THE CARLISLE HERALD.

J. M. WEAKLEY, J. M. WALLACE. } CARLISLE, PENN'A., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1871. { TERMS: $2.00 a year, IN ADVANCE. $2.50 if not paid within the year.

CARDS.

J. A. ATWOOD. ISAAC W. RANCK. S. S. RANCK.

ATWOOD, RANCK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of
PICKLED AND SALT FISH,
No. 210 North Wharves,
Above Race street,
10m70 PHILADELPHIA.

COYLE BROTHERS.
NOTIONS, WHOLESALE
AT CITY PRICES.
Constantly on hand, such as
hosiery, gloves, suspenders, neck ties and bows, shirt fronts, sambric and linen handkerchiefs, linen and paper collars, and cuffs, trimmings, braids, spool cotton, wallets, combs, stationary, wrapping paper and paper bags, drugs, soaps and perfumery, shoe black and stove polish, indigo, cigars, &c., &c.
COYLE BROTHERS,
No. 24 South Hanover street, Carlisle, Pa.
30mh71tf

DENTISTRY!
DR. J. B. ZINN,
Having recently removed to
No. 61 North Hanover street,
(In the house lately occupied by Dr. Dale.)
Carlisle, Penn'a,
Will put in teeth from $10 to $20 per set, as the case may require. All work warranted.
10feb70

DR. J. S. BENDER,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Office in the room formerly occupied by Col. John Lee. 10m69

F. E. BELTZHOOVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Sou.h Hanover street, opposite Bentz's dry goods store. 10m70

HOLL, KIRKPATRICK & WHITEMAN,
Wholesale Dealers in
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
N. B Cor. Third and Market streets,
Philadelphia.
H. P. HOLL, JOHN A. SWARTS
L. KIRKPATRICK, W. W. WHITEMAN,
A. L. WHITEMAN.
8jan71

C. P. HUMRICH. WM. B. PARKER.
HUMRICH & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office on Main street, in Marion Hall, Carlisle. 10m70

JAMES H. GRAHAM, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 14 South Hanover street,
CARLISLE, PA.
Office adjoining Judge Graham's
24mh70

JOHN CORNMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office No. 7, Rheem's Hall, in rear of the Court House
10m69

JOSEPH RITNER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SURVEYOR,
Boehanklesburg, Pa. Office on Railroad street, two doors north of the Bank.
Business promptly attended to. 10m69

JOSEPH G. VALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Practises in Cumberland and Dauphin Counties.
Office—Bridgeport, Pa. Post office address—Camp Hill, Cumberland county, Pa. 12jan71 1y

M. C. HERMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Carlisle, Pa. No. 5 Rheem's Hall. 10m70

P. H. SHAMBAUGH,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Plainfield, Westpennsboro' township,
Cumberland County, Penn'a.
All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. 20m870.

J. M. WEAKLEY. W. F. SADLER.
WEAKLEY & SADLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office, 22 South Hanover street, next the Good Will Hose House. 10m69

WILLIAM KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Volunteer building, Carlisle. 10m69

W. J. SHEARER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in northeast corner of the Court House. 10m69

WM. B. HIRONS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Fifth street below Chestnut,
Cor. Library,
PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Nos. 621 and 623 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Terms, $2 50 per day, or rooms without board, $1 per day.
J. B. DEWANEN, Proprietor.
20mh71y

NATIONAL HOTEL.
CARLISLE PA.
The undersigned having taken and entirely refitted and furnished this hotel, is prepared to furnish good accommodations to all who desire to make it their home. A share of the patronage of the surrounding country travelling public solicited. Rooms large and comfortable. Table always supplied with the best.
M. W. WOODS,
8mar70 Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
ARCH STREET, ABOVE SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
Entirely new, with ample capacity for 250 guests. Terms, $2 per day. The St. Cloud is newly and elegantly furnished throughout, and is open for the reception of guests, by the undersigned, who have so successfully conducted, for the past ten years, the well-known Mansion House, at Cressan Springs.
G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Props.
23mh71m

