MESSAGE OF
GOVERNOR BIGLER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—I had intended, immediately after my induction into office, to communicate with you on the subject of the public debt, and exhibit the actual financial condition of the Commonwealth at that period. After the necessary examination, however, I discovered that, I could not do so with the precise accuracy which should characterize the statements of an official communication. There are outstanding debts on the public works, unpaid claims, and balances of appropriations for last year, the amount of which could not be ascertained in time for this purpose. I am, therefore, I regret to say, compelled to forego the performance of this duty until the meeting of the next Legislature. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing the views I entertain, and the anxiety I feel, on a few subjects connected with the financial and other affairs of the State.

There is now due and unpaid two millions four hundred and ninety one thousand two hundred and fifty five dollars of the bonds of the Commonwealth, bearing an interest of six per cent., and a balance of near one hundred thousand dollars due to domestic creditors, bearing a like rate of interest, besides one million three hundred and ninety thousand dollars at five per cent.; over two millions will fall due in 1853, and about three millions in 1854.

I respectfully suggest to the Legislature the propriety of making provision for the cancellation of the matured bonds, and such as may fall due during the coming year, by authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate loans for that purpose, and issue the bonds of the Commonwealth, reimbursable at the expiration of ten or fifteen years, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., with interest certificates attached or in the usual form, as may be deemed proper. The present reduced rates of interest in Europe, and the abundance of money in the principal cities of this country, afford ample assurance that such loans can be negotiated at a rate of interest much below that which the State is now bound to pay on these bonds. I am fully satisfied, by information which has reached me through private as well as public sources, that the bonds of the State, exempted from taxation, could be negotiated at such rate of interest as to make a very desirable saving to the Treasury. It is not so much the present rate of tax on the bonds, that would injure the value of new ones, as the sensitive apprehension, entertained by capitalists, that such rate of taxation might, at some future time, be increased. Besides these inducements to cancel the matured bonds, we should not forget, that it is not befitting a great and prosperous State like Pennsylvania to have a matured and unpaid debt resting upon her. Such a state of affairs is not consistent with her dignity and pride and is well calculated to have an injurious effect upon her credit. Her ability to pay cannot be doubted, and the fidelity with which her people have ever responded to every reasonable demand to sustain her credit, has excited unlimited confidence in her integrity amongst the capitalists of this country and Europe. I therefore, most respectfully submit this subject to your consideration.

The receipts into the Treasury for the year 1851, deducting the temporary loan of $98,200, amounted to $4,472,393 93, and the expenditures for the same year, to $4,780,667 53, or $308,363 40 more than the whole receipts. In this expenditure is included $185,138 91, which was paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and cannot, therefore, be properly regarded as an expenditure, as it was used to cancel a like amount of the funded debt—leaving an actual balance against the Treasury of $123,225 49

After full consultation with the financial officer of the State, and a careful examination of the data which he has kindly placed within my reach, I have arrived at the conclusion that the receipts and expenditures for the current year may be estimated as follows, to wit:

Receipts, $4,325,000, expenditures, $4,027,000, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of $298,000—including in this expenditure, an estimated payment to the commissioners of the sinking fund of $220,000. But it should be observed, that in the expenditures for last year there is included the sum of $442,196, applied to the North Branch canal, and $30,000 for the inclined plains on the Portage road and the Western reservoir; making in all, $472,196 expended on new work during the last season. It will be seen, however, by reference to the State Treasurer's report, that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1850, was $754,252 81, whilst at the same period of the year 1851, the balance was but $543,979 21, being a difference against the Treasury for this year of $210,252 60, which sum, together with the $300,000 of temporary loan, to be paid out of the receipts of the present year, amount $510,253 60, being $38,155 69 more than all the payments for new work, and on this data the balance in the Treasury at the end of this year is reduced to $259,844 40. Thus it will appear that, should no accident occur to the public works during the present season, we may reasonably anticipate a surplus revenue of between two and three hundred thousand dollars. Should the improvements, however, be visited by anything like the extent of damage which befell them during the last year, this balance would be reduced to a sum too meagre to deserve notice. It is, therefore, apparent that we cannot rely upon the surplus revenue of the Treasury, during the current year, for the means to prosecute the work on the North Branch and the Portage railroad, with that vigor which the interest of the State seems to demand.

