American Volunteer.

Local Items.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

No 7.

In 1750, a petition was presented to the Assembly, then in session at Philadelphia, signed by James Silver, William Meaw and others, representing the great inconvenience they suffered by living at such a remote distance from Lancaster, where the courts were held and the public records kept. Many idle and dissolute persons resorted to the frontiers of the province, and gained a livelihood by theft or forcible robbery, and generally escaped detection and punishment by reason of the sparsely settled condition of the country, and the expense and inconvenience attending their arrest and conveyance to the county seat. It was argued that the erection of a new county, with a county town in the Kittatinny Valley, would serve to correct these disorders, and at the same time promote justice between man and man by placing the means of legal redress for grievances practically within the reach of every one. In response to this petition, Cumberland County was erected by act of Assembly in the same year. Its limits were described to be "All the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania, to the westward of the Susquehanna, and northward and westward of the county of York, to the line of the province." Robert McPherson, Benjamin Chambers, David Megaw, Jas. McEntire and Jno. McCormick, were named as trustees, and authorized to raise a sum of money, not exceeding £300, therewith to purchase a piece of land, situate in some convenient place, in trust and for the use of the people of the county, and thereon to build a court house and prison. John Potter was appointed sheriff, and Hermanus Alricks, Clerk of the Peace; and the following persons were commissioned justices of the peace: Samuel Smith, William Maxwell, George Croghan, Robert Dunning, Matthew Dill, Benjamin Chambers, John Finley and Thomas Wilson.

Considerable rivalry arose in regard to the location of the county town, for the inhabitants of the different sections of the county were fully aware of the advantages which would arise from its location in their respective neighborhoods. David Megaw, in a letter from Shippensburg to Secretary Peters, dated February 1st, 1750, says: "This is the most central place and properest situation for the county town, and had it been inspected into at first, before it was a made a purchase of from the proprietor. I make no doubt that there would have been a reserve thereof made for that use." He says there is a large body of fertile land in the immediate vicinity, and thinks it would be a profitable investment for the proprietaries to re-purchase a portion previously disposed of to Mr. Shippen and others. Without the county seat it stated there, he thinks the land would be of no great value. Thomas Cookson is sent by Governor Hamilton to report on the eligibility of the various sites proposed, and in March following submitted his report. The people along the river urged that the new county town should be located on the proprietaries' manor of Pennsboro, but "the body of the country largely against that situation as being in a distant corner of the county." "The next situation," he says, "is on the Letort spring; this place is convenient for the new path to Allegheny, and four miles to the gap in the Kittatinny mountain. There is a fine stream of water and a body of good land on each side, from the head down to Conodoguinet Creek, and the lands on both sides of the Conodoguinet are thick settled." He continues; "If this place should not be central enough, the next situation is the Big Spring. There is three miles of good land on each side and on the Conodoguinet." "As to Shippensburg," he says, "the lands are granted, and indeed if that were not the case, the lands about it are not settled for want of water, which must be a sufficient objection." The next place proposed was on the Conococheague, but the objections urged against it were that the lands to the eastward were vacant, and it was almost on the extreme edge of the white settlements. "Upon the whole," says Mr. Cookson, "It appears to me to lie between the two situations of Letort Spring and Big Spring." The first court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions was held at Shippensburg, which is the oldest town, except York, west of the Susquehanna. The following is given as a literal copy of the record in the criminal docket: "At a court of general quarter sessions of the peace, held at Shippensburg, for the county of Cumberland, the 24th day of July, in the 24th year of the reign of his Majesty King George, the second, A. D., 1750. Before Samuel Smith, Esq., and his brethren, keepers of the peace of said lord the King, and his justices assigned to hear and determine divers, felonies, trespasses, &c. The sheriff returns the writ of *venire* to him directed, with the panel thereto annexed, and upon the following persons were sworn on the grand jury: William Maxwell, John Potter, John Mitchell, John Davison, Ezekiel Dunning, John Holiday, James Lindsay, Adam Hoops, John Forsyth, Thomas Brown, Jno. Reynolds, Robert Harris, Thomas Urie, Charles Murray and Robert Meek.

