knows that he is not possessed of the first qualification for that important mission. His ignorance of the French language, and his lack of diplomatic skill, to say nothing of his other weak points of character, will make him a laughing stock at the brilliant Court of Louis Napoleon, and he will be the easy dupe of the diplomatists at Paris. As to Andrew Johnson, he will do at the Court of St. Petersburg, where there is no business of importance to transact at the present time; but no one acquainted with the man can believe that he will either add dignity or respectability to the American character by his presence in the Russian capital.

We might go through the entire list of General Grant's appointees to the highest offices at home and abroad, and there is not a solitary one that ranks above mediocrity, and a majority of them go left way below. The most talented men in his party have been almost entirely ignored, and a set of mere pothouse politicians, black and white, without mental culture or statesmanlike training—a miserable brood of mental imbeciles—take the place of the intellectual giants of other days. This is a sad state of things for the contemplation of the true lover of his country, as it gives unmistakable indication of the rapid downward tendency of the government, and, unless speedily remedied by the people, threatens the entire destruction of our free institutions. We bid fair, through corruption and imbecility, to follow in the wake of the Republics of antiquity. So much for entrusting intellectual manikins instead of full grown men with the reins of power.—*Pottsville Standard.*

Dangers of the Financial Situation—Breakers Ahead.

During the war, everybody who had any reputation for judgment or sagacity was of opinion that the prodigious expenditures of that period of waste and destruction would be followed by widespread disaster and distress. Mr. Bright in his speeches abroad, Mr. Chase in his reports at home—persons as little disposed to be croakers or alarmists as any body in Europe or America—expressed this opinion with great positiveness and emphasis. We have gone on four years since the war, and apparently their gloomy conditions have been belied by the event. The cost of living has indeed been high; but there has been no great revulsion in trade, no great stoppage of industry, no panic. We have kept the wheels of business moving with more or less efficiency and success, until the country has concluded that, although we have danced, it is after all, no very serious matter to pay the fiddler. But abundant signs begin to thicken upon us that the evil predicted day has not been averted, but only postponed. At last, we are apparently on the eve of paying the heavy penalties of a gigantic war.

By what means have the consequences of our prodigal expenditures been so long postponed? The answer is not difficult; the evil day has been put off by the ordinary resource of prodigals—*borrowing.*—The process of borrowing has been disguised under the delusive fallacy that in exporting bonds to Europe to meet our current debts, we have been exporting real values—exporting property. But it is too obvious for argument that we have been merely exchanging one form of indebtedness for another. The bonds have got to be paid, just as much as the heavy debts for imported goods would have to be paid if the bonds had not been sent out of the country to adjust the balances. The only difference is, that, by means of the bonds, the time of payment is postponed. Besides paying for our future importations, we have got to pay to foreigners the semi-annual interest on the exported bonds, and, sooner, or later, the principal. So long as the prodigious glut of the home market lasted, we seemed to go on swimmingly. Bonds have been exported to meet the balances of our foreign trade; bonds have been exported to pay the interest on those bonds already in the hands of foreigners. We have thus been accumulating debt upon debt; paying old debts by the easy method of incurring new one. It ought to have been evident throughout this pleasant process, that it could not last. As we had ceased to manufacture bonds, as the supply, enormous as it was, was limited, this mode of dodging present payment and piling up future liabilities to foreigners was destined to end. While it has lasted, we have been borrowing of Europe at a high rate of interest plus exorbitant, ruinous "*shares.*" We must pay not only the regular six per cent., but also pay a full hundred dollars for every hundred dollar bond which we have sold to foreigners for seventy or eighty dollars.—And the current interest is at a much higher rate than the nominal six per cent. When we receive only sixty-six dollars for a hundred dollar six per cent. bond, the rate of interest which we really pay is not six per cent. but nine, besides the loss of thirty-four dollars at the final settlement. For the last four years, we have been incurring heavy debts to Europe on these ruinous terms, continuing to export bonds to meet our current debts and to pay the accruing interest on the heavy amounts of bonds already exported.

