

THE VOLUNTEER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1850.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

AGENCY.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., authorized agent for procuring subscriptions and making collections for the American Volunteer, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

TO THOSE INDEBTED.

During the week of the April Court we shall expect those who know themselves indebted to this office for subscription, advertising, job work, &c., to discharge their respective accounts. We have heavy liabilities to meet in the month of April, and must therefore appeal to those indebted, to come forward, during the April Court, (if not before), and assist us to discharge our own obligations. We shall confidently expect a compliance with this request.

A LECTURE will be delivered in Education Hall, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. V. E. THORNTON. Subject—"The world we live in."

Several articles have been crowded out of this week's paper, for want of room. We shall be able to give more reading matter shortly.

Messrs. M'Leishan, Mann, and Kaufman, members of Congress, will accept our thanks for their attention. We are also under obligations to Messrs. Storrett, Muhlenberg, Packer, and Martin, of the State Senate, and to Messrs. Souther, Church, Rhey, Finletter, and Stewart, of the House of Representatives, for the receipt of public documents.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA TOWNSHIP.—The Democrats elected their Judge by a handsome majority, in this township, on Friday last. This is quite a triumph for which our friends deserve great credit.

We direct the attention of those of our readers who expect to visit Philadelphia, to the advertisement of Messrs. Hartly & Knight, in another column. Their assortment of feathers, beds, mattresses, cushions, blankets, quilts, carpets, oil cloths, matting, &c., is very large and complete, and, as they do a heavy business, are prepared to sell at very reasonable rates. Don't forget them should you visit the city and want anything in their line.

The attention of capitalists is requested to the advertisement in another column, offering for sale some 12 or 13,000 acres of land, situated in Allegheny county, Maryland. This land is considered highly valuable, and will be sold at a sacrifice.

For the very flattering vote of the editor of this paper received for Councilman, in the East Ward, we beg leave to return our sincere thanks to all our friends. Although an office of no profit, it is nevertheless gratifying to our feelings to know that we retain the confidence of our neighbors. We shall endeavor to discharge our duties in Council to the satisfaction of the people of the East Ward.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.—The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met at Alexandria last week, made the following appointments for the ensuing year in this district: CARLISLE DISTRICT.—C. B. Tippet, P. E. Carlisle Station—James H. Brown. York Circuit—James Snuke, W. S. Catesady, York—William Wickes. Wrightsville—Francis Gearheart. Gettysburg—Jonathan Monroe, Wm. Harden. Shippsburg—James Watts, Luther J. Eichison. Chambersburg—Robert M. Lipscomb. Pottsville—Horace Holland. Boonshong—James D. H. A. Pattison. Frederick Circuit—George H. Brooke, George W. Cooper. Berlin—J. R. Dughurrow. Frederick City—S. S. Rossel, Samuel Smith. Dickinson College, J. T. Peck, Pres., O. H. Tiffin, Adjut. Prof.

WELL DONE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The democracy of the Granite State remain true to their principles. At the recent election, the Democrats elected all the State officers and a large majority in the Legislature, about (3 to 1) by much heavier majorities than at the last election. The Free Soil vote has fallen off considerably, and Federal Whiggery is fast running into a state of collapse. This is the first gun for the year 1850, and it sounds coming booming up from "away down East," with tones of encouragement to the Democracy every where, while at the same time it chaunts the requiem of defunct Taylorism. 100 guns for the glorious Democracy of New Hampshire!

PASSENGERS OVER THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—We learn from the Democratic Union, that a bill passed the House of Representatives, on Friday, vesting in the Commonwealth the exclusive right of carrying passengers over the public works of the State. The bill makes provision for the purchase of cars, the appointment of additional agents, conductors, and other necessary officers. It appropriates the sum of \$40,000 for the purchase of cars.

GEN. JACKSON.—The Foreword Address of Gen. Andrew Jackson, was read in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on the 15th inst., before both Houses of the Legislature, the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Heads of Departments, in honor of the 88th birthday of the illustrious deceased—thus fulfilling the prophecy, uttered years since, that the name of ANDREW JACKSON would be coupled with that of WASHINGTON in the celebrations of the American people.

