American Volunteer.

Local Items.

THE DEATH PENALTY!

Opinion of the Attorney-General on the Application for the Pardon of Dr. Paul Schoeppe.—He thinks there are no sufficient reasons to set Aside the Action of the Court.

The Death Warrants of Dr. Schoeppe and Adam Titus signed by the Governor—They are to be Executed on Wednesday, December 22nd.

In our last issue we noticed the fact that the warrants for the execution of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, who stands convicted of the murder of Miss Maria M. Steinecke, and of Adam Titus, who stands convicted of the murder of Henry Stahm, had been signed by the Governor. As the warrants were signed on the afternoon we usually go to press, we were precluded from giving any further particulars then.

It will be remembered that we gave a full report of the application for the pardon of Dr. Schoeppe, and the hearing which was accorded the prisoner's counsel and friends by the Governor and the Attorney General. Our report concluded with the announcement that the papers had been referred to the Attorney General, and the Governor would await his report thereon, before deciding the question. On the 17th ult. the Attorney General submitted the following report:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Nov. 17, 1869.

Commonwealth vs. Paul Schoeppe. } Oyer and Terminer of Cumberland County.

April Term, 1869. No. 1. Murder of Maria M. Steinecke.

May 24, 1869. Trial commenced.

June 3, 1869. Verdict, guilty of murder in the first degree.

June 5, 1869. Motion for a new trial.

August 29, 1869. Motion overruled and defendant sentenced to death by Hon. James H. Graham.

To His Excellency MAJOR GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY, *Governor*:—SIR,—I have carefully considered the points presented in the numerous petitions, certificates and other papers submitted to you in the above case.

I have also given the able arguments presented to you by the learned and skillful counsel of the defendant most careful attention. I have the honor to submit the following

REPORT:

On the morning of January 27, 1869, the deceased (who was then a boarder at Mr. Burkholder's hotel, in Carlisle,) was apparently in good health. She breakfasted, went to bank, signed a check and received the money thereon. The defendant, who was her physician, visited that hotel between ten and eleven o'clock of that morning, and medicine was administered to relieve he., as it is said, of some uneasiness experienced from the supper of the previous evening. From that time Miss Steinecke seems to have declined very rapidly. During the afternoon and evening the defendant said her a number of visits. On the next morning Miss Steinecke was in *articulo mortis*, and she died the evening of the 28th of January, about thirty-four hours after she was at the bank. Her remains were removed to Baltimore and buried. On February 10, 1869, the body was disinterred, and a *post mortem* examination was held. This was thirteen days after the death. The examining physicians found no trace of disease likely to produce death. A number of physicians testify that in their opinion she did not die from any natural cause, and that her death resulted from the administration of some narcotic poison.—The chemist who tested the contents of the stomach and intestines states that he found traces of prussic acid.

The commonwealth relied upon these and other facts to establish the *corpus delicti*; and to connect the defendant with the crime the following matters were alleged against him:

1. The purchase by the accused of prussic acid ten or twelve days before the death; this purchase having been made in Carlisle.

2. His purchase of the same article at Harrisburg about five days before the death.

3. That the deceased had stated in her late time that the defendant had given her 'something to make her sleep.' This remark was repeated to the defendant, who became excited and said he had given her nothing to make her sleep.

4. Statements made by the accused to Dr. Herman.

5. The presentation by the accused of a paper purporting to be a check drawn by Miss Steinecke for the sum of fifty dollars. This paper bears date January 7, 1869, which was the day on which Miss Steinecke drew money from the bank, and the day on which she was taken sick. The defendant presented the check on January 29, 1869, the morning after the death. Several persons acquainted with the handwriting of Miss Steinecke said they did not believe the signature to this check to be genuine. No witness was called to sustain the paper.

6. The production by the defendant of a paper, as the last will of the deceased, wherein the accused is named as the sole devisee of considerable property. The name of the father of the defendant appeared as a subscribing witness to this document. He was not called to sustain it, probably because there was no evidence admitted to impeach it. Sixteen days prior to the date of this paper Miss Steinecke had executed a different will.

On the part of the defendant it was contended

I. That there was an utter absence of all symptoms of poisoning.

II. That the commonwealth entirely failed in the effort to show the *corpus delicti*; and that to the contrary thereof it clearly appeared that the death was the result of natural causes.