THE "BENTZ HOUSE",
(Formerly Corman House,)
NOS. 17 AND 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PA.
The undersigned having purchased and entirely re-fitted, and furnished anew throughout, with fresh furniture, this well-known, and old-established hotel, solicits the custom of the community and travelling public. He is well prepared to furnish first class accommodations to all who desire to make a hotel their HOME, or pleasant temporary abode. The custom from the surrounding country is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentive servants are engaged at this popular hotel.
GEORGE E. BENTZ, Proprietor.
N. B. A first class livery is connected with the hotel, under the management of Joseph L. Sterner & Brother.
8jan71y

Cucumber Wood Pumps.
THERE WERE sold in the year 1870,
8,841 of Blatchley's
CUCUMBER
TRADE (B) MARK.
WOOD PUMPS,
Measuring 218,505 feet in length, or sufficient in the aggregate for
A Well Over Forty Miles Deep.
Simple in construction—Easy in operation—Giving no taste to the Water—Durable—Reliable and Cheap.
These Pumps are their own best recommendation.
For sale by Dealers in Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Plumbers, Pump Makers, &c., throughout the country. Circulars, &c., furnished upon application by mail or otherwise.
Single Pumps forwarded to parties in towns where I have no agents upon receipt of the regular retail price.
In buying, be careful that your Pump bears my trade mark as above, as I guarantee no other.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r.,
OFFICE AND WAREROOM,
634 and 636 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
20mh71m

Cheap Homes for Everybody.
LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS!
HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS!
ONLY $1.25 Per Acre
FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.
Take the Cars of the
Leavenworth,
Lawrence and
Galveston R. R. Line,
from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY
and visit the celebrated Osage Country,
THE GARDEN SPOT OF KANSAS.
2mh71m

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Diller, sr., deceased, late of Westpennsboro township, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland county to the subscriber, residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for settlement.
SAMUEL DILLER,
6ap71t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Hilbishart, late of South Middleton township, deceased, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland county to the subscriber residing in the borough of Carlisle. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to
ALFRED RHINEHART,
6ap71t Administrator.

Office of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company, Carlisle, April 27th, 1871.
AN election for President and five managers of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company, will be held at the Arbitration Chamber, in the Court House, Carlisle, between the hours of two and four o'clk. P. M., of Monday the eighth day of May, 1871.
JOHN HYER
27ap71t2t Secretary.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that John Bolon, of Mifflin township, having executed a deed of assignment to the undersigned, for the benefit of creditors. All persons having claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for payment, and those indebted will make payment, without delay, to
W. F. SADLER,
ISAAC E. WIREMAN, Assignees.
27ap71t6t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Magdalena Laird, deceased, late of Dickinson township, have been granted by the Register of Cumberland county to the undersigned executors residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to
ADAM LIGHMAN,
RUDOLPH FISHBURN,
20ap71t6t

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between N. B. Moore and William Moore, trading as N. B. Moore & Bro., in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm and the undersigned William Moore, will present them to N. B. Moore, Mt. Holly Springs, for settlement within sixty days.
N. B. MOORE & BRO.
6ap71t2m

