American Volunteer.

Local Items.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE *CUMBERLAND VALLEY.*

No. 17.

As soon as the news reached Carlisle of the attack on the volunteers who went to the relief of the inhabitants of Tuscarora and Sherman's valleys, another company of thirty or forty men, under command of Sheriff Dunning and William Lyon, went in pursuit of the enemy. They surprised a party of fifteen Indians at the house of Alexander Logan, in Sherman's valley. The savages had murdered Alexander Logan, his son, and a man in the employ of Logan, and mortally wounded a fourth who died soon after succor arrived; and when surprised, a portion of them were plundering the house, and others were shooting down the cattle. The whites surrounded the unsuspecting savages, and attacked them with great spirit, closing around them until it became almost a hand to hand conflict, when the Indians broke through the circle and fled to a neighboring thicket, which effectually shielded them from observation and thus secured their escape. One or two Indians were killed and four or five were supposed to be mortally wounded. The expedition returned to Carlisle without the loss of a man, bringing in all the horses and cattle that had not been carried off by the Indians, and accompanied by the inhabitants of Sherman's valley, Tuscarora valley and the region of country between Carlisle and the mountain. So universal was the panic that in a few days there was not an inhabited house north of Carlisle, while in Shippensburg there were over thirteen hundred refugees, lodged in barns and cellars and leaky sheds, for all the dwelling houses were filled to overflowing.

In the meantime Fort Pitt was surrounded and cut off from all communication with the white settlements, and Col. Bouquet was directed to march to the relief of the garrison, with military stores and provisions. Orders were issued to collect the provisions and the means of transportation at Carlisle, but such was the general demoralization and destitution that when the army arrived the terrified inhabitants had made no provision for its support. Plantations and crops had been abandoned, mills were destroyed, horses had been killed or driven off by the savages, and the roads were filled with flying families destitute of the necessaries of life. What little provision there was had to be divided among the fugitives. After eight days, provisions were obtained from the interior counties, and a sufficient number of horses and wagons impressed to warrant an onward movement. The entire force under Boquet did not exceed five hundred effective men, veterans of approved courage and resolution, but many of them infirm in health and strangers to the woods and the Indian mode of warfare. The frontiersmen had no confidence in the power of this little army, and declining to join it as volunteers, they awaited in despondency its defeat, and were busily preparing to abandon the region west of the Susquehanna. The Indians received intelligence of the approach of Bouquet's forces, and temporarily abandoned the siege of Fort Pitt, with the design to attack them on the march. They fell upon his advance guard near Bushy Run, but were beaten off and pursued some distance. Heavily reinforced, they returned to the attack with renewed vigor, and simultaneously other parties who had lain in ambush, rushed from the woods at either side, and poured a destructive fire upon both flanks. Seeing his little band entirely surrounded, Boquet determined to cut his way to the rear, and after an hour's stubborn fighting, succeeded in reaching the commissary stores, whence his men rallied and drove the Indians everywhere from their position. That night they encamped on the field of battle, placing the wagons and wounded in the center, while the troops were arranged in a circle encompassing the whole. They passed a wakeful and anxious night, and the morning was awakened by the shouts and yells of the foe, who encircled the camp at a distance of five hundred yards, and endeavored to strike terror into the hearts of the troops by their savage demeanor. Boldly attacking the lines, they strove, under an incessant fire, to penetrate them; and though frequently repulsed, they returned to the attack with increased desperation. The whites were exhausted by continued service, and were almost famished for lack of water, but maintained their position until night, when their brave commander resolved upon a desperate game. Two companies feigned retreat, and two others were placed in ambush by the wayside. The Indians fell into the snare, and abandoning the woods which had sheltered them advanced intrepidly after the retreating foe, when suddenly the retreating companies turned upon them and the troops in ambush gave them their full fire, putting them to a total rout, and leaving the way open to Fort Pitt. The loss of the enemy in killed was about sixty. The English lost fifty killed and sixty wounded.

