...rican Volunteer.

Local Items..

...ORICAL SKETCHES OF ...E SETTLEMENT OF THE ...BERLAND VALLEY.

No. 14.

...holesome retribution adminis...d the Indians at Kittanning by ...mstrong, served to prevent any ...r hostile movement against the ...settlements for some years; and ...ring the ensuing fall and spring, ...re valley was overrun by small ...y bands. Early in November ...a party of savages suddenly ap...d the neighborhood of McDowell's ...here they murdered a number of ...abitants, mangled their bodies in ...hing manner, and carried away ...a number of women and children. ...d Perry left the fort on Wednesday ...on, with the intention of putting ...se to pasture in a field a mile and ...distant, and took with him a young ...el Samuel Neely. As neither of ...returned at night, fourteen men of ...Potter's company were sent from ...to search for them. They found ...murdered and scalped, and his ...overed with leaves, but the lad ...ever heard from. On their way ...the fort, they were waylaid by a ...of Indians, who entirely surround...soldiers before they were aware of ...ence of the enemy. Four soldiers ...killed, two were missing and the ...put to flight. The soldiers killed ...James McDonald, Wm. McDonald, ...Somew McCafferty and Anthony ...ld. The inhabitants killed were, ...Culbertson, Samuel Perry, Hugh ...d John Woods, his wife and moth...law, and Elizabeth Archer, wife of ...Archer. James Corkem and Wm. ...all were missing among the sol...and four children of John Archer, ...y Neely, and a child named Mc...were carried off by the Indians. ...Armstrong ascribed this misfortune ...e weakness of the garrison, which ...carcely strong enough to defend it...and was powerless to afford adequate ...tion to the settlers.

April 2d, 1757, William McKinley ...is son, who had sought protection ...mbers' fort, ventured out to visit ...dwelling and plantation, where the ...mill-paper mill is, on the creek be...Chambersburg. They were discover...the Indians, and both killed and ...d. Their dead bodies were subse...ly brought to the fort and buried. ...the same time two entire families, ...d Patterson and Campbell, were ...ered, in the same locality; and John ...n and Andrew Paul, two old men, ...carried off from the Conococheague ...ement.

May (1757), a party of sixty friendly ...ewees came north from Maryland, ...sult of a band of hostile Indians ...had committed numerous outrages ...the mouth of the Conococheague. ...dged at night at Black's mill, five ...from Fort Loudon, where they ...discovered by a countryman who ...d that way in search of a horse. He ...ded to the fort and alarmed the ...son; and three officers, with sixty ..., marched to the mill at night, and ...ng discovered the position of the sup...d enemy, they divided their forces ...three detachments, and surrounded ...Indians, but thought it expedient to ...ome the attack until break of day. ...he early light of dawn they closed in ...d the sleeping foe and opened fire ...them. The Indians sprang to their ...s, and returned the fire with spirit, ...the skirmish bid fair to be a sanguin...one. Fortunately there were several ...e men in company with the Chero...who sprang to the front and shouted ...the whites that these Indians were ...friends, and had come to their as...ance. The Indians laid down their ...s, and the soldiers did the same, when ...iendly meeting ensued.

In June, Lieut. Holliday, with twenty-...e men, went to reconnoitre the woods ...the Great Cove, ten miles from Fort ...don, where he and ten of his men ...t into a deserted house, which had ...s vacated by a man named McClellan ...hile the others were drinking at a ...ing, a short distance off, when they ...e surprised and surrounded by a party ...Indians. After the first fire, the men ...ersed by order of the lieutenant, who ...d them to save themselves as best they ...ld. Holliday and three of his men ...e killed, two or three were capture...d the others succeeded in reaching Fort ...don in a terribly demoralized condi...n. They represented that there were ...least a hundred Indians in the party ...ich attacked them, but as several of ...e soldiers were tried for cowardice, they ...obably exaggerated the number of the ...emy.

Several men were engaged in a corn...ld, four miles from Shippensburg, when ...party of Indians sprang out of the ...ods and shot down one of the men. ...e others fled to a house, where they ...fended themselves with great bravery, ...til they were reinforced by a party ...m Fort Morris, when the Indians fled ...the mountain.

