the States, is clearly extra judicial, and not the opinion of a majority of the court.

The Supreme Court, at the time of the delivery of that opinion, consisted of the following nine judges:—Chief Justice Taney, and his associates, Story, Thompson, McLean, Baldwin, Wayne, Catron, McKinley and Daniel. The opinion of Judge Story that the power of legislation in reference to fugitives from labor; is exclusively in the national government, was expressly dissented from in elaborate arguments by Chief Justice Taney, and Justices Thompson and Daniel. Justice Baldwin stated briefly that he concurred with the court in reversing the judgment of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, on the ground that the act of the legislature was unconstitutional, but he dissented from the principles laid down by the court as the basis of their opinion. He was understood to entertain the opinion that legislation by congress was unnecessary, as the constitutional provision gave to the owners of fugitive slaves all the rights of seizure and removal which legislation could give—but that if legislation became necessary by congress, it was exclusive, and was imperative and binding upon the local authorities of the States and the States themselves. Justice Wayne's argument would seem to be directed against the States legislating upon the subject, unless it was to aid by mere ministerial acts the protection of the owner's right to his fugitive slave, and such legislation over fugitives as may be strictly of a police character.—Justice McLean, although he denied the right of the States to legislate on the subject, arrives at the conclusion that while, as a general principle, congress cannot impose duties on state officers, yet in cases of fugitives from labor and from justice, they have the power to do so. 16 Peters, 665.

Thus we find that *six* out of the nine judges of the supreme court, who decided the case of Prigg, are unanimously of the opinion that the states have no power to *prohibit* their own officers from aiding in the execution of the provision of the constitution in relation to fugitives from labor, and the act of congress based upon that provision, but that such act is imperative and binding upon them, as the paramount law of the land, and that they are in duty bound to carry that law into effect in good faith.

The constitution of the United States is the paramount law of every State, and it cannot be, therefore, that any State is prohibited from aiding the master to recover his slave, when the very object of that law is to enforce his right. Neither can it be, that any state has the power to alter or abrogate that right, which is thus recognized by the paramount law. If there be a right there must be a remedy, and I hold that every state is bound to protect a right of property acknowledged by its own paramount law—and that any law or regulation passed by such state, impending or obstructing that right, is an absolute nullity,

Chief Justice Taney, in the case of Prigg, says, "no state is authorized to pass any law that comes in conflict in any respect with the remedy provided by Congress." 16 Peters, 626. Again he says, "According to the opinion just delivered, the state authorities are prohibited from interferring for the purpose of protecting the right of the master and aiding him in the recovery of his property. I think the States are not prohibited, and that on the contrary, it is enjoined upon them as a duty to protect the owner when he is endeavoring to obtain possession of his *property found within their respective territories.*—The language used in the constitution does not, in my judgment, justify the construction given to it by the court. *It contains no words prohibiting the* several states from passing laws to enforce this right. They are in express terms forbidden to make any regulation that shall impair it. But there the prohibition stops." 16 Peters, 627.

Justice Thompson says in the same case, page 635—"The constitution protects the master in the right to the possession and service of his slave, and of course makes void all state legislation impairing that right; but does not make void state legislation in affirmance of the right."

The clause of the constitution in relation to fugitives from labor not only guarantees a right, but it enjoins a duty. It declares the fugitive shall be delivered up, on claim, to the party, to whom the service or labor may be due. Here then a claim is to be made and a delivery is required. How these two things are to be done, is not prescribed in the constitution. but is left open to be determined by legislative enactment. The method of making the claim, and delivering up the fugitive, were pointed out by the provisions of the act of Congress of 12th Feb. 1793, which act has been decided over and over again, by the supreme court of the United States, and the several state courts, to be constitutional, and was in full and effective force as the supreme law of the land on the passage of our acts of assembly of 25th March, 1826, and 3d March, 1847—and with which acts it comes directly in conflict.

If, therefore, the act of assembly of 25th March, 1826, is unconstitutional, as decided by the supreme court in the case of Prigg, on account of its impeding the owners of slaves in the recovery of their property, for no reason other than the giving the power to judges of the courts to grant certificates of removal to the exclusion of that power being exercised by justices of the peace under the provisions of the act of Congress of 12th Feb. 1793, how much more is the act of 3d March, 1847, unconstitutional, which positively prohibits justices and other state officers from taking cognisance at all in cases of fugitives from labor, and from aiding in the slightest degree the carrying into effect an act of Congress, and that too under severe pains and penalties.

