

**MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.**

Agreeably to a call of a number of the citizens of this county, a meeting of the friends of temperance was held in the First Free Church in Carlisle at 9 o'clock on Monday evening, the 27th inst.

The meeting was called to order by J. Fetter, when C. Stuyman was invited to take the chair and H. A. Sturgeon appointed Secretary.

On motion Messrs. W. B. Mullin, J. Squire, A. Lamberton, D. Spoby, appointed Vice Presidents. C. P. Wing at the request of the Chairman, stated the object of the Meeting.

After which W. H. Miller, Esq., having been invited to attend and address the meeting on the existing laws of this State in relation to the sale of liquor and the constitutionality and expediency of having laws passed similar to those of Maine and Iowa—looked up the subject at length.

He reviewed the status of Pennsylvania and commenced particularly on Acts of 1795-1794 and 1834. He proved satisfactorily that the laws of 1795 and 1794 still remain on our statute books as existing laws—but that the great difficulty was in enforcing them on account of the paucity of informers. The Act of 1794 inflicts a penalty of \$4 on every person who shall engage in any worldly employment, excepting those of necessity and other similar works expressly exempted; and that the law of 1795, which requires liquor was embraced in this Act as much as the selling of merchandise.

He referred also to special acts passed in 1851 for the counties of Allegheny and Clarion in the first of which a penalty of \$20 was imposed on every person retailing liquor on the Sabbath. The Act of 1834, was regarded as obligatory on the Courts to grant licenses, where the terms of the Act were complied with, and where taverns were regulated by the public and the retailing of liquor was the fourth section, which was intended to be the great check against licensing improper, or two many houses, was in many cases a mere covey, that it had been found by experience that applicants totally unfit and where the law was wholly unenforced, could frequently procure respectable signatures to their certificates that the houses were necessary to accommodate the public and that the applicants were "persons of good repute for honesty and temperance."

To avoid this evil, the State of New York has enacted for some of the counties requiring the persons certifying to be sworn before the Court to the truth of the facts.

After thus reviewing the laws of Pennsylvania, he took up the Act of the State of Maine, which is the suppression of the traffic. He said he was requested to discuss the following points:

1st. Its consistency with the Constitution of the United States.

2d. Its consistency with the Const. of Pennsylvania.

3d. The expediency of attempting to have a similar law passed in Pennsylvania. The first point he showed was settled by the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Prohibitory*, in which Siml. Thurston, from a decision of the Court of Massachusetts.

He read extracts from the opinion of each Judge, in which the ground was taken that "every State may regulate its own internal police, subject to its own judgment and upon its own views of the interest and well being of its citizens," and that in the words of Chief Justice Taney "there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent the States from regulating and restricting the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether if they think proper." Regulating the traffic is a part of the police power of each State and belongs to them in their separate and sovereign capacity.

The 2d point he conceived could only arise in regard to words used in sections 1, 8 and 10 of the Declaration of Rights, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. That liquor is property must be admitted, but the Court gives no man a right to use it according to his pleasure, when it is injurious to the health or to the community. Our Government is based on the maxim of *Salus populi, suprema lex*, (the good of the people is the supreme law) and according to this maxim the Court interprets every law that generally concerns the public. The first object of Government is the protection of her citizens and the promotion of their happiness, and all property is therefore held with an implied qualification, that it should not be used for injury.

Every citizen must remember that there are two kinds of rights—1st. His absolute rights as an individual; 2d. His relative rights and duties as a member of society. Under the latter he is bound to regard the health and welfare of others, as well as his own. On these principles, Mr. Miller contended there could be no conflict with the Constitution of Penna., if it was a settled fact, that the use of ardent spirits as a beverage was injurious and that it would be for a majority of the citizens to determine.

He thought the expediency of having such a law passed as that of Maine or Iowa, was not so much a question as the practicability of having it passed and of enforcing it. It should be passed in circumstances as favorable to Maine and Pennsylvania as are very different. Laws are worthless unless they are sanctioned and sustained by public sentiment. His opinion was that public sentiment in Pennsylvania is not ready for such a law, and that it was folly now to seek for legislation, as he did not believe that it could be procured or enforced. If the friends of temperance wished for such a law their first duty would be to pave the way by moral suasion.