In July, many of those who had fled ...m their homes began to return to ...ther the harvest. For protection they ...rked together in companies, and a line ...guards was stationed along the base of ...e Kittatinny mountain, from William ...axwell's, on the Maryland border, to ...ohn McCormack's, near the Susque...anna river. Where a number of women ...d children were gathered into any of ...e forts, a guard was left to protect them, ...d the men went forth to labor; but in ...istricts where the women and children ...ent with the men, guards were stationed ...ound the fields in which they were at ...rk. On the 18th of July, a number of ...ersons went to the plantation of John ...Cluney, seven miles from Shippensburg, ...harvest grain. They refused to join ...ith their neighbors, who had a guard ...ppointed for them, because they couldn't ...ave their fields reaped first. They had ...orked peacefully for an hour or more, ...when they were startled by the fearful ...war whoop of the savage; and as the ...shouts of the Indians seemed to come ...from every direction, they knew not ...which way to fly, but stood bewildered ...in the centre of the field. John Kirk...patrick fell by an Indian bullet, and, a ...minute after, Dennis O'Neilden fell at his ...side. The reapers then broke and fled in ...confusion, each one pursued by a savage ...fiend. John Cluney, two grown sons, ...and three small boys, and a son of John ...Kirkpatrick, were carried into captivity.

Another party of twenty armed men, ...thinking themselves powerful enough to ...reap apart from the company, went to ...the field of Joseph Steenson, ten miles ...from Shippensburg, on July 20th. After ...having finished reaping, and resting ...themselves in the field, some distance ...from their arms, and without any senti...nels, they were surprised and fired on ...from different quarters. Joseph Mitchell ...called on them to run for their arms and ...defend themselves to the last, but the ...men fled in consternation. As two In...dians were dragging a young woman ...away by the hair, Mitchell fired on them ...and killed one of them; but he himself ...was killed by a shot as he was reloading ...his gun. Joseph Mitchell, Jas. Mitchell, ...William Mitchell, John Finley, Robert ...Steenson, Andrew Euslow, John Wiley, ...Allen Henderson and William Gibson ...were killed; and Jane McCammon, Mary ...Minor, Jannet Harper, and a son of John ...Finley were captured. Only one Indian ...was killed, and he was said to be a chief. ...His scalp fell to the lot of Margery Mit...chell, widow of Joseph Mitchell, who ...sent the following petition to Richard ...Peters, Esq., at Philadelphia: "I was ...some time ago in Philadelphia, in expec...tation of receiving a reward from the ...Commissioners for an Indian scalp, but ...was quite disappointed. It ill suited me ...at the time to take so fatiguing and ex...pensive a journey. One might think ...common humanity would induce the ...gentlemen to allow me some small matter ...on that occasion, especially as I lost my ...husband and son, which has so sensibly ...affected me that I am unable to provide ...the common necessaries of life. Your ...Honor gave me some hopes, when in ...town, that you would use your interest ...in endeavoring to prevail with the Com...missioners to consider me, which I doubt ...not you will do, as it is part of your char...acter to relieve the distressed."

About the same time a party of Indians appeared in Sherman's valley and drove the inhabitants to the fort at Carlisle. Lieut. Armstrong, with forty soldiers, and thirty of the fugitive country people, crossed the mountain. Everywhere, in burned houses and crops, they saw the traces of the enemy; but loaded as they were with plunder, the Indians had no intention of giving battle, and succeeded in eluding their pursuers.

The following items were gathered by Mr. Rupp from files of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for 1757: June 24th, Alexander Miller killed, and two of his daughters taken from Conococheague settlement; August 19, fourteen people killed and taken from Mr. Cinkey's Church, and one man killed near Harris' Ferry; Sept. 8th, two men went to hunt stray horses near Tobias Hendricks, in Pennsboro' township, and were supposed to have been killed or carried off, as they were never heard of afterwards; Sept. 26th, Robert Rush and John McCracken, with five others, killed and taken captive near Chambersburg. These brief newspaper paragraphs contain a synopsis of outrage and suffering such as these days can furnish no parallel to.