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
In the matter of M. M. BUSHEY, Bankrupt.
By order of Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of said Court. A third general meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, will be held at Carlisle, in said district on the seventeenth day of May, A. D., 1871 at ten o'clock, a. m., at the office of Chas. H. Barnett, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the Act of Congress, entitled "an Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved second March, 1867."
M. WILLIAMS,
20ap71td Assignee.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.
The Treasurer of Cumberland county, Pa., will attend for the purpose of receiving State, County and Militia Taxes for 1871, as required by act of Assembly, at the following times and places, viz:
Hogestown and Newburg, at Sharp's hotel, May 8 and 9.
Mifflin, at Mull's store, May 10, and at Sherman's store, May 11.
Frankford, at Bloserville, May 12 and 13.
Southampton, at Houghman's hotel, May 15 and 16.
Penn, at Eyster's hotel, May 17 and 18.
Dickinson, at Marsh's hotel, May 19 and 20.
Middlesex, at Midlesex school house, May 22 and 23.
North Middleton, at Beecher's hotel, May 24 and 25.
South Middleton, at Rupley's hotel, May 26; at Filler's hotel, May 27.
East Pennsborough, at Wilder's hotel, May 29; at Gleavine's hotel, May 30.
Hampden, at George K. Duey's hotel, May 31 and June 1.
Silver Spring, at George Duey's hotel, June 2; at Grove's hotel June 3.
Lower Allen, at Irvine's hotel, June 5; at Heck's hotel, June 6.
Upper Allen, at Culp's hotel, June 7 and 8.
Monroe, at Hursh's hotel, June 9 and 10.
Shippensburg borough and township, at McNulty's hotel, June 12 and 13.
Newton, at McBride & McCleary's hotel, June 14; at Mollinger's June 15.
Newville, at Renneberger's hotel, June 16 and 17.
West Pennsborough, at Chisnell's hotel, June 19; at Fair's, June 20.
Mechanicsburg, at Leidig's hotel, June 21 and 22. New Cumberland, at Bell's hotel, June 23 and 24.
Carlisle, at Treasurer's Office, June 26 and 27.
On all County Taxes paid before August 1, an abatement of 5 per cent will be allowed, and on all taxes unpaid on August 1, 5 per cent will be added.
The Treasurer will receive taxes at his Office, until the first day of September next, at which time duplicates of all unpaid taxes will be issued to the constables of the respective boroughs and townships for collection.
Also, at the same time and places, merchants and dealers can obtain Mercantile Licenses of County Treasurer.
GEO. WETZEL,
13ap71tf Trea's. Cumb County.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.
Appeal on annual taxes in the Fifteenth Collection District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of York, Cumberland and Perry.
NOTICE—An appeal will be held at the U. S. Assessor's office, in York, on
Tuesday and Wednesday, May 2, 3, 1871,
on the assessment of the annual list of income returns for the year 1870; and the annual special tax applications, dating from May, 1871, when and where all persons interested may attend.
DAVID F. WILLIAMS,
Assessor Fifteenth District, Penn'a.
Assessor's Office, York, April 12, 1871.
20ap71td

To the Young Men.
MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by Self-Indulgence or Sexual Extravagance.
Price, in a sealed envelope,
ONLY SIX CENTS.
The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured, without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.
Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4,586.
3jnn70

Millinery and Straw Goods.
SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATION. 1871.
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.
Armstrong, Cator & Co.
Importers and Jobbers of Bonnet, Trimming and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets, Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers Ornaments,
Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats,
Trimmed and Untrimmed, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c.
237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
Offer the largest stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest European novelties.
Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.
20mh71m

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
A. B. EWING,
CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,
West Main Street,
OPPOSITE LEE'S WAREHOUSE,
Previous for Best Furniture awarded at all County Fairs since 1857,
Furniture of all varieties and styles of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, from the finest rosewood and mahogany to the lowest priced maple and pine.
PARLOR,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
KITCHEN AND
OFFICE
FURNITURE,
Embracing every article used by House and Hotel keepers of the most approved and fashionable design and finish; including also Cottage Furniture in setts; Reception and Camp Chairs, Mattresses, Gilt Frames, Pictures, &c., &c.
Particular attention given as usual to funerals; orders from town and country attended to promptly, and on moderate terms.
Special attention paid to the selection of Wall Paper.
A. B. E.
31mar69 1304

A. L. SPONSLER'S COLUMN.

A. L. SPONSLER,
Real Estate Agent, Scrivener, Conveyancer, Insurance and Claim Agent. Office Main Street, near Centre Square.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The owner desirous of removing west, offers at private sale a
LOT OF GROUND,
situated on Bedford street, in the borough of Carlisle, containing 45 feet front by 166 feet in depth, and having thereon erected a
TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE,
with brick back building, wash house, (with cistern therein,) smoke house, bake oven, and all necessary outbuildings. The property fronting on Bedford street is 45 feet front by 24 feet deep. The back building fronting on Locust alley is 24 feet in front. The property is nearly new, contains a storeroom, now occupied as a grocery store, (in good condition) and is admirably situated for a business stand. Persons wishing to view the property, can do so by calling on the owner, residing on the premises. For terms and further particulars enquire of
A. L. SPONSLER,
16mh71 Real Estate Agent.