Dominus Rex vs Bridget Hagan. } Sur Indictment for Larceny, not guilty, and now ye delt ret ye pl and submits to ye ct. And therefore it is considered by the court and judged that ye said Bridget Hagan restore the sum of six pounds seventeen shilling and sixpence lawful money of Britain, unto Jacob Zug, ye owner, and take fine to ye governor in ye like sum, and pay ye costs of prosecution, and receive fifteen lashes on her bare back at ye public whipping post, and stand committed till ye fine and fees are paid."

Carlisle was laid out as a town in 1751, at that year Governor Hamilton sent Nicholas Scull, Surveyor-General of the state, to the place, stating in his instructions that several places had been recommended as suitable sites for the county town, since the erection of the new county of Cumberland over the river; and that he had determined on some point on the waters of Letort Spring, "near the upper Conodoguinet." In furtherance of this determination he had ordered Mr. Jackson to purchase such plantations on the springs as would give the most healthy and commodious situation. The points to be specially considered were salubrity of climate, an abundance of good water, and proximity to the great road leading from Harris' Ferry to the Potomac, as well as to the passes over the Kittatinny mountain. When the town was first located its boundaries were the present streets known as North, South, East and West. The surrounding country now within the borough limits was purchased back by Mr. Cookson, from the settlers, for the proprietaries, to be used as a "commons;" and at a later date when it was surveyed into lots as sold, considerable excitement prevailed amongst the citizens, who maintained that these outlying lands were to remain "commons" forever, for the benefit of the poor. When the town was laid out, the courts were removed to Carlisle, and were first held in a temporary log building, on the north-east corner of the public square. From 1750 to 1755, the orphan's court was not fixed at any certain place, but seems to have followed the persons of the judges but after the latter date it was permanently located at Carlisle. The removal of the seat of justice to Carlisle, occasioned great excitement among the inhabitants of the western part of the county, and drew forth bitter complaints, especially from the Falling Spring settlement. They alleged that it would be almost as expensive and burdensome for them to attend court at Carlisle, as it had been at Lancaster—that it would impoverish the people to expend their money at the extremity of the county, whence it would never come back again—that the costs of lawsuits would be thereby increased, and the people would be compelled to traffic in Maryland to the damage of this province—that there was no good wagon road over the mountain east of Shippensburg, by which the settlers beyond the Kittatinny could attend the court. But all these objections were successfully controverted, and the county buildings were permanently located at Carlisle.

The town of Carlisle and county of Cumberland took their names from places so called in the north of England. Dr. Dudfield says; "Carlisle, near the border of Scotland, is the prototype of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. Like it it is built of stone, with the streets running at right angles from a square in the centre. It is situated between two parallel ranges of lofty hills, enclosing a valley watered by streams." The early progress of the town was not very rapid. John O'Neal, who was sent hither by Governor Hamilton in 1753, for the purpose of repairing the fortifications, writes: "The garrison here consists only of twelve men. The stockade originally occupied two acres of ground square, with a block-house on each corner. These buildings are now in ruins. Carlisle has been recently laid out, and is the established seat of justice. It is the general opinion that a number of log cabins will be erected during the ensuing summer on speculation. The number of dwelling houses is five. The court is at present held in a temporary log building, on the north-east corner of the public square. If the lots were clear of brushwood, it would give a different aspect to the town. The situation is handsome, in the centre of a valley, with a mountain bounding it on the north and south, at a distance of seven miles. A lime kiln stands on the centre square, near what is called the deep quarry, from which is obtained good building stone."