The unexpected success of this expedition served to reassure the desponding inhabitants of the Cumberland Valley.—Many individuals made every effort to raise a sufficient force to protect the frontier settlements. David Scott, of Great Cove, gave his bond to pay and maintain a scouting party of twenty-seven men for three months, and a petition presented to the Assembly, it appears that the settlers had taken into pay a number of men, accustomed to hunting, inured to hardships, and well acquainted with the country. They were resolute fellows, under the command of one who had been a captive with the Indians for several years. They scouted at a considerable distance from the settlements, and by despatching messengers, gave the inhabitants timely notice of impending danger. The Assembly also resolved that a force of seven hundred men should be raised, to be employed in protecting the frontier inhabitants during the harvest, or until the next meeting of the Assembly. The second battalion, under command of Col. Armstrong, was stationed in Cumberland county, and embraced the following companies:

Capt. William Armstrong's Company,		47	men
" Samuel Lindsay's,	"	42	"
" James Piper's	"	48	"
" Joseph Armstrong's	"	47	"
" John Brady's	"	41	"
" Wm. Piper's	"	47	"
" Christopher Lime,s	"	48	"
" Timothy Green's	"	44	"
Lieut. Finley's recruits	"	17	"
Total, exclusive of Commis'ned Officers,		341	

The pay per diem of the officers and men was fixed as follows: Colonel 20 shillings, Captains 10 shillings, Lieutenants, 5 shillings six pence; Ensigns 4 shillings; Sergeants, 2 shillings; Corporals, 20 pence; Soldiers, 18 pence. During the succeeding fall and winter these troops were continually employed in ranging along the western frontier, changing their course almost daily, and never lodging two successive nights in the same place. They were poorly supplied with clothing and cooking utensils, and their sufferings drew forth many an earnest remonstrance from their officers to the provincial authorities.

The Spring of 1764 brought with it increasing difficulties. The people who had crowded to Carlisle and Shippensburg, were chiefly supported by contributions from Philadelphia, in hopes of returning to their plantations early in the spring. Many of them were forced to sell what few cattle they had saved, to support themselves and others; and many who in the fall had refused to apply for a share in the public contributions, became a burden on their friends before the winter closed. All hopes of returning to their plantations were speedily abandoned. On the 20th of March, Agnes Davidson and her child, a year old, Andrew Sims, a lad fourteen years old; Margaretta Stephens, twelve years old, and Joseph Mitchell, three years old, were made prisoners in the district beyond Shippensburg. Seven houses were burned in the Path Valley. The families saved nothing but their wearing apparel, and one poor woman, with a babe only two hours old, was compelled to flee for her life. On Monday, March 19th, the savages carried off nine people from within nine miles of Shippensburg, and shot one man through the body, whom they left lying in a field. They were pursued unsuccessfully by about one hundred provincials. The houses of Jno. Stewart, Adam Sims, Jas. McCamman, Wm. Baird, Jas. Kelley, Stephen Caldwell and John Boyd were burned. On Sunday, July 22nd, two or three Indians were seen at Fort Loudon, and on the Wednesday following, a woman with child, named Cunningham, passing from her home to a neighbor's house, was murdered and scalped by the savages; she was then ripped open and the unborn child laid beside her. Another woman, named Jamieson, was missing, and was supposed to have been carried off.

June 6th, Colonel Armstrong writes to Gov. Penn: "Yesterday morning thirteen persons were killed, and several houses burned to the ground, about four miles south of Fort Loudon. A number of the inhabitants and provincials are endeavoring to make out the tracks of the enemy, and are now in pursuit, but at this season of the year have but a small chance of success. By burning the houses the Indians intend to lay as much of the country waste as they can. The summer opens with a dismal aspect before us. I shall be obliged to bring the troops entirely on this side of the mountain, and for some time give up those settlements on the other side, and as we are not able to protect one half the people. How this country will make a stand, or their crops be saved, is not easy to devise. They are running to me from every quarter for help."