A Two-Story Brick Dwelling For Sale.
No. 28 South Bedford street, containing two parlors, hall, and kitchen on the first floor, and three chambers on the second story, with a finished attic back and front, stairway balcony to back building, and grape arbor and hydrant in the yard.
Apply to
A. L. SPONSLER,
17nov70 Real Estate Agent.

THE subscriber has several other valuable properties for sale in eligible parts of the town, which will be reasonably disposed of
A. L. SPONSLER,
17nov70 Real Estate Agent.

VIRGINIA LANDS in the Shenandoah Valley for sale.—A number of valuable and highly improved farms in "the Valley" are offered for sale. The tracts run from 90 to 350 acres. The land is of the best quality of limestone, fully equal, if not superior, to the land in Cumberland Valley, and will be disposed of at astonishingly low figures. The extension of the Cumberland Valley Railroad into Virginia, as now surveyed, will run immediately through the section of country in which these lands are located, which, when completed, together with the advantage of the Shenandoah river transportation will give them all the advantages of Northern and Eastern markets. A splendid opportunity for lucrative investments is here offered.
A full and minute description of the location and character of the various tracts may be had, by applying to
A. L. SPONSLER,
17mh70 Real Estate Agent, Carlisle.

Walker's Vinegar Bitters.
A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS.
Hundreds of Thousands bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY!
They are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called
TONICS,
APPETIZERS, RESTORERS,
&c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier, and a Life-Giving Principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of dyspepsia.
They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequaled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fever, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others with their vast tributaries, during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. These are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the Bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs. The universal popularity of this valuable remedy in regions subject to miasmatic influences, is sufficient evidence of its power as a remedy in such cases.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will to you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.
Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO.
Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
8dec70-1y

Baltimore Advertisement.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO CONSUMERS OF DRY-GOODS.
All Retail Orders amounting to $20 and over delivered in any part of the country,
Free of Express Charges.
HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,
of Baltimore, Md.,
In order the better to meet the wants of their Retail Customers at a distance, have established a
SAMPLE BUREAU,
and will, upon application, *promptly send by mail* full lines of Samples of the Newest and most Fashionable Goods, of French, English, and Domestic Manufacture, guaranteeing at all times to sell *as low,* if not at *less prices,* than any house in the country.
Buying our goods from the largest and most celebrated manufacturers in the different parts of Europe, and importing the same by Steamers direct to Baltimore, our stock is at all times promptly supplied with the novelties of the London and Paris markets.
As we buy and sell only for cash, and make no bad debts, we are able and willing, to sell our goods at from ten to fifteen per cent less profit than if we gave credit.
In sending for samples specify the kind of goods desired. We keep the best grades of every class of goods, from the lowest to the most costly.
Orders unaccompanied by the cash will be sent C. O. D. Prompt-paying wholesale buyers are invited to inspect the stock in our Jobbing and Package Department. Address
HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,
197, 199, 201, and 203 West Baltimore Street,
20oct70-1y Baltimore, Md.

Carpetings and oil cloths.
THOMAS DEPUY,
37 South Second street, above Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
Has just opened, with a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpetings, of choice styles and qualities. Also, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c., &c., of which he will sell very cheap for cash.
P. S.—J. STEWART DEPUY, is not at 258 South Second street; but with Thos. Depuy.
3sep70-3m Philada. Pa.

BETSY AND I ARE OUT.