We are nearly at the end of our tether in this career of debt and extravagance. Now, when the supply of bonds available for exportation is getting exhausted, Mr Boutwell comes into the market as a purchaser of bonds, at the rate of fifty-two millions a year. He thus arrests the ebbing exportation, sends up the price of gold, and spreads anxiety and alarm through business circles by raising the inquiry how we are to realize to meet the claims of our foreign creditors.—When the exportation of bonds stops, what are we to send abroad? The semi annual interest can then be no longer paid by the exportation of other bonds.—The balances against us in our international trade can then be no longer met by the exportation of bonds. Then will come the gloomy dawning of pay day.—The interest on the exported bonds will have to be paid in something. Our importation of foreign goods will have to be paid in something. When the bonds, having risen to par, are returned upon our market and sold, we must send back their value in something. What will that something be? Gold, while our small stock of gold lasts; but that will be soon exhausted.

What then? What then?

We submit the question to thoughtful men who have sufficient discernment of the signs in the sky to forecast the coming storm. We submit it to the crazy tariff men and inflationists who have rendered it impossible that we should manufacture anything to export. We submit it to the revengeful Radical destroyers who have kept the South disorganized these four years, and prevented the flow of capital into that section to revive the cultivation of its great staples, which are our chief articles of export. With regard to this process of paying foreign debts by the exportation of bonds, we are manifestly near "the beginning of the end."

What then? What then?—*N. Y. World.*

CUBA.

Victory for the Patriots.—Spanish Loss One Thousand Killed and Wounded.—Severest Fighting of the Waar.—Treacherous Foes Fight Bravely.—Capture of all the Baggage and Ammunition of the Spaniards.—Landing of the Filibusters.—Another Fight.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—News has been received direct from Cespedes, by Cubans in this city confirming fully the defeat of the Spanish forces in attempting to open the railroad from Neuevitas to Puerto Puncipe. The date and channel of receipt is kept private for prudential reasons. The loss of the Spaniards is set down a about 1,000 killed and wounded. The Cuban forces is stated to have been 3,500 men under Quesada, entrenched on the road and about the same as the Spanish. The fighting was by far the severest which has taken place during the war. The battle was decided by the arrival of the Marquis of Santa Luca, with 4,000 men, a large number of whom were mounted, but who, though they were poorley armed, made a desperate and successful charge upon the flank of the Spaniards. Of 500 colored troops a little over 400 shot their officers and went over to the Cubans, and the remainder being neither with the insurgents or Spaniards, are supposed to have taken to the woods. All the baggage, provisions and ammunition of the Spaniards, carried in ten cars, and dragged on the rails by oxen together with the dead, and the other part of the wounded, were abandoned to the Cubans, who, after the battle, advanced six miles to San Miguel, where they destroyed the barracks and quarters in sight of the retreating Spaniards. The loss of the Cubans is given at several hundred, but Cubans here reduce the idea of his being equal to that of the enemy, who attacked entrenchments they did not carry.

A vessel, since returned to the United States, had a few days before safely landed arms and ammunition. The Spanish Gen. Latoma is reported wounded, but whether in that action it is not stated. Cespedes and the insurgents feel confident of success.

HAVANA, May 23.—Information has been received here of the landing of 300 filibusters near Gibara. There was an obstinate fight with the troops on the shore, in which the Spaniards captured two cannon, and lost thirty-two men, and the insurgents had eighty killed and wounded. The result is unknown.—Fighting is reported near Trinidad and Cienfuegos, with heavy losses and appalling atrocities on both sides. Remedios is in a state of anarchy. The insurgents are ubiquitous in that jurisdiction, and small bands of Spaniards and Cubans are engaged in mutual murder and robbery. The United States steamer Alabama arrived from Baiyiti. The Government has received no official dispatch announcing the landing of filibusters on the Island.