III. That the *post mortem* examination was unskilfully conducted.

IV. That the analysis of the contents of the stomach and intestine was wholly unreliable.

V. That the commonwealth's witnesses were in many particulars contradicted by themselves and others. And in addition to what was urged in the argument had before your excellency,

(a.) That the court had erred in allowing a hypothetical case not justified by the facts to be submitted to the witnesses.

(b.) That the court had erred in certain instructions to the jury, &c.

(c.) That the supreme court erred in not allowing a writ of error.

This synopsis of the case may possibly omit points taken on both sides, but it is believed that such omissions will be found to consist of matters in some manner connected with the general classification of the case which I have endeavored to present. The written and oral arguments submitted to you have been principally directed to the discussion of the question as to whether there were any symptoms or trace of poison sufficient in law to justify a conviction.

On the one side, Dr. Wm. P. A. Alexander, a teacher of chemistry for over thirty-eight years, and a professor in the University of Maryland for over thirty years, states with great precision and clearness the particulars of his analysis and the results. He applied two tests, the vapor and the liquid tests, both of which satisfied him of the presence of prussic acid. Besides this his distillate had a faint odor which reminded him of prussic acid, 'but so faint to be of any importance by itself.'

On behalf of the defendant this part of the commonwealth's case is very earnestly assailed. It is said:

1st. That the sulphuric acid employed by Professor Aiken assisted in the production of prussic acid from the saliva.

2d. That he committed the most important of all the tests—that of the nitrate of silver.

In support of these (and perhaps other) points several respectable practitioners were examined on the trial, and a number of learned physicians and chemists have recently submitted their views thereon in opposition to Prof Aiken.

The disagreement of experts is unfortunately developed by every case involving scientific investigation. We must invoke their aid. Saunders, J., in one of the earliest cases, said: "I grant that if matters arise in our law which concern other sciences or faculties we commonly apply for the aid of that science or faculty which it concerns."

(Buckley *vs.* Rice Thomas, 1 Plowden, 124.)

This was over 300 years ago, but it was no new doctrine at that date, for experts were known to the Roman law. (Ordronaux's Jurisprudence of Medicine, 129.)

Notwithstanding the antiquity of this usage, I doubt whether the case was ever known in which there was an entire agreement of experts and the "*confusions of science*" are doubtless as old as the rule which admitted the evidence of persons skilled in art. It is certainly an elementary rule, that in searching for poison every known test should be applied, and that the opinion of an expert, however celebrated, is utterly worthless, unless he can support it by reliable data. Dr. Aiken undertakes to explain the omission of the nitrate of silver test. He says its use "can only produce a cyanide, which must afterwards be verified by the sulphur and iron tests."

But I do not propose to discuss the points upon which these learned professors differ. If they who have devoted their lives to the study of these questions cannot agree as to the results, it would be hopeless for others to undertake a settlement of their controversy. The answer given by the law to all of these disputations is simply this: The whole question was thoroughly discussed and fairly submitted to the tribunal selected for its solution—the jury of the vicinage. They have settled it, and with them rests the responsibility. Had their verdict been against the evidence the court would never have entered judgment thereon. Had the judge committed any error in admissions or rejections of evidence or in his instructions to the jury, a writ of error would doubtless have been allowed. The refusal of the allocatur by the supreme court is a decision by our highest tribunal that there is no error to be found in the record, and their judgment is binding upon the executive as to all matters of law within their jurisdiction. The verdict of the jury and the judgment thereon of the court below is equally conclusive as to all the questions of fact. In my view this proposition disposes of the whole case and, unless the grant of the power to pardon invests the chief magistrate with the functions of a high court of error and appeals I do not see how any of the points so ably and elaborately presented by the defendant's counsel can here avail.

A case of oppression may be imagined in which it would be the duty of the executive to interfere, but no one can read the charge of the learned judge who presided at this trial without being impressed with its fairness and impartiality.

For these reasons I respectfully recommend that you decline to review the questions passed upon by the court and jury.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Attorney General.

In pursuance of this recommendation, the Governor dismissed the application for pardon and directed the death warrant to issue, which was issued from the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on the 24th ult., and reads as follows:

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:

John W. Geary, Governor of said Commonwealth, to Joseph C. Thompson, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, sends greeting:

Whereas, At a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, held at Carlisle, in and for the county of Cumberland, in this Commonwealth, a certain PAUL SCHOEPPE, who had been at April session, A. D. 1869, indicted for the crime of murder and manslaughter, was on the third day of June A. D. 1869, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was thereupon on the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1869, sentenced by the said court as follows: "That you, Paul Schoeppe, be taken hence by the Sheriff of Cumberland county, to the jail of said county from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution within the walls or yard of said jail, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead."