A FARM BALLAD.
BY WILL M. CARLETON.

Draw the papers, lawyer, and make it good
And stiff;
Things at home are crowding me, and Betsy and I have got
To quit.
We who have worked together so long as man and wife,
Must part in single harness the rest of our natural life.

"What is the matter?" say you? I swan I'm hard to tell!
Most of the years behind us we've passed by very well;
I have no other woman—she has no other man,
Only we've lived together as long as we ever can.
So I have talked with Betsy, and Betsy has talked with me;
We've agreed together that we can't never agree;
Not that we've catched each other in any terrible crime;
We've been a gatherin' this for years, a little at a time.
There was a stock of temper we both had, for a start;
Though we ne'er suspected 'twould take us two apart,
I had my various failings, bred in flesh and bone,
And Betsy, like all good women, had a temper of her own.

First thing I remember whereon we disagreed,
Was somethin' concernin' Heaven—a difference in our creed.
We argued the thing at breakfast—we argued the thing at tea—
And the more we argued the question, the more we didn't agree.
And the next that I remember was when we lost a cow;
She had kicked the bucket, for certain—the question was only—How?
I had my own opinion, and Betsy, another had;
And when we were done a talkin', we both of us were mad.
And the next that I remember, it started in a joke,
But full for a week it lasted, and neither of us spoke.
And the next, was when I scolded because she broke a bowl;
And she said I was mean and stingy and I didn't say I stole.
And at that bowl kept poppin' discussions in our cup;
And so that blamed old cow was always a comin' up;
And so that Heaven we argued no nearer to us got,
And it gives us a taste of somethin' a thousand times as hot.
And so the thing kept workin' and all the self same way,
Always somethin' to argue and somethin' sharp to say,
And down on us come the neighbors, a couple dozen strong,
And lent their kindest service for to help the thing along.
And then there has been days together—and many a weary week—
We was both of us cross and spunky, and both too proud to speak,
And I have been thinkin' and thinkin', the whole of the winter and fall,
If I can't live kind with a woman, why, then I won't at all.
And so I talked with Betsy, and Betsy has talked with me;
And we have agreed together, that we can't never agree,
And what is her's shall be her's, and what is mine shall be mine,
And I'll put it in the agreement, and take it to her to sign.
Write on the paper, lawyer—the very first paragraph—
Of all the farm and live stock, that she shall have her half.
For she has helped to earn it, through many a weary day,
And it's nothin' more than justice that Betsy has her pay.
Give her the household homestead; a man can thrive and roam,
But women are skeery critters, unless they have a home.
And I have always determined, and never fail to say,
That Betsy never should want a home, if I was taken away.
There is a little hard cash, that's drawin' to fifteen hundred pay,
Couple of hundred dollars, laid by for a rainy day;
Safe in the hands of good men, and easy to get at;
Put in another clause, there, and give half of that.
Yes, I see you smile, sir, at my givin' her so much;
Yes, divorces is cheap, sir, but I take no stock in such.
True and fair I married her, when she was blithe and young;
And Betsy was always good to me, exceptin' with her tongue.
Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps,
For me she mitticned a lawyer, and a very other chaps;
And all of 'em was flustered, and fairly taken down,
And I for a time was counted the liveliest man in town
Once, when I had a fever—I won't forget it soon—
I was hot as a basted turkey and crazy as a loon—
Never an hour went by me, when she was out of sight;
She nursed me true and tender, and stuck to me day and night.
And if ever a house was tidy, and ever a kitchen clean,
Her house and kitchen were tidy, as any I ever seen.
And I don't complain of Betsy, or any of her acts,
Exceptin' when we've quarreled, and told each other facts.
Draw up the papers lawyer; and I'll go home to night,
And read the agreement to her, and we'll sign it all right;
And then in the mornin' I'll kill the fatted calf we had,
And invite the neighbors in to see the happy man I am.
And kiss the child that was left to us, and curse the world I'll go.
And one thing put in the paper, that she's to use no liquor;
And by the modern temperance pledge I'm willing to swear;
Where, also, and I were happy, before we quarreled at all.
And when she dies, I wish that she could be laid by me;
And lyin' together in silence, perhaps we will agree,
And if ever we meet in heaven, I wouldn't think it queer,
If we loved each other the better for what we have quarrelled here.