Three miles north of the present town of Greencastle, on the brow of a steep and romantic hill, stood a log school house. In front of it there was a deep ravine, overgrown with brierwood; on the north and west the hills were covered with a dense forest; while at the foot of the hill there issued a clear and sparkling spring. The "master" was an old gentleman named Brown, and to his care the people of that vicinity committed the training of their children. On the morning of July 25th (1764) two of the boys informed the teacher that on their way to school they had seen several Indians; but he regarded the tale as the idle fancy of a timid child, and directed the scholars to prepare their lessons. Soon afterwards two Indians and a half-grown Indian boy appeared at the door. Their menacing manner soon convinced the master that they were bent on murder, and he implored them to take his life if they wished, but to spare the little children; but they disregarded his appeals, and while the two larger Indians stood at the door to prevent the escape of any, the boy entered the house and killed the master and ten of the scholars, after which the whole of them were scalped. Some hours after the bloody massacre, one of the neighbors passing by, and hearing no noise in the school, went in and there saw the master dead and scalped, with his bible under his arm, and ten of the children lying dead in pools of their own blood. One of the scholars, Archibald McCullough, though severely wounded and scalped and left for dead, had by that time sufficiently recovered to relate what had occurred. Three of the scholars were named Taylor, Hart and Hale, and two others were children of an unhappy man who had four others carried off by the savages a few years before. The alarm was given and a party at once set out from McDowell's mill under Capt. Potter, on the track of the Indians, but were unsuccessful. As a remarkable confirmation of this narrative, John McCullough, who was a prisoner among the Indians relates that "three Indians, with whom I was well acquainted, went to the neighborhood from which I had been taken.—They were young fellows, none of them more than twenty years of age. They came to a school house, where they murdered and scalped the master and all the scholars except one, who survived; a boy ten years of age, a full cousin of mine. I saw the Indians when they returned with the scalps, and some of the old Indians were very much displeased at them for killing so many children; and Neepaughweese, an old chief or half king, said it was cowardice to slay children."

On the 4th of August, 1843, a number of gentlemen went to the place where tradition said the bodies of the murdered victims were buried, at the foot of the hill, near the spring. After the murder was discovered—so ran the story—the teacher and scholars were placed in a large, rudely-constructed box, and buried in the same grave. After digging to the depth of four or five feet, this committee of investigation found some rotten wood and several rusty nails of ancient construction; and after going down a little farther, part of a small skeleton was found. The bones were much decayed, and when the skull was handled it crumbled into dust. By its side they discovered the skeleton of a full grown man, by the side of which lay several metal buttons and an iron tobacco box. Then several smaller skeletons were found, lying alternately with feet and heads in opposite directions. At that time some of the remains of the old school house still existed.

On a quiet Sabbath afternoon in August, a young girl, daughter of James Dysert, who resided about twelve miles above Carlisle, was going home from Divine Service at the Big Spring church, when she was overtaken by a party of savages, was murdered and scalped, and left naked by the wayside. There was something so startling in this outrage, perpetrated in the midst of a thickly settled community, that the greatest consternation once more prevailed, and many of those who had returned to their homes again fled to Carlisle for safety.

CARLISLE BARRACKS DISCONTINUED.—Some time last fall orders were issued from the War Department, removing the general cavalry recruiting station from Carlisle to Jefferson barracks at St. Louis, and making this post a sub-depot for the Eastern States. This action of the government created considerable excitement among business men and others in our community, for this had been a military post ever since the Revolutionary war, and the garrison had come to be regarded as one of the fixtures of the town. A petition was signed by a number of citizens, praying the War Department to revoke the order, but we are not aware that any notice was taken of it. A recent despatch from Washington states that "a general order from the War Department discontinues the Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, as a sub depot for the mounted recruiting service. The permanent party, recruiting property and funds will be transferred to St. Louis arsenal, Missouri, and turned over to the superintendent of the cavalry service. Surgeon Wright, and the ordinance sergeant on duty at the sub depot will remain until further orders, the latter taking charge of the public buildings."