I remarked, at the time of my induction into office, that I regarded the speedy completion of the North Branch canal as consistent with the truest principles of economy. The examination which I have given the subject since that time, has tended greatly to increase my confidence in the truthfulness of that declaration. In this view, I seem to concur in opinion with my able and experienced predecessor, who took occasion to recommend this subject to the favorable consideration of the Legislature in his last annual message. The policy of resuming the prosecution of this work is no longer an open issue, and need not now be discussed. This question was settled by the Legislature of 1849, since which time about $650,000 have been expended on the work; all of which, together with two and a half millions originally expended, and the amount of retained percentage, and the usual damages to the contractors on the abandonment of the work, must be entirely lost, unless the canal be completed. The whole length of this improvement is ninety four miles, fifty miles of which are fully completed, and the remaining forty four are under contract, or ready to be put under contract as soon as the Legislature may make provision for the payment of the same. According to the estimate of William B. Foster, the experienced engineer on that line, $772,000 will be sufficient to complete it; and that, should the means be promptly furnished, the whole line may be brought into use in the early part of the next season. Can it be doubted for a moment that the net annual receipts on this work will largely exceed the interest on this meagre sum? I am confident that those who have given the subject the least attention, will not hesitate on this point. I confidently believe that they will be sufficient not only to do this, but also to pay the interest on the $650,000 expended since 1849, and on the two and a half millions expended prior to 1841, and leave a balance to go into the Treasury besides. I need not give you my reasons in detail for this opinion. The data on which it rests has been presented to you in more forcible terms than I could employ. It requires but a glance at the operations on the completed part of that improvement—at the vast district of country which would be supplied with anthracite coal through the medium of this canal—the rapidly increasing consumption of this article wherever it has been brought into use—to satisfy the most incredulous mind that the tonage on this improvement must, in a few years, be almost equal to its capacity. Some twenty five counties of the State of New York, rich, populous and growing, embracing a number of incorporated cities, now paying high prices for fuel, would be supplied with this article for domestic, mechanical and manufacturing purposes; in return for which, the canal would to some extent, be freighted with salt, plaster, &c.—The growth of the anthracite coal business in the State is almost incredible. If we may be allowed to take this increase as a data on which to base an estimate of the future business of this canal, it will more than equal the expectations of its most sanguine friends. We can scarcely realize the fact, that the operations in this article have grown from 800,000 tons in 1840, to near 4,500,000 tons in 1851, and in all probability the amount will exceed five millions for the current year.

If, then, it be so apparent that the income from this work will pay the interest on its cost and leave a surplus for the use of the Treasury besides, wise policy would seem to dictate its speedy completion. I most respectfully and earnestly urge upon you the favorable consideration of this subject at the earliest day possible. The time for doubt and delay, it seems to me, has gone by. This work must either be finished or over three millions of the people's money, already expended on it, must be thrown away. To depend upon the present means of the Treasury would, I am confident, lead to vexatious and injurious delay. The sum necessary to complete it should and I am assured can be obtained on a loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., reimbursable at such period as the revenue, therefrom, shall have reached the amount of the interest and principal. I am aware that there is a proper sensitiveness in the minds of the people, on the subject of borrowing money, and I am sure that I should not recommend any measure that would have the effect of increasing their burthens. But I sincerely believe that the tendency of this measure will be to lessen, rather than increase them—that it is the best financial measure the Legislature can, at present, adopt—that its ultimate tendency will be to aid the Treasury in the liquidation of the present debt, certainly much more so, than the alternative of allowing the sum already expended to be lost. The completion of the work will also give an impetus to the growth and prosperity of the northern portion of the State—would invite men and money into that rich section of the Commonwealth, and would be an act of justice to the people of that region, who have ever, with a true spirit of loyalty and generosity, contributed their proper share towards sustaining the honor and dignity of the State.

The importance of prompt and efficient action on this subject, cannot be over-rated. The citizens of the State of New York, who intend to construct the connecting link between our improvements and the Chemung canal, in that State, should have early assurance that our improvement will be completed.—Business men who desire to operate on this line, will not make the proper arrangements to do so until ample provision is made for its completion.—Every consideration of interest and economy, it seems to me, dictates prompt and efficient action on this question.