—*Toledo Blade.*

EDITORS OF THE CARLISLE HERALD:
Gentlemen: Having read with great satisfaction, the following article of Dr. Hills, in *The Hahnemannian Monthly* for April, 1871 published in Philadelphia on the subject of external applications in disease, I feel confident you will do the readers of your valuable paper a great favor by laying it before them, as the too common use of such applications has been of serious injury to many constitutions. Very respectfully yours,
WM. H. COOK, M. D.

THE EXTERNAL APPLICATION OF REMEDIAL AGENTS.

BY ALFRED K. HILLS, M. D.

The external manifestation of disease is one symptom of disease pervading the whole organism. No external symptoms of disease will occur until the whole organism is in possession of the dynamic power or disease or medicine. We find, after the introduction of the vaccine virus, some time will elapse before development of the pustule, which is evidence that the whole system is affected before the external manifestation.

The venereal poison, contagion, and miasmatic diseases of whatever name or character, must pass through a certain stage of development in the internal organism; in other words, must become intoxicated therein, for a longer or shorter period, in order to gain sufficient power to manifest its presence externally.

The topical application of medicine to a diseased organ, is a prescription based upon *one symptom only,* and consequently should not be made.

The application of substances externally may be sometimes admissible on hygienic grounds, *when absolutely necessary to cleanliness;* as medicinal agents, NEVER, excepting in primary conditions from traumatic causes.

External symptoms are secondary, dependent upon and subordinate to the internal organism.

All nourishment and growth is from within, and external symptoms will not continue long to manifest themselves when the requisite to their existence shall have ceased; hence, external symptoms will not show themselves, unless the nourishment is of a character to create them.

The natural elimination of disease is from within outward, following the course of nutrition, and not from without inward.

Numerous instances of fatal results from external treatment of disease can be given; they are so common, all must have become familiar with some such cases.

What observer in our profession has not seen or heard of cases of endocarditis following the treatment of rheumatism with topical applications and excessive doses of iodide of potassa? or tuberculosis following the healing, by external influences, of an ulcerated or for the many secondary symptoms that follow the treatment of a chancre by the cautery or excessive doses of mercury? These cases are so common that a volume might be filled with their details. The sequelæ of badly treated or neglected cases of scarlet fever, measels, mumps, &c., teach us with what case metastasis obtains.

By the local applications of medicines to external symptoms, an impenetrable obscurity is thrown over the treatment, for our most important symptom may have been removed, so that a complete picture of the case will be obtained with far greater difficulty, if at all. If the true remedy has not been found before the local symptom was destroyed, the case becomes still more obscure, on account of the uncertainty and inconstancy of the symptoms that remain, and the proper time for its use is now lost to us by the removal of this indicator.

The pathological symptom of disease which becomes an objective symptom by development, if treated both internally and externally, will often mislead us, from the fact that medicinal substances applied directly to the organs affected expend themselves more rapidly, so that the external symptom which really was an important one, from the fact that it was positive evidence of disease within, disappears faster than the internal, and when we suppose our patient is cured, it appears to be only a suppression of *one symptom,* and we are unable to definitely tell whether or not the internal disease is cured.

The acarus will not plant itself in soil unadapted to its development, and although we may be dextrous enough with our needle to exterminate the animal life, unless we purify the soil at the same time, and make it untenable to these invaders, our patients must continue to suffer from the constitutional disease which is the guarantee of their existence.

I think the fact that all persons are not susceptible to infection from miasmatic influences, is sufficient proof that the whole organism has to do with their acceptance or rejection.