WISCONSIN CONVENTION.—The Wisg State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and named Philadelphia as the place, and the 19th of June as the time, for holding the Wisg State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The Governor has appointed George W. Harris, Esq., of Harrisburg, Reporter of the Supreme Court, vice Mr. Barr, deceased. The appointment is considered an excellent one in every respect.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Hon. Richard W. Thompson, member of the last Congress, from Indiana, has been appointed by the President Charge d'Affaires to Austria. George A. Patter, Esq., has been appointed Consul at Tripoli.

TRAITORS CONVENTION.—Gov. Towne, of Georgia, has issued his proclamation for an election, to be held on the 2nd of April, for delegates to the Nashville Convention. He directs that each district elect two delegates, one from each of the political parties.

COL. FREMONT, United States Senator from California, arrived at Washington a short time since. His lady and daughter are with him.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.—The Somerset Visitor comes out in an able article in favor of the election of Postmasters by the people. This would no doubt prove a very healthy reform, and is in accordance with the spirit of the age.

We notice that the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate has reported, by a nearly unanimous vote, in favor of granting the Divorce asked for Edwin Forrest, Esq.

"PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN."

It will readily be admitted, by the candid and patriotic, that "the greatest good to the greatest number," (to promote which is certainly the object of all republican governments especially,) can never be advanced by a selfish or slavish devotion to particular individuals, regardless of measures and of the great and eternal principles of equality of rights, duties and privileges. And yet, many public men, from whom better things might be expected, appear to act as if they considered individual elevation, aside from the maintenance of any one set of political principles more than another, as praiseworthy and justifiable, so that their personal interests and wishes are answered. This is not the creed of Democrats, notwithstanding some who practice upon it, may be called by that significant appellation.

"Principles, not men," is the creed of democracy—and whoever expects to find the yeomanry of our hills and valleys abandoning the former, and mindful only of the latter, underrates their intelligence and virtue. The politician who would secure the confidence and approbation of the people, must not presume to be "wise above that which is written," or, in other words, must not oppose his private opinions or interests to their deliberately expressed will, nor expect to see them legislated out of their principles. How idle and insignificant, therefore, are the efforts of all such politicians, as, passing by the principles of democracy, direct their attention to personal elevation and aggrandizement. The people are sufficiently intelligent to understand what is politically beneficial or otherwise, and they have virtue enough to pursue what will benefit the many instead of the few, and the public man who disappoints their expectations, in discharging the duty of his trust, will, in due time, himself be disappointed.

NEXT CANAL COMMISSIONER.

The Democratic papers of the State contain a great number of communications on the subject of Canal Commissioner. A great many good men and true Democrats are urged by their respective friends for this office. For our own part we feel little interest in the question—we have no particular favorite, nor have we any interest to promote. All we desire to see is that a man worthy of the station may be nominated at the Williamsport Convention—one who can bring to the discharge of his duties, capacity and integrity, whose democracy is above suspicion, and who is attached to no particular clique, and has no private interests to subserve. Such a man we hope to see nominated.

The office of Canal Commissioner is one of great responsibility, and care should be taken to secure the services of our best men for this important trust. Trading politicians, whose only ambition is to serve themselves and fill their own pockets and those of their particular friends out of the people's money, have no business in the Canal Board, nor should their arrogant pretensions be countenanced by any Delegate in the State Convention. Let the Convention select for this office a good, capable, honest man, who is a true and reliable Democrat, and he will be elected by a triumphant majority.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—A great number of the Federal press in this State are down upon Mr. Webster, because of the fearless position assumed by him in his late speech, in the U. S. Senate, on the slavery question. The Harrisburg Telegraph intimates that Mr. Webster has been bribed by the south, and our neighbor of the Herald is much "surprised" at Mr. W.'s "desertion of the Wilnot Proviso." Why don't these knowers also denounce Gen. Taylor? It is a well known fact that he is as hostile to the Wilnot Proviso as any man in the Union. Indeed all the leading statesmen of the country, of both parties, hold nearly the same views in regard to the Proviso, as those expressed by the Massachusetts Senator.