Beecher on Early Marriage.

At no period, perhaps, in their life, do young men need the inspiration of virtuous love and the sympathy of a companion in their self denying toil, as when they first enter the battle for their own support. Early marriages are permanent moralizers, and deferred marriages are temptations to wickedness.—And yet every year it becomes more and more difficult, concurrent with reigning ideas of society, for young men to enter up to the matrimonial state when is the proper guard of their virtues as well as their courage and energies. The latter of life is almost at the beginning. There is, in that a man needs welcome. But a wicked and ridiculous public puts a man who is in society, or out of society, for that matter, largely on the round of condition, and not of disposition and character. The man that means whether he can visibly live amply is in good society, as a general rule. The man that has virtue and steady manliness, but has nothing without extra dual to show, is not usually considered in good society.—Amongst the young men will not therefore marry, until they can meet their expenses; but that is deferring for years and years the indispensable virtue. Society is bad where two cannot live cheaper than one! and young men are under bad influences who, when in the very morning of life, and better fitted than at any later period to grow together with one who is their equal and mate are debarred from marrying until years of years, from mere prudential considerations; and the heart and the life are sacrificed to the pocket. They are tempted to substitute amotion for love, when ashes, over the ashes and expiring embers of their early romance, they select their wife. It is said that men who wait till they are forty or forty five years of age select prudently. Alas for the wife who was not first a sweetheart! Prudence is good, but is prudence servant or queen? Prudence is good, but what is prudence? It is the dry calculation of the head leagued with the pocket. Is there no prudence in love, nor prudence in the inspiration of generous love? Is there no prudence by which, united, two young persons go down into the struggle of life, saying: "Come weal, come woe, come storm, come calm, love is a match for circumstances, and we will be all to each other?" Woe be to that society in which the customs and the manners of the times put off beyond the period of romance and alluring the wedding. You have adjourned the most important secular act of a man's life. You have adjourned it out of Eden into the wilderness!

Fenian Prisoners in England—Action of Our Government.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says:

"The State Department has received two despatches from Mr Reverdy Johnson in regard to the course which the English Government intends to pursue regarding Fenian prisoners. It will be remembered that the case of William G. Halpine and others was submitted to President Grant through Judge Carter, of Cincinnati, acting in behalf of a mass-meeting held in that city. The President at once sent despatches to Mr. Johnson and directed him to try and secure the release of the prisoners. Mr. Johnson immediately laid the matter before the English government, and after considerable delay received in reply a communication containing a list of about twenty prisoners whom the government did not propose to release under any circumstances. Among these were Halpine, Cafferty, Shaw and Burke. Subsequently Mr Johson made a second attempt and received a second answer reiterating the determination of the English government to make no more release of Fenian prisoners. In closing his despatch to Mr. Fish conveying this last information, Mr Johnson expressed the hope that this action would be reversed at no distant day, and a part of the prisoners at least would be released. For the present, however, the State Department sees no ground to expect that any of the Fenian prisoners, whose cases have been under consideration, will be set at liberty.

A BALOON VOYAGE TO EUROPE.—A distinguished French aeronaut, M. Chevalier has made his appearance in New York, and announces his intention to undertake the voyage to Europe, starting from New York in May.

M. Chevolier has been more than ordinarily successful in the past. He once made the distance from Paris to the Russian frontier, a distance of over seven hundred miles, in less than five hours. Upon another occasion he crossed St. George's Channel from Dublin, and has accomplished, without injury, several assensions in France and England. The trip across the Atlantic suggested itself to him within the last year, and like most men for whom danger has a sort of fascination, his resolution to try this most hazardous feat gathered strength from delay. The air ship in which the experiment is to be attempted is confidingly styled L'Esperance. Its height is 90 feet, in diameter 150 feet, and it requires 120,000 feet of gas to inflate it, or about twice the amount expended by an ordinarily loquacious representative during a week of a Congressional session. Attached to the ship is an enclosed car capable of carrying about fifty persons, with provisions for a ten days voyage. M. Chevalier contemplates we believe, extending invitations to several members of the press to accompany him, and it may be said of them, in the great clergyman of creditors, "that they have gone up in a baloon."