The internal administration of a single dose of the indicated remedy will often be sufficient to cure, simultaneously, the general bodily disease and the local affection; which proves to us that the local evil is dependent upon a malady of the entire organism, and should be looked upon as an inseparable part of the whole picture, and one of the most marked and prominent symptoms of the general disease.

The local application of medicines to diseased organs, may, and often does, suppress the disease, by stopping up the outlet which nature has made through which to drain the system of impurities. I will not say that radical cures never occur under this treatment, but I am of the opinion that the risk of metastasis is too great for our justification in attempting such practice.

We can but see that if an agent acting too powerfully upon a diseased surface is applied, before the system is in order, through the attempt of nature to place it so, and the avenue of exit closed, either the system must continue to suffer from the presence of this poison, which was the primo cause of the external symptom, or else other parts must be invaded, with the same end in view.

Opposition to the natural course of disease will promote rather than retard it, by adding to its volume from pressure of defeat or confinement, which seemingly impregnable breastworks are carried with great ease.

When the natural elimination of disease is obstructed, the result will be much the same as when a mighty river is stopped in its course; if there be a weak spot in its banks, it will surely be found, with imminent danger to whatever may come in its way.

At this juncture we find complications that had never been thought of before; such wanton destruction of tissue and utter demoralization of the surroundings, that we begin to look around to see if we really have a constitution left upon which to build, and then begin to think of what we call "*constitutional treatment.*"

If the system has not too far degenerated, we may still be able to bring it up, providing we do not again stop the natural course of elimination, and remembering that we *may* have a constitution which must not be violated, provide nutrition that will be assimilated in a healthy manner by the aid of medicines, if necessary.

Physiology has taught us the source and end of nutrition, with the intimate connection of every part of the human organism with its centre through the circulation, and how easily the whole system becomes contaminated from substances placed upon sensitive nervous tissue possessing a thin cuticle, or entered beneath the epidermis of any part. It would seem that no safe and reliable mode of cure could be entertained, unless following the natural elimination of disease and nutrition.

MARY AND HER LITTLE LAMB.

THE TRUTH ON THE STORY AT LAST.
BY NOOD.

Mary had a little lamb
That did caress and fawn her,
He followed her to Sunday School,
At "*the little church round the corner.*"

The teacher tried to put him out,
But Mary at him flew,
Said she, "how dare you touch that lamb!
"*Put yer a head on you!*"

Now Mary's lamb would butt like sin,
None knew him but to fear;
He quickly broke the teachers's back,
Then "*walked off on his ear.*"

And then he pulled down all the books
That lay upon the shelf,
Then bleated sat in thunder tone,
"You know how 'tis yourself."

Then Mary hugged her little lamb,
And made the school good bye;
And patting him upon the back,
Said "*How is that for high?*"

"ME AND MY PAL."

A TALE OF THE CUBAN REBELLION.

My associates through life have been many and various. I have hobnobbed with "noblemen, gentlemen of property, heirs to entailed estates, officers on full pay, and other responsible parties" (see pecuniary advertisements in the *Army and Navy Gazette*); and I have fraternized with grooms, gamekeepers, jockeys, trainers and touts. Nay, on one occasion, being belated in a heavy snowstorm at the Bald-faced Stag at Finchley, I so won the heart of an inebriated hearse-driver returning from Finchley Cemetery, that with a blind confidence, born of our host's good rum, he thrust whip and reins into my astonished hands, and climbing into the receptacle that recently vacated by his "fare" prayed me to pilot his sombre chariot home. Which, first stipulating for a temporary exchange of hats and cloaks, I did, to the admiration of all Camden town; the mutes attendant on the sad cortege following, appropriately speechless, drunk, in a four-wheeler. But all of the strange companions into whose society I have ever been thrown, by a perverse fate, or whose companionship I have sought from what my friends are pleased to denominate "a taste for low life" (no idea could be more erroneous; I only thirst for knowledge), the person whom I am going to tell you about was, *par excellence,* the strangest and the most inscrutable. I am going to tell you a tale without a hero. Its "leading gentleman" (if such a term be applicable) is alluded to in my title under "the first person singular, nominative case—*me,* (Mr. Squeers is my authority for this grammar); and the identity of *myself—moi qui vous parle*—is merged in the endearing epithet of "my pal." This is rather perplexing; but as the whole title forms an expression which constantly fell from the reverend lips of "*men*" when, in the intervals of professional discipline, he had occasion to allude to the unworthy narrator, I have chosen to preserve it in its entirety, in memory of the most extraordinary man I ever met.