During these memorable years there was one man whose personal prowess and individual acts of retribution on the savage foe made him a greater terror to the Indians than any other single individual. He was known as Capt. Jack—"the Black Hunter"—"the Wild Rifle." As early as 1750 or 1752, he entered the woods along the Conodoguinet, built a cabin near the banks of the Big Spring, and passed his time in hunting and fishing. One evening, when he returned from a day of sport, he found his cabin burned and his wife and children murdered. From that day he forsook the haunts of civilized man, lived in caves, seized every opportunity for revenge, and was of signal service in protecting the frontier inhabitants from the Indians. On one occasion, at the dead of night, a white family were suddenly awakened by the report of a rifle. They jumped from their beds, and by the glimmering light from the chimney-fire, saw an Indian fall to rise no more. The open door exposed to view the wild hunter. "I saved your lives," he cried, as he turned from the house and was buried in the gloom of night. He never shot without good cause, and his aim was unerring. He formed a company of rangers to defend the settlers against savage incursions. On a given signal they met at their rendezvous, and their exploits along the Conodoguinet, the Conococheague and the Juniata, were told over at the firesides of the settlers for half a century. His hardy hunters volunteered for the ill-starred expedition of Gen. Braddock, and Col. Croghan, speaking of them, in a letter to the General, says: "They are dressed in hunting-shirts, moccasins and skins, are all well armed; and, equally regardless of heat or cold, they require no shelter and ask no pay."

In the old grave yard at Rocky Spring is a plain marble slab, bearing the inscription: "In memory of James McCalmont, who departed this life July 19th, 1809, aged 72 years." He lived near Strasburg, and was generally the leader of parties of the settlers of that locality sent in pursuit of the savages, and from his success in discovering their haunts and inflicting summary vengeance upon them for their atrocities, he was considered by the Indians as a daring and formidable foe. On one occasion, while returning home from Chambersburg, he was pursued by a party of Indians bent on securing the scalp of their hated enemy. He ran into a barn which stood by the wayside, and escaped out of the farther side and secreted himself in a thicket. The savages set the barn on fire, and stood around yelling at their supposed success in capturing their foe. When they found he had escaped, they gave a yell of disappointment, and started again on McCalmont's trail, but being remarkable for swiftness of foot, he succeeded in outrunning the Indians, who pursued him to the fort at Shippensburg, where he selected a few men from the garrison, and in turn pursued the Indians, returning with their scalps. He was working in a field, with several other persons, at harvest time. Their guns were in a distant part of the field, and a gang of prowling savages sprang from a thicket, and one of them, more bold than the rest, ran for the guns. McCalmont started in the same direction, and although the Indian had the advantage of the ground, reached the guns first, and shot the savage dead. On the southwestern side of Strasburg is a cave, called McCalmont's cave, in which he was accustomed to hide when pursued by the Indians. It was in the midst of a thicket, and so covered by thick vines and bushes that it afforded an admirable retreat in times of danger. In later days he was a Major in the revolutionary war, and became distinguished as a brave and accomplished soldier. On one occasion, while on duty in New Jersey, he captured a dozen Hessian soldiers; and having no convenient way of disposing of them, he marched them to Strasburg, where he owned a large tract of land, and induced them to settle there.

APRIL COURT.—The April term of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, &c., for this county, will commence in this borough on Monday next, the 10th inst., to continue two weeks. No cases of a general interest are to be tried in the Quarter Sessions, but in the Common Pleas more than the usual number of causes are down for trial.

FIRE!—About twenty minutes before one o'clock, on Thursday morning last, smoke was discovered issuing from a frame shop, in the rear of the brick blacksmith and wagon-maker shops, on East South street, adjoining the grocery store of Wm. Blair & Son. These shops were the property of William Blair, and were in the occupancy of George Lindemoode and Geo. Wolf. From the lateness of the hour, it was a considerable time before the people could be aroused; and before the engines got fairly at work, the frame shop was wrapped in flames, and considerable damage done to the wood-work of the other buildings. The frame building was used for storing away the finished work of the wagon-maker shop, and the seasoned material, and as nearly all the contents were destroyed, the loss of Mr. Wolf is heavy, but is covered by insurance. As soon as the "Union" and "Good Will" steamers got to work, they checked the flames but there seemed to be more than the usual delay in getting water on the fire. The fire plugs nearest the fire being taken by the Union and Good Will, the Cumberland steamer was not in service, for lack of a sufficient quantity of good hose. This is an evil that ought to be remedied at once. As there had been no fire in the frame building for several months, the conflagration was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

"The students of Princeton College have been dismissed, on account of a case of varioloid having occurred there."