Now, therefore, this is to authorize and require you, the said Joseph C. Thompson, High Sheriff of the County of Cumberland aforesaid, to cause the sentence of the said Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be executed upon the said Paul Schoeppe, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, of Wednesday the twenty-second day of December, 1869, in the manner directed by the 76th section of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, approved the 31st day of March, A. D. 1860, entitled "An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the Penal laws of this Commonwealth," relating to penal proceedings and pleadings, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the Commonwealth, this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-fourth.

BY THE GOVERNOR:
J. M. WEAKLEY,
Dep. Sec'y of Commonwealth.

On the same day was issued the

DEATH WARRANT OF ADAM TITUS,

which reads as follows:

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:

John W. Geary, Governor of said Commonwealth, to Joseph C. Thompson, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, sends greeting:

Whereas, At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, held at Carlisle, in and for the county of Cumberland, in this Commonwealth, a certain ADAM TITUS, who had been at January session, A. D. 1869, indicted for the crime of murder and manslaughter, and on the third day of June, A. D. 1869, plead guilty in manner and form as he stood indicted, and on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1869, said court did determine and adjudge that the defendant, Adam Titus, was guilty of murder in the first degree, and thereupon, on said 17th day of August, A. D. 1869, said court did sentence the said defendant as follows: "That you, Adam Titus, be taken hence by the Sheriff of Cumberland county, to the jail of said county from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution within the walls or yard of said jail, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead."

Now therefore, this is to authorize and require you, the said Joseph C. Thompson, High Sheriff of the county of Cumberland aforesaid, to cause the sentence of the said Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be executed upon the said Adam Titus, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, of Wednesday, the twenty-second day of December, 1869, in the manner directed by the 76th section of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, approved the 31st day of March, A. D 1860, entitled "An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth," relating to penal proceedings and pleadings, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-fourth.

BY THE GOVERNOR:
J. M. WEAKLEY,
Dep. Sec'y of Commonwealth.

This warrant was read to the prisoner on Monday, who listened to it without any apparent emotion. Some time since he wrote a letter to the Governor, admitting his guilt and requesting him to fix an early day for the execution. He claims that his acquaintance with and marriage into the Fry family was the source of all his troubles, and that it was a dispute in regard to the character of his wife which led to the quarrel which resulted in the death of Stahm.

Under existing laws capital executions take place within the walls of the jail or jail yard, and none are admitted except those required by law to be present. A position will doubtless be selected in the most secluded portion of the yard where none will be able to witness the execution of the sentence of the law from any of the elevated positions outside. It is the design of the officers of the law to enforce a rigid observance of order, and as a large force of police and probably military will be employed, and as all approaches to the prison will doubtless be effectually guarded, those whose morbid curiosity would prompt them to visit town on that occasion, are advised that all they will be able to see will not pay them for their pains.

THE MURDERER CLARE.—Justice moves slowly in Maryland. We see by the Baltimore papers that John Clare, who was convicted nearly four years ago, of the murder of Henry B. Grove, of this place, is to have a *new trial* during the present term. The Baltimore people, who manifested so much eagerness to avenge the murder of one of their own people, had as well look at home. The case against Clare was so clear that the jury had no difficulty in finding a verdict of guilty; and the verdict was at the time endorsed as a righteous one by the press of that city. How the case has been permitted to lie over for this length of time, we are unable to comprehend.—If Clare was entitled to a new trial, he should have had it at once. It looks almost like a mockery to have a re-hearing now, when the witnesses may be scattered to the four corners of the earth, and some of them may probably be dead. If Clare is an innocent man, he has suffered gross injustice by being confined in prison for nearly five years; if he is a guilty man, as a jury of his peers declared him to be, he should have met the reward of his crime before this.