His name was Jonas Baxter, and he was the most intrepid, desperate, and skilful burglar that ever laughed at Scotland yard, or goaded the New York police to anger by his sublime indifference to the terrors of the Tombs.

At the time of which I write (very recently) he had long been an absentee from England, having "quitted his country for his country's good," and arrived in New York *via* Australia, after holding a temporary position under her Majesty's Government in that colony. When my story opens, Mr. Webster appears before the public as a filibuster, having (with a view to insular depredations) volunteered to aid the oppressed Cubans in redeeming the "over faithful isle" from the stigma of slavery; and the writer, tired of doing nothing, had also taken service under the "lone star" flag, and was appointed second in command of the expedition, which had the honor of numbering that true patriot, Mr. Baxter, in its ranks.

I was ignorant, however, of the greatness thrust upon me by this enrolment in my command until the day after we had left New York, when I had reason very heartily to be thankful for his enlistment.

"The rank-and-file of the expedition were, as may be supposed, a "highly mixed up" lot—Cubans, Swedes, Germans, Irish, Danes, Irish-Americans, Yankees, a *very* few English, and *no* Scotch.

Of these the most unruly and the most thoroughly brutal were the Irish-Americans—the sweepings of New York, the very scum of the Bowery. One of these fellows was standing, half drunk, under the break of the poop, indulging in a string of such meaningless and awfully blasphemous oaths as can only be heard in the "down-town" spirit stores of New York or Chicago. I could notice the intense annoyance, almost terror, of the commandant's wife (a Cuban lady), who was on the poop, unable to escape beyond ear-shot; and I accordingly ordered the ruffian to go forward. Excited by whisky, he turned on me, and strewed such flowers of speech, in Bowery *argot,* on my head, that, lax as our discipline with the men was, I was bound to punish him, and I accordingly ordered him to be confined. Immediately drawing his formidable knife, the rascal (as the Yankees say) "went for me." I was standing on the after-hatch quite unarmed, having left my sword and pistols in the cuddy; and, providentially, as he hurled himself on to me, his foot tripped on the combings of the hatchway, and he fell almost at my feet, the murderous weapon aimed at my breast just grazing my thigh. He was up again in an instant, with arm uplifted for a second and more fatal stab, when a crack like the smash of a carriage panel was heard, and Private Felix O'Gorman dropped with a fractured skull on the deck before a blow from a handspike, wielded by Mr. Jonas Baxter, burglar and Cuban patriot. There was no mistaking the man's nationality for a moment, even before he spoke. Such cordroys (may I adopt the vernacular and say "kicksees?") were never made out of White chapel; and when he said, in the drawling quiet tone so common to his kind, that he'd be blest if he'd see the Captain bested by a ——Fenian, my memory flew back over the Atlantic; I was again in Regent street at 4 p. m. on a sunny afternoon in May, and the persuasive chant of Buy a bottle dawg, Captain? touch more rang in my ears. Scoundrel though the man might be, he was an Englishman, and he had saved my life; and my heart positively warmed to him as I gave his hand a grip that made the big knuckles crack, and swore that I'd stand by him to the end of the war.

At my request, Colonel d'Olivarez made the expatriated "cracksman" a sergeant—an accession of rank with which he was hugely pleased, entering on his duties with all the glee of a child who acquires a toy drum, and rendering mine much less irksome by the wholesome awe he inspired among his luckless subordinates, who feared as much as they hated him. Do not think, however