In the same year another stockade of curious construction was erected, whose western gate was on High street, between Hanover and Pitt streets, near the present residence of James Hamilton, Esq. The fortification was built of oak logs, seventeen feet in length, set upright in a ditch four feet deep. Each log was twelve inches in diameter. In the interior were platforms made of clapboards, raised four or five feet from the ground, upon which the men stood, in time of attack, and fired through loopholes. At each corner was a swivel gun, which was occasionally fired to let the Indians know that such murderous weapons were kept within. Three wells were sunk within the line of the fortress, one on the property in which Gen. A. B. Sharpe resides; another on the lot now owned by Dr. T. C. Stevenson, and a third on the line between the properties now owned by A. L. Sponsler, Esq., and Mrs. Elliott. The fort was named Fort Louther, and within it the women and children from the surrounding country sought protection from the rifle and the tomahawk of the savage. In 1755 there were fifty men regularly stationed in the fort.

At a later day more pretending breastworks were erected by Col. Stanwix, a short distance north-east of Carlisle, near the site of the present garrison. Under date of July 25th, 1757, Col. Stanwix writes to Secretary Peters: "Am at work at my intrenchment, but as I send out such large and frequent parties with other necessary duties, can only spare about seventy working men a day, and these have very often been interrupted by frequent and violent gusts, so that we make but a small figure yet; and the first month was entirely taken up in clearing the ground, which was full of monstrous stumps. Have built myself a hut in camp, where the captains and I live together."

Immediately after the establishment of Cumberland county, a dispute arose between the commissioners of York and Cumberland in regard to the line between the two counties. The people of Cumberland contended that the line should commence on the Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of Swatara creek, and run along the ridge of the South Mountain. On the other hand, the people of York asserted that the South mountain was so broken and irregular as it approached the river that it would not serve as a satisfactory boundary, and that the only satisfactory and determinable line was to follow the Yellow Breeches creek. The difficulties were finally settled by an act of Assembly, passed in 1757, which declared that the Yellow Breeches should be the boundary from the Susquehanna to Dogwood Run, and from thence the ridge of the mountain to the Maryland line.

OYSTER SUPPER.—The Oyster Supper given by the ladies of the Second Presbyterian church, in Good Will hall, on Friday evening last, was a decided success, both in regard to the entertainment itself, which was everything that could have been desired, and in the great number of persons who attended. Over five hundred persons visited the hall during the evening, and we are informed that the net proceeds will reach three hundred dollars. In addition to oysters, the tables were bountifully supplied with cold turkey, chicken and ham, bread, rusk and biscuit, tea, coffee and chocolate. At the eastern end of the hall there was an ice cream and cake stand, where an extra charge was made upon those who wished to partake, and from which nearly a hundred dollars were realized. The proceeds of the supper, under the management of the ladies, are to be devoted to the purchase of a carpet for the new church. The kindness and attention to the wants of visitors on the part of the ladies who had charge of the tables were the subject of general remark.

TUESDAY was another old-fashioned, wintry day, with a driving snow.

THE MONUMENT.—On Thursday last, the shaft of the Soldiers' Monument was raised to its place. It consists of a round white marble column, apparently fifteen or eighteen feet high, with spiral bands running from top to bottom, elevated an inch or so from the column, and bearing the names of the battles in which those heroes fell whose memory the monument commemorates. On the front is a representation of the national colors folded over a shield, also in bass relief.—The names of the battle-fields are

Antietam,	Second Bull Run,
New Market Cross Roads,	South Mountain,
Spottsylvania,	Fredericksburg,
Drainsville,	Gainesville,
Mechanicsville,	Gettysburg,
Bethesda Church,	Wilderness.

On the top of the shaft will be placed a globe surmounted by an eagle; and when the monument is entirely completed, the mound at the base will be built and surrounded by a neat iron fence. We are pleased to learn that it is the intention of the commissioners to fit up the square in a manner to correspond with the church squares opposite.