The avoidance of the inclined plains on the Allegheny Portage rai road was also commenced under the late administration, and in my opinion is a necessary work and should be prosecuted to completion as rapidly as the means of the Treasury will permit. It is an important link in our main line of improvements, and has ever been—and unless the planes are avoided—will continue, to be, a source of heavy expenditure and great delay and danger in the transportation of tonage. The annual expenditures to keep these planes in order has been extremely heavy. It is estimated that near a hundred thousand dollars would be saved yearly, in the expenses of this railroad, were the use of the planes dispensed with. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose, by the last Legislature. The old material on the road is counted at a value of $248,650 00. This, with the additional sum of $591,350 00, it is estimated by Mr. Faries, the engineer on that line, will accomplish this desirable end. I am also assured by the same officer, that with the necessary appropriation, four of the ten planes, may be avoided during the coming season.

In connection with this subject, I need scarcely remark, that our main line of improvements is about to encounter a most powerful rival for the tonage of the West, in the Pennsylvania railroad, which work will probably be completed during the year 1853.—The avoidance of the planes will do more, I am confident, to strengthen the main line against this competition, than any other improvement that can be made. I respectfully recommend this subject to your favorable consideration.

The absolute necessity for the expenditure of large sums of money to complete the improvements to which I have referred, will I have no doubt, admonish you of the propriety of confining the appropriations to the lowest possible point that the public service and the interest of the State will permit, including nothing for which she is not legally and morally bound to provide. Rigid economy in the expenditure is indispensably necessary to sustain the credit of the State—fulfil the engagements she has already made, and meet the reasonable expectations of the people.

The public improvements of the State are one of our principal sources of revenue, and should at all times receive the special care of the Legislature. Every proper effort should be made to increase the receipts and lessen the expenditures on these works. I have not had the opportunity of giving the subject of their management that thorough examination which is indispensably necessary to the formation of a correct opinion in reference to the details of their operation. But I have long entertained the opinion, that no action of the Legislature could have a more salutary effect upon their management than the adoption of the cash system in paying for the labor and materials necessary to keep them in successful operation. It is, in my opinion, to the loose system of contracting debts now in practice, as much, if not more than to any other defect in the present policy, may be attributed their failure to meet the expectations of the people as a source of revenue. The most vigilant efforts of the officers could not prevent the payment of exorbitant prices for labor and materials, if obtained on credit. The State always pays dearly for such accommodations. Besides, this custom affords the opportunity of most palpable imposition, if not actual frauds upon the State. The very idea of a set of officers being allowed to throw the credit of the Commonwealth broadcast to be taken up at some future period, by some body else, is almost startling. I regard it as a most dangerous policy, calculated to beget a spirit of careless prodigality in the management of public affairs, and to invite impositions upon the Treasury. It should in my opinion, be abandoned at the earliest day possible. I therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of fixing a period by law, after which the officers on the public works shall not be allowed to contract debts for any purpose whatever—directing the disbursing officers to make monthly statements of their accounts to the Canal Commissioners, showing the amount of money disbursed and the materials purchased; and requiring all out-standing accounts to be presented to the Canal Commissioners, or Auditor General for settlement. Under a cash system the actual indebtedness of the State could at all times be readily ascertained, which would be a great convenience for the Legislature, as well as a satisfaction to the people. In the introduction of a new system of this kind, care should be taken to place at the command of the proper officers the necessary means to carry it into operation.

It might be well, also, to take some action on the subject of claims for damages incurred in the construction of our public improvements. This subject should be finally disposed of. Although many years have passed by since the construction of these works, every year brings out some new item of this kind. Much of the time of the Legislature and the Canal Commissioners, is occupied in the examination of these claims, and for the last ten or twelve years they have absorbed the means of the Treasury to the extent of from fifty to eighty thousand dollars annually. I am informed that claims are now being presed for damages which it is alleged the Commonwealth occurred more than twenty years since. It must be a most difficult task for the Canal Commissioners to ascertain all the facts in cases so long deferred. I suggest the propriety of disposing of this subject by some summary mode of proceeding.