The reason, however, that Gen. Taylor is not denounced is simply because he has fasted to give to his narrow-souled editors dare not speak their honest sentiments in regard to Gen. Taylor, for they are afraid by so doing their influence would be destroyed at the White House. But these editors who are attempting to read Daniel Webster out of their party, for making this speech, had better keep cool, for our word for it, they will be called upon to sustain Gen. Taylor for taking a similar view of the subject.

Since writing the above we have received the Washington Republic, the organ and mouth-piece of the President. That paper warmly applauds Mr. Webster's speech, and intimates, in almost positive language, that the President and his cabinet have come to the unanimous conclusion to give countenance and support to the settlement of the question of slavery "upon the principles indicated in Mr. Webster's speech." And what are those principles? Why the same as advocated by Gen. Cass from the first, (and which the Federalists of this State so bitterly denounced,) viz—opposition to the Wilnot Proviso, and in favor of permitting the people of the territories to settle their own affairs, and adopt their own Constitution—in a word the principle of non-interference, as laid down in Gen. Cass' Nichol's letter.

We shall now see whether the editor of the Herald will dare come out against President Taylor and his Cabinet, because of their agreeing with Mr. Webster. We shall see!

A better feeling evidently prevails at Washington now than has since the meeting of Congress. Beyond all doubt California will be admitted into the Union, with her present constitution. As to a dissolution of the Union no one even thinks serious of any longer. The Disunionists of the South, headed by Calhoun, have seen to their satisfaction that the Republic stands too firm to be shaken by them; and the factionists and disorganizers of the North find themselves powerless in rousing the Constitution, and destroying our institutions. Such speeches as Webster's and Cass' in the Senate, and Gorman's, Bissel's, M'Leishan's and Disney's in the House, are too potent for good, to be blunted by the impatient babblings of traitorous demagogues, and lawless fanatics.

The Apportionment Bill—the same, with the exception of a few slight alterations, as published in our paper two weeks since—has passed the House. It is supposed it will also pass the Senate, and then, should it receive the signature of the Governor, will become a law.

A Free Soil meeting was held at the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening last. Judge Evans presided. Resolutions in favor of Free Soil were adopted. The meeting was addressed by E. A. Penland, John M. Read and John Nunez, Esq., and by Hon. Mr. Caster of Ohio.

BACKING OUT.—Hon. W. J. Lawton, one of the delegates appointed by the Legislature of Georgia to the Nashville Convention, declines serving. He says: "I have a devotion almost to idolatry to the glorious stars and stripes of the Union."

CAPITAL—THE DIFFERENT KINDS.

In our last paper, in an article headed "Borough Improvements, &c.," we referred to the amount of capital which was lying useless in our midst. It is our intention, in this article, to notice the various kinds of capital.

Capital is of three kinds: First—the substance upon which industry is to be exerted. Second—the instrument used in the exertion which confers value upon the substance, and the means of subsistence which supports the being whilst he is engaged in making the change of value. The first of these is as various as the vocations of men are different. It constitutes the raw material, and can therefore be called stock. To this class belong the ore, coal, cotton, wool, flax and wood of the manufacturer; the seeds, manure, and breeding animals of the farmer, and every article which the mechanic intends to increase in value by adding his industry to it. Money may be also classed among the first, when taken in the view of money at interest. The second class is the capital of the laborer. It is the industry of one person upon the products of the other. This capital increases or decreases just in accordance with the amount of labor expended. It is this capital which destroys the value of one article to reproduce another of a different character and of an increased value.