THE SUSPECTED BURGLARS. — On Thursday last, John Murphy, the watchman of the Kensington Bank, in Philadelphia, who was gagged and bound while the bank was robbed, two weeks since, came to this place, in company with detectives Carlin and Lukens. The object of their visit was to see if they could identify the parties who were arrested at Shippensburg last week. Murphy was first shown into their cells, but failed to recognize any of them; and the detectives subsequently held an interview with the suspected burglars, but failed to elicit any information leading to a solution in the mystery. Before leaving the jail, both Lukens and Carlin said that they did not know either of the parties, and felt satisfied that they were not Philadelphians. It was suggested to the prisoners that as there was no evidence to hold them on, they had better sue out a writ of habeas corpus and get released, but they replied they were in no hurry. They seem to take their imprisonment very philosophically.

ATTACHMENT TO NEWSPAPERS.—The strong attachment of subscribers to a well conducted newspaper is fully confirmed by publishers. "Stop my paper," words of dread to new beginners, lose their terror after a journal has been established for a term of years. So long as a paper pursues a just, honorable and judicious course, meeting the wants of its customers in all respects, the ties of friendship between the subscribers and the paper are as difficult to break by any outside third party as the links which bind old friends in business or social life. Occasional defects and errors in a newspaper are overlooked by those who have become attached to it through its perusal for a long course of years. They may sometimes become dissatisfied with it on account of something which has slipped into its columns, and may stop taking it, but the absence of the familiar sheet at their house or office for a few weeks, becomes an insupportable deprivation, and they hasten to resume their subscription. This is the common experience in the history of all established newspapers. No friendship on earth is more constant than that contracted by the readers for a journal which makes an honest and earnest effort to merit their continued support.

SHROVE TUESDAY this year will fall on February 21st. It is observed as a holiday by the Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran churches. The people of Washington, D. C., propose to hold on that day and on the preceding day, a grand carnival and fete, for the purpose of establishing good feeling between the citizens of the National capital and the people of the country at large, who are cordially invited to attend. On the same occasion a banquet will be given to the members of the press of the whole country, who are invited to meet in National Convocation in order to form social ties, to interchange friendly greetings, and become better acquainted.

TUESDAY was St. Valentine's day, and the young folks were in high glee over the missives, comic and sentimental, which the post brought them. Ah, well do we remember the eventful day which brought our first valentine, and how we lay awake at night wondering who it came from! It was a very suggestive picture of a youth and maiden, walking hand in hand, under the green trees. We were not long in finding out who it was that wanted to walk—and thereupon proceeded to perambulate.

THE Executive Committee of the Alumni of Dickinson College have completed their arrangements for a reunion dinner at Delmonico's, on the 16th inst. Responses to the several toasts will be made by Rev. Dr. Crooks, Dr. Dashiell, Dr. O. H. Tiffany, Dr. Ridgeway, Dr. Deems, Rev. C. C. Tiffany and others. Rev. Dr. Durbin, ex-President of the College, and many other prominent persons have signified their intention to be present.

DEAD.—The Hon. H. M. Breckenridge, a veteran writer and politician, died in Pittsburgh, on January 20, aged 81. Mr. Breckenridge joined in his career the prominent events of two generations. He was a son of the late Hon. H. H. Breckenridge, of Carlisle, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, who in his day was an able lawyer and an eminent writer on various subjects.

PEDESTRIANISM.—On Tuesday of last week, two gentlemen of Harrisburg performed the feat of walking from Brant's hall, in that city, to Burkholder's hotel, in this borough, in the short time of five hours and two minutes by the watch, the distance being eighteen miles. Considering the bad condition of the road, the time made by these amateur pedestrians was very good indeed.

THE fixtures and stock of the Carlisle shoe factory were sold at public sale, on Saturday last, and purchased by Dr. G. W. Neidigh. Dr. Neidigh has associated several gentlemen with him, and the business is to be immediately resumed and carried on with increased energy.

DEAD.—Hannah Dewitt (colored) aged about 100 years, died recently in the lower end of this county. Hannah was held as a slave by Sheriff John Carothers till her 28th year, when the laws of the State set her free. She had for many years been a resident of Mechanicsburg, and was well known to all as old Aunt Hannah.