Mr. Miller was followed by Professor Wentworth of Dickinson College, who said that he did not consider any thing impracticable; that if the friends of temperance were determined to have such a law, he would be ready to support it with all his strength and united action. He thought that public sentiment was prepared for the law, or as much as it ever would be; that the great cause was rapidly progressing over the whole Union, and he believed the idea that Pennsylvania should be among the last in coming to its support.

He was the Keynote of the Arch and he saw no reason why it should be the last, unless it was because, in forming the curve the Keynote was the last inserted; with the same principle, the law which would work on account of the laxness of the hour.

The Rev. Mr. Hoffman regretted that the audience should have to leave under the impression that the measure was impracticable, but hoped it would be corrected in the next session.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The meeting was reassembled at 6 o'clock P. M. It was opened with prayer by Mr. Hoffman, and singing by the choir. Minutes of the preceding meeting read by the Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. E. Johnston being then called upon, addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent course. He spoke of the great importance of the case and the vast amount of good it had and might still produce. He said the friends of temperance had no untold feelings in any individual. They were not at war with the world, but with the sin of intemperance, and that it was to stay the evil that flowed from this cause that their arm was raised.

It was necessary for the good of the community for the cause of morality and the Christian religion that it should be done. He felt that at present almost all that had been done much good, was not sufficient to suppress intemperance, without the aid of legislation in removing the cause and the means of temptation.

He was gratified with the legal argument that had been made in the afternoon by Mr. Miller, and was convinced that a law similar to that of some of the eastern and western States, would not conflict with either the const. of the United States or of Pennsylvania. But he was sorry he had to concur in the opinion that at present similar legislation in this State could not be procured. He was afraid public sentiment was not prepared for it. But nevertheless there was a great and glorious work for the friends of temperance, and that was to set about with energy in moulding public opinion in its favor. He thought this was the first and best step; and that at day he hoped not far distant, laws might be procured that would crush intemperance to the ground, and would be sustained by the united voice of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Kramer followed him in an impressive address on the evils of intemperance. He presented statistics of the war that intemperance had produced, and many examples of wretchedness and death that had followed in its train.

The following resolutions were then offered by the Rev. Mr. Hoffman:

Resolved, That as previous efforts and modes of procedure for the suppression of the traffic in ardent spirits have either been discontinued or succeeded but partially; and as the evils of intemperance are increasing, there is hereby presented to the friends of temperance an imperative call to renewed and energetic action.

Resolved, That the evils of intemperance cannot be prevented while the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, is continued.

**Resolved,** That the members of a community recognize it as their right and their duty to their fellow men in self defence, by legislation and other suitable means, to bring such traffic to an end.

**Resolved,** That the entire suppression of intoxicating liquors as a matter of traffic does not more violate the just rights of freedom, than the prohibition to make an article of commerce, or the prevention of any evil that tends to the destruction of public morals.

**Resolved,** That the effectual prohibition of the traffic in ardent spirits, and the discontinuance of its use as a beverage, are essential to the peace, order and security of society.

**Resolved,** That we regard it as inconsistent for temperance men to sustain by their suffrages any candidate for public office who is engaged in making or vending intoxicating liquors, or who employs the same for electioneering purposes.

**Resolved,** That we call upon the friends of sobriety, order and religion, throughout the county and the State to unite their active efforts in promoting the temperance cause.

**Resolved,** That we deem it highly expedient to encourage and sustain a regular series of meetings of the friends of temperance, for the purpose of giving energy and efficiency to the measures which are to be adopted, and to do so by word and deed, and to meet every emergency that may occur.

After having been read, the meeting agreed to take them up separately in their order.

The first resolution having been again read was unanimously adopted without discussion.

The second resolution being read, the Rev. C. P. Wing remarked, that although the resolution embodied a great truth, it might not be so readily perceived by the audience without being brought prominently to their notice, and unless they were referred to the past experience of the temperance cause, which is fully set forth by a clear and able exposition of its truth—showing the temptations that every inebriate was exposed to, and how liable he was to be led astray by those temptations however strong his resolutions of reformation might be. He considered it almost a miracle that any man should ever be rescued from the vortex of ruin in which he had been plunged, and acquired an appetite for intoxicating liquors, considering how strong that appetite when acquired holds it to its victim, and the fact that at nearly every corner of our streets there are signs pointing to the bar-room, and persons inviting him in to drink.