This paragraph, which has been going the rounds, is only partially true. The student who was taken ill was Edward Todd, son of Gen. Lemuel Todd, of this place, and the attack was a very slight one, *if indeed it was varioloid at all.* Mr. Todd was at once removed to comfortable quarters, two or three miles from Princeton, and as the session was almost at an end as a prudential measure the students were dismissed. We are pleased to learn that Edward Todd is rapidly recovering, and will be home as soon as it will be prudent for him to travel.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday the 29th ult., Mr. Jas. Coyle, a worthy and industrious citizen of South Middleton township, met with a most painful accident. He was working at his trade, (which is that of a carpenter,) in Papertown, and in attempting to split a piece of pine, the hatchet glanced and struck him on the left arm, severing the sinews of the wrist in a shocking manner. The wound bled profusely, and it was at first feared that amputation would be necessary. We are glad to learn, however, that he is now doing well, and it is hoped he will not be permanently disabled.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—On Monday the 27th ult., a man named Nickel hired a horse and buggy at the livery stable of H. K. Pefler, Esq., in this borough, with the avowed purpose of going to Harrisburg. Not returning at the time specified, suspicions were aroused and search made. On Wednesday, Constable Charles Sanno arrested Nickel at Hunter's Run, with the property in his possession. He was brought back to Carlisle and lodged in the "Sandstone Tower." He will probably be tried at the April sessions.

SATURDAY last, April 1st, was a wretched day, and every class of the community united in denouncing it. It snowed and rained and stormed the entire day, and those unfortunates who had to remove their household goods felt the full force of the storm. Business men, who had to meet their engagements, did so as quickly as possible and then hurried home. Our market was a slim affair, and prices were somewhat stiff, butter selling at 50 cents per pound, eggs at 28 cents a dozen, and other articles in proportion. "All Fool's Day" this year, was certainly anything but a pet.

ROBBERY.—The Newville *Star of the Valley* of Thursday last, says: We learn that the store of Mr. John Kyle, at Rehoboth Church, in Newton township, was robbed of a large amount of dry goods, notions, &c., on Friday night last. The store was entered by breaking open a window. All his hosiery, linen, knives, cigars, and almost everything not too bulky was carried off, to the amount of between four and six hundred dollars. Several traveling sacks were taken, doubtless to carry off the booty. No clue has as yet been discovered of the thieves.

A BARN near Newburg, the property of Robert Peebles, was burned about two weeks ago. The building was old, and contained some hay and straw, which caused it to burn fiercely. For a time the surrounding buildings were endangered from the falling sparks, but the timely efforts of the people who had collected prevented its spreading. The fire, it is thought, was the work of an incendiary, and a reward is offered by the authorities of the village for his apprehension.

THE ROOSTER.—The juveniles of our town have taken hold of the "Rooster" in a business-like manner, and the shrill notes of the chanticleer of the boys' own manufacture are to be heard from morning until night. It is a queer kind of a rooster they carry with them—being made generally from coffee essence boxes, oyster boxes, etc., with a rosined string fastened to the bottom. By clasping the fingers and running them down the string, they get up a real, *bona fide* crow, or something between a crow and the scream of a parrot. People of a nervous temperament are loud in their denunciation of this new juvenile treasure, and anxiously hope its life will be of short duration. We second the motion.

FIRE.—At Middletown, Dauphin county, on Saturday morning the 25th ult., between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, the extensive shedding and stabling attached to Jacob Leiby's distillery, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at between $5,000 and $7,000, on which there is an insurance of $3,800. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as the distillery was not in operation at the time, and there was no fire on the premises.

BURGLARY.—On Friday night last, some persons entered the house of Wm. J. Keinert, in North Middleton township, by removing a shutter from one of the lower windows, and lifting the sash; and stole therefrom five hundred and thirty dollars. The family knew nothing of the robbery until next morning. Mr. Keinert is collecting the tax of North Middleton township, and intended in a day or so to pay the amount in hands to the county treasurer. He offers a reward of $50 for the detection of the thief.

TABLEAUX.—Some of the young ladies and gentlemen connected with the Second Presbyterian church, gave an exhibition of tableaux, at the residence of Judge Hepburn, on Friday evening last, for the benefit of the organ fund of the new church. It was a decided success, both in the character of the representations and in a financial point of view.

GARDEN SEEDS will soon be singing, "Put me in my little bed."