Therefore, if the article produced does not afford a sufficient increase of value upon that destroyed, so as to amply remunerate the laborer for the capital which he has invested in the shape of industry, it should be abandoned as an unprofitable and injudicious investment. But when the article produced is augmented in value, and affords sufficient reward, then it should be pursued steadily and diligently as a means to increase the raw capital, and of finally securing such a quantity of it as to be able to live comfortably by disposing with the second kind of capital entirely. This is the most needed and most abundant of all capitals. Were it not for this class all others would be useless; the raw material could not experience a change without this, and therefore it would be worse than worthless. To this capital we are indebted for all the necessities of life, and without it we would be companions fit only for the savages. It is this capital which builds our cities—covers our lakes and rivers with sails—carries our flag to every port—constructs our railways and the huge "iron horses" which traverse them—which carries our products to other climes and returns in their stead their exchangeable value. This is industrial capital. The third class is that which facilitates and tends most to the assistance of the second. To this belongs the instruments and tools used by the second class to increase the value of the first. It comprises the machinery of the manufacturer—the plough, harrow, wagon, and the mechanic makes use of to assist him in labor—Through time and service this capital gradually wears out; but if the investment has been a good one, it has re-appeared in the form of the articles produced, and can therefore be replaced without any expense. The substance which is necessary to the comfort and health of man during the time occupied in labor, also belongs to this class. The food and clothing destroyed in that time is capital, and this capital is absolutely essential to the consumption of the second. Were it not for these two articles man would be unable to accomplish any labor. He would become debilitated and soon die. Therefore the capital which is consumed in the shape of food and clothing, is not really annihilated, but it only undergoes a change—it re-appears in the shape of strength and vigor in the man, enabling him to do more work in a given space of time—thus increasing his industrial capital.

So, it will be seen, nothing is lost. Every man has a capital, and all that remains for him to do is to invest it. We shall shortly notice the different manners of investment, and endeavor to show which are the most profitable and how they should be pursued, so as to yield the greatest reward for the amount of capital invested.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

The amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Judges by the people, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last by the decided and almost unanimous vote of 93 to 3.—Messrs. Coray, Purser, and David Evans voted in the negative. Thus have the enemies of this reform been most completely defeated and "kicked" into the shade. It now only requires to be ratified by the people to become a part of the Constitution.

"THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM."

Two or three so-called Democratic papers of this State have recently joined in with the Federalists in denouncing the resolutions adopted by the National Democratic Convention, which assembled in Baltimore in June, 1848, and nominated Gen. Cass for the Presidency. Yes, they denounce the Democratic "Baltimore Platform," which declared the right of the people of the territories to settle their own affairs without the interference of Congress, and they propose to adopt, as a part of the Democratic creed, that fire-brand, the Wilnot Proviso Van Buren and Adams Platform!!! We are now to take to our embrace, according to this new creed, the traitorous VAN BUREN, and the rank Federalist ADAMS, and adopt their disorganizing schemes, and, as a matter of course, make their leaders in the Democratic party! Truly this would be a triumph for Van Buren and Adams, and would be a rich reward for the part they acted in assisting to elect Gen. Taylor! Van Buren and other traitors are to furnish us with the "watch-words" hereafter, according to the new lights who are now denouncing the "Baltimore Platform," and exulting in the platform of Van Buren and Adams! The Pennsylvania refers to these disorganizers in the following language: "That paper says:—

"The Baltimore Platform is now to be deserted—and why? Because we were defeated under it—because the Whigs, by raising no platform, and by abusing the Union with false promises, succeeded with General Taylor! And so we are to have a new good doctrine, written upon our banners. In place of this, we are asked to take the Wilnot Proviso, which has been repudiated by all its early friends, and which is now urged in Congress by the Abolitionists and their allies, simply as a means of insult and irritation. Defeat, then, is disgrace; and we are to look out for a new platform after every reverse. Ho! Democrats of good old Pennsylvania! how do you fancy this favorite idea of these new lights in the political firmament? Have will you like to change creeds every few years? And in what respect, if you do, will you differ from the Whigs, who are always changing?"

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS.—The following young men have been appointed Cadets by the President of the United States, for this year, from the list "at large":

Wm. Croghan Jessup, son of Major General Jessup, of the army.