He had lost all hope of procuring permanent reform by procuring signatures to pledges to abstain from persons are in a fit of enthusiasm or under the excitement produced by an eloquent and pathetic lecture. There is not moral hold enough in this to produce much good. The excitement having died away, the power is lost. The only effectual mode of securing entire abstinence he conceived, was to refer to the temptations and the moral influence of intoxication wholly out of reach. While the traffic continues temperance is constantly held out, and while the temptation is held out, it is a certain truth that thousands will fall in spite of all the moral suasion in the world.

The Rev. Mr. Thorne followed on the same subject, and made a speech of about half an hour in length. He referred to the past history of the temperance reformation in this county, and proved that he had been engaged in the cause since 1823; and that, with a few other strong advocates of temperance, were among the first to set the ball in motion. He gave a general view of very reliable information concerning his efforts in the cause, and made many highly important suggestions, illustrating his subject with several amusing anecdotes. After which, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

It being now too late to proceed with any further resolutions, the resolutions, their further consideration was postponed until the next meeting.

On motion, of Rev. Mr. Wing, the meeting then adjourned to meet in the Methodist Church in this Borough, on Thursday evening, December 4th, at 6 o'clock.

C. STAYMAN, Chairman.  
H. A. STURGEON, Sec'y.

**BISHOP HUGHES AND HORACE GREELY.**—The New York Times of Saturday morning contains a long letter addressed to the Hon. Horace Greely by Bishop Hughes, in which that distinguished prelate takes occasion to define his position upon certain matters. The following extract shows in what estimation he holds the patriot Kosciusko:

"You have taken me to task also in regard to the distinguished Hungarian leader who is now to visit our shores. It seems that in estimating his character, you have been misled by the reports of the other Revolutionary leaders that at one time I imagined history would write his name as that of a great man. Like the others, he was unsuccessful and unfortunate. And so long as he was a captive of the British, I was inclined to regard him as a man whose faults in consideration of his captivity, when, on his release from prison, I found him offering the income of adulation to the god of British pride, and chanting psalms of flattery to the very power which he had so recently and so gloriously contended for in the person of British O'Brien and the other Irish patriots—when I find him unnecessarily flinging insult at the religion of most of the people of Hungary, simply because such insult is so profitable in the ears of his British admirers, I could not help forming the opinion that the *stuf* was not in him, and that history would write him down, not among the heroes, but rather among the humbugs, of which this nineteenth century has produced so many. My mind is so constituted that I could not come to any other conclusion, and therefore I throw myself on your indulgence, seeing that in this also I have the misfortune to differ with you in opinion.

**HORACE GREELY AND BISHOP HUGHES.**—In the *Zionist* of Monday we notice a three column article of Mr. Greely's, in reply to the letter of Bishop Hughes. We quote the parts of the article, which embody suggestions worthy of attention:

"The opinions and teachings of Archbishop Hughes are to us objects of deep solicitude, because they so profoundly affect the welfare of our Country and the progress of the Christian Religion. His ecclesiastical position, his National origin, his personal abilities and tact, have combined to give him a spiritual power among us greater than that of any other living man. He is the only one that could take five thousand children out of our Common Schools, and keep them out, with many thousands more, for an indefinite period to come. He has the power to re-kindle the fires of Theological rancor among our people, such as has vanished in some countries in Europe, and teach a party to regard religion as a thing to be vanquished and put down because of their diverse convictions respecting God, Religion, and our Future Existence. Knowing his power to be great, we are almost anxious to see it exerted on the side of absolute Religious Freedom and Universal Education. It is our solicitude unshared! And especially when we see others propounding in the name of Catholicity, doctrines which seem to us calculated to inflame abstract Theological differences between persons and Nations, hatreds, and grudges, depriving millions of the blessings of Education, it is strange that we should anxiously wish to hear his potential voice raised on the side of Peace, Knowledge and Liberty! At length he breaks silence, and Mr. T. has not been tried for the 14th inst. and the story brought by the Georgia, which sailed from Havana on the 15th, to the effect that he had been sentenced to the chain gang for 8 years, is undoubtedly erroneous."

**MR. TURKMAN.**—The New York Times publishes a letter from this gentleman, dated in prison at Havana, Nov. 14th, in which he denies explicitly that there has been found among his papers, any documents which comprise any one in any manner whatsoever, that has not been tried for the 14th inst. and the story brought by the Georgia, which sailed from Havana on the 15th, to the effect that he had been sentenced to the chain gang for 8 years, is undoubtedly erroneous.

**LATER FROM MEXICO.**—By the arrival of the brig Filadelfia, Capt. Jones, at New Orleans, the Filadelfians has received papers from the city of Mexico to the effect that the great alarm is felt on account of the Rio Grande Insurrection. The Neptune, having failed to land her troops, had returned to Vera Cruz. The report that Congress was about to raise the prohibitions had caused a great excitement among the artisans of the capital and of Puebla. At the latter place a popular movement was feared.

**U. S. MOUNTED DRAGOONS.**—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: A vigorous effort is now making by the War Department to reduce the expense of the Quartermaster's Department, which are enormous. The Secretary of War will undoubtedly recommend the movement of another regiment of Dragoons, and the establishment of another company of Light Artillery, (making with those now existing, four or one for each regiment of Artillery) and yet it is believed that the estimates for the service of the year terminating on the 30th of June, will be fifteen hundred thousand dollars less than those of last year.

**ARSENIC EATEN IN AUSTRIA.**—A poisoning case at Chili has excited the publication of some interesting facts, especially in regard to the arsenic which has come to his knowledge. The habit does not seem to be so pernicious in its results as that of opium eating. It is commenced by taking a very small quantity, say one grain, and gradually increasing it, until it reaches the quantity of four grains. The effect produced is very curious. The arsenic acts on the nerves of both sexes in order to please their sweet hearts. It relieves the lungs and head very much also, when morning sleep fails and entering into a more rarified atmosphere.

**HANOVER RAILROAD.**—We learn from the Hanover Spectator that the surviving partners of the late Mr. Gardner, Messrs. F. C. Condit and R. E. Pease, will be organically forward the Railroad to final and early completion.

**MARRIAGES.**  
On Thursday the 27th ult. in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Samuel Brison, SAMUEL D. HILLMAN, (Principal of the Grammar School) to Miss JANE PHILLIPS, both of Carlisle.

On Tuesday the 2d inst., by the Rev. Z. A. Colcock, MR. JOHN GARDNER, of Churchtown, to MISS MARGARET E. PENNINGTON, of Mt. Rock, this county.

**DEATHS.**  
At the Mansion House, in Ottawa, Illinois, on the 11th ultimo, of ERYTHROSA, JOHN W. BOWENMAN, Esq. of Newport, Perry county, Pa., aged 48 years.

In Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pa., on the 19th ult., at 9 o'clock, A. M., HANNAH FAY, daughter of Rev. D. H. and S. C. CRAIG, and twin sister of Wm. W. Craigh, who died on the 3d ult.

In Mechanicsburg, Nov. 21st, Mrs. MARY BAKER. She was a worthy member of the Lutheran church, and died a peaceful death.

**Mill for Rent.**  
THE Merchant Mill at Carlisle Iron Works, is offered for rent on favorable terms.  
PETER F. EGGE.  
December 4, 1851—6t

**To All Whom it May Concern.**  
UPON the petition of the Chief Burgess, Assistant Burgess, and Town Council of the Borough of Carlisle, the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, sitting for the first time in assembly passed the 30th day of April, 1851, it is provided that certain powers and privileges shall be vested in and conferred on the constituted authorities of this Borough or any Borough heretofore incorporated, providing that the same be made for the benefit of the said Borough, and that the Court of Quarter Sessions, and praying the Court that the Borough of Carlisle may have conferred on it all the powers and privileges contained in said act.

Now to wit: 19th November, 1851. It is hereby ordered that this petition be filed, that notice of this application be published in all the papers of the Borough until the next January Sessions, and if no reason be shown to the contrary, that the Court may then make the decree prayed for.  
BY ORDER OF THE COURT.  
December 4, 1851—6t

**Auditor's Notice.**  
THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Samuel Woodburn, Esq., Sequencer of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, and to among the creditors, gives notice that he will attend for that purpose in the Arbitration Chamber of the Court House, in Carlisle, on Tuesday the 30th day of December, 1851.  
WM. S. COBURN, Auditor.  
December 4, 1851—4t

**Farmers & Machinists Take Notice.**  
I HATE I have purchased of David C. Buyers, the right to make and sell Manfield's Clover Huller, and Grower & Gilchrist's Cleaner attached, in the townships of Hanover and Carlisle, Cumberland county of Pennsylvania. All persons are notified not to infringe upon my rights in said townships.  
EMANUEL STIGLEMAN.  
December 4, 1851—3t

**SHAWLS.** Just received another large assortment of Long Bay State Shawls, suitable for winter which will be sold very cheap.  
N. W. WOODS, Agt.  
December 4, 1851.

**GROCERIES.** Just received another large assortment of Groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tea from the celebrated Tea House of Jenkins & Co., which will be sold very cheap.  
N. W. WOODS, Agt.  
December 4, 1851.

**GLOVES.** Just received a large assortment of Ladies Kid and Mixed Gloves.  
N. W. WOODS, Agt.  
December 4, 1851.

**HOSIERY.** Another large assortment of Ladies and Children's Lambs wool and Alpaca Hosiery, which will be sold cheap.  
N. W. WOODS, Agt.  
December 4, 1851.

**LADIES DRESS GOODS.** Moulin de Laines, Alpaca, Merinoes and Ouborg Cloths, cheap.  
N. W. WOODS, Agt.  
December 4, 1851.

**CLOTHS.** A large assortment of Black Belton and French Cloths, which will be sold cheap.  
N. W. WOODS, Agt.  
December 4, 1851.

**JUST received another large assortment of Battic and Flannels, which will be sold very cheap.  
N. W. WOODS, Agt.  
Dec. 4.**

**ARDINES,** in half and whole boxes, just received and for sale by  
N. W. WOODS, Agt.  
Nov. 20, 1851.

**Notice.**  
HEREBY given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been filed in this office for examination by the accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance on Tuesday the 30th day of December, A. D. 1851, viz:

1. The account of Marshall James, adm'r of George Priest, late of Westpenningborough township, dec'd.

2. The account of John Heberling, adm'r of Benjamin Heberling late of Millfin township, deceased.

3. The account of Wm. Keatle, adm'r of Martin Burkhardt late of Millfin township, dec'd.

4. The account of John Harman, guardian of Joseph E. Leidig, minor child of John Leidig.

5. The account of John Wunderlich, adm'r with the will annexed of Elizabeth Baker late of the borough of Carlisle, dec'd.

6. The account of Henry Horner, adm'r of Melchor Horner late of North Middleton township, dec'd.

7. The final account of Wm. M. Henderson, adm'r of Elizabeth Moore, late of the borough of Carlisle, dec'd.

8. The account of John Carey dec'd, executor of John Blymyer late of the Borough of Shippensburg dec'd, as filed by D. Cobough and R. P. McClure, ex'rs, of John Cary, dec'd.

9. The account of John Carey, dec'd, executor of Elizabeth Keil, late of the borough of Shippensburg, dec'd, as filed by D. Cobough and R. P. McClure, executors of John Carey, dec'd.

10. The account of Henry Keatle, dec'd, guardian of Henry R. Susan A. and Hannah M. minor children of John Randolph, dec'd, as selected by Wm. Keatle, executor of said guardian.

11. The account of Jacob Waggoner, surviving administrator of Peter Lehn, late of North Middleton township, dec'd.

WM. GOULD, Register.  
Register Office, Carlisle,  
November 29, 1851.

**TEAS & GROCERIES.**  
RIO and JAVA COFFEES, of the best qualities, just opened. Also a fine assortment of the best Brown and Clarified SUGARS, together with a large lot of the best quality of soft crushed, double refined AND POLYMERIZED SUGARS, at reduced prices, and a new selection of Green & Black Teas, carefully selected and of the best Brands, and from the Tea Warehouse of the well known Messrs. Jenkins of Philadelphia. For sale by  
J. W. EBY.  
Carlisle, Nov. 27, 1851.

**China and Crockery Ware.**  
A LARGE and splendid selection of Ware of every variety has just been received, embracing FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINA, as also the finest GRANITE ORNAMENTAL STONE Ware, either in sets or by the piece as may be necessary, with every other variety, besides a selection of the finest FINE CHINA WARE, both ornamental and useful, suitable for the season. For sale by  
J. W. EBY.  
Nov. 27, 1851.

**Corn Starch.**  
A NEW supply of good Cornstarch, Seedless and Pure, also a fine article of Polverized CORN STARCH, refined and prepared expressly for food, with directions for Custards, Ice Cream, Pies, Cakes, Blanc Mange, Pudding, &c. For sale at the store of  
J. W. EBY.  
Nov. 27.

**CRANBERRIES.** A very superior lot just opened and for sale at the store of  
J. W. EBY.  
November 27, 1851.

**SPICES.** Fresh Citron, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, Nutmegs, Pepper, Salsaparilla, Sods, &c. all pure and fresh, constantly in store and for sale by  
J. W. EBY.  
November 27, 1851.

**The Excitement Continues**  
AT THE OLD CHEAP STORE. They are almost daily receiving additions to their already large stock of Goods. New Long and Square Shawls from 50 cents to \$1, below the usual prices; new De Laine, 12, 18, and 24, beautiful goods; Alpaca, Cashmere, Cough Cloths, Mouslins, Calicoes, Flannels, Gingham, Tickings, Satinets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Gloves, all kinds; Trimmings, Combs, Yarns, and every thing in the Dry Goods line, which we intend to sell at prices that will pay you for the trouble of calling and examining our stock.  
A. & W. BENITZ.  
Carlisle, Nov. 27, 1851.

**Third Arrival of Fall and Winter Goods.**  
THE subscriber has just returned from the city with another large and general assortment of reasonable goods, among which may be found— Mantels and Bonnet Velvets. Brocha and Thibet Long Shawls of sup' quality. French Plaid and Bay State Long Shawls. French Merinos of all colors. Mouslins de Laines in great variety. French & English Chintzes very cheap. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres & Satinets. Gentlemen's Buck & Beaver Gloves sup' quality. Gentlemen's Chamolise lined cashmere Gloves. Ladies & Children's Cashmere Gloves. Welch English Flannels of all qualities. Black & colored Fur Mitts. Cashmere scarfs and woolen comforts. Bonnet Linings, Tabs & Frames. Black & colored Straw Bonnets. A large variety wrought Collars, handkerchiefs, Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Linen and cotton Laces and Edgings, &c., all of which he will sell very low.  
G. W. HITNER.  
Nov. 27.

**Irish Poplins.**  
THE subscriber has just opened a few pieces of real Irish Poplins, Watered Silks, Trimming Silks of all colors, and a variety of Silk Velvet Ribbons and Worsted Braids for Dress Trimmings. Also a splendid assortment of Bonnet Ribbons very cheap.  
G. W. HITNER.  
November 27, 1851.

**Hover's Ink Manufactory.**  
REMOVED TO 144, RACE ST. (Between 4th & 5th, opposite Court St. Phila.)  
WHERE the Proprietor is enabled, by increased facilities, to supply the growing demand for HOVER'S INK, which its wide-spread reputation has created.  
This Ink is now so well established in the good opinion and confidence of the American Public that it is scarcely necessary to say anything in its favor, and the manufacturer takes this opportunity to say that the confidence thus secured shall not be abused. In addition to the various kinds of Writing Ink, he also manufactures Adamsline Cement for mending Glass and China, as well as superior Hair Dye, a trial only is necessary to insure its future use, and a Sealing Wax, well adapted for Druggists and Dentists, at a very low price, in large or small quantities.  
Orders addressed to JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer, No. 144 Race St., Phila.  
October 9, 1851—3m

**NEW DEPOT.**  
WOODWARD & SCHMIDT,  
Produce Dealers,  
Forwarding & Commission Merchants.  
Carlisle, Nov. 13, 1851—4t.

**FOR MINCE PIES.**—For sale at the Grocery & Tea Store of the subscriber, Raisins, Currants, Citron, &c.  
C. INHOFF, Agt.  
Nov. 20, 1851.