HORRIBLE DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—*Chicago*, April 27.—A horrible death from hydrophobia occurred here yesterday. The victim was a young man named Wm. Goodwillie, of this city. A few weeks ago a friend brought into the shop a little dog picked up in the street. Goodwillie, in fondling it was bitten in the thumb. Little notice was taken of the wound, which healed over. The first symptoms of hydrophobia appeared on Sunday morning, when he arose and attemp ed washing himself The sight of water threw him into paroxysms. Medical aid was summoned, but the malady increased during the day, and at night he foamed at the mouth, snapped at members of his family, and was seized with convulsions. Every few minutes he realized, during his lucid intervals, his situation, and begged his friends to keep away for safety. Yesterday afternoon it was determined to try the effect of a sulphur vapor bath. The patient was handcuffed in a bath for half an hour at a temperature of one hundred and thirty-six degrees. When taken out and laid on a lounge he was at first better, but fifteen minutes after expired in horrible spasms. He leaves a wife and children.

☞ A gentleman residing in the vicinity of Williamsport, this State, has 30,000 trout confined in three ponds, all of which have been hatched this spring by artificial process. In two other bacins he has about 3000 yearlings; in another, about 600 from two to three years old, which will average from 8 to 10 inches in length; and still in another, about 500 from three to four years old, which will average from 12 to 15 inches. This individual expects in a few years to supply all the markets in the State with fresh trout.

An Aged Doctor Shoots Himself.

Dayton, Ohio, May 22.—About six o'clock last evening Dr Ritty, for many years a citizen of West Dayton, committ-suicide by shooting himself through the heart. He had been for several days severely affected with neuralgia in the head, and the dreadful act was committed in a moment of temporary insanity. The doctor was about seventy years of age. He was for many years a methodist missionary, and was extensively known throughout the west.

The New York *Tribune* says: "When even Chicago pauses to her tremendous strides to enjoy, to swell the cry of dull times, there must be something in it." There is something in it, as business men are acknowledging every day—something which the *Tribune*, with its threatened attempt on protection, cannot reach. The financial fabric is visionary and unreal, and until a proper remedy is applied in that quarter, Chicago will continue the cry of "dull times," and other cities and business centres join in the chorus.

LANDS FOR CLERKS.—A number of clerks in Washington contemplate the purchase of lands about Manassas, Va., and locating their families, provided desirable locations, moderate terms and railroad accomodations can be affected. A party of land-buyers from the North are now on their way to Occoquan and Aquia creek prospecting.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is responsible for this pleasant piece of political wisdom;

A New York paper ascribes the immense advance of gold to the influence of an extensive failing concern in that city. It is rather the result of the influence of an extensive political concern at Washington.

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* speaking of the divisions among the truly loyal carpet baggers and niggers who rule the South in the interest of Radicalism, says: "They reveal want of education, of experience and self-control, and expose us not only to danger, but to the jeers and contempt of our enemies." This reads almost like copperhead abuse of the loyal element in the South.

Now that Forney is speculating in Southern real estate, he says, in a letter to the *Press*, "Life and property are today as safe in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina as they are in Pennsylvania." There is no Ku Klux in the neighborhood of Forney's lands.

Some soldiers at Louisville, Kentucky, were recently taken sick after eating a hearty breakfast, and immediately the Radical papers cry out "wholesale poisoning of government troops." The Radicals are hard pushed for excitement at the present time.

We call special attention to an article from the New York *Word*, in another column, headed "Dangers of the Financial situation—Breakers Ahead." From beginning to end, it is full of alarming truth and soberness, which no man will dare deny who reads it carefully.