The circumstances of this case, of which we gave a full report at the time, were as follows: On Sunday afternoon, October 29th, 1865, Henry B. Grove, son of H. H. Grove, Esq., of this place, who was a photographic artist, was found lying dead in his place of business, in Baltimore, with a pistol ball in his head.—His pockets were turned inside out and rifled, and his watch and pocket book were missing. A pistol shot had been heard, and a young man corresponding in description to John Clare had been seen going from the direction of the house. Clare had sold a watch and chain in Washington, which were identified by Thomas Conlyn and H. H. Grove, as the watch and chain of young Grove.—The hook by which the chain is fastened to the vest was missing when Clare disposed of the chain, and this hook was found in a heap of rubbish near to the spot where the dead body of young Grove was found. In a bag under Clare's bed was found a Smith & Weston revolver with one barrel discharged, and the bullet found in young Grove's brain was of a peculiar kind used in those revolvers. In Clare's possession was also found a photographic negative of himself, which had been in Grove's possession the day before the murder. The assassin had tramped in a pool of blood and then stepped upon the oil cloth, and this impression corresponded exactly with Clare's boot, upon which blood was also found, and this blood, when analyzed by Dr. Aiken, was shown to be human blood.—The defense attempted to prove an *alibi*, which was not at all conclusive to the minds of the jury. When the verdict was rendered, Clare fell to the floor as if he himself had been smitten by a bullet from the hands of an unseen assassin, and lay in an insensible condition for some minutes.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT—*Attempt to Shoot General Hatch—A Miraculous Escape—The Assassin Proves to be Insane.*—On Thursday evening last, a soldier at the Garrison, who was on guard at the residence of Gen'l. Hatch, the commandant of the post, walked into the entry and enquired for the General. General Hatch appeared at the door of his sitting room and asked "what do you want?" The man made no reply, and he again enquired "what do you want?" When the man suddenly leveled his carbine—which was a breech-loader—threw the barrel down, placed a cartridge in the chamber—sprung the barrel, as he thought, back to its place, took deliberate aim at the General, and pulled the trigger. All this took but an instant of time, and had it not been for a Providential circumstance, General Hatch would doubtless have been killed, as he was entirely unprepared to defend himself, and the attack was so sudden and unexpected as to admit of neither advance nor retreat. Luckily a small pin, which connects the barrel with the breech, was out of place, and the barrel did not spring back far enough for the hammer to hit the cap in the cartridge, consequently the load was not discharged. In another instant, and before the soldier could remedy the defect and take aim again, General Hatch had bounced him like a tiger, wrenched the carbine from his grasp, and felled him to the floor. He subsequently took him to the guard house and handed him over for safe keeping. In the morning the matter was investigated, when it appeared the man was out of his mind. He had served in the army at the South, where he had an attack of yellow fever, since which time he has had occasional attacks of mental derangement. A medical board was convened which pronounced the man insane and recommended his discharge from the army. We trust he will not be set at large in this community, as he is a fit subject for an asylum.

ALE.—Those who are fond of a good and pure article of ale, should not forget to give C. C. Faber a call, at his brewery, in East street, this borough. His ale is so well known and appreciated, that it is not necessary for us to commend it.—Suffice it to say, that he intends to keep a full supply on hand, and feels confident that those who patronise him will be well satisfied with the article they receive.

FINE IMPROVEMENT.—The handsome residence being built by W. J. Shearer, Esq., west of town, is ready for the roof. It is built of limestone—resembling blue marble—quarried on the premises. The stones are massive and well dressed, and when completed it will be one of the handsomest houses in this section of the State.

DEER are plenty on our mountains.

THE NEW ASYLUM.

The Burning of the Old Building—Three Lives Destroyed—The New Building Authorized by Law—A Full Description of the House and its Inmates—The County Poor House.

