American Volunteer.

Local Items.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

No. 16.

After the treaty with the Indians, at Easton, and the subsequent peace between the French and English, the settlers enjoyed a season of comparative security. Many who had fled from the valley returned with their families, and began to repair the ravages of savage warfare. They rebuilt their ruined dwellings, bought cattle and began to cultivate lands for the harvest. It was like beginning life anew, for many of them had lost all their possessions; but the work before them soon dispelled the recollections of years of suffering and blood, and the more hardy adventurers again carried their families to the very outposts of civilization. The trials and dangers of the wilderness seemed to possess a charm which they were unable to resist.

In the winter of 1760 a Delaware Indian, a "medicine man" who went by the name of Doctor John, came with his wife and two children and lived in a cabin on the Conodoguinet, a few miles east of Carlisle. One morning in February following, John and his son were found brutally murdered, and his wife and another child who were missing, were subsequently discovered to have been murdered. Although friendly to the whites, John had on several occasions spoken contemptuously of their valor, and had boasted that he himself had killed sixty pale-faces, and would kill as many more if war broke out again. He said they had killed his Captain Jacobs, but he knew one twice as big, who would one day be avenged on the whites. The murder threw the entire community in consternation, lest it might be the prence of another outbreak of the savages, and measures were instituted at once to recover the perpetrators. The Assembly offered a reward of £100, and the officers of justice in Cumberland county were instructed to make vigilant search for them. One John Mason had asked several persons to go with him and murder the Indians on the Conodoguinet; and James Foster, who had fled to the west, declared that he, in connection with Arthur Foster and two of Arthur Foster's sons, had entered the cabin of the Indians at night, and slew them with axes while they were asleep. Warrants were placed in the hands of the constables for the arrest of those suspected parties who should be found in Cumberland county, and request was sent to the military officers at Fort Pitt to apprehend and confine Mason and Foster—all of them succeeded in eluding the officers of the law.

Unhappily the fancied security of the inhabitants of the Cumberland Valley was of short duration. A concerted movement was made upon the frontier forts and settlements in the summer of 1763.—Women passing rapidly through Carlisle on the morning of July 5th, gave news that Presque Isle, Le Beuf and Venango had been captured by the Indians. Nothing could exceed the terror that spread from house to house and from town to town. The roads were filled with women and children flying to Lancaster and Philadelphia. The Rev. Mr. Ferguson, rector of the Episcopal church, went at the head of his congregation, to protect and encourage them by the way. Some retired to the breastworks and prepared to defend themselves. This action may be attributed in the first place to the unprotected state of the frontier, in consequence upon the discharge of a portion of the militia, and secondly the temporizing policy of the Assembly which had rewarded rather than repressed the hostility of the savages. The treaty of peace had been accompanied with rich presents, and their detention of prisoners was overlooked upon slight apology. The mistaken and misplaced humanity of the Quakers gave credit to apology for their offenses, and forgotten the injuries received by the treacherous savages at the hands of the whites. Then, too, the Indians beheld the French driven out of the whole country and themselves threatened by forts commanding all the great lakes and rivers; and they began to realize that nothing out an immediate, simple and concerted effort would turn the current of white immigration which was fast to spread over the entire continent.

On Sunday morning, the tenth day of May, two Indians attacked the house of Thomas White, on the Juniata, between twelve and forty miles from Carlisle, in which there were four men and one lad. Having opened the door to ascertain the cause of the noise he heard, was fatally shot down. Those in the house saw the body of White and shut the door on observing through the window the Indians attempting to set fire to the house. They attempted to force their way through the door, but the first who stepped in was shot down, the others within him and closed the door. After some time attempting to escape out of the window of the loft, was shot through the body, and the lad was wounded in the thigh. The only one now remaining—John Riddle—broke a hole through the floor of the house, and an Indian who was looking out, supposing that he was about to fire upon him, withdrew to obtain an opportunity of escaping. The house, with the other four in it, was fired. One M'Machin, who was near to the house, without suspicion of evil intent, was fired upon and wounded in the shoulder, but made his escape. The same day, about a mile and a half off, at White's, at the house of Robert Hall, six men were sitting at dinner, when the Indians rushed in, and tomahawked one of the men. One of the family by the name of George Dodds, took a rifle from an adjoining room, and fired upon the Indian through the body, who, during his piece at him. The Indian fatally wounded, staggered and fired his gun, and was carried off by his brothers. Dodds and several others broke through the roof with a view of escaping and beheld one of their company slowly, by reason of a wound in the thigh, and an Indian pursuing, by whom he was supposed to be slain. The latter attempted to get from the roof of the house, and drew back; the second, in the same attempt, was shot through the head; of the six, Dodds only made his escape. The same day, about dark, at Tuscarora, about thirty miles from Carlisle, the savages murdered one Robinson, together with a boy and girl in one house. At White's and Hall's the Indians were from five to twelve in number. On Monday, the 11th, a party of Indians attacked the house of Jacob Rinker, about twelve or fourteen from the lower part of this valley, went to reconnoitre, and a party from Carlisle, of between thirty and forty, went out for the same purpose, and to assist in burying the dead. The second party discovered several houses in flames or burnt down; the reaped grain, in shocks, consumed; and the fences on fire around the standing corn; and the bodies of the murdered settlers mangled by the hogs. This party, apprehending danger, dared not stay and bury the dead. Upon their return, having passed the Tuscarora mountain, they were fired upon by a large party of Indians, and lost six of their number in killed and wounded. Notwithstanding the efforts of the inhabitants, the Indians pursued their course through Sherman's valley, marking their path with fire and blood. In three days they killed twenty-five of its inhabitants, and wounded many others.