THE twenty-seven extra pasters—soldiers got their pay and it seems we have to have no more of them until after election. The radical journals have gotten all about them. It would "ruin the party" to keep such things before the minds of the people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Boxing is one of the courses of the Michigan Agricultural College.

—New York pays more for tobacco than it does for bread.

—The cattle trade of Chicago aggregates $50,000,000 a year.

—Strawberries are selling in Philadelphia at wholesale at sixty cents a quart.

—New London, Connecticut, is to be lighted with kerosene, on account of the high price of gas.

—A Colored lawyer was lately admitted to practice in the United States Courts for Louisiana.

—The "first passenger over the Pacific Road" is reported at every hotel between Chicago and Boston.

—The grasshopper came and Kansas was in tribulation; the blackbirds came, are eating them all up, and Kansas is joyful.

—In Washington a meeting of "imperialists" who favor a "Constitutional Monarchy," has been called for next Tuesday.

—The "Maternal Association" of Paris, composed of aristocratic ladies who have agreed to nurse their own children, numbers two hundred members.

—A colored man has been appointed police magistrate in the District of Columbia.

—E. D. Bassett, Minister to Hayti, has received his instructions and took leave of the President yesterday.

—Omaha objects to being spoken of as in "the Far West." The *Republican* says that Omaha is the point at which travelers gather for the purpose of starting west.

—Michigan has just elected eight Democratic judges in sixteen judical districts. This will do for a beginning.

—Minister Motley took thirty trunks with him to Europe. One half are said to be filled with Seward's correspondence on the Alabama question—the rest with coffees and "instructions."

—A directors' car, costing $15,000, has just been completed at Altoona, which is to convey certain railroad officials to California over the Pacific railroad.

—The losses by fire in the United States for the first four months of 1869 (including only those conflagrations in each of which at least $20,000 was lost,) amounted to $2,703,000.

—Sleighing in Bethel, Maine, last week, was lively. The people there have had five months and sixteen days sleighing, and the winter is not over yet.

—Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, is to be married on the 27th of July, to the Prince Royal of Denmark. This will leave the Queen only one unmarried daughter, the Princess Beatrice.

—The President issued a proclamation last week directing that henceforth there shall be no reduction of the wages of government employes on account of the eight-hour system.

THE papers generally throughout the State ascribe the miners' suspension to the machinations of unprincipled speculators. They assert that it is a scheme to enhance the already exorbitant price of coal.

Business Notices.

WHERE DO YOU PUT UP AT?—Often you go to town just for a day and want some place where you may leave your "bag" while you are running around, and where you may appoint to meet your friends and others with whom you may have business. Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown invite you to "put up" with them. Leave your baggage in charge of the clerks at the "ticket-very counter" and make yourself perfectly at home in any part of their great house. If you find it to your advantage to make any purchases, well and good, if not you will be welcome all the same.

☞ Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, &c., a full stock constantly on hand, at the lowest market rates. Also a complete line of School Books at the lowest prices, and all articles pertaining to the Drug and Book business.

Feb. 18, 1869—tf HAVERSTICK BROS.
No. 10 N. Hanover St.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.—Finest quality of Teas, Choice Brands of Family Flour, Buckwheat and Corn Meal, at J. M. Shomberger's, south West corner Pitt and Pomfret sts., Carlisle, Pa. Feb. 25, 1869—3m

☞ We notice W. C. Sawyer & Co. have made further reductions in the prices of Dry Goods, and would call attention to their great bargains offered at this store. They have on hand a fair assortment of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Shades, &c., Dress Goods in great varieties. A fine stock of ladies Cloths and Coats for spring. A few choice patterns, Cloths and Cassimetes for gents wear. Also, a fine line of domestics, all of which will be sold very low, as they intend closing out their entire stock. Remember they regardless of cost. The entire stock is offered now.

MENS', YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily, also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.

I. LIVINGSTON,
North Hanover St., Carlisle, Pa.

SUCCESS NO SECRET.—