Wm. C. Nicholson, son of the late Commodore Joseph J. Nicholson, of the army.

George A. Gordon, son of the late Commander Gordon, of the navy, who died in service on the coast of Africa.

George W. C. Lee, son of Col. H. E. Lee, of the corps of engineers.

Wm. K. son of Col. Miles, of the Kentucky volunteers, killed at Buena Vista.

Robt. C. Wood, son of Dr. Wood, of the army.

William F. Drum, son of the late Captain Drum, killed in the front of gates of the city of Mexico.

John R. Smead, son of the late Captain Smead, of the army, who died of disease contracted in Mexico.

Mansel White, Jr., of Louisiana.

—Hilliard, of Alabama.

BOROUGH ELECTION.

Our Borough election passed off quietly and without the least bad feeling. The Democrats of the East Ward came out to the work manfully, and elected their whole ticket by a large majority, with the single exception of the Justice of the Peace, who had, in addition to the Whig nominee to contest against, a volunteer Democratic candidate. He was defeated, as will be seen, by two votes.

In the West Ward—where Federalism reigns triumphant—our friends made no efforts, whatever, and of course were defeated by about the usual majority.

Below we give the details of the election. The Democratic candidates are in Roman—the Whigs in Italic.

CITY BURGESS. Samuel Esninger, 170 | Joseph H. Blair, 248 ASSISTANT BURGESS. James Armstrong, 204 | George A. Leidig, 217

TOWN CLERK. John Cornman, 211 | William Bentz, 269

TOWN CLERK. James Spottswood, 215 | Alfred S. Sener, 250

EAST WARD. Judge. John M. Gregg, 147 | Richard Parker, 93

INSPECTOR. Augustus Gallagher, 146 | James Hackett, 91

TOWN CLERK. John B. Bratton, 161 | Christian Stayman, 86

John Kerr, 136 | Franklin Gardner, 86

Charles Magrath, 133 | John Gathall, 86

William Berr, 131 | William Osborn, 86

SCHOOL DIRECTORS. Patrick Davidson, 148 | Samuel Elliott, 85

John Goodyear, 149 | James S. Colwell, 85

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Noble, 86 | Stephen Keepers, 91

Charles Bell, 86 | [No opposition.]

ROBERT M'CARNEY, 208 | [No opposition.]

WEST WARD. Judge. Robert Allison, 86 | Nathan Hantch, 156

INSPECTOR. William M'Pherson, 84 | Geo. W. Crop, 157

TOWN CLERK. Andrew Roberts, 70 | John Rhoads, 136

William Spottswood, 72 | Thos. B. Thompson, 136

Fohn Falter, 62 | William Carl, 133

Geo. N. Schuchman, 66 | George L. Murray, 143

H. L. Burkholder, 65 | Jacob Bretz, 143

JUDGES OF THE PEACE. [No opposition.] | Alfred L. Sponster, 241

[No opposition.] | Andrew Blair, 240

James Gray, 86 | Wm. J. Horn, 154

*Volunteer candidate.

WELL SAID.—Col. Denton, made a few remarks in the Senate a few days since, on the subject of slavery, and thus spoke of the Wilnot Proviso: "The Wilnot Proviso, in relation to these countries, is a thing of nothing—an empty provision CLOUD WITHOUT RAIN—unless it be a RAJN OF BLOOD."

DEATH OF A BROTHER OF HENRY CLAY.—The last surviving full brother of the Hon. Henry Clay, the Rev. Porter Clay, died at the city of Camden, in Arkansas, on the 17th ult., in the 71st year of his age.

STREETS PAVED WITH GOLD.—A late arrival from California states that after the overflow of waters had subsided at Sacramento City, "gold was picked up in abundance in the streets!"

SENATOR CASS ON THE UNION.—"Let him who will, calculate the value of this Union, if he can. I repeat the useless effort. Its value is in the past, in the present, and in the future; in its promises, its performances, and its hopes; in all it has done, and is doing, and is destined yet, I trust, to do. Its value is in the heart of every true American."