In the commencement of November the savages again appeared on the west of Carlisle, in the vicinity of the North Mountain, Sherman's Valley and Bedford. They killed and scalped one Williamson, and his two youngest children, and carried the eldest girl, into captivity. They also killed and scalped William Reed, and David Gless.

One Pomeroy and his wife, and a Mrs. Johnson were surprised in a house between Shippensburg and the North Mountain, and left there for dead; but one of the women when found showed signs of life, and was taken to Shippensburg, where she lived some hours in a miserable condition. She was scalped, one of her arms was broken, and her skull was fractured by the blow of a tomahawk. Within a few days, fifty-four persons were killed by the Indians of the upper end of the county. Houses, barns and crops were burned, and the whole valley seemed to be enveloped in a general conflagration. The whole country west of Shippensburg was laid desolate, and Shippensburg and Carlisle became the barrier towns. Dwelling houses and stables were crowded with refugees, who had lost houses and cattle and harvest, and were reduced from independence and happiness to beggary, and despair. The streets were filled with people, distracted by grief for their losses, and surrounded by disconsolate women and wailing children. Those who were unable to get accommodations in the towns, moved down towards the river—their tardy flight impeded by lack of transportation—and many of them lived in the woods like savages, exposed for months to the inclemencies of the weather.

Happily the congregations of Christ Church and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia, at once adopted means for the relief of the sufferings of the people of the valley. A subscription amounting to £662 was raised, and in reply to an enquiry as to the destitution, the wardens of the Episcopal church, in Carlisle, Francis West and Thomas Donellon, together with the rector, William Thompson, replied that seven hundred and fifty families had abandoned their plantations, the greatest number of whom lost their all. More than two hundred families were quartered at Carlisle, and to the dismay of the entire community—small pox broke out among them with singular fatality. Medicine, flour, rice and other necessaries were immediately forwarded from Philadelphia for the relief of the sufferers.

After the first panic had subsided, the refugees associated themselves together, and under the care of detachments of the regular troops and militia, succeeded in collecting and saving the remnant of their crops. Colonel Armstrong raised a force of three hundred volunteers from the vicinity of Carlisle Shippensburg and Bedford, under Captains Laughlin, Patterson, Bedford, Crawford, Sharp and others, for the purpose of attacking the Indian settlements of Muncy and Great Island. This little army left fort Shirley Sept. 30th., in hopes of surprising the enemy and inflicting upon them a blow as prostrating as that at Kittanning—but on their arrival they found the Indians had left their settlement some days before. Armstrong pursued them to Myonaghqua with such expedition and secrecy that the enemy barely eluded capture, leaving their food smoking upon their rude bark tables.

HOME NEWS.—We never regret the cost of a letter to get the news from home. What is five cents a week for a letter?—What a satisfaction to receive the news from home! Did you ever think of it reader, that a large local newspaper like the VOLUNTEER is much cheaper and more satisfactory? It costs but 4 cents a week and 5 cents postage every three months, and free in Cumberland county. Then why not every body subscribe for it, and send it to your friends and give them all the news of the county? What family can afford to do without it when it is the advocate of their interests. Subscribe at once.