On the evening of Thursday, December 19th, 1867, the inmates of the county Poor House were startled by the cry of fire. It was soon discovered that the two story brick building, then used exclusively for the accomodation of the insane and negroes, was on fire. A large stove, used to heat an upper room, had set fire to an adjoining board partition, and in a short time the entire building was in flames. Three persons were burned to death—William Smith, a raving maniac chained to the floor, a white woman, and an old colored man named Jackson. The sad fate of these unfortunate creatures awakened the deepest feeling throughout the community; and the want of suitable accomodations for our blind and insane poor began to be seriously considered. Heretofore some of the insane were sent to Harrisburg, and maintained there at heavy expense to the county, while others who were deemed incurable were confined in dungeons at which the civilization and humanity of the age revolted. The desire for some improvement in this direction became so general that it found expression in the report of the Poor House visitors appointed by the court in 1867. After alluding to the destruction of the old building, they say: "We recommend the erection in its stead, of a suitable building, with the modern improved and safer method of heating buildings of this class by hot water, or heaters in the basement, and that this building, thus heated and properly ventilated, be set apart for the insane and blind of our county." Heartily concurring in the views expressed in this recommendation, the Directors of the Poor petitioned the Legislature for the proper authority to build. It was accordingly enacted that "The Directors of the Poor and the House of Employment of Cumberland county, are hereby authorized to erect a suitable building, for the comfortable accomodation of the blind and insane poor of said county," and by a subsequent section the County Commissioners are authorized and directed to supply the Directors with the necessary funds. In the spirit of this act the Directors of the Poor spared no pains to secure such a building as would fully answer the humane end proposed; and altering visiting a number of similar buildings, and receiving a plan and specifications from L. M. Simons, an architect of much experience, entered into a contract with our fellow citizen Col. John Gutshall, for the erection of the building. Its entire cost was $40,000, and it is a specimen of complete and thorough workmanship. It was commenced in the fall of 1868, and finished a month or so since. It is a handsome brick building, three stories high, with a basement surrounded by an area. The building is a hundred and nine feet long, and thirty nine feet deep, a wing running front, at the centre of the building, eight feet deep and another wing of the same size in the rear. These wings contain the main hall, approached front and rear by handsome porches. Standing in an elevated position, with a lawn stretching down to the Cumberland Valley railroad, it presents a handsome and imposing appearance, and is a credit to Colonel Gutshall and an honor to the county. When in course of time the lawn shall have been planted with trees and shrubbery, and otherwise beautified, it will compare very favorably in its outside appearance with any similar institution in the State. In its inside arrangements it is probably superior to any other local institution, by reason of its having all the latest improvements in regard to heat, water and ventilation. The entire building is heated by four Boynton heaters of the largest size, supplying a register to each room and to the main halls. On the third floor are two large reservoirs or tanks supplied with water by a force pump from two large cisterns in the yard, from which the water is introduced by pipes into all parts of the house. There are sixteeen rooms, two bath rooms and two water-closets on each floor. There is also in the basement a general washroom, furnished with a dozen permanent wash tubs, and supplied with hot and cold water, and a kitchen which has all the latest improvements in the culinary art—such as range, sink, boiler &c. Each floor is divided into two wards, each of which is supplied with its own dining room, in which the inmates are assembled three times a day. The windows of these rooms as well as in the halls are all guarded with iron rods, and in the construction of the walls, frames and doors every precaution has been taken to remove everything by means of which the inmates might do harm to themselves. During the day time, those who are not vicious are allowed the freedom of their ward, but at night all are locked in their rooms. There are now nearly thirty inmates in the Asylum, and their number will doubtless be considerably increased when the advantages of the institution are learned by the people of our adjoining counties. Amongst the most notable cases are Leonard Hoffman, George W. Tizzard, Daniel Moler, Gotlieb Reichard, Jacob Hertman and Wm. Boyd, in the male ward and Mrs. Lizzie Smith, Mary Wise, Nancy Engle, Sarah Croft, "Big Sarah," Sarah Showers and Laura Lobach, in the female ward. Several of these patients were removed thither from the State Insane Asylum at Harrisburg. The wild eye, haggard features and dishevelled hair soon inform the visitor that he is within the limits of an insane asylum. There is one poor woman who stands, leaning her head against the wall, for hours, and never speaks a word to anybody. Her face is the very picture of sadness. Another is constantly employed in working her fingers as if she were knitting. When commanded by the keeper to look up and see if she knows her visitors, sh suddenly raises her head, and in a voice so unnatural that it startles you, she asks "who are you?" A third greets you with a wild laugh, and motions you to be quiet, while she points to the cradle where her infant is lying. There is one old lady who amuses herself and renders it lively in her ward by roundly abusing the keeper and every one else. She announces that she won't be imposed on and is determined to have her rights, if she *is* a woman. Among the men, the malady seems to take a different turn.—One always tears off his shirt below the waist; another takes a malicious pleasure in tearing up his bed and pillows, and scattering the contents over the floor; a third imagines that he has lost the use of his limbs; a fourth sits and gazes for hours towards his former residence.—The institution is under the Superintendency of Mr. John Paul, who promises to make a most efficient officer.