It is decided in the case of Prigg, that state magistrates may, if they choose, exercise the authority imposed upon them by the act of Congress of 12th February, 1793, unless prohibited by state legislation—16 Peters, 622. If therefore the act of 3d March, 1847, be repealed, the act of Congress of 18th Sept., 1850, would not prevent the auxiliary aid of local magistrates in the recovery of fugitives from labor. On the contrary, it would be clear that such aid could be afforded, and the people of the South would thus have a double guarantee that their rights would be respected and enforced, by both the national and state authorities. This they have a right to expect, else the constitutional provision, that fugitives from labor shall be "delivered up," would be in many cases a dead letter, and the proceedings to enforce that right a broad farce. There is no reason why our jails should be closed, and our peace officers and local magistrates be prevented from carrying out the spirit and manifest meaning of the act of Congress on this subject. The act of March 3d, 1847, is thus a palpable violation of the constitutional provision. It prevents our state officers from doing that which they might do under the decision of the supreme court of the U. States in the case of Prigg, even as that judgment was delivered by justice Story—and which I hold they ought to do, to carry out the true intent and meaning of the constitution, to say nothing of that comity which should be kept up and observed between friendly and neighboring states, and to say nothing of those common and necessary courtesies which are properly appreciated by friendly powers, though not strictly binding as a matter of moral, political or international obligation.

And taking for granted that the legislation by Congress on this subject is exclusive, that the states are not bound to legislate to aid the enforcement of the right of the master to his slave, they are nevertheless not at liberty to pass laws which necessarily obstruct, impede and hinder the law passed by Congress. If the states are not bound to prescribe the particular remedy for the recovery of fugitives from labor, or to enforce a right already legislated upon by Congress, and even if they are prohibited from so doing, by judicial construction of existing laws, I hold that they are bound to protect, at least by mere ministerial acts, the right of the owner to his fugitive slave, to prevent all interference with that right by either their officers or citizens, and to authorize their magistrates to execute or assist in executing the laws of Congress as a matter of police, if nothing else, instead of making it an offence punishable with severe penalties. I say as a matter of police, this is important to us of the middle and northern states. The slave population is not such as we should desire, or invite within our borders. The negro race, with some few honorable exceptions, is a nuisance in the free states, and although nominally free they occupy and will continue to do so, stations of a menial character, to as great an extent as they do in the slave states themselves. They are a worthless population and impose serious taxes upon our citizens, through our criminal courts, alms houses, jails and penitentiaries—and unless I much mistake the signs of the times, the question will soon be agitated, whether more negroes than we now have, bond or free, shall be permitted at all to make their residence in Pennsylvania. Illinois and Indiana have already adopted such measures; and let those of the north in the neighborhood of Boston, who are so extremely philanthropic on the subject of slavery, have all the benefits of their so called humane efforts, in the shape of large accessions to their population from their sable brethren. It will not be the hordes of Goths and Vandals from the north overwhelming the plains of the south, of which we have a memorable instance in the history of the old world—but the Hottentots of the south spreading among a people of the north, who while they have more intelligence and refinement, appear to possess many of the destructive tendencies of the simi barbarous tribes of the middle ages, judging from their continued assaults upon this government evinced by numerous treasonable efforts dating as far back as the days of the Hartford convention—and what anomalies of civilization, such a commingling of "white spirits and black, blue spirits and grey" will produce, time only can develope.—The races should be kept distinct and separate, and their attempted union will only result according to the opinions of the most learned physiologists in a hybrid amalgam—incapable of further propagation, and which can only be saved from utter extinction by throwing off its ill-assorted affinities, and resolving itself back again into its original elements—the unadulterated ebony and alabaster—the black and white, which the finger of God has painted with his own pencil. The designs of Providence are inscrutable and "past finding out," and because in the divine councils it was deemed fit that there should be an infinite variety in the orders of creation, an infinite variety in moral, intellectual and physical organization, are we to rebel against its decrees, and attempt by our finite views and feeble exertions to reverse the natural order of things—to bring down that which is high and elevate that which is low, to one common and undistinguished level? There would seem to be a connecting link between animate and inanimate nature, from the straggling sea weed on the ocean rock to the torpid shell fish. There would seem also to be a regular gradation in all created things, and in the respective powers of all intelligent beings from the tallest arch angel down to the creature that has little more capacity than the monkey or the ourang outang. But because this is so are we to quarrel with the creating power? In these things the wisdom of the wise is foolishness, and the strength of the mighty weakness. "The Ethiopian cannot *change his skin* nor the leopard his spots." Without that infinite variety, the world would be what it was not created. If there were nothing crooked there could be nothing straight. If there were no vice, we could not see the beauty of virtue by the contrast.—Can our philanthropists eradicate the poison of the asp or the adder, change the ferocious spirit of the tiger, or make the birds and beasts of prey lose their instincts which were implanted in their nature, no doubt for wise purposes? If they cannot, can they elevate a degraded and inferior race to a point of culture, sufficient to make them the equals of ourselves, and fit to enjoy along with us all the rights, privileges and immunities, political and social, which we enjoy and are anxious to vouchsafe to our children and our children's children to the remotest generations? If not, why these spasmodic exertions to accomplish impossibilities? I do not wish to speculate, but it is well to analyze the tendencies and objects of many of the misguided philanthropic efforts of the day—to see where they lead and for what they are intended; and I merely throw out a few hints that others with more time for such investigations may trace the subject to its legitimate and appropriate conclusions.