TABLEAUX.—On Friday evening last, the young people of the Second Presbyterian Church gave an exhibition of Tableaux in Rheem's Hall, before a crowded house. The scenes represented were: Which Way Shall I Send It; Henry the Eighth Meeting Anna Boleyn; Judith and Holofernes; Zeke and Huldah; Bridal Scene; The Artist's Studio; Too Late for the Cars; Consulting the Oracle; John Anderson my Jo; The Heathen Chinee; John Knox Reproving Mary, Queen of Scots; Horse Fair; The Evening Story—A Scene from Lalla Rookh; Lannagan's Ball.

F. C. KRAMER has torn down the stone building in which his store was located, on Main street, at the corner of the public square, and intends to erect immediately on the same site a handsome three story brick building, which will be an ornament to the town.

WHY can't something be done to improve the appearance of the Court House Square? That pile of dirt ought to be removed, and the ornamental shed of the stone cutters ought to be taken down.

GROWING.—Notwithstanding the cool weather we have had thus far this spring, the grain and the grass are making rapid progress, and the flower stalks which have laid dead on the surface of the ground during the winter, are beginning to put on their leaves and look green. Vegetation has fairly commenced, and all that is wanted to give it full life and growth, is warm and pleasant sunshine.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—According to the latest decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a person furnishing supplies for a new building can not secure himself or obtain a lien on the building, unless he first has a distinct understanding with the builder and the owner of the premises. Otherwise he cannot collect one cent for whatever he may furnish for the structure.

THE INCOME TAX.—The new instructions to Assessors modify very much the assessment of income tax the present year. Over and above $2 000 only is taxable, after making the proper deductions.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Court convened on Monday, the 10th inst; present President Judge Graham, Associate Judges Stuart and Blair. The following cases were tried in the Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer:

Com. *vs.* Joseph Windemaker, Wm. Windemaker, Charles Windemaker and Augustus Snavely. Riot near Papertown, last summer. William Windemaker and Augustus Snavely, two of the defendants, brought into court and plead not guilty. Verdict not guilty. Sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

Com. *vs.* Robert Mathers—Larceny of a sum of money from Mr. Powley. Verdict not guilty—defendant discharged.

Com. *vs.* Jos. Windemaker, Charles Windemaker and Wm. Windemaker.—Burglary and entering the store of Gardner, in Papertown, to commit burglary. Verdict not guilty as to Charles and Wm. Windemaker—Jos. Windemaker found guilty and sent to Eastern Penitentiary for five years.

Com. *vs.* Oliver Morreit—fornication and bastardy—defendant appeared in court and plead guilty. The usual sentence of maintenance imposed.

Com. *vs.* Peter O'Rore—arson—burning the barn of Samuel Sharpe, near Newville, in January last. Verdict guilty—sentenced to Penitentiary for three years, to pay a fine of $1 and costs of prosecution.

Com. *vs.* Jacob Butler—larceny—verdict guilty. Sentenced to imprisonment in county prison for 15 days.

Com. *vs.* Andrew Fraker—fornication and bastardy—verdict guilty. The usual sentence imposed.

Com. *vs.* Jacob Low—larceny—defendant plead guilty—sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for fifteen days.

Com. *vs.* Benjamin Green—resisting an officer—verdict guilty—sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for one year, to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution.

Com. *vs.* Conrad Hess—larceny—verdict guilty—sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for eight days. There were three other cases of the same nature, and the same sentence was imposed in each case.

Com. *vs.* James Fitzpatrick—larceny, and receiving stolen goods. The defendant was a soldier at the garrison, and was charged with carrying away and selling clothing and goods from the garrison. Verdict not guilty and defendant discharged.

Com. *vs.* Mary Ockey and Lizzie O. Hale—keeping a disorderly house. Verdict guilty. Each of the defendants sentenced to an imprisonment in the county jail for one year, to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution.

Com. *vs.* Fredrick Miller—assault and battery—verdict guilty—defendant sentenced to jail for twenty days, to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution.

Com. *vs.* Jas. Russel and Frank Lane—larceny, carrying away fence—verdict guilty—sent to jail for fifteen days.

COMMON PLEAS.

Adam H. Gardner *vs.* John Jacobs.—An action of trespass on the case. An execution was issued against Lafayette Crull, and placed in the hands of Sheriff Jacobs. A levy was made on the store of Crull in Lower Allen, and the property at the time was claimed by Adam H. Gardner. The store was closed, and in the mean time Crull and Gardner made application for stay of execution, and by consent of parties concerned, the execution was stayed for a considerable time, during which the store remained closed, and this action was brought to recover damages for injury done to the goods.—Verdict judgment for the plaintiff for $3.500. S. Hepburn and S. Hepburn, Jr., for plaintiff; Penrose, Miller, Todd, Henderson & Hays, and Sharpe for the defendant.