After making a thorough inspection of the asylum, we paid a flying visit to the county Poor House—looked in at the "bummers'" room, where there were a number of "revolvers" waiting for their dinner. They ranged in age from the gray haired, bottle scarred "veteran" to the mewling infant in the arms of a mother with bleared eyes and bloated visage. On the first floor are the sleeping apartments of the men; on the second those of the women, and also the nursery which was comfortably well filled with crying babies, and nursing mothers singing that lullaby which is the same all the world over, in palace or in poor house. We reached the dining room just as the bell rang for dinner, and saw the motley crew—white and black—male and female—the lame, the halt, the blind—file into the room and take their places at the table. The dinner consisted of a substantial dish of turnips and potatoes, with an abundance of good fresh bread; and if we may judge from the rapidity with which the tables were cleared, life at the poor house is conducive to good appetites. We were gratified to notice that a number of the paupers are employed in macadamizing the road leading from town to the Poor House—a much needed improvement.

So much for a brief visit to the new Asylum and the county Poor House.—There is no better evidence of the civilization and humanity of a people than the manner in which they take care of their poor. The poor, says the Good Master, ye have always with you—and it is right that they should be kept in a manner which will render their days as happy as circumstances will permit. It is a source of gratification to see that our county has done so much for those who are not able to keep themselves, especially are we pleased to see the ample and suitable accomodations for the insane.—In this connection we desire to notice that a bill appropriating $10,000 to this institution was passed by the last Legislature, but for some reason has never been approved by the Governor. So long as the asylum at Harrisburg is filled to overflowing, it would certainly be a measure of economy for the State to encourage local institutions such as this, which will readily accomodate the insane of this entire section of the State, where by a small annual appropriation they can be maintained as cheaply as anywhere else.

A NEW STREET.—Some of the citizens of the East Ward are agitating a project to straighten and wall the Letort Spring from South to North Street, and lay out a street thirty feet wide on either side of the stream. If the design can be carried out, it would make the handsomest street in town, and would soon be built up with substantial and elegant residences or useful manufactories. It is said the project can be carried out at trifling expense, and it is one worthy of consideration. As it is now, the stream is of but little use to any body, and the increasing business of the Eastern portion of town demands another street running parallel with East st. It could nowhere be laid out at less cost and to better advantage than on either side of the banks of the Letort. With the stream straightened and cleaned, and a street thirty or forty feet wide opened on either side, it would soon become one of the most pleasant drives and promenades in town. We hope the matter will at least elicit some discussion.

IN another column of this issue will be found a letter received by us from our friend, Mr. Wanamaker, of the celebrated clothing firm of Wanamaker & Brown. We take the liberty of publishing it, and very gladly speak the word he desires us to reference to his great sale. "It is an ill wind that blows no one any good," they say, and here is another illustration of the old proverb. If hard times have made business dull this Fall, they have, in turn, made us this opportunity of getting a good suit of clothes, at least, at such a price as we can command. We know many a good fellow who has been putting himself off without an overcoat this winter, or a much needed pair of pants, or vest, because he thought he couldn't afford it. All such will now go right for Wanamaker's, and lay in a stock for the next few years. We infer that the sale is intended to be sharp and quick, but the chance is one of those that men "jump at," and so we need not say a word to out readers about being in good time Trust a good country man for securing a bargain when he has a chance! Many of us still have pleasant memories of the sale last Fall, and if this is to be like that, it's "peaches and cream" to us, whatever it may be to Wanamaker & Brown. Anyhow, they have our best wishes.

OUR friends throughout the county appear to be in earnest in increasing the subscription of the VOLUNTEER, for which they have our warmest thanks and a "God-speed you" in the good cause. Last week we added to our list eighteen subscribers, and feel sure of making as large an addition this week.—Our list can be made to number at least twenty-five hundred in a short time by a little effort on the part of one out of every five Democrats of the county. Let the good work proceed rapidly and in good earnest, and we will do our part in giving you value received in the shape of a thirty-two column paper and more reading matter for the price, than any other county newspaper in the State.

SOMETHING FOR SAUSAGE MAKERS.—The Commissioner of internal revenue has issued the following ridiculous decision, of interest to our butchers: The special tax of butchers is composed exclusively with respect to the selling of butchers' meat, and not for the preparation or manufacture for sale of the same, and when any butcher, therefore, engages in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any article, such as sausages, mince pies, cured hams, etc., which have a separate and distinct commercial value in the market as such, he should be regarded as a manufacturer within the meaning of the law, and be required to pay special tax as such, without reference to the fact that he may have paid tax as a butcher.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Now that the season has arrived when fires are indispensable to comfort, a word of precaution at the present time may avert the necessity in the future of recording some dreadful accident. The old maxim is that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Cotton dresses easily ignite from ranges, grates, furnaces, or stoves when in full blast, and in a large majority of cases with fatal result. Dresses made of woolen fabrics are not easily ignited and are not apt to inflame unless there is something more combustible to feed on; therefore, children, in particular, should wear woolen clothing, and so should older persons whose domestic duties require them to be about the household fires.