**AMS,** (sugar-cured), Dried Beef, Sugar-cured Beef Tongues, smoked Salmon, &c., for sale at the Grocery store of  
C. INHOFF, Agt.  
Nov. 20, 1851.

**Proclamation.**  
WHEREAS the Honorable FREDERICK WARREN, Resident Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, and Hon. John Stuart and John Clendenen, Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offences, in the said county of Cumberland, and their precursors to me directed dated the 10th of November, 1851, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, to hold at Carlisle, on the 2d Monday of January next, (to wit, the 12th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue two week.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept commanded to be there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices pertain to be done, and all those that are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of said county, are to be there to prosecute them as shall be just.

DAVID SMITH, Sheriff.  
Suzer: Oyer and Terminer, Carlisle, Nov. 27, 1851.

**NOTICE.**  
In the matter of the writ of Partition and Valuation on the Real Estate of Frederick Klugh, deceased, the said writ being returned by the Sheriff duly executed.

Not to wit: 4th of November A. D. 1851, on motion of Mr. Biddle, Inquisition confirmed and rule on all the heirs of said decedent, to wit: George Klugh, Peter Arnold and Susanna his wife, Frederick H. Klugh, Henry Klugh, Joseph Gates and Mary Ann his wife, Daniel L. Brown and Christiana his wife, William Berryhill and Barbara his wife, Henry Murry, John Murry, Henry Blake, James Blake, Michael Berry and Susanna his wife, Thomas Rowland and Sarah his wife, Martin Myers and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Myers and Adelaide his wife, and Emaline, Mary and Martha Blake, who are minors and reside in Blair county, to appear at the said Orphan's Court to be held at Carlisle, in and for Cumberland county, on Tuesday the 30th day of December next, to accept or refuse to accept the same at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

By the Court.  
DAVID SMITH, Sh'f.  
Sheriff's Office, Carlisle,  
Nov. 20, 1851—3t

**Notice.**  
THE Directors of the Carlisle Bank, have this day declared a dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share of the capital stock of said Bank, which will be paid at the office of the undersigned, to the shareholders respectively entitled to receive the same, on and after Monday the 1st of December next.  
GEO. A. LYON, Pres'r.  
November 24, 1851—4t

**Notice.**  
ALIAS Subpoena. Sur vs. MARYANN BRISKER, }  
Divorce. In the Court }  
of Common Pleas of }  
Cumberland county. }  
You Maryann Brisker, }  
You are hereby required that seeing aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Carlisle, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held for the county of Cumberland, on the 12th day of January next, to answer the petition filed by Anthony Brisker, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Anthony Brisker, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreed to by the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.  
DAVID SMITH, Sh'f.  
Sheriff's Office, Carlisle,  
Nov. 27, 1851—4t

**Estate Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Hain, with the will annexed, late of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the subscriber living in Carlisle. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement to  
WM. W. DALE, Adm'r.  
November 27, 1851—6t

**Estate Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Duke, late of the borough of Shippensburg, deceased, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland county, to the subscriber living in said borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement to  
BENJAMIN DUKE, Adm'r.  
November 27, 1851—6t

**Estate Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of James Hoffer, late of the borough of Carlisle, deceased, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland county, to the subscriber living in said borough. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement to  
JOSEPH C. HOFFER, Adm'r.  
Carlisle, Oct. 30, 1851—6t

**Estate Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jacob Gross, late of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, Pa., have been issued by the Register of said county, to the subscriber living in Mechanicsburg. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement to  
PETER BARNHART, Adm'r.  
October 30, 1851—6t

**Teachers Wanted.**  
FOUR Male Teachers are wanted for the Common Schools of South Middleton township. Apply to David Scahill, President, or to  
DANIEL KAUFFMAN, Sec'y.  
November 13, 1851—3t

**WANTED.**  
A YOUNG MAN, well qualified, who has had several years experience in the Dry Goods business, will bear of a good situation by applying to  
ARNOLD & LEVI.  
Carlisle, Nov. 27, 1851.

**Another Arrival OF NEW GOODS AT THE Dry-Goods & Carpet Emporium.**  
(HAS, OGBLEY is just receiving and opening the most extensive stock of Fancy and Staple Goods ever brought to Carlisle