THE BORDER DAMAGE BILL.—Considerable interest is manifested in the Legislature in relation to the passage of the border damage bill. Last week Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and Col. A. K. McClure appeared before the special committee and made lengthy arguments in favor of the passage of the bill. Judge Black prefaced his remarks with the explanation that he was not their counsel, and had no fee, and would accept none. He was firmly convinced, however, of the justice of their demand. The duty of the state is to protect her citizens, and, if she fail in that, the citizens have a claim for damages. If that be not the purpose of the state, he did not know what the state was created for. If Pennsylvania neglected, or was unable or unwilling to defend her citizens at the time of the raid, she is bound to make reparation now. Failing then, the state should repair the damages now, when she is able. If the state did not at the formation of the federal compact, strip herself of the right of self-defense, the duty to defend all her people still exists, and having failed to perform that duty at the time of the invasion, she is liable to the sufferers of the border. The people of a state are partners, and they should bear the misfortunes of war in common. If those adherents of the government in the south who have suffered losses of property at the hands of the insurgents, have a just claim against their states, then is the claim of citizens of southern counties so much the stronger against Pennsylvania. The state should pay the debt and demand payment of the general government. He had no doubt that the demand would be heeded. As to the clause of the constitution which limits an increase of the public debt to $750,000. Judge Black said this is not an increase but a diminution of the debt. This was not creating a debt, but paying one which already exists. The opinion so ably stated by Judge Black cannot have failed to make a strong impression on the committee and on other members of the legislature who were present.

A. K. M'Clure, esq., next addressed the committee at great length. He reviewed the precedents and authorities in favor of the payment of these claims. The general government had paid damages of a similar nature in many instances which he cited. Congress had paid the settlers on the frontiers the losses occasioned by Indian ravages. The war claims of Massachusetts and of Maryland had been paid their citizens by the state legislatures, and the general government has refunded the entire amount. Such just demands supported by the power of the state were never rejected. But the claims of individual citizens would not be heard by the government at Washington. The only way was for the state to pay her citizens the losses which they had sustained, and then rely on the justice of the nation. He made eloquent reference to the sacrifices and sufferings of the people of the border counties. He indignantly denounced the flippant and cold-blooded allusions which had been made concerning them in a portion of the press of the state. These people demanded justice of their fellow citizens, and made no mendicant appeal to charity.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—Several bills of a local nature have been introduced into the lower house of the Legislature by our member, Mr. Leidig. One of these provides for restoring the collection of the taxes to the township collectors.—Another provides that "bummers" shall be committed at hard labor for thirty days, and reduces the fees of the sheriff for maintenance. Another repeals a provision of a previous act giving the borough authorities power to appoint viewers in the opening of private alleys and courts. Another incorporating a market company, with authority to build one or more market houses at any place within the borough of Carlisle. The corporators are Robert Given, Joseph C. Hoffer, C. P. Humrich, Henry Saxton, W. F. Sadler, John Gutshall, George S. Beetem and W. S. Woods.

A CAUTION TO DRAWERS OF PROMISSORY NOTES.—A man drew a note promising to pay one hundred dollars. He used a printed form, but did not close the blank devoted to dollars, and after it passed from his hands and became negotiable paper somebody inserted fifty after the one hundred and before the printed word dollars, making it read one hundred and fifty dollars. The note thus altered got into the hands of an innocent party, who presented it to the drawer, but payment was refused. Suit was brought and the Supreme Court decided that the maker of the note was liable for the full face of the note, because, through negligence he had not drawn a line between the written word "hundred" and its printed word "dollars." Any testimony the drawer might offer to establish the fact that he gave a note for only one hundred dollars must go for nothing, as "there was nothing on the face of the note showing that it had been altered." Evidence of an alteration on the face of the note would have changed the case. We may furthermore add that the Chief Justice added that such ruling was deemed necessary to facilitate the circulation of commercial paper.

THE business men of the Cumberland Valley are desirous of having a train run from Chambersburg to connect with the trains leaving this city for New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore during the night. This would give them more time for business at Chambersburg, and enable them to economize considerable time in their trips to the above named cities. So says the Harrisburg *Patriot.*

A BOY DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon a son of Mr. Bowman, aged eight years, of New Cumberland, strayed from his father, who was plowing, fell into a race and was drowned. The body was recovered about eleven o'clock at night by Mr. G. D. Voglesong near the place where the boy is supposed to have fallen into the water. This is the third child Mr. Bowman has lost within a short period—the other two by the ravages of disease.