ALWAYS in order—Subscriptions for the VOLUNTEER. Roll in—only $2 in advance.

NEW COUNTY OFFICERS.—The new county officers—W. V. Cavanaugh, Prothonotary; Geo. C Sheaffer, Clerk of the Courts; and Joseph Neely, Recister; took possession of their respective offices on Wednesday; and the old officers, Capt. John P. Brindle, Samuel Bixler and Jacob Dorsheimer, retired.

We may say in behalf of the retiring gentlemen that they have proven themselves courteous, efficient and faithful officers, and have won for themselves many friends by the manner in which they have discharged the duties of their positions.

The new incumbents are gentlemen of good qualifications, whose pleasure it will be to please, and we have no doubt they will fil their several offices to the entire satisfaction of the community.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—In consequence of the sudden illness of Wm. H. Miller, Esq., last week, the case of Jno. Good *vs.* Carey W. Ahl *et al*, was continued until the present week, and is now on trial.

W. F. B. Kerl, was arrested on information of Thomas Colbert, to the effect that Kerl intended to dispose of his property to defraud his creditors. It appeared from the evidence that the information was made under a misapprehension of the circumstances, and the defendant was discharged. Newsham for plaintiff; S. Hepburn, Jr. for defendant.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The basement of the new church of the Evangelical Association on Louther street, being finished and ready for use, dedicatory services were held there on Sabbath morning last. A sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Carothers, Presiding Elder of the district, and a collection was taken up amounting to about $400. Services will be held there every evening during the present week.

RELIGIOUS.—The congregations of the First and Second Presbyterian churches of this borough, jointly celebrated the communion of the Lord's Supper, in the Second church, on Sabbath last. The exercises were conducted by Dr. Wing and Mr. Norcross, and the occasion was a solemn and interesting one.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Quite a number of ladies in adjoining counties, says an exchange, have been victimized by females who sold them "Irish poplins," which, on close examination, proved to be cotton with a slight covering of silk. In some cases the edge was silk, but when raveled a little way the silk disappeared, cotton taking its place.

WINTER AND THE POOR.—Cold boreas has already given us a few breathings of his icy breath, and will soon be upon us in all his fierceness. The coming winter, it has been predicted, will be a long and hard one. God help the poor and incline the hearts of those who are beyond the reach of want to think of their needy and poverty stricken neighbors.

SCARLET FEVER.—Scarlet fever is prevailing to an alarming extent amongst the children of this place. The disease has assumed a very malignant type, and there have been a number of deaths within the past ten days.

ENGINE HOUSE.—The South Mountain Railroad Company have taken possession of their temporary frame engine house, opposite the gas works. They intend erecting a brick building near the same place, next spring.

WHAT has become of the Carlisle *Advertiser*? Has it gone up?—*Shippensburg News.*

Yes, the *Advertiser* is no more; it has gone where the good papers go.

OYSTERS.—Oysters are delicious at all times, and especially so at this time of the year. Floyd has them—large, fat and fresh—and is prepared to fill all orders.

REV. John DeWitt, formerly of Harrisburg, and an eloquent divine, has assumed the pastoral charge of a Presbyterian church in Boston.

WILD ducks are yet numerous along some portions of the Susquehanna. At Wrightsville their number is said to be unusually large.

THE chicken disease is raging in York County. Many of the feathered tribe are falling victims to it.

LOVEABLE luxuries—Mush and milk, pork and pumpkin, apples and cider, sausages, sauerkraut and sich.

KILLING time is here. "Meet me in the morning," will be a popular song for the occasion.

PLENTY.—Turkeys are said to be unusually plenty in this section this fall—though prices range high.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 1, 1869.