ILL.—We regret to learn of the serious illness of Richard Woods, Esq., of Dickinson township. He is so low that his life is despaired of, and should he be called away, his loss will be severely felt.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE.—Prof. Himes, we learn, will deliver one of his interesting lectures, illustrated by experiments, at Rheem's Hall, on the evening of the 24th. The subject will be announced next week.

NOTWITHSTANDING the removal of the general cavalry depot to St. Louis, squads of recruits arrive at the Carlisle garrison every few days.

PUBLIC SALES.—Bills for the following sales have recently been printed at this office:

Monday, Feb. 27, Peter Calvert, in West Pennsborough twp., 6 miles west of Carlisle, work horses, milk cows, and a variety of other articles.

Tuesday, Feb. 28, Samuel B. Harper, on the road leading from Centerville to Militown, ¼ of a mile east of Centerville, 5 head of work houses, 4 head of milk cows, 9 head of young cattle, 1 Excelsior reaper and mower, good as new, 1 Noble cook stove, No. 9, and a variety of other articles.

Wednesday, March 1, 1871, Wm. Railing, one-half mile west Middlesex, horses, cows, young cattle, farming tensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. N. B. Moore, Auct'r.

Wednesday, March 1st, at the late residence of John H. Darr, dec'd., in North Middleton township, one stallion, mare, cow, sheep, spring wagon, sleigh, and a lot of household and kitchen furniture.

Thursday, March 2d, at the residence of David McCallister, in Carroll tp., Perry county, stallion, mares, steers, 4 head of cows, young cattle, threshing machine, wagons, plows, &c.

Thursday, March 2, at the residence of Henry Carl, in Middlesex tp., horses and colts, cows and young cattle, sows, pigs, wagons, carriages, reaper and mower, &c.

Tuesday, March 2d, Henry West fall, in Middlesex township, cow, shoats, household furniture, &c.

Thursday, March 2, John C. Stephens, Sr., at his residence in the borough of York Springs, Adams county, 5 head of good work horses, 2 cows, 2 head of horned cattle, 1 Rockaway, buggy, 1 Falling Top buggy, (nearly as good as new,) and a variety of other articles.

Friday, March 3, Adam Finkenbinder, in West Pennsboro' twp., horses, cows, young cattle, farming utensils, &c.

Saturday, March 4, John Stuart, assignee of Jacob Bixler and wife, will sell at their residence, in West Pennsborough tp., horses, cows, young cattle, hogs and breeding sows, reaper and mower, &c.

Saturday, March 4, 1871, E. M. Herman, Silver Spring township, ¼ of a mile north of New Kingston, 5 work horses, 9 milch cows, young cattle, 1 bull, shoats and breeding sows, threshing machine, and a variety of other articles.

Monday, March 6th, at the residence of Samuel Grissinger, in North Middleton township, family horse, milch cows, bull, young cattle, sows, shoats, boar, wagon, plows, harrows, &c.

Tuesday, March 7, Levi Bender, in N. Middleton twp., 3 miles north of Carlisle, on the Waggoner's Gap road, 4 head of horses, 3 head of young cattle, Louisburg reaper and mower, 1 trotting buggy, and a variety of other articles.

Tuesday, March 7, 1871, John A. Longdorf, in Silver Spring township, two miles from New Kingston, 4 mules, 2 family horses 5 milch cows, 2 bulls, young cattle, sows, pigs and shoats, wagons, buggy, sleigh, reaper and mower, &c.

Friday, March 10, at the residence of W. F. Swiger, in North Middleton tp., stallion, milch cows, young cattle, sheep and hogs, wagons, cultivators, ploughs.

Friday, March 10, 1871, John Elliott, in Middlesex township, one mile north of Hoover's Mill, horses, cows, young cattle, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

Friday, March 10, 1871, Moses Bricker, administrator of C. Hartz, dec'd., at the residence of said dec'd., in Monroe twp., one mile southeast of Churchtown, on the York road, horses, cows, young cattle, farming utensils, &c. Wm. Devenney, Auct'r.