From this despatch it is evident that the post at this place is to be entirely discontinued. What reason there may be for the removal we are unable to conjecture. Since the war, the government has rebuilt the quarters for officers and men at a considerable expense, and the location is one of the most delightful and healthy in the country. It is surely poor economy to abandon such quarters as these, and build others in the west at an additional expense.

DR. SCHOEPPE'S CASE.—A memorial has been presented to the Legislature by the counsel of Dr. Schoeppe, setting forth that the January number of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* contains a contribution from Dr. J. J. Reese, of the University of Pennsylvania, giving the result of a series of interesting experiments having reference to the antagonism of various poisons, especially of the proposed antagonism of prussic acid and morphia, which was the theory of the Commonwealth on the trial of Doctor Schoeppe. The result of the Professor's experiments was that morphia will not retard the action of prussic acid; and the counsel claim that this after-discovered evidence throws new light upon important circumstances of the case which hitherto remained unexplained, and conclude with this appeal: "Will you permit this man to suffer all his life long, because there happens to be at present no Court invested with power to review the many irregularities of his trial and to hear additional and after-discovered evidence in the case? As it stands now, the time for any further legal proceedings in the case of Dr. Schoeppe has expired. His only hope of ever seeing justice done him in his misery lies with your honorable body. There is no other way, by which the unfortunate man could obtain his right, than by a special Act of Assembly, by which the Supreme Court is empowered to review both the law and the evidence, and to hear additional and after-discovered evidence in this case; and we most earnestly pray you, that you will confer this boon upon your respectful petitioner, our client. *Right is right, and wrong is wrong*, whether it concerns the man of wealth and high standing in the land, or the poor and lowest beggar in the country. In this case a great wrong has been perpetrated. A man has been convicted of a crime, which, according to the most experienced and eminent experts in chemistry and medical science, who have no interest whatever personally in the prisoner, has never been committed."

SUPREME COURT.—We notice the following cases from this county on the trial list of the Supreme Court, for the term beginning May 8th, 1871:

Good *vs* Ahl, *et al.*
Watts *vs* Baker.
Watts *vs* Neff.
Bomberger *vs* Middleton.
Hepburn *vs* Parker's Executors.
Clendennin *vs* Fought & Son.
Zacharias & Son *vs* Beteem & Bro.
Robinson *vs* Gelaney.
Davidson *vs* McCandlish & Son.
Lindeman *vs* Lindsey.
Overdier *vs* Updegraff.
Burknolder *vs* Plank.
Pretz *vs* Laverty.
Beetem's Adm'rs. *vs* Burkholder.
Cumb. Valley Railroad Co. *vs* McCormick & Bro.
Jacobs *vs* Gardner.
Lambert *vs* Stone.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF THE NATHAN MURDERER.—We learn from private sources that some burglars entered the Gettysburg Bank on Friday or Saturday evening last and being discovered, a party went in pursuit, who overtook the supposed burglars in York county. One of the men in pursuit was a police officer, who had in his possession a photograph of the supposed murderer of Nathans in New York, and this picture bears a striking likeness to one of the captured parties. He was committed to York jail, and some of the New York detectives were telegraphed for. Whether true or not, the story will at least serve as a sensation.

JOSEPH WHISTLER, of New Cumberland, was seriously injured at the steel works at Baldwin, on Tuesday morning, by being struck under the chin by a heavy lever, knocking him back against a quantity of iron. His jaw was fractured and a large gash cut in his head. Medical attendance was summoned and his wounds dressed.

FUN AHEAD!—On Friday evening a "neck tie fuss" will come off in Good Will Hall. There will be plenty of fun, and refreshments of ice cream, cake, &c. A full band of music will be in attendance, and all who wish to enjoy a jolly evening in good company should attend.

TABLEAUX.—The exhibition of Tableaux by the young folks of the First Presbyterian church, in Rheem's Hall, on Tuesday evening of last week, was a decided success, and was witnessed by a crowded house.