But to return. If legislative action on the part of the states is inexpedient to aid the execution of the powers of the general government, it is clearly the province of prudence and patriotism to throw no obstacles in its path. The rights of the southern people may be secured under regulations imposed by the general government itself; yet without legislative interference on the part of the states, the citizens thereof may assist in the carrying into effect the paramount law as a matter of constabulary regulation, if for no other purpose. No one seriously doubts the power of citizens of one state to protect the citizens of other states in their rights of property, when it may be found within their territory. Nor can there be any doubt that in case of fugitives from justice, it is the duty of good citizens and the authorities of each state to assist in their arrest and restoration to the states from which they may have escaped. The 2d section of the 4th article of the constitution of the United States provides for the delivering up fugitives from justice by one state and their removal on the demand of the executive authority of the state from which they fled. In accordance with this constitutional provision, the 2d section of the act of Congress of 12th February, 1793, was passed, being a portion of the same act which relates to fugitives from labor.—Would the states therefore be justifiable in passing enactments to prevent their local authorities from aiding and assisting in the execution of this paramount law? Would they be justified in refusing the use of their jails, and preventing justices of the peace, sheriffs, and other peace officers, under severe penalties, from carrying this paramount law into effect? Certainly not. And yet, with as little show of reason can we inflict penalties on these same persons, and forbid the use of our jails in the case of the "delivering up" of fugitives from labor.—The cases are precisely parallel, as the restoration of the two classes of persons, fugitives from justice and from labor, is provided for in the same section and article of the constitution of the United States, and the method defined of exercising these respective powers in the same act of Congress. Good neighborship, and the comity between nations, should be sufficient of themselves, to influence us to aid and assist neighboring states by these acts of nothing more than common courtesy. Yet we are to be cursed by a set of fanatics, who are daily sending in remonstrances against the repeal of the obnoxious and unconstitutional law of 3d March, 1847; men who would in effect not only disregard the common amenities of life, but would trample under foot a vital provision of the constitution of their country, and tear in pieces the solemn enactments of Congress passed in conformity with that constitution. Yes, we have now a statute of Pennsylvania which punishes our citizens with fines and imprisonments, and legrl disabilities of a high grade, for doing that which in honor and good conscience, and by the supreme law of the land, they are bound to do; and yet there are those who remonstrate against its repeal—and members on this floor who will record their votes against the passage of the bill now pending for that purpose. And yet we complain of the sensitiveness of our southern brethren on the subject of their peculiar institutions, and their many grievances. I tell you, Mr. Speaker, while the act of March 3d, 1847, disgraces the statute book of Pennsylvania, and similar acts disgrace the legislation of other northern states, the people of the south have a quarrel with us and have good cause to complain of our Punic faith, and to upbraid us as violators of the compacts of the constitution, promoters of discord, and as disturbers of the peace of the nation. Legislation of this kind is a direct and powerful blow aimed at the government itself, and the integrity of our blessed Union—and the same spirit which enacted that law would scatter this nation in "disintegrated, discordant, belligerent fragments." Let us, therefore, discard such miserable fanatical heresies from our midst, be true to the faith which was pledged by our forefathers, at a time when the bonds of fraternal love were strong and bright, when the blood of patriots flowed in one common stream, and the hearts of millions were engrossed in one great struggle—when the voice of the east and the west, the north and the south mingled together as many waters, and was heard in holy union amid the conflicts of nations, above the clangor of war, and gave consolation and hope and strength to an infant people, with the nobler triumphs of peace.

We may then say to our glorious Union in the sublime language of the poet Tupper, who has but recently landed upon our shores, and whom we took by the hand but the other day in these halls:

"Giant aggregate of nations,
Glorious whole of glorious parts,
Unto endless generations,
Live united, hands and hearts!
Be it storm or summer weather,
Peaceful calm or battle jar,
Stand in beauteous strength together,
Sister States, as now ye are."

Dr. I. C. Loomis,

DENTIST.

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as *caling, Filing, Plugging, &c.* or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth to a full sett.

☞Office on Pitt street, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. Dr. Loomis will be absent from Carlisle he last ten days, in each month.

Carlisle, Dec. 26, 1850.

DR. H. HINKLEY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Main street, near the Post Office. Dr. H. will give his particular attention to surgical diseases, and diseases of women and children. He will also give his attention every Saturday morning, in his office, gratis, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to surgical cases among the poor.

January 23, 1851—1y

SUPERIOR SEGARS. A lot of very superior Principes and other Segars, received and for sale at the store of

Feb 13. C. INHOFF, Agt.

New Spring Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of Spring Goods, comprising the usual variety of

DRESS & FANCY GOODS,

such as Silks, Barege de Laines, Mouslin de Laines, Bareges, Ginghams, Lawns, Calicoes, Swiss and Plaid Muslins, embroidered Do., Mull Muslins, Jaconets and Cambrics. Also a variety of Fancy Dress Buttons and Trimmings, to which the attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited.

GEO. W. HITNER.

April 10, 1851

A VOICE FROM THE "BURNT DISTRICT."

Monyer's Candy Store Rebuilt.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that his Factory which was destroyed by the late fire, has been rebuilt, and he is now prepared to furnish them with CHOICE CANDIES, manufactured of the best material, which he will sell wholesale or retail, at the old stand in North Hanover street, a few doors north of the bank, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Fruits and Nuts,

consisting in part of Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, in fancy boxes, Currants; Dates, Almonds, Filberts, Cream, Coco and Ground Nuts. He would also call attention to the largest stock of

Toys & Fancy Goods,

ever offered in Carlisle, consisting of CHINA AND GLASS TOYS, Card Trays, Vases, Mugs, Tea-sets, Doll Heads, Motto Cups, Cologne Bottles, Tumblers, assorted Figures, &c.

In connection with the above, he has on hand a prime lot of

FRESH GROCERIES,

consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Spices, Crackers, &c. Also a lot of prime Cigars.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public for the patronage bestowed on him on former occasions, and hopes by a desire to please to merit a continuance of the same.

P. MONYER.

Carlisle, April 3, 1851.

NEW ARRIVAL OF

Spring & Summer Dry Goods.

ARNOLD & LEVI respectfully inform the public generally, that they have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now opening at their cheap Wholesale and Retail store, in North Hanover st., three doors north of the Carlisle Bank, the largest, handsomest and cheapest assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, ever brought to Carlisle. The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to our large and beautiful assortment of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as India and Foulard Silks, changeable and figured Silks, Silk Tishues, Barages, Granadines, Barage de Laines, Silk Poplins; embroidered, striped and plain Linen Lusters, Lawns; plain and embroidered Swisses, plain and fancy Spring de Laines, Silk Bombazines, plain; black and fancy Alpacas; Ginghams and English Chintzes, Lace, striped, plaid and Book Muslins; Canton Crape Shawls, French worked Collars, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen and Thread Laces, Edging in endless variety.

Bonnets and Ribbons.

Satin, Straw, China, Pearl, English Straw, Albnia, Jenny Lind, French Lace, Gimp, and Colored Bonnets, from 25 cents to $5. Bonnet, Neck, and Cap Ribbons, from 6¼ to 50 cents.

Domestics! Domestics!!

Cotton Stripes and Drills for men and boys wear, from 6¼ to 50 cents, Muslins from 3 to 10 cents, Tickings from 6¼ to 12½ cents, brown and bleached cotton and linen Sheeting, Checks, Osnaburg Domestic Ginghams, bleached and unbleached Linen and Cotton Table Diapers.

Carpets! Carpets!!

The largest assortment of Carpeting, Matting, Floor, and Table Oil Cloths, ever exhibited in Carlisle, and which cannot be beat in the county; Imperial three ply, Ingrain and Venitian, from 12½ cents to $1,25.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Another large stock of Boots and Shoes, for men, boys, women and children, which will be sold very cheap. A Fresh supply of Groceries that cannot be beat in price or quality.

Recollect the old stand, formerly occupied by Myers & Sheaffer, and directly opposite Haverstick's Drug Store.

April 3, 1851.

Louis Napolcon in New York!

THE undersigned thankful for past favors, informs the public that he has laid in an extraordinary large stock of all kinds of

Gentlemen's Wear,

made expressly for this place, such as fine French Cloth Frock and Dress Coats, at from $5 to $12,00. Tweed, Summer Cloth and Cassimere coats, at from $2,50 to $6. Linen, Linen Check, and other coats, from 87½ cents to $3. A great variety of Pants, at from 87½ cents to $5. New style of

Vestings.

Caps, Shirts of all colors, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., which will be sold at very small profits.

Persons wishing to buy and get bargains will call at my store, at the corner of the Market House.

S. BRELL, Agt.

Carlisle, March 27, 1851.

Save your Property for a Trifle.

ALL persons wishing to save their property from fire without the aid of insurance, should have their roofs covered with Blake's Patent Imitation Slate, or Fire and Water Proof Paint. A roof well covered with this article will last much longer than a roof unpainted, and will render it entirely proof against fire and water. This article can be had very cheap at the hardware store of

March 20, 1851. JOHN P. LYNE.

The Last of Him.

READ the following:—Do not let it excite your fears, if you are weak and debilitated, but immediately obtain a bottle of Hobensack's Worm Syrup, and restore yourself to health and happiness.

While others will excite your fears to sell their spurious preparations, with no evidence of their touching such a case, we have the frightful reptile, and any one can see it at Coates and Second sts., which passed from Mr. Jacob Sheifenhiser, of Lancaster county, Pa., 336 inches in length, which he sent us, grateful for the restoration of health, and desirous that others may be convinced of the efficacy of the "Sufferer's Friend."

We will let this sufferer tell his own tale of woe, and express the generosity of his noble soul in strains of gratitude for his relief from the grasp of this messenger of death.

Messrs. J. N. & G. S. Hobensack—Having been afflicted for some time, and finding no relief from various medicines, I was induced to try your Worm Syrup, from a belief of being afflicted with worms. I had taken but three bottles of your Syrup, when to my great surprise and immediate relief, I passed a tape worm 28 feet or 336 inches in length, which I send you. Hoping this may benefit some one afflicted in like manner, and in justice to the value of your medicine, I respectfully offer this statement. Yours respectfully,

JACOB SHEIFENHISER.

Lancaster co., Pa., Jan. 1846.

Price 25 cents.

None genuine without the signature of the proprietors on the outside wrapper. Prepared only by *J. N. & G. S. Hobensack*, at their Chemical Laboratory, St. John street, above Coates, Philadelphia, and Martinville, Belmont county, Ohio.

A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.

This Syrup is also for sale at the principal stores, and by storekeepers generally all over the United States. Also, Robert Shoemaker, General Agent, 2d and Green sts., Phila.

March 20, 1851—2m*

Groceries.

A NEW supply of fresh Coffees, white crushed and brown Sugars, Spices, &c., just received and opened by the subscriber, as also a general assortment of

GREEN & BLACK TEAS,

of the choicest brands from the well known house of Jenken's & Co., Philadelphia, with a general assortment of all other articles in his line. For sale at the store of J. W. EBY.

Carlisle, March 13, 1851

White's Bonnet Manufactory,

No. 41 South Second Street, Phila.

NOW conducted by Thomas White, son of its late proprietor, at the Old Stand, where Dealers will at all times find a stock of Foreign and Domestic Straw, Lace, Fancy, Crape and Silk Bonnets, Panama, Palm Leaf, and every variety of Straw Hats, and

Artificial Flowers

unequalled by any other for extent or beauty of manufacture, and at very low prices, having facilities for producing these goods possessed by no other establishment.

To the Ladies and Milliners generally, he would tender his grateful acknowledgements for their kind approval of the business system of this house, and begs to assure them that no efforts on his part shall be wanting, to merit a continuance of their liberal patronage. They will still be greeted with the same old familiar faces, who will at all times endeavor to execute their commissions with fidelity and promptness.

Phila. Feb. 20, 1851—3m

GREAT ARRIVAL!

JENNY LIND, the astonishing Vocalist, whose name draws the attention of the world, will no doubt soon visit this State. Every one having this chance and the means should not fail to hear her sweet voice. Prepare at once, and go to M. & L. STEINER'S Clothing Store, next door to Burkholder's Hotel, where you can fit yourself out and out at a very low rate. They have just received their

Spring Stock,

which they will warrant to be equal in quality and as low in price as any other establishment. They have good Cloths on hand which will be made up at short notice. They particularly invite the attention of the public to their Vest and Pantaloon patterns.

Don't forget the place.

M. & L. STEINER.

Carlisle, April 3, 1850—3m

Splendid Fancy Goods, Elegant Gift Books, &c.

S. W. HAVERSTICK, has just received from the city and is now opening a splendid display of Fancy Goods, suitable for the approaching Holiday Season, to which he desires to call the attention of his friends and the public. His assortment in this line cannot be surpassed in novelty and elegance, and both in quality and price of the articles, cannot fail to please purchasers. It would be impossible to enumerate his

HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS,

which comprise every variety of fancy articles of the most novel styles and exquisite finish, such as

Ladies' Fancy Baskets,
Fancy work boxes,
Terracotta work,
Paper Mache Goods,
Elegant Alabaster Inkstands,
Ivory, pearl, and shell card cases,
Port Monnaies,
Ladies' riding whips,
Ladies' fine cutlery,
Perfume baskets and bags,

Musical Instruments, together with an innumerable variety of articles elegantly finished and suitable for holiday presents, to which he invites special attention.

Also, an extensive and elegant collection of Holiday GIFT BOOKS, comprising the various English and American ANNUALS for 1851, richly embellished and illustrated Poetical Works, with Children's Pictorial Books, for children of all ages, than which nothing can be more appropriate or pleasing as holiday gifts. His assortment of School Books and School Stationary is also complete, and comprises every thing used in Colleges and the Schools.—He also desires to call the particular attention of families to his elegant display of

Lamps, Girandoles, &c.

from the extensive establishments of Cornelius, Archer and others of Philadelphia, comprising every style of Parlor, Chamber and Study Lamps, for burning either lard, sperm or etherial oil, together with Flower Vases, Fancy Screens, &c. His assortment in this line is unequalled in this borough. Also,

Fruits, Fancy Confectionary, Nuts, Preserved Fruits, &c., &c.,

in every variety and at all prices, all of which are pure and fresh, such as can be confidently recommended to his friends and the little folks. His stock embraces everything in the line of Fancy Goods, with many other articles useful to housekeepers, which the public are especially invited to call and see during the holidays. Remember the Old Stand, nearly opposite the Bank on North Hanover street.

S. W. HAVERSTICK.

December 19, 1850.

Cheap

Confectionary, Fruits, and Toys!

THE undersigned have and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, equal to any in the county, manufactured of the best material, expressly for the approaching season, which will be sold low at the

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT AND TOY STORE,

nearly opposite Mr. Jacob Rheem's Warehouse, West High street, where all are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Their stock consists in part of—

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Grapes, E. Walnuts, Currants, Almonds, Cream-Nuts, Raisins, Prunes, Dates; Filberts, Ground-Nuts, and Cocoa Nuts.

They have also a good assortment of English, French and American TOYS and FANCY GOODS; consisting in part of Baskets, Fancy Boxes, wood, paper and glass; Linen, India Rubber and other Doll Heads; Kid and Painted Dolls; Baskets; Bell Bone and Tin Rattles; Games and Puzzles; Furniture; Tea setts and nine pins in boxes; Masks; Fiddles; Harmonicons; Accordeons; Drums; Guns; Pistols; Noah's Arks; Tools in Boxes; Woolly-dogs, Wagons and Wheelbarrows; Whips, Whistles and Marbles of all kinds; Ox Murrow, Bears' Oil, Jenny Lind and other Cologne, and a variety of Fancy Goods and Toys. Also, White and Brown Sugars, Matches Blacking, Fancy and other Soaps.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of the public, they ask a continuance of the same from the OLD FOLKS and LITTLE ONES, being confident that they will be able to please all in price and quality.

WORMLEY & HANNAN.

Carlisle, December 12, 1850.

MACKEREL,
SHAD, CODFISH,
SALMON,
HERRINGS,
PORK,
HAMS and SIDES,
SHOULDERS,
LARD and CHEESE,

Constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & Co., Market St. Wharf, PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 27, '51.—3m

CORN BROOMS,
PAINTED BUCKETS,
CEDAR WARE,
WILLOW BASKETS,
BRISTLE BRUSHES,
TWINES & CORDAGE,
MATS, MATCHES,
WOODEN WARE, &c.

Constantly on hand at the Manufacturers' lowest prices. M. & J. M. ROWE, 111, N. 3d St., 3 doors below Race street, PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 6, 1851—3m

Fire and Water Proof.

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint which has been extensively used for the last six years on the roofs of houses, steamboats, &c., and in no instance has it been known to fail. For sale by

HENRY SAXTON.

Carlisle, March 13, 1851

To the Ladies.

IF Ladies and Gentlemen would consult their own pleasure, they would read more than they do; and if they would consult their own interest they would most certainly call at Rawlins' Book and Drug store, Main street, Carlisle. Books sold here for positively less than you can buy them for in the city—if not so, the money shall be returned.

March 13, 1851

FINE SWEET ORANGES at 18 cts per dozen; O. O's at 12½ Lemons at 15; Bunch, Cluster and Seedler's Raisins, 10, 12½ and 15 cts per pd.; Figs, 12½, Filberts, Italian creamnuts, English Walnuts, Paper Almonds, Jujube Paste, Rose, Mint, Teaberry, Lemon, Aniseed and other candies, at all prices.—For sale at RAWLINS' Drug and Fancy Store, next door to the Post Office.

BLANK SUMMONS' & EXECUTIONS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

China and Crockery Ware.

A LARGE and general assortment of Queensware has just been received by the subscriber, embracing a handsome assortment of the best

White Granite Stone Ware,

such as dishes, plates, teas, covered and uncovered dishes, bowls, toilet and chamber setts, pitchers, &c. together with a lot of

Blue Liverpool Ware,

all of the latest style and shapes; also all the various articles of the best common

White and Edged Ware.

The assortment includes a few plain white and gold band tea setts, of the best quality and style, and also all the necessary articles of the best Granite, Stone and Blue Liverpool Ware, suitable for any size of Dinner or Tea Setts, as may be wanted, together with a variety of Glass Ware, including a fine assortment of

Bar and Table Tumblers,

dishes, footed and other bowls, goblets, wine glasses, lemonades, lamps, &c.

The prices for all are fixed at the lowest cash prices. We invite our friends who are in want of articles in our line, to give us a call.

J. W. EBY.

Carlisle, March 5, 1851.

REMOVAL.

Superior Groceries!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his Grocery and Provision Store, to the brick building nearly opposite his former stand, in South Hanover street, Carlisle. He has recently supplied himself with a good assortment of

Fresh Groceries,

and other articles in his line, which he is prepared, as usual, to dispose of at very moderate rates. Those wishing good bargains will please give me a call at my new stand, directly opposite the Volunteer printing office.

C. INHOFF, Ag't.

March 6, 1851.

Steam Saw Mills & Lumber Yard,

AT BRIDGEPORT.

MKINLEY, BIGLER & WILT,

HAVING leased the Saw Mill and Lumber Yard of the late Henry Church, at the west end of the Harrisburg bridge, are prepared to manufacture to order

Lumber of every description.

They have also on hand at this point a stock of Boards, Plank, Shingles, Plastering Laths, &c., which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. Those wishing to write will address us at Harrisburg.

Steam Saw Mill and Lumber Yard at Harrisburg.

They also have a large Steam Saw Mill at Harrisburg, where they can manufacture the heaviest order at short notice. To this mill they have attached

A SLITTING MILL,

For slitting every variety of Dry Boards from the sixteenth of an inch up.

At their yard in this place they have every variety of Dry Lumber, such as Panel, Common, Select and Cullings.

March 27, 1850—6m

MEIXSEL & CO.,

Flour & Produce Commission Merchants,

No. 365, Baltimore St., opposite the Eutaw House,

BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE their whole attention to the sale of Flour, Grain, and Seeds, Whiskey, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Wool, Dried Fruit, &c., *on the most liberal terms.* Purposing soon to remove where they will have the use of a Railroad track connecting with the Susquehanna Road, they now respectfully solicit consignments over that road, and will themselves pay drayage on produce to their Warehouse, when received in lots of a large car load or more at a time.

Refer to Messrs. David Stewart & Son, and Mr. John D. Early, Baltimore; and Mr. Upton Washabaugh, Chambersburg, Pa.

April 3, 1851—2m*

Spring & Summer Circular of the *PHILADELPHIA*

Mourning Store,

No. 52 South Second Street, Fifth door above Chesnut, West side.

BESSON & SON, would respectfully invite the attention of wholesale and retail cash purchasers, to their Spring importations, consisting in part of

BLACK Chaly, Silk Tissues, Crape de Paris, Barages, Do. (double width) Do. (all wool.) Grenadines, Mousseline de Laines, Do. (d'ble width) Summer Bombazines, Silks, Bombazine Alpacas, Crape Veils, Mode or Love Veils, Crape for Veils, English Crapes, Grenadine Shawls, Barage do., Thibet do., Glossy Alpacas, Modes, patent Silk Gloves, best Kid Gloves, &c.

MOURNING Siciliennes, Barege de Laines, Foulard Silks, Steel Barages, Alborines, Poplins, Mousseline de Bege, Mousseline de Laine, Lawns, Ginghams, English Chintzes, Neapolitan Gloves, Kid do., Collars & Cuffs, Bordered handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

March 13, 1851—2m

BAY STATE!!

STEAM SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY.

CHARLES WILKINS & CO. beg leave to inform the citizens of Carlisle and the public generally, that they are still engaged in manufacturing Sash, Doors, and Blinds, in the best manner and at the shortest notice, by steam, at prices far below those manufactured by hand, and with much greater similarity. All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Samples of work can be seen at No. 21 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

10,000 lights of assorted sash for sale at the lowest cash prices.

CHARLES WILKINS & CO.

No. 83 Racestreet, Philadelphia.

May 23, 1850.—1y

Bargains!

J. L. STERNER & CO., have just received, and are now opening at their new store, in North Hanover street, opposite Monyer's Confectionary store, a splendid assortment of

Fall Goods,

such as Black silks, barage de laines, figured, striped, and plain cashmeres; mouslin de laines, mohair and silk lusters, plain black and changeable alpacas, new style calicoes and chintzes, cloths and cassimeres, sattinetts, Kentucky jeans, velvet cords, an assortment of pant stuffs, vestings of all kinds and prices; muslins, tickings, checks, table diapers, &c.

Groceries,

such as coffee, teas, chocolate, rice, sugar, molasses, starch, spices, &c.

Auction Bargains! A large lot of Boots and Shoes bought at Auction, will be sold cheaper than can be had at any other store. Also a large stock of Carpets.

We respectfully invite every body to call and judge for themselves, as we are determined to offer great bargains.

J. L. STERNER & CO.

Carlisle, Oct 3, 1850

First Arrival of Boots & Shoes

FOR THE FALL SEASON AT

Porter's Shoe Store,

MAIN ST., NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT.

COMPRISING Men's, Boy's and Youth's Calf, Kip and Coarse Boots and Brogans, which are warranted to be of the best quality. Ladies' Gaiters, Buskins and French Ties, Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes in great variety.

Also, an elegant assortment of GUM SHOES & BOOTS, with all the late improvements, and warranted perfect. Having purchased those Gum shoes from the agent of the manufacturer, I am authorized to *give a new pair in place of any that prove defective in wearing.*

Having a large stock of French Calf Skins, Morocco, Kid, &c., and good workmen, every attention is given to customer work as usual.

WM. M. PORTER.

Carlisle, Sept. 19, 1850.

Cheaper than Ever!

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, that he still continues manufacture, and has constantly on hand, at his old stand in North Bedford street, Carlisle, all kinds of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,

which he is disposed to sell at prices lower than they can be purchased at any other establishment in the borough. His articles are made of the very best materials, and, in point of finish and durability, warranted equal to any. He will repair and manufacture to order at the shortest notice, all kinds of

DISTILLING APPARATUS,

and devote a portion of his time to the business of BELL HANGING. He will also put up LIGHTNING RODS, on the most approved plan.

House Spouting, in town and country, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

From his experience in business, and his determination to please both in the quality and price of his articles, the subscriber hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him.

Old Copper, Lead and Pewter, taken in exchange for work.

ALEXANDER S. WISE.

Carlisle, February 13, 1851—6m

Cabinet Ware Room.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the room in the corner of North Hanover street and Locust Alley, in the room lately occupied by Moses Bullock, as a Chair Manufactory, where he will keep constantly for sale an elegant assortment of

Cabinet ware,

such as Secretaries, Bureaus, Workstands, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Card, Pier and Centre Tables, French, field, high and low post Bedsteads, &c., together with every other article of Cabinet Ware—all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce at market prices.

Chairs, Settees, Rocking Chairs, and every other article manufactured in that branch of business. He would also inform the public that he has recently opened a shop in Churchtown, Allen township, where he will keep constantly on hand every thing in his line.

Having provided himself with a splendid Hearse COFFINS will be made on reasonable terms, and funerals, in town or country, will be attended without extra charge. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, confident that he can render general satisfaction.

J. R. WEAVER.

Carlisle, June 20, 1850—1y

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

Corner of Hanover & Louther Streets, Carlisle.

THE undersigned has always on hand a large stock of superior Cabinet-ware, in all the different styles, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest prices. He invites attention particularly to the *Patent Spring Bottom Bedstead*, a most useful article which entirely obviates all objections. The bottom can be attached to old Bedsteads. They have given entire satisfaction to all who have them in use.

COFFINS made to order at the shortest notice.

JACOB FETTER.

Carlisle, February 13, 1851—3m

Fire Insurance.

THE Allen and Eastpennsborough Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cumberland county, incorporated by an act of Assembly, is now fully organized, and in operation under the management of the following commissioners, viz:

Jacob Shelly, Wm. R. Gorgas, Michael Cocklin, Melchoir Brenneman, Christian Stayman, Christian Titzel, Jacob H. Coover, Lewis Hyer, Henry Logan, Benjamin H. Musser, Jacob Kirk, Samuel Prowell, Joseph Wickersham.

The rates of insurance are as low and favorable as any Company of the kind in the State. Persons wishing to become members are invited to make application to the agents of the company, who are willing to wait upon them *at any time.*

JACOB SHELLY, *President.*
HENRY LOGAN, *Vice President.*
LEWIS HYER, *Secretary.*
MICHAEL COCKLIN, *Treasurer.*

November 1, 1849.

AGENTS.