Saturday, March 11, Wm. Stetzel in North Middleton township, on the Waggonner's Gap road, two miles west of Beecher's tavern, 6 horses, 4 cows, 26 acres of grain in the ground, &c.

Monday, March 13, S. J. Kast, in Silver Spring township, horses, cows, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c

Tuesday, March 14, J. W. Wonderly, in Dickinson twp., two miles west of Mt Holly, near Barnitz's mill, horses, cows, household and kitchen furniture, &c.

Wednesday, March 15, George Kunkle, Sr., Middlesex township, (on the Lamberton farm,) horses, cows, sheep and hogs, farming implements and household furniture.

Thursday, March 16, at the residence of David Shiebly, in Frankford township, horses, milch cows, young cattle, wagon, threshing machine, reaper and mower.

Thursday, March 16, Andrew Grube, in North Middleton twp., on the Sulphur Spring road, milk cows, young cattle, farming implements, &c.

Friday, March 17, Samuel Wert, Exe'r of Anna Buffington, late of Middlesex twp., near Carlisle Springs, 1 cow, lot of carpet, &c.

Friday, March 17, at the late residence of John Walters, dec'd., in Silver Spring township, cows, calf, wagon, rockaway, sleigh, grain fan, corn sheller, hay and fodder, household and kitchen furniture.

Saturday, March 18, D. E. Longsdorf, in Silver Spring twp., about a mile and a half from Kingston, on the road leading to Mechanicsburg, mares, colts, cows, household furniture, &c.

Saturday, March 25, 1871, Moses Bricker, administrator of C. Hartz, dec'd., at the residence of said dec'd., in Monroe township, one mile south-east of Churchtown, on the York road, a large variety of household and kitchen furniture.

M. Beltzhoover offers for sale five hundred tons of hematite iron ore, now at the Craighead Station of the South Mountain Railroad.

UMBRELLAS are not common property after all. A Philadelphia justice has just bound a man over for stealing one. It would contribute materially to our peace of mind if that justice could be induced to locate in Carlisle.

ONE of the papers contains an advertisement: "Lost, a large black silk umbrella, belonging to a gentleman with a curiously carved head." Here is a case for Fowler and Wells.

A SPECIAL term of Court for the trial of civil causes convened on Monday last, and will continue one week.

THERE was a theatrical performance in Rheem's Hall, on Monday evening.

MORE than 500,000 people bear testimony to the wonderful curative effects of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. For palpitation or irregular action of the heart, all severe or acute lingering coughs, and for Liver Complaint or Billiousness, it is unequalled. Sold by druggists.

Nothing like Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Business Notices.

HUCKSTERS, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Wm. Blair & Son have made extensive provision for supplying your wants. We will keep constantly on hand, the whole line of goods generally sold to huckesters attending sales. All of which we will sell at prices to suit the times. Call and see.

WM. BLAIR & SON;
Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Queensware Merchants,
South End, Carlisle.

Feb. 16, 71.

DON'T read this without making up your mind to come and see the assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods, for sale by J. H. WOLF, No. 18 North Hanover street. His stock consists of a full line of Trimmings, Laces, Zephyrs, Worsted Patterns, &c. Also a fine assortment of Ladies and Gent's Furnishing Goods and in fact everything embraced in the Notion line, from a needle to a counterpane.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS made by C. L. Lochman, in his Gallery, South-east corner of Market Square and Main street, have no superior anywhere in the world, which will convince any one that will go and see his specimens.

Parties wishing to make present of Photographs, on the approaching holidays should call on Mr. Lochman.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COAL BY CAR LOAD.—The subscriber will sell Coal by the car load at a reduction, on the same principle of others who Wholesale, viz:

1st. Never to reweigh the Coal.
2d. Never to resereen the Coal.
3d. Consumers who thus purchase, loose on an average from 500 to 800 lbs. in weight in car containing 4 to 4½ tons

A. H. BLAIR.

FOR SALE, 150 tons Coal Screenings, taken out of Coal sold on fall trade, at $1 per ton at yard of

A. H. BLAIR.

Special Notices.

WE call the attention of our readers to the following remarkable cure of Mr. C. W. Alt of Carlisle, Pa., by the use of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN MEDICINES. His certificate is vouched for by the Editors of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, one of the most influential newspapers in the State.

Carlisle, Pa., December 2, 1870.

DR. C. M. EVANS,

Dear Sir; In the year 1857 I was attacked with Dyspepsia. From that time until the year 1861 I continued growing worse, and was reduced from a strong and healthy man to a mere living skeleton, weighing but 110 pounds. During those four years I had the attention of the most celebrated physicians in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. I also visited the watering places, and tried every remedy I could hear of for the cure of Dyspepsia, without experiencing any relief whatever, and I finally in despair gave up all hope of being cured, and returned home with the feeling that death alone could alleviate my sufferings. In this extremity, at the urgent solicitation of my wife, I began the use of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," although with no more faith in its efficacy than I had in preparations previously tried.

After using four bottles of the Bitters, to my surprise I felt I was improving. My food tasted well, and there was a very marked change for the better. I continued the use of the Bitters until I had taken sixteen bottles, and then, to my inexpressible gratification I found myself perfectly cured.

Since that happy termination of my affliction I have not bought fifty cents worth of medicine of any kind, and to-day I weigh two hundred and two pounds.

I make this statement voluntarily, and hundreds of the residents of the Cumberland Valley, who knew my condition will vouch for it. I am satisfied I was thoroughly and permanently cured by the use of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and I take especial pleasure in recommending it to all who may be suffering from Dyspepsia.

My position peculiarly is so well known to citizens in Carlisle, and to numerous persons out of the borough, that I cannot be charged with making this statement for pay. My only motive is to inform all who may be suffering as I did of the wonderful cure performed in my case. I honestly believe, had it not been for HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, I would have gone to my grave long ago.

With the hope that I may be the means of bringing these sufferers to the notice of all who may be suffering as I did, I give this certificate

Gratefully, Yours,

C. W. ALT.

The card of Mr. Alt has created quite a talk in our valley, for every man who knew him when he was at death's door, can testify to its truth. Mr. Alt is a man of great wealth, and is one one of the most robust and healthy of our citizens.—Editor Carlisle *Volunteer.*

Jan. 5, 71—ly

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

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

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

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

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

In Florida, where everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease, in the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are ready thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they never think they take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They may nor feel any ill effects yet it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are so diseased beyond all hope for cure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 15, N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 21, 70—6m

CATARRH.—What disease can be more disagreeable or disgusting than Catarrh. Brigg's Allevantor is a pleasant, cheap and positive remedy. Sold by Druggists.

Oct, 27, 70—1y

PILES!—Do not give up and say they cannot be cured. Try Briggs' Pile Remedy. It will surely and speedily cure you. Sold by Druggists.

Oct, 2, 70—1y

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, &c.—Still another triumph in the medical art! Thousands offer their congratulations to Dr. Brigg's for the astonishing success of his Alleviator and Curative in the speedy relief and cure for Corns Bunions, and all diseases of the feet, no matter how severe or aggravated the case may be. The application of these great remedial agents instantly soothes the most distressing cases and rapidly effects a cure. Sold by Druggists,

COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough. Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs effectually cured by the use of Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer. Sold by Cornman & Worthington, and Haverstick.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.—The Reading (Pa.) *Dispatch* says: "The well-known superiority of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS will spare us the necessity of saying anything at length in favor of this magical Tonic and Stimulant. Wherever this Bitters is best known, it meets with an astonishing sale. This is the case in our section of the country. There are cases in this city where the most radical cures have been effected in chronic diseases—cures which the best physicians could not effect, and we know of scores of families (our own among the number), who would not be without a plentiful supply of this Great Household Remedy for any consideration. Let every family in the land keep it on hand." Sold by all respectable druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

Feb. 2, 71—1m

DEAFNESS, Blindness and Catarrh treated with the utmost success, by J. Isaacs, M. D., and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, (his specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 2 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination.