AT a meeting of the Good Will Hose Company, held at their Hall, on Thursday evening, April 13, 1871, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—C. P. Humrich; Vice President—J. M. Wallace; Treasurer—Jos. W. Ogilby; Secretary—J. L. Meloy; Trustees—C. P. Humrich, W. F. Sadler, J. M. Wallace, J. T. Zug, C. Reighter; *Directors*—1st, Joseph Bautz; 2nd, Thos. Zimmerman; 3rd, A. B. Spangler, 4th, C. Spottswood; 5th, C. Reighter. *Engineers*—Chief, John Shuchman, 1st, S. McCauley; 2nd, J. H. Blair; 3rd, W. F. Hurst. *Fireman*—Chief, W. M. Ogilby; 1st Asst, J. A. Haverstick; 2nd do. Thos. Zimmerman; 3rd, J. D. Zimmerman.—*Pipesmen*—Chief, J. Carl; 1st, J. Hipple; 2nd, J Reighter; 3rd, Geo. Shuchman. *Plugsmen*—Chief, Wm. Rhoads, 1st, J. E. Steel, 2nd, A. B. Spangler; 3rd, J. C. Halbert.

PAY OF THE CENSUS MARSHALS.—Persons who acted as census marshals have received half of their pay, and the other half was to be foothcoming on the final acceptance of their reports. The new law, which provides an increase of their pay to $8 per day for the time actually employed, will delay the looked for time when the marshals will get their money.

J. B. HAVERSTICK'S cool and sparkling soda water is a delightful and healthy beverage for these warm spring days. It acts like a charm on indigestion or acidity of the stomach.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.—Postmasters returning letters or papers addressed to persons who have moved away, should explain, if possible, what has become of the person addressed, or what is his present post office address. It is not sufficient to say that the letter or paper is uncalled for, or is not lifted. The reason of its not being taken out should also be given, or, if a letter, should be sent to the proper address.

IT is stated that the Supreme Court of this State has decided that the mere name of a person on the back of a promissory note, does not hold such endorser responsible for the payment of the same. He must write over the signature, "I guarantee the payment of the within when due," or something to that effect. This, however, does not apply to the person to whose order the note may be drawn.

THE bill restoring the spring elections for township, ward and borough officers, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and hereafter they will take place on the *third Tuesday*, instead of the third Friday in March. The election officers chosen last October are to hold over until their successors are elected.

SPARKLING SODA.—Mr. J. B. Haverstick, No. 5 South Hanover street, has erected his soda fountain, and during the few warm days recently, he had quite a run of thirsty customers. His syrups are sweet, pure and of every variety, and the effervescing beverage issued from his fountain is most exhilirating.

THE bill giving the Courts of this Commonwealth power to grant charters for Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and will of course become a law.

[*For the Volunteer.*]

HISTORY OF THE "OAKS."

A Reminiscence.

☞ The following letter from a former citizen of Carlisle, Mr. WESLEY MILES, will be read with interest by our citizens generally, and particularly by those of them who received from him the rudiments of an English education:

In September, 1838, there stood an old school house, at a point where the road turns abruptly from the main road, past the residence of Hon. Hugh Stuart, in which subscription or winter schools had been taught, which was then occupied by me and my school for one month, when the "Oaks," erected some two hundred yards therefrom, was occupied by us in October. I well remember "moving day," when the boys and girls, with books, slates and dinner baskets in hand, sallied out of the old school house, and sped swiftly across the woods in high glee to occupy the new log-building, located so beautifully in the midst of the "Oaks."

The School Board was composed of Messrs. A. C. Gregg, Judge Stuart, David Scoby, Wm. Graham and Jacob Lehman, and another whose name I do not now recollect. This was one of the first Common Schools taught in that section, the School Law having been enacted four years before. No better men could have been selected. True, they had themselves no educational advantage, but they were zealous, determined, reliable men, that the good work now commenced should succeed, and it did. It was their delight to visit the school, to witness the admirable workings of Free Schools. The children of the rich and of the poor now enjoyed a common privilege and hence the epithet, "*You are a pauper, and the county has to pay for your schooling!*" now ceased to be used against God's favored poor—a stigma forever removed on the organization of Public Schools.

It may be of interest to note the names of the pupils and I can only give them from memory, to wit: John, Joseph, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Col. Wherry), Jas., Martha (now Mrs. George Searight) and Willy Stuart, at least was in '42, children of Judge Stuart; Charles, William, Ann, Elizabeth and Emma Gregg, of A. C. Gregg; James, John, Jason and Catharine Scobey, of David Scobey; Henry K. Peffer, of Adam; Francis, Martha, Patterson, Samuel and Joseph Graham, of Wm. Graham; Armstrong (Capt.) William, Lafayette, Mary, Jane, Margaret and Fanny Moore, of Jas. Moore, two of Jacob Rinner's daughters; Maria and Christian Kuhn; Andrew, Gilbert, Francis and Sarah Searight, of Gilbert Searight, and George Searight, now Dr. George, a Carlisle dentist; Andrew and his four sisters, of Benj. Gearhart, a poor laboring man, an employee of Hon. Hugh Stuart, and who occupied the old school house as a residence after we vacated it. As a family they were the most intellectual pupils of the school, but removed to Ohio at the close of the first session.

I was the humble teacher, session of 1838, and but one month of the fall of 1839, on account of a difficulty between Mr. Gregg and myself—not necessary or prudent to explain, having resigned to teach at another school in the same township—and returned in 1841 or 1842. At the opening in 1838 we introduced an entire new series of text books; for, when I took charge of the school, there was scarcely a whole book in it; speller, readers of a juvenile character and a few old arithmetics, Jesse and Pike authors. No branch higher than Common Arithmetic had previously been taught, now Kirkham's grammar was adopted, with Frost's history, Smith's, arithmetic and geography, New York Expositor, Emerson's readers with sundry other reforms then and afterwards, including black boards, quite a curiosity, goose quills, for metalic pens were then unknown and copy books of loose sheets unruled—making and mending pens, ruling copy books and writing copies my noon recreation. A new school house, new furniture, new books and new pupils, we went to work in earnest.

A public examination was held during the winter of 1842, when the School Board was in full attendance with some changes in the members. Still Messrs. Stuart, Gregg and Scobey were there and a large number of the patrons. Having introduced Bonny castle's Mensuration, Jimmy Scobey, Josy Stuart and Billy Gregg were most proficient in it. On this occasion Jacob Rinner was present and praised the boys for their skill, promptness and the rapidity with which their problems were solved. Elizabeth Stuart was most conspicuous in history—none excelled her. She often committed and recited entire chapters, and, in every branch, she stood a creditable examination. The examination entire was a success. Amongst the prominent arithmeticians were Henry K. Peffer, Francis Searight and Capt. Moore with those above named and others. Frances Graham and Elizabeth Stuart were shortly afterwards, on being examined by Mr. James Hamilton, admitted to the female high school of Carlisle.

But, how changed the scene! The "Oaks" was purchased and removed by Col. Wherry years ago, and is now used as a tenant house; and, the spot on which it stood was cleared off and the beautiful woods that nearly surrounded it, and since have seen growing and ripening crops where once stood our school house and the play-grounds adjoining. Death too has done its work, since that memorable period, Wm. Graham, Jacob Lehman and lastly and recently Judge Stuart have gone the way of all flesh, ripe in years and in usefulness. David Scobey, far advanced in years, and A. C. Gregg survives with his son William at Moomouth, Ill. an aged man. My pupils are grown up to manhood and womanhood; some reside on their own farms adjacent, others dead, others removed, far, far away, and many have large families, some of whose children I have since taught at the age I taught their parents.

Now, a brick building has taken the place of the "Oaks," but stands where no stately trees shade it. Other pupils of other families attend it, a prosperous school still, and ranks prominently as one of the very best in the township, and two of Judge Stuart's sons were, alternately, members of the School Board. Since the erection of the brick building that now commemorates it, it bears the same title.

Last summer, when on a visit to Carlisle, I strolled out alone by way of the "Rocks," along a pathway in the rocky fields I trod in buoyant manhood more than thirty years ago. Walking slowly and leisurely, contemplating the beautiful wooded scenery and meditating on the scenes, changes and incidents of the past, how changed was everything all around. Then, nearly a continous wood extended from the 'Rocks' to the 'Oaks.' It is not so now. I reached the old Oaks ground, not a trace of it was to be seen, not even the foundation stone upon which rested our humble school house. Truly, I felt grateful to God that I had been permitted to revisit the place replete with so much interest.