FUSS WITH NAPLES.—A letter received from Naples, and dated the 12th ult., says: Mr. Brown, an American, formerly Consul at Rome, has been ordered to quit Naples within forty-eight hours; whereupon an indignant and angry correspondence has taken place between the American Charge d'Affaires and the Neapolitan government.

RATIFY MORE THAN 30 PER CENT AD VALOREM.—An importer in New York attempting to smuggle some diamonds in a letter has had them forfeited to the Government. Their cost was \$800.

The trial of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. George Parkman, commenced at Boston on Tuesday.

The King of Prussia, in his speech on the occasion of the ratification of the constitution, told the people that his authority to reign was derived from a higher power than theirs, and that he must maintain that authority. It is no wonder the Prussians require the guarantee of a constitution to secure their political rights.

Mrs. HOWARD.—This lady, who some months since, killed the paragon of her husband, Captain Howard, at Cincinnati, has been appointed guardian of her children, who, by the death of their father, have been left some \$40,000 worth of property. Mrs. Howard has recovered entirely her reason, and made personal application to the court to be appointed the guardian.

READING COTTON FACTORY.—We learn by the papers of that city, that the directors of the Cotton Factory have succeeded at last in making an arrangement with Gen. James, for the erection of a factory on the site originally selected. It is to be commenced in the course of a few weeks.

WILD PIGEONS.—The Cumberland (Md.) Civilian says that large flocks of wild pigeons have been visiting the corn fields in the neighborhood of that place for some days past, affording very good sport to gunners.

The Pennsylvania Canal is open through to Pittsburg, and boats have arrived at that city from Philadelphia.

Ripe Strawberries have made their appearance in the New York market. A cultivator of the fruit says that "his strawberries are like gold dust at present." He adds: "I have had an offer of two dollars a dozen for them, but do not wish to disappoint you. You can have the whole twenty-one for two dollars and a half. I am almost ashamed of this, but could do better at home."

A bill is now before Congress, which provides a retired list for the Army. It proposes that when an officer shall become unfit for duty, he shall retire on his pay prepar and brevet rank; the one next in rank replacing him, receiving the ration, &c., of the higher grade, but his old pay, until the register shall no longer contain the name of the retired officer.

MILITARY.—The New York Evening Post suggests that confident predictions which we hear of the speedy end of the Union are but Millinery in a new shape.

DOUBLE GOLD.—New gold coins, of the value of twenty dollars, have just been issued from the Mint at Philadelphia. They are of medium size, between a dollar and a half dollar, and are said to be beautifully executed.

SHIPS CORE FOR CAUSE.

If a child is taken with cold, instantly apply cold water, ice water, if possible, suddenly and freely to the neck and chest, with a sponge. The breathing will almost instantly be relieved. So soon as possible, let the sufferer drink and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the parent's anxiety.—Journal of Health.

Poison, who has been convicted of murdering his wife and two children at Boston, has confessed his guilt, in a detailed statement. The recapitulation shows him to be an atrocious fiend.

A fight took place in the streets of Washington on Friday last between Senators Borland and Foote, in which the latter was rather severely handled.—Mr. Borland has since offered an apology to Mr. Foote, which has been accepted.

SEDUCTION AND MURDER.—Great excitement was produced in Franklin county, Va., on the 2nd inst., by the arrest of William Carter, who as it appeared from the evidence before the Court, seduced a Mrs. Reed, and then either murdered her, or killed her by endeavoring to produce abortion. Mrs. R. had four children; her husband went to California about a year ago.

DIED.

In South Middleton township, on the 12th inst. Mrs. WILLIAM WATSON, aged about 29 years.

In this borough, on the 5th inst. Mr. JAMES PEAR, a native of the county of Atrim, Ireland, but for many years a citizen of Carlisle, in the 95th year of his age.