March 17, 1870—ly

Married.

GOODYEAR—MORRETTE.—On the 21st of July, 1870, by Rev. W. M. Freysinger, Frederick L. Goodyear, of Mt. Holly Springs, to Miss Sarah E. Morrette, of Churchtown, this county.

FINKENBINDER—DEAM.—On the 9th of February, 1871, by Rev. W. M. Freysinger, Samuel Finkenbinder to Miss Sarah A. Deam, both of this county.

FISHER—BRITSCH.—On the 11th inst., by Rev. C. P. Wing, Charles E. Fisher, of Carlisle Barracks, to Mary A. Britsch, of Carlisle.

MONASMITH—MARKS.—On Feb. 2, 1871, by Rev. J. H. Brown, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Lewistown, A. E. Monasmith, of Carlisle, to Miss Mary M. Marks, of Lewistown.

Miss Mary, in dissolving her connection with the Western Union Telegraph, Company and forming a union of her own, has our best wishes for a long and happy life, with all the blessings attendant thereon. The ceremony, cake, and other good things were all done up "Brown."—*Lewistown Gazette.*

Died.

GRISSINGER.—In North Middleton township, on the 25th ult., Mrs. Anna Mary, wife of Samuel Grissinger, aged 75 years, 10 months and 13 days.

The Markets.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Bosler & Bro.

CARLISLE February 16, 1871.

FAMILY FLOUR	$7 50
SUPERFINE FLOUR	4 50
RYE FLOUR	4 50
WHEAT WHITE	1 20
WHEAT RED	1 25
RYE	75
CORN	68
OATS	50
CLOVERSEED	6 50
TIMOTHYSEED	5 00
FLAXSEED	1 75

CARLISLE PROVISION MARKET.

Corrected weekly by Geo. B. Hoffman.

CARLISLE, February 16, 1871.

BUTTER	$ 25
EGGS	20
LARD	11
TALLOW	09
HESSIANS	35
BACON HAMS	15
do SHOULDERS	11
do SIDES	12
BEANS per bush.	2 50
PARED PEACHES	20
UNPARED do	10
DRIED APPLES	06
RAGS	03

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

PHILA., February 14, 1871.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR	$6 75
EXTRA FLOUR	6 25
SUPERFINE	5 50
RYE FLOUR	6 00
WHEAT	1 45
RYE	1 10
CORN	85
OATS	60
CLOVERSEED	11¼
TIMOTHYSEED	5 25
FLAXSEED	2 10

MONEY MARKET.

Closing prices February 14, 1871, of Gold Stocks reported by DeHAVEN & BRO., 10 South Third Street, Philadelphia:

United States 6's of 1881	113
United States 6's of 1862	111¼
United States 6's of 1861	110½
United States 6's of 1865	110½
United States 6's of 1865 (new)	108¾
United States 6's of 1867	109¼
United States 6's of 1868	109¾
United States 5's of 10-40's	109¼
United States 30 year 6 per cent. Cy	111½
Gold	111⅞
Silver	107
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds	80
Central Pacific R. R.	75
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds	75

Legal Notices.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Adam Fredericks, Moses J. Weizel, Levi Zeigler and D. H. Gill. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, Vendition Exponas, No. 29 Nov. T., 1870.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by said Court to make distribution of the money in Court arising on the above writ, and also to report the fact, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office No. 14, South Hanover street, Carlisle, on Tuesday, February 21st, at 10, A. M. Parties in interest can take notice.

JAMES H. GRAHAM Jr.,
Auditor.

Jan. 26, 71—3t