But I must close this hastily and imperfectly written history of the "Oaks." I could write more—'the half is not told,' but enough is here given to keep in sacred remembrance those by-gone times, when teacher and pupil so harmoniously, pleasantly and profitably spent a few months together to be prepared for active usefulness in after life. I do feel justly proud of the record of most of them; many are good citizens, an ornament to society and to the church, while two of the number, Henry K. Peffer and Andrew Gearheart, were each members of the Legislature of two Western States, and were, doubtless, creditable members thereof.

W. MILES.

Williamsport, April 15, 1871.

INCOME TAX.—The income blanks have been sent around to be filled up by those who have incomes of $2,000 and over. The law requires every person liable to pay an Income Tax to make a return of the same to the Assessor of the Division in which he resides, and any one failing to do so will be liable to the assessed according to the best information he can obtain, in which case the law requires fifty per cent. to be added to the amount of tax, from which there can be no appeal. The following are the exemptions.

1. Two thousand dollars.
2. National, State, County and municipal taxes paid for the year 1870.
3. Losses in business, without taking into account estimated losses by depreciation of values.
4. The amount of interest paid during the year.
5. The rent of land, business or dwelling houses used or occupied by the person making the return.
6. The amount paid for ordinary repairs, but not expended for permanent improvements.

The remainder of the gross income, after deducting the gross amount of the above items, is liable to a tax of two and a half per cent.

There is no tax on silverware, watches, pianos or carriages.

A BILL is pending in the State Senate to regulate marriages in Pennsylvania, and protect clergymen and justices of the peace in performing the marriage ceremony. It requires candidates for matrimony to procure licenses from the Clerk of the Orphan's Court of the county in which they reside, and when considered necessary they must testify to their legal eligibility under oath. The fact of marriage is endorsed upon the license by the officiating clergyman or magistrate, and by him returned to the Clerk's office, where it is placed on file. With this the responsibility of the clergyman or justice ceases, and they are not liable to fine or imprisonment, as under the present law, for marrying parties who are minors. The number of loves who would be willing to swear falsely to their ages, or to the consent of their parents, in order to marry, is few, and thus both parents and those authorized to solemnize marriages would be protected.

THE HOUSE-KEEPER'S GUIDE AND EVERYBODY'S HAND-BOOK.—Such is the title of a neat and invaluable work of forty six pages, which has been placed on our table. It is a useful and almost indispensable book, and should be in the hands of every good house-keeper. It contains over 500 new and valuable receipts, on the Manufacture of Family and Toilet Soaps, Washing Fluids, Cements, Liquid Solders, for mending Tin, Iron and Steel; Inks, Dyes, Domestic Medicines, Wines, Cider, Cordials, Vinegar, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies and Jams; on the Art of Cooking, and almost every Art pertaining to Housekeeping and Domestic Economy; together with Departments designed especially for Farmers and Mechanics, giving valuable information upon various Topics connected with their Respective Vocations, &c

The agent for this excellent work, Mr. W. H. Moist, is a "soldier-boy," who lost his right arm at the sanguinary battle of Mission Ridge, in Tennessee. He will call on our citizens to solicit subscriptions for the next few days. We hope he may receive the encouragement his enterprise merits.

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

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.

FRYSINGER & WEISER Carpet Store, No. 23, East Main street, will continue to sell goods under city prices, and *cheaper* than any other store in the town. We are bound to sell our goods, and no store in this town can compete with us Remember we have put goods to city prices and at such prices we will sell. Wall-papers in large varieties. Call and see our goods.

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.

REMOVED.—I have my Restaurant and Lager Beer Saloon removed to corner of Liberty Alley, East street, between Main and Pomfret Street.

Thanking my friends for favors received in the past, I respectfully solicit their kindly support at my new establishment, where will be always found excellent fresh Lancaster Lager Beer and all seasonable refreshments.

ADAM HOFFMAN.

April 13, 1871.

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, 2:

1st. Never to reweigh the Coal.
2d. Never to screen the Coal.
3d. Consumers who thus purchase, loose on an average from 500 to 800 lbs. in weight in car con taining 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.

J. H. WOLF,

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 made 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.

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 growing worse, and was reduced from a strong and healthy man to a mere living skeleton, weighing but 116 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 know 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, and 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 those 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

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 tolerably 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 in 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 more 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 mend.

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 where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of precautionary winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered 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 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, a laboratory so eligible for the study 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 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 many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were easily alarmed in regard to taking cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are certain cannot hurt them, and they cast off in a few days. They say not better to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another cold, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly, is to cut up a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these purely medicinal compounds 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 those 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. It is 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 that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, 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 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 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 has as 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. 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 these means.

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 sets in, 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 water-melons, 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 expect 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 anyone 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