Charles Chester, Delaware county, on the 14th inst. CHARLES CHESTER, wife of P. D. Chester, Esq., and daughter of Charles Bell, Esq., of Carlisle, Pa., on Sunday the 12th inst., at the residence of her brother in this borough, Miss SARAH LEONARD.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

A FINE LOT of Hams, Dried Beef, and Bologna Sausage, Baskets of all kinds, and Willow Carriages for sale by G. INHOFF, Agent. March 21, 1850

The Big Gun has commenced Firing!

CHARLES OGILBY has commenced, and will be receiving for some days, his brilliant and very extensive stock of

Fresh Spring Goods,

and particularly invites all those who wish to lay these cash out to a good advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to distribute a great many good bargains this spring and summer. His stock consists in part of a large lot of fresh

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Satinets, Tweeds, &c. Jeans, Velvet Coats, Beaver-ties, linen and cotton Drillings, of every color and price. A general stock of Tickings, Checks, blued and unbleached Muslins, Sheetings, Toweling, Onaburgs, Drillings and Bagging in great variety.

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Lawns, Linen Lustres, in great variety, and the latest importations, French, Scotch, English and American Ginghams, various styles of Calicoes and Cassimeres, a large and cheap lot of a great assortment of Laces, Nettings and Edgings; the best stock of Hosiery and Gloves that has been in Carlisle for years; no stock of Ribbons and Bonnets like ours; a large lot of Parasols and Sun Shades, well calculated to please the ladies and gentlemen of the most refined taste.

Carpet.—The largest stock of Three Pl. Impreg. Ingrain, Venetian, Gingham and other Carpets. Boots and Shoes—Men's, Ladies, Boys, Girls and Childrens boots and shoes, in every variety, and very low.

Groceries.—A large assortment of Fresh Groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices, &c. Congress, Cavendish, Roll, Hams, and Cut and Dry Tobacco. Come one, come all, and secure plenty and cheap goods at the lowest prices, and when you can have a stock of goods worth selecting from: Carlisle, March 21, 1850.

The Cheap Store!

THE subscribers have just returned from the city with the cheapest and best stock of DRY GOODS, &c., ever brought to Carlisle. It consists in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets,

and Vestings a great stock of summer goods for Men and Boys' wear, Monge de laines, Lawns, Ginghams, Barages, Alpachas, Barage de laines, Flannels, Table and Toweling Drapers, Table Cloths, Oil Cloths, Umbrellas and Parasols, Ribbons, Stockings, Gloves, Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, of different kinds, Cap Nets, Toweling, Swiss, Book Mull, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Dotted Swiss Muslins, an elegant assortment of

Cheap Bonnets,

of the most fashionable kinds, Palm Leaf, Straw, and Braid Hats, Groceries, Queensware, Carpet, Chain, Hardware, &c., some handsome and cheap GILT CUTS, together with a variety of Goods in line, which have all been laid in for cash, and at in the country. We respectfully invite every one to call and judge for themselves, as we are determined to offer great bargains this season. A. & W. BENTZ, March 21, 1850.

Spring Millinery Goods,

JOHN STONE & SONS, Importers and Dealers in Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods, No. 45 South Second street, Philadelphia, would call the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city, to their large and rich assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

received by late arrivals from France, such as Glace silks for casing Bonnets, Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons, from No 1 to 12, and the American Artificial Flowers, White and colored Crapes, French Chip Hats, Fancy Nets and Laces, Fancy Trimmings, Quillings, Crowns, Tips, Covered Whitebonnet, Beckmarks, Gaites, &c., together with every article pertaining to the Millinery trade. March 21, 1850—4t

Feather's Feathers!

10,000 quills, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by HARTLEY & KNIGHT, 148 S. Second street, 5 doors above Spruce.

Our customers and the public in general will please notice and remember that since the alterations recently made in our store, the leading Department of our business is in the second story, where we now have, ready made, or will make to order

Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses,

and Cushions of all kinds. We also keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of Tickings, Blankets, &c. The first floor of our basement has been appropriated to the sale of Carpets, &c., among which are Brussels Carpets, Tapestry do, Imported Three Ply, Ingrain Carpets,