CONCERTS.—Frog concerts are given nightly along the Letort bank. Hundreds of voices join in the songs. No admission fee is charged. The entertainment is open to all. Other star *artistes* will join the company later in the season.—The following is one of the choruses:

"Pee-dee-weet,
Wee-ter-e-dee,
Kung-kung, trata-kung,
Diggory-kum-dee-kum-dee boo.

IMPROVEMENT.—Col. Thomas Paxton is building a handsome new residence on North College street, near the College campus.

GOUGH says a joke falls upon a Pittsburg audience with a heavy thud Some of Gough's jokes are heavy enough to "thud" anywhere.

UNREQUITED love is alleged to have been the cause of the suicide of Miss Fagley, at Bloomfield, Perry county.

REV. DR. E. E. HIGBEE, Professor of the Theological Seminary, at Mercersburg, Pa., has notified the President of the Board of visitors of his purpose to resign his professorship in the institution. He has been offered a situation in Mercersburg College by the Regents of that institution which it is his purpose to accept.

RELIGIOUS.—St. Mark's Lutheran Chapel, at Mechanicsburg, will be dedicated Sunday after Easter, (April 16.) Rev. Jos. A. Seiss, D.D., of Philadelphia, will preach the dedication sermon. Rev. F. J. Schantz, of Myerstown, and others will also be present.

ATCTION!—There will be auction at "CHEAP JOHN'S", commencing on Monday Evening April 10th, 1871, and to continue all through the week. The Goods to be sold are Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Notions, &c., at terrible low prices. Look out for "Cheap John's place, in Franklin House, (Bossy Wetzel's) April 6, 2t.

[For the Volunteer.]

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Carlisle may well be proud of its present fire organization. It must have been gratifying and assuring, to all of our citizens who were present at the fire on South street last week, as it was to the undersigned, to see how promptly each organization appeared, and fell into their proper work, then how quietly and expeditiously the work was done, convincing all present of the utility of our steam fire engines, and of the admirable discipline of our fire companies. Then again the good feeling that was manifest between the several companies present. With what a sense of propriety the command was given—"Come round to this side with that pipe and be careful not to throw water on the other company."

Assuredly the citizens of our borough will second the efforts made to secure for our fire department such an increased annual appropriation from the borough treasury as will assure each of the companies the easy liquidation of their debt.

WM. BLAIR.
JOHN GUTSHALL.

TO NEBRASKA CALIFORNIA & KANSAS, AND THE B. & M. R. R. LANDS.

The "Burlington Route," so called, lies right in the path of the STAR of Empire. It runs almost immediately in the centre of the great westward movement of emigration. Crossing Illinois and Iowa, it strikes the Missouri river at three points.

These three points are the gateways into three great sections of the trans-Missouri region.

The Northern gate is Omaha, where the great Pacific road will take you to the land of gold and grapes, sunny mountains, and perpetual summer.

The middle gate is Plattsmouth, which opens upon the south half of Nebraska, south of the Platte river, a region unsurpassed on the continent for agriculture and grazing. Just here are the B. & M. Railroad lands, concerning which Geo. S. Harris, the land officer at Burlington, Iowa, can give you all information, and in the heart of them is Lincoln, the State Capital and present terminus of the road.

The Southern gate leads to Kansas, by connections with the St. Joe and Kansas City.

The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It runs the best of coaches, Pullman Palace and Pullman dining cars, and should you take the journey for the journey's sake alone, you will be repaid, or take it to find a home or a farm, and you cannot find either better than among the B. & M. lands, where you can buy on ten years' credit, and at a low price.

Business Notices.

FRYSINGER & WEISER have at present their fall Spring stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Yarns, Wall Papers, &c., making the largest assortment in this valley. A choice and large selection of Lowell and Hartford three-ply, over a dozen different styles, and the finest assortment of English Tapestry, Brussels which we are selling at less than city prices. Oil Cloths in all dimensions and at all prices cheap. See advertisement.

FISH CHEAPER AND BETTER!!

We offer very fine

Fat Mackerel,

Wholesale and Retail,

50 PER CENT CHEAPER

than last year.

OTHER KINDS IN THEIR SEASON.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
South End, Carlisle.
April 6, 1871.

Our modern course of living begets a condition of the body that creates occasional relief. The system becomes enfeebled, deranged clogged, and labors in its task. The mild sympathizes with it and both sink, or are depressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system—cleanse the blood—take AYER'S PILLS.—[Glasgow (Ky.) *Pe. e Press.*]

THE PHOTOGRAPHS made by C. L. Lochman, in his Gallery, South-east corner of Market Square and Main street, have no superior anywheres 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 rescreen 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 rail trade, at $1 per ton at yard of A. H. BLAIR.

18 **J. H. WOLF.** 18.

No. 18 North Hanover Street.

I desire to inform the public that I have just opened and am now offering for sale the best assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods ever offered in Carlisle. My stock is entirely new.—I would call your attention to the following: A full line of Ladies, Gents, and Misses' Kid Gloves Ladies' and Children's Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, Gents. Cotton and Lisle thread half Hose, Lace, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Swiss and Hamburg Edges and Insertions, Zephyrs, Germantown Yarn, Canvas and Worsted Patterns. A large assortment of Plated and Jet Jewelry.

Agent for Richardson's celebrated College and Imperial shoulder seam Shirts, on hand and ordered to order. Call and examine.

March 9, 1871—

CHAPMAN'S is the place to get the baby's picture.

A variety of Walnut and Gilt Frames on hand at CHAPMAN'S, 21 West Main street.

March 9, 1871.

Special Notices.

THREE VITAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—Can chronic indigestion be cured? Is a bilious habit controlable? When the nerves are shattered are they susceptible of complete and permanent restoration? Yes—emphatically yes! The specific required is either *Hoofland's German Bitters, or Hoofland's German Tonic.* One or the other is guaranteed to effect the desired object. No diffusive stimulant is present in the Bitters, but the Tonic is fortified with the finest old Santa Cruz Rum. Otherwise they are the same. Sold by all Druggists.

WE call the attention of our readers to the following remarkable cure of Mr. C. W. Ahl 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 getting 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 Bitters to the notice of all who may be suffering as I did, I give this certificate Gratefully, Yours,

C. W. AHL.

The card of Mr. Ahl 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. Ahl is a man of great wealth, and is now 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 study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a literally bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of 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 most Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Perriman. 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 that is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, 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 when a consumptive patient exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into Florida, where you are not subject to cold winds and fogs, Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are threatened with a bad liver, a disord stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1860, 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 extended, 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, nearly 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 are subject to bilious fever, 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 many thousands of cases there. With a vast percentage of this would be saved if consumptives were easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are mostly scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are cautious enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another till it until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to lay 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 walk or ride out every 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 I direct the use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have spoken of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough lessens and abates, the expectoration 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 raised, 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 strength 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 scarcely cured in any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stand 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. Go 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 are the Pills I would prefer to Calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is needed. 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 headaches, take one of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change 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, unripe apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them.—They will perfect those who live in damp situations, of 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 according to the printed 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, 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

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—1y

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, &c.—The enormously increasing sales of Briggs' Alleviator and Curative, for the prevention and cure of the many painful diseases of the feet, bear witness to their wonderful superiority over all other like preparations. For years they have been steadily growing in favor, until now the great majority who are troubled with bad feet will use no other remedies. The Curative for sore, tender and festered corns and bunions, bad nails, &c., is soothing and healing, permanently curing the worst cases when used according to directions. The Alleviator, for the cure of common corns and for the prevention and cure of all corns, bunions, &c., is "par excellence" the only article ever yet discovered that will produce a like result. Sold by Cornman & Worthington, Haverstick, Carlisle, and druggists generally.

PILES.—How uncomfortable are itching piles! How terribly painful are internal, external, or bleeding piles! Briggs' Unrivalled Pile Remedy is mild and soothing in its effects, and a positive cure for piles of every description. It has never been known to fail when used according to directions. For sale by Cornman & Worthington, Haverstick, Carlisle, and druggists generally. Oct 27, '70—1y.

Died.

MCCANDLISH.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday the 23d ult., Morris, son of James McCandlish, Esq., of Newville, in the 19th year of his age.

GALBRAITH.—On the 19th ult., in Dickinson township, Miss Emma W. Galbraith, in the 19th year of her age.

BISTLINE.—In New Kingston, on the 27th ult., Charles Kast Bistline, son of Samuel and Adaline Bistline, aged 3 years, 3 months and 1 day.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The large and commodious THREE STORY BRICK HOU