Editors Volunteer,

DEAR SIRS:—You say that some of your neighbors are inquiring how we can afford to sell out our stock at such prices as we advertise. They say, you tell me, "Would it not make them bankrupt to sell out four hundred thousand dollars' worth of clothing and make no profit on it?" I am glad the people take so much interest in us and our "Sale," and I cheerfully reply to their query. In these times, most men consider that they *are* "making money" if they manage to hold their own? That is not our case, however. Even by this Sale, not directly, but indirectly, we expect to make something. In the first place, our sales thus far this season *have been so great* that though we have *undersold* all our competitors, we have made money enough to give us a handsome margin, even though we should make nothing by the sale, either directly or indirectly. But if we repeat the experience of last Winter, we will find this Sale the means of attracting and attaching to our house many new customers, who forever after give us their regular trade. There's profit in that. Then, again, it puts us in possession of a large amount of ready cash, which gives us infinite advantages in our business, and on which we can well afford to pay a discount rather than wait for it to come in more slowly in the regular way. Moreover, it gives us a good start for next season, leaving us unincumbered with old stock. So our friends need not fear that we will do ourselves any harm; and they may be sure that we will do them good if they will give us a chance at this present time.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
(WANAMAKER & BROWN),
Oak Hall, Philadelphia.

Died.

STRINGFELLOW.—On the 23d ult., in this borough, Mr. John B. Stringfellow, aged about 66 years.

Married.

KIEHL—MINICH.—On the 11th ult., at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Bloserville, by Rev. E. Dutt, Mr. Amos Kiehl, of North Middleton, to Miss Caroline Minich, of Frankford twp., this county.

WERT—KRINER.—On the 16th ult., at the same place, by the same, Mr. David J. P. Wert to Miss Lydia A. Kriner, both of North Middleton twp., this county.

YARLETS—SOUDERS.—On the 23d ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the same, Mr. Jonas W. Yarlets to Miss Mary C. Souders, both of Frankford twp., this county.

WEALTY—HALL.—On Thursday, the 18th ult., by Rev. H. W. M'Knight, Mr. Will. H. Weary, of Middlesex, to Miss Hattie N. Hall, of Mt. Rock.

The Markets.

Carlisle Flour and Grain Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. H. BOSLER & BRO.

CARLISLE, Dec, 1 1869.

Flour—Family,	$ 6 75	New Corn, 70 old	80
Flour—Super	5 00	Oats	47
Rye Flour	5 50	Clover Seed	6 75
Wheat—White	1 20	Timothy Seed	4 30
New Wheat—Red,	1 10	New Hay 2 ton	10 00
Rye	90		

Philadelphia Markets

PHILADELPHIA Nov. 30, 1869

FLOUR.—Small lots of superfine at $5 a 5 25 per barrel; extras at $5 37½ extra family at $5 75 a 7. Rye flour is steady at $5 75 per barrel. In Corn Meal no transactions.

GRAIN.—Sales of good red at $1 30a; white at 1 55. Rye is held at 1 00 a 1 10 Corn is less active. Oats are at 80; Pennsylvania sold at 60a 62c. per bus., and old at 56 c. per bush.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is in better demand; 450 bushels sold at 18 per bush. Timothy is quoted; at $4 bush, sold in lots at 3 37½a3 50. Flaxseed sells on arrival at 2 35.

WHISKY.—Prices are lower; small sales at 110 per gallon in iron bound packages.

Business Notices.

COYLE BROTHERS, have just opened a large stock of Woolens, such as Skirts and Drawers. Ladies' and Gents Merino, Berlin and Cloth Gloves. Also a lot of Switches from the Factory, at their prices. Wholesale only.
No. 11 South Hanover St., Carlisle.

WM. BLAIR & SON have just received an extensive supply of Lamp Goods, Wright's best Mince Meat, Cranberries, Cracker Dust, best Sugar Cured Hams. Please call and learn our prices for Salt and Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. We will sell best goods cheap, and are determined to give satisfaction.

JUST OUT.—"*Cherry Pectoral Troches*," for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats and Bronchitis. None as good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick. Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY, & COWDEN, Philadelphia. Nov. 1, 1869—3m.

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

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE—*Again away down in Price.*—We would call the attention of the trade to the large reduction in price of Lamps and Glassware—also to the large stock of some goods that we are now offering—Coal Oil of finest quality only, and in sound barrels, offered at lowest prices.

Still another reduction in price of Salt.

Philadelphia $10,00 sets of Queensware of 84 pieces, packed up free and delivered at our store at same price.
WM. BLAIR & SON,
Nov. 18, 1869. South End, Carlisle

Special Notices.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will most invariably give instant relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE and THROAT DISEASES, they have a soothing effect.

Singers and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitations are offered which are good for nothing.* Be sure to OBTAIN the *true*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov. 18, 1869—6m.

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA IN THE KNOWN WORLD.—*Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial* are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and no matter of how long standing.

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

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

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

No form of dyspepsia or indigestion can resist their penetrating power.

DR WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

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

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting phys