In conclusion I beg to be indulged in a suggestion on the subject of special legislation. I am confident that the General Assembly will agree with me, that some reform on this subject is much needed. The volumes of our laws for 1850 and '51, compared with those of previous years, show that our legislation is increasing to an alarming degree. By reference to these volumes, for the years I have named, it will be seen that but a comparitively small portion of the laws they contain are of a general character, being mainly for local or private purposes. These volumes when compared with the statutes enacted eight or ten years since, or with those annually enacted by Congress, or any of our sister States, swell into an astonishing magnitude. This evil is on the increase, and it seems to me that a remedy is imperiously called for. Much may be done to arrest this evil by the adoption of a few well digested general laws. For the purpose of attaining this desirable end, I respectfully suggest for your consideration, the propriety of constituting a commission of two or three experienced legal gentlemen, whose duty it shall be to prepare general laws to meet this object, to be submitted to the consideration of the next Legislature, I know from experience how difficult it is for the representatives of the people, after their arrival at the seat of government, to find the necessary leisure and privacy to enable them to prepare and digest intricate general laws. Each day seems to bring its labors upon them, and the session runs by before a subject of this kind can receive the necessary consideration.

The subject of regulating election districts, naming election houses, which annually occupies much of the time of the Legislature, and many pages of the Journal and statute books, might be safely confided to the commissioners of the respective counties. The subject of divorces should, it seems to me, be left entirely with the courts, as well, also, as the whole subject of selling real estate by trustees, guardians and those acting in a representative capacity. These measures, together with a few more general statutes on the subject of corporations, would, I think, have a most salutary effect on legislation. As far as possible our laws should be general, and those that are so should be sternly maintained against special innovations.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, March 25, 1852. } WM. BIGLER.

Deaths.

In Allen township, on the 26th ult., Mr. JAMES BLACK, aged 90 years and 14 days.

In this borough, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. JAMES PRESTON, late of Baltimore city, and a member of Marion Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., aged 41 years.

WANTED.

2500 BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, 500 of 160 acres, 1000 of 80 acres, and 1000 of 40 acres, issued under the acts of 11th of February 1847, and September 28, 1850, for which the highest price will be paid.

The undersigned having had long experience in the collection of Pensions, Bounty Lands, Back Pay, Extra Pay, &c., would respectfully ask applicants under the several acts of Congress to give him a trial with their cases.

Residence South Hanover street, Carlisle, Pa.
GEORGE Z. BENTZ.

April 1, 1852—2m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the mercantile business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

A. S. ZORGER.
WILLIAM GLOVER.

Kingstown, April 1, 1852—3t*

Estate Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Catharine Miller, late of the Borough of Newville, Cumberland county, Pa., have been issued by the Register of said 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

WILLIAM KLINK, Ex'r.

April 1, 1852—6t*

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jacob Musser, dec'd., late of Frankford township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, have been issued by the Register of said county, to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to

PETER BLOSER, Adm'r.

April 1, 1852—6t

Plainfield Classical Academy,

FOUR miles West of Carlisle. The Twelfth Session commences on Monday, May 3, 1852.

This Institution has been in successful operation 7 years, during which time such additions and improvements have been made as to render it one of the most commodious and convenient in the State.

In regard to healthfulness it may be mentione that no case of serious sickness has occurred in the Institution since it was founded. Its moral purity is attested by the fact that depraved ass ciations, scenes ot vice, and resorts for dissipation have no existence in the neighborhood.

The course of instruction comprises all branches required by the merchant, professional man or collegian. Also modern languages, vocal and instrumental music, &c.

It is the determination of the Proprietor that the Institution shall sustain the reputation it has already acquired for imparting thorough instruction, and inculcating and establishing virtuous principles in the mins of the youth submitted to his charge.

Terms (per session of five months) $50 00.

For catalogues containing references, &c., address

R. K. BURNS,
Principal and Proprietor,
Plainfield P. O., Cumb. co., Pa.

Assisted by D. W. EDMONSON, A. B., and ASHTON CLAXTON.

April 1, 1852.

Mount Joy Academy.

MOUNT JOY, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

THE Second Semi-annual Session of this Institution, will commence on the first Tuesday in May, and continue five months.

Encouraged by the success which has thus far attended their efforts, the Principals are determined to make it in every respect worthy of public patronage. Circulars containing view of building, terms, references, &c., furnished on application to the Principals.

E. L. MOORE,
J. W. SIMONTON, } Principals.

April 1, 1852—1m

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber has just opened a large and varied assortment of Spring Goods, adapted to the season, for men and boys.

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Linen and cotton Pant stuffs,
Merino and cotton Cassimeres,
Linen and cotton checks, &c.

Ladies Dress Goods.

Mouslin de Bege,
Mouslin de laines,
Linen and Silk Poplins,
Barege de laines,
Mourning challeys and de laines,
Plain and figured Bareges and Tissues,
French and Scotch Ginghams,
Figured and Gingham Lawns,

with a great variety of other Dress Goods, and as cheap as can be found in the borough.

GEO. W. HITNER.

Carlisle, April 1, 1852.

Cheap Bonnets and Ribbons.

The subscriber has just opened an entire new stock of Spring Bonnets unusually cheap, and a great variety of Bonnet Ribbons very cheap.

Just opened 12½ Barnsley Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow-case Linens and Cottons, Towelings, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.—A great variety of Lace and Muslin Collars and Cuffs, Under-sleeves, Jaconet and Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Thread and Bobbin Edgings, worked bands for trimming dresses, worked infant bodies, &c.

GEO. W. HITNER.

April 1, 1852.

Feathers! Feathers!

FOR sale by HARTLEY & KNIGHT, 148 South Second street, five doors above Spruce, Phila.

10,000 lbs. of Feathers, all qualities, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses and Cushions, constantly on hand or made to order. Also Tickings, Blankets, Marseilles Quilts, Comfortables, Sacking Bottoms, &c.

First floor and Basement appropriated to the sale of

VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
IMPERIAL three ply, } CARPETINGS.

Ingrain Carpetings from 25 cts to $1,00; Stair do. 10 cts to $1,00; Entry do. 20 cts to $1,25; Rag do. 25 to 40 cts. Oil Cloths and Mattings of every width, and all prices.

HARTLEY & KNIGHT.

April 1, 1852—3m

Great Arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AT the grat Mart for Dry-goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, at the corner of Hanover and Louther streets.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and numerous customers, that he has returned from Philadelphia, with a large and varied assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Muslins, Checks, Tickings, Flannels, Linseys, Velvet Cords, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Bombazines, figured, plain and changeable Poplins, Mouslin-de Laines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Alpacas, Lawns, Shawls, Hosiery, Coburg Cloths, &c

A large assortment of Parasols, Bonnets & Ribbons. White and colored Carpet Chain.

HATS & CAPS.—A very large assortment of Men's and Boys Hats and Caps, of every style and quality.

BOOTS & SHOES.—An extensive variety of Mens', Women's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated manufacturers.

Groceries,

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, &c. Choice TEAS from the well known Tea dealers, Jenkins & Co.

All who visit our establishment are free to acknowledge that we are selling every description of Goods, at astonishingly low prices. Our system of low prices has already attracted a great number of people. The attention of all who wish good bargains is solicited, as extraordinary inducements can be offered to purchasers.

Butter, Eggs, Rags, Soap, and Dried Fruit, taken at market prices.

N. W. WOODS, Agt.

April 1, 1852.

Grand Exhibition!
Hurrah for Bargains.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, and is now opening at his cheap Dry-Goods, Boot, Shoe and Carpet Emporium, the largest and best selected stock of Goods west of Philadelphia, which he is determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. His stock consists in part of

BLACK & FANCH SILKS,

Satin Dechanes, Turk Satins, Tissues, Bereges, Berege Delaines, silk Poplins, India, Foulard & Summer Silks, plain and figured Swiss Muslin, Book Muslin, Laces, Collars, Mull Muslins, Bonnets, Ribbons, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, French worked ruffs, Under-sleeves, a large and full assortment of Mourning Goods, Trimmings, &c.

In the Gentlemen's department are to be found a large assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

such as black, blue, brown, green, cadet, drab, olive, brown and olive green Cloths, plain black and fancy colored Cassimeres; Satin, Valencia and Marsailles Vestings, Cotton Drillings, and a general assortment of all kinds of Domestic Goods.

A full and complete stock of Gloves, Hosiery and Trunks; Boots and Shoes of every style and quality.

Carpets from the cheapest cotton to the best three ply Imperial.

A full supply of Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c.

CHARLES OGILBY.

April 1, 1852.

Cumberland Clothing Bazar!
TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION!

ARNOLD & LIVINGSTON, North Hanover street, Carlisle, would call the attention of their old customers and friends, and the public in general, to their large and splendid assortment of

Ready-made Clothing.

"A penny saved is a penny earned," and we can illustrate the force of this maxim by selling Clothing at such prices as to meet the approbation of the Laboring Man, the Man of Business, or the most fastidious taste of the Man of Dress.

Our large and magnificent stock of Goods, recently purchased in the Eastern cities, has been manufactured into Clothing of superior finish and durability, and can safely challenge competition.

Their stock consists of all the different colors and shades of Cloths and Cassimeres that are manufactured; plain and twilled cloths, English and French Cassimeres, fancy of all sorts of stripes and bars.—Black Satin and fancy Vestings, together with a large stock of white and fancy Shirts, Collars, and Cravats, Hosiery of all kinds and descriptions.

Our aim is to please and accommodate all, and, in order to do this, we manufacture clothing at almost every price. Selling for cash enables us to offer clothing at a very trifling advance. Our motto is,

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

Don't forget the place—North Hanover street, Carlisle, a few doors from Haverstick's Drug store. There's the place, gentlemen, to get your money back: All we ask is a call, as we are satisfied that we can suit in price, quality and style.

ARNOLD & LIVINGSTON.

April 1, 1852—3m

First Arrival of the Season!

ARNOLD & LEVI respectfully inform the public, that they have received a very large and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which have been selected with great care and good taste, particularly the Ladies' Goods, to which their attention is invited. Among the assortment of

Ladies Dress Goods,

will be found plain, changeable and figured Silks, India and Foulard Silks, Bareges, Tissues, Lawns, silk and linen Poplins, Bombazines, Alpacas, plain and figured Swiss Muslins, Ginghams, Barege De Laines, French worked Collars, Cuffs and Sleeves, linen cambric handkerchiefs, linen, cotton & thread Lace and Edgings, swiss and cambric edgings, and Insertings.

Bonnets and Ribbons.

Blonde hair; Hair and Coburg, Albone, Hungarian, Sattin, Pearl and Cobourg, Pearl and Crystal, Tulip, Misses' Parodis, and a great many other kinds.

Ribbons of all kinds from 6 to 50 cents per yard.

Domestics! Domestics!

We have the largest assortment of Domestics to be found in town, comprising muslins, checks, tickings, Hamaburg, bagging, table diaper, sheeting, pant stuffs from 6 to 25 cents per yard.

Carpets! Carpets!!

The largest assortment of carpets, matting, floor and table oil cloths, ever brought to Carlisle. Among them three ply, ingrain and venitian, from 8 to 25 cents per yard. White and checkered matting very low.

A Fresh supply of Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Spices, &c., at the old stand near the Bank.

March 26, 1852.

To Housekeepers.

PERSONS going to housekeeping will find it to their advantage to look at our splendid assortment of Queensware, including French and English Chinas, in setts or by pieces. Granite ware, from which may be selected Dinner and Tea setts; common ware of all descriptions. A variety of fancy China, China candlesticks, &c.

CUSTARDS.—The best pulverized corn starch prepared expressly for food, with directions for making ice-cream and pies, blanc-mange, &c.

TEAS.—A fresh supply of Green and Black Teas in metalic papers of superior quality. Brown and clarified sugars, double refined loaf, crushed and pulverized sugars, at reduced prices. Rio and Java Coffees very cheap.

YEAST POWDERS.—Warranted to give satisfaction in making Bread, Buckwheat, Biscuit, and almost every kind of cakes.

PROVISIONS.—Such as Hams, Beef, Tongues, Fish, Peaches, Apples, Pears, Hominy, Beans, and many other articles of the kind, at the cheap store of

C. INHOFF, Agt.

March 26, 1852.

FRESH LIME, of superior quality, for sale at the store of

C. INHOFF, Agt.

April 1, 1852.

Guano.

No. 1, Peruvian, just received and for sale by

WOODWARD & SCHMIDT.

March 4, 1852.

Shippensburg Academy.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 12th of April next. Instruction will be given in all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, and Students will be prepared to enter an advanced class in College, or qualified for business life.

There are two Sessions in the year, of Five months each—the Summer session commencing on the 3d Monday in April; and the Winter Session on the 2d Monday of October.

TERMS.

Boarding, Washing and Tuition in the English branches, per session, $50 00

INSTRUCTORS.

D. A. L. LAVERTY, Principal.
J. H. STINSON, Professor of Languages, Natural Sciences and Mathematics.
J. B. KNISLEY, Tutor.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

D. A. L. LAVERTY,
SAMUEL KNISLEY, } Proprietors.

Shippensburg, Pa.

March 25, 1852—4t

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Anthony F. Wolf, of the Borough of Shippensburg, by deed of Voluntary Assignment, has transferred and assigned all his estate and effects to the subscribers residing in said borough, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to the said Anthony F. Wolf, are notified to make payment, and those having claims to present them to the subscribers.

JACOB HECK,
BENJAMIN DUKE, } Assignees

March 11, 1852—3t

Estate Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified that Letters of Administration on the estate of John Feirovid, late of Hampden township, Cumberland county, Pa., deceased, have this day been issued by the Register in and for said county to the subscriber who resides in the township of Silver Spring. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to make payment to

JOHN FEIROVID, Admr.

March 11, 1852—6t

Estate Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob Barnett, late of Mifflin township, Cumberland county, Pa., deceased, have been issued by the Register in and for said county to the subscriber who resides in the said township of Mifflin. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to make payment to

GEORGE KNETTLE, Ex'r.

March 18, 1852—6t*

Tavern License.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, 1852.

The petition of George Duey, respectfully represents, that your petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a house of public entertainment, in the house he now occupies as such in Silver Spring township. Your petitioner, therefore, prays your Honors to grant him a License for the same the ensuing year, and as in duty bound he will ever pray, &c.

GEORGE DUEY.

March 18, 1852—3t*

We the undersigned citizens of Silver Spring township, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Geo. Duey, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

John Bobb, Jacob Bauman, Wm M Meily, Jno Bear, Henry W Irvin, John Lutz, Peter Bricker, John Clemins, David M Leidig, David Lehn, Geo Beltzhoover, David Orris, Geo V Coover.

WHITE HALL ACADEMY.
3 miles west of Harrisburg, Pa.

THE third session of this new and flourishing Institution will commence on Monday, the 3rd of May next. Parents or Guardians having sons or wards to educate, or young men wishing to educate themselves, will do well to inquire into the merits of this school, as it is believed to possess advantages which may not be found elsewhere. The number of students is necessarily limited, the course and means of instruction are extensive, and the surrounding country is noted for the morality of its citizens and the healthfulness of its climate.

TERMS:

Boarding, washing, lodging, and tuition, per session, (five months) $50 00

Instructors: DAVID DENLINGER, Principal and Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics.

AMOS ROW, Assistant Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

LEMUEL SIMMONS, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Circulars furnished and any information given on application to

D. DENLINGER, Principal,
March 18, 1852 Harrisburg, Pa.

MECHANICSBURG INSTITUTE.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.

Embracing two distinct and separate Departments, Male and Female.

Rev. JOS. S. LOOSE, A. B.,
(late Principal of Pre. Department Marshall College, Mecersburg, PRINCIPAL.)

THIS flourishing Institute will open its summer session under new auspicies, the former incumbents having resigned, and will be carried forward with renewed vigor and zeal. It is located in the healthy and very pleasant village of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., 100 miles west of Philadelphia, 80 miles distant from Baltimore, and 9 miles west of Harrisburg, a village favorably known throughout the State for the morality of its citizens and the beauty of its surrounding scenery. The Cumberland Valley Railroad passes through the place and renders it very accessible. The Male Department embraces the usual studies of a thorough English education, as well as the preparation of students for any of the higher classes in College. The Female Department is so conducted as to afford a thorough collegiate education for young ladies, and to store their minds with knowledge which is practically useful. The Principal has engaged the services of a Male and Female Teacher, and also of an experienced Musician.

SESSIONS.—The summer session commences on the 12th of April and terminates on the 1st of September.

TERMS.

Ancient Languages per session,	$12.00
English Branches "	10 00
Modern Languages, German, &c.,	10 00
Music on Piano,	15 00
Boarding, including Tuition,	50 00

All students from abroad are required to room and board under the immediate care of the Principal. For circular address,

JOS. S. LOOSE,
Mechanicsburg, Pa.

REFERENCES,

G. W. Nevin, D. D., Marshall College; P. Schaff, D. D., do.; Prof. W. M. Nevin, do.; Prof. S. C. Porter, do.

Rev. A. H. Kremer, Carlisle; Rev. M. Johnston, do.; Dr. S. B. Kieffer, do.

Rev. George Morris, Hogestown.

Dr. Ira Day, Mechanicsburg; Dr. P. Long, do.

Rev. J. F. Messick, Harrisburg; Rud. F. Kelker, do.; D. W. Gross, do.

March 18, 1852—2m*

Ladies' Shoes.

JUST received a large and handsome assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, from the celebrated Eastern manufactories which will be sold very cheap.

N. W. WOODS, Agt.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 3rd day of April 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A lot of ground situate in the Borough of Carlisle, bounded on the north by the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg turnpike, on the east by Kerr's lane, on the south by an alley, and on the west by Samuel Sweger, containing 72 feet in front and 140 feet in depth, having thereon erected a two story Brick House, a Stable, &c.

Also, a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Carlisle, bounded on the north by the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike, on the east by Jacob Abrahams, on the south by an alley, and on the west by Margaret Irvine, containing 78 feet in breadth and 170 feet in depth, more or less, having thereon erected a two story Stone House, &c.

Also, a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Carlisle, containing 137 feet in front along Kerr's Lane, 255 feet in depth along Liberty alley, and 128 feet in depth along other property of Wm. W. Lewis, more or less, bounded by Kerr's Lane on the east, Liberty alley on the north, and other property of Lewis on the west, having thereon erected two Lime Kilns.

Also, a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Carlisle, containing 150 feet in breadth and 120 feet in depth, more or less, bounded by Liberty street on the south, an alley on the north, and a lot of William Blean on the east. Seized & taken in execution as the property of William W. Lewis.

Also, a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Carlisle, containing 30 feet in front and 240 feet in depth, more or less, bounded on the south by High street, on the east by a lot of Samuel Hepburn, Esq., on the north by Mulberry Alley, and on the west by a lot of Robert Cornman, having thereon erected a brick two story House with Back Buildings, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary Ege, Executrix of Michael Ege, deceased.

Also, a tract of land situate in North Middleton township, containing 207 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Moses Wetzel on the west, George Brocht on the south, David Ziegler on the east, and Peter Lehn's heirs on the north, having thereon erected a two story Log House, Log Barn, &c, Seized and taken in execution as the property of Catharine Wonderlich.

Also, on Friday the 9th of April, 1852, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the interest of George Smiley, (being his life estate) in a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Carlisle, containing 60 feet in width and 240 feet in depth, more or less, bounded by Louther street on the south, Pitt street on the west, Locust alley on the north, and the German Reformed Church on the east, having thereon erected two Plastered Log Dwelling Houses, a Stable, &c.

Also, all the interest of George Smiley, (being his life estate) in a tract of land, situate in North Middleton township, containing 259 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of J. Zollinger, Geo. Hosler, Geo. Swigert, and the Conodoguinet creek, having thereon a two story Frame and Log House, Log Barn, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Smiley.

And to be sold by me,

DAVID SMITH, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, March 11, 1852.

Notice to Tavern Keepers.

PERSONS to whom Tavern Licenses were granted at the last Court, are requested to call and lift them on or before the Monday of the April Court, (12th April). All Licenses that are not lifted at that time will be handed over to the Prosecuting Attorney.

W. S. COBEAN, Co. Tres.

Carlisle, March 11, 1852—3t

Estate Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Adam Coryn, deceased, late of North Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county, to the subscriber living in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

WM. F. SWIGER, Ex'r.

February 26, 1852—6t

Estate Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Henry Stickel, deceased, late of North Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pa., have been issued to the subscriber as Executor. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JOHN C. ATKINSON, Ex'r.

February 19, 1852—6t

Two Apprentices Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two boys as apprentices to learn the Stone Cutting business. None but active, intelligent and moral boys, will be taken. Apply to

GEO. W. RICHARDS.

March 25.

Garden and Flower Seeds.

JUST received at the cheap Drug and Book store of the subscriber on North Hanover street, a fresh supply of Garden and Flower Seeds, from the celebrated establishment of D. A. Dreer, Philadelphia; gave to his garden productions so high and deserved a reputation. They comprise every variety, and are put in packages at all prices, warranted fresh and good.

S. W. HAVERSTICK.

March 25.

Tavern License.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, 1852.

The petition of Benjamin Hoon, respectfully represents, that your petitioner is provided with the necessary requisites for keeping a house of public entertainment, in the house he now occupies as such in Eastpennsboro' township. Your petitioner therefore, prays your Honors to grant him a License for the same, the ensuing year, commencing on the 2d Monday of April 1852; and as in duty bound he will ever pray, &c.

BENJAMIN HOON.

March 18, 1852.—3t

We the undersigned citizens of the township of Eastpennsboro' in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Benjamin Hoon, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such inn or