THE Apportionment Bill, passed by the Legislature, last week, places Cumberland and Franklin in the same Senatorial district. York and Adams are also thrown together. Cumberland and Franklin each elect one member of the Assembly.

It is supposed the Legislature will not adjourn until about the 20th of May. About this time of the year look out for "snakes." Some huge anacondas will doubtless be rushed through both Senate and House between now and the final adjournment.

It is rumored that the Carlisle Barracks is to be sold by the government.

COURT PROCEEDINGS—SECOND WEEK.—John W. Hershman, for use of John Bobb and P. H. Long, his assignees, *vs.* Jacob C. Miller, owner or reputed owner. This was a *scire facias* on Mechanics lien; and in this case and the subsequent case of Hershman's Assignees *vs.* Brenner, the plaintiffs took a nonsuit. Miller for plaintiff, Ritner for defendant.

Henry Stone and Andrew Stone, *vs.* Wm. Lambert. This was an action in debt, brought against Lambert who was surety on a note. Verdict, judgment for plaintiffs for $380 31. Maglaughlin for plaintiffs, Penrose for defendants.

David Sheriff *vs.* Wm. Myers and Daniel Tooney. Appeal by defendant from judgment of justice of the peace. Myers discovered several hogs of Sheriff trespassing in his field, and he and Tooney thereupon let down the bars of an adjoining oats field, belonging to Sheriff; and turned them in, where they remained some time and did considerable damage. Verdict, $15 damages for plaintiff. Henderson and Hays for plaintiff, Sadler for defendants.

John Bobb and George Bobb *vs.* John W. Hershman, defendant, with notice to Samuel Miller, terre tenant. *Scire facias* to revive judgment. Judgment for $239 50 against Sam'l. Miller, terre tenant. Newsham for plaintiffs, Penrose for defendants.

Alex. Cornman *vs.* Wm. Myers. Appeal by defendant from judgment of justice of peace. The case from a difficulty in regard to building a line fence. Judgment for plaintiff for $25 00. Henderson & Hays for plaintiff; Weakley and Sadler for defendant.

Alexander S. Lyne *vs.* Jeremiah Reep. Foreign attachment in assumpsit, to attach money coming to defendant from the estate of his father. The claim of plaintiff was based on the fact that he had supported the wife and children of defendant for several years. Judgment for plaintiff for $1,300. Maglaughlin for plaintiff, Penrose for defendant.

C. E. Maglaughlin and C. P. Humrich *vs.* Hiram Dunbar and Ferdinand Roth. Action in ejectment. Execution was issued against Daniel G. May, and defendants bought certain real estate at sheriff's sale; and this action was brought to dispossess the parties now claiming to own the property. The defendants contended that, at the time of levy execution and sale, the title to the real estate was not in Daniel G. May, and that notice to that effect was given on the day of sale. Verdict, judgment for defendants. Todd, Maglaughlin and Humrich for plaintiff, S. Hepburn and S. Hepburn, Jr., for defendants. A similar verdict was entered in the case of Maglaughlin et al *vs.* McCrone and Roth.

David N. Mahon *vs.* Jos. W. Patton and Jos. A. Stuart, administrators of Wm. M. Beetem, deceased. Mahon had directed Beetem to purchase certain stocks for him, and had given him government bonds for a certain amount, and had thrown his note into the Carlisle Deposit Bank for $3,000, making in all between $4,000 and $5,000. Beetem attached some of his own stocks to the note of Mahon as collateral security; and at the time of Beetem's death, the stock which Mahon had directed Beetem to purchase had not been transferred to Mahon. The Bank subsequently brought suit and recovered the amount of the note from Mahon, who then brought this action to recover the entire amount of his claim from Beetem's administrators. The jury found for the defendants. Miller & Newsham for plaintiff, Hepburn, Henderson & Hays for defendants.

VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, BULBS, &c.—We return our thanks to Mr. James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y. for a number of superior bulbs.—They arrived in good condition and are already sprouting. Those of our readers who are fond of flowers should patronise Mr. Vick. His assortment of flower and vegetable seeds and bulbs is perhaps the largest and most varied of any in this country. Indeed, he has about everything that can be thought of in the way of flowers and vegetables. Send for catalogue, to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

THOMAS A. HARPER, our popular dry goods merchant, has just returned from the Eastern cities with a splendid new stock of spring and summer dry goods, embracing white goods, linens, silks, napkins, piques and all the goods usually kept in a first class dry goods store. Give him a call, and be convinced. Don't forget the place—corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. See adv. next week.

THESE are the mornings to get up early, and hear the larks larking, and see the swallows swallowing, and catch the matin song of the "grasshopper sitting on the sweet potato vine."

MORNING MARKETS seem to be well attended, and possess a decided flavor of young onions.

THE sandstone base of the Second Presbyterian church is to be placed in position this week.

Now is the time for white-washing, painting and fixing up.

FARMERS are planting corn.

GRASS butter in market.

RYE is in blossom.

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.

D. A. SAWYER has now on exhibition one of the choicest stock of Dry Goods ever offered in Carlisle, and at the lowest prices. Do not fail to give him a call as you will be well paid for your trouble, and can save money by so doing.

CHAPMAN continues to make ala fine Pictures at 21 West Main street. He pays particular attention to children.

Walnut and Gilt Frames, new, various and cheap.

BE sure and call at the Carpet Store for house furnishing goods. House cleaning is now at hand, and every person will stand in need of something in their line. Carpets, Oil-Cloths, and Wall Paper cheap. Only go and examine their large stock. They are also selling the best of all kinds of Chains at the lowest price in town.—Straw Mattings, in the plain and colored patterns. 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.

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 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.

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, 13 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.

April 27, 1871—1y

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 119 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 50 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 literally 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—1y

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 tolerably good state 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 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. I saw persons from river cities, 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 build next.

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 "south" into the State out of the reach of prevailing 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, 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 Pills, 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 ready thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They say no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, 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 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 consumptive invalids 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 is 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 use.

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

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

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

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

DR. 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, 2½ years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 605 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 they enjoy a 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.

Married.

GRIBBLE—MILLER.—On the 13th inst., in Mechanicsburg, by Rev. John Ault, Mr. Wm. V. Gribble and Miss Rebecca Miller, both of Upper Allen township, Cumberland county.

Died.

MELCHSTER.—In Dickinson township, on the 17th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Melester, Sr., aged 61 years and 12 days.

The Markets.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Hoover & Bro.

CARLISLE April 26, 1871.

FAMILY FLOUR	$7 50
SUPERFINE FLOUR	6 50
RYE FLOUR	5 00
WHEAT WHITE	1 45
WHEAT RED	1 35
RYE	85
CORN	65
OATS	55
CLOVERSEED	5 00
TIMOTHY SEED	5 00
FLAXSEED	1 75

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

PHIL'A., April 25, 1871.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR	$9 25
EXTRA FLOUR	7 00
SUPERFINE	6 00
RYE FLOUR	5 50
WHEAT	1 67
RYE	1 05
CORN	72
OATS	48
CLOVERSEED	10 @ 10½
TIMOTHY SEED	4 00
FLAXSEED	2 05 @ 2 10
WHISKY	92½
HAY	$1 25 @ 1 45

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A RICH FIELD! A NOBLE WORK!! THE NEW

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50,000 References.

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Most instructive for the teacher,
Most appropriate for the child,
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THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, in addition to the features already alluded to, contains the Apocrypha, Concordance, Psalms in Metre, a Summary of the Sacred Truths as taught in the Inspired Book, together with numerous and comprehensive Tables and other Historical and Explanatory Matter, embodying the labors of many of the most eminent Biblical scholars. It is printed on the finest calendered paper, from clear open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS are wanted throughout the country for the sale, with whom liberal arrangement will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented. It is the most desirable time for agents who engage with us, shall do so with a view to making the business a permanent one.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, those who would meet with the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for the book and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths