Agricultural.

THE HOME OF THE FARMER.

Still let me live among the hills,
The rocks, the trees, the flowers,
Where I have passed my early years,
My childhood's happy hours.

How oft beneath the aged oak,
Near by my father's dwelling,
Have I reposed with kindred youth,
Some playful story telling.

The birds above would plume their wings,
And raise their happy voices,
O, sure it is a pleasant place,
Where every thing rejoices.

Surrounded by the friends I love,
And free from every fetter,
I am an independent man,
And wish for nothing better.

My little children round me sport,
So blooming, bright and healthy,
I often think that nature's gifts
Have made me very wealthy.

My wife is all that she could be,
Kind, gentle, prepossessing,
I'm sure if every man was blest,
Mine is the greatest blessing.

THE CORN CROP.

At a late Legislative Agricultural meeting at Boston, the Corn Crop was the topic for discussion. We copy the following from the N. E. *Farmer's* report of what was said:

Mr. Brown, of Concord, expressed the belief that Providence intended the corn crop should be a principle one in New England, and for several reasons. In the first place, our climate is admirably adapted to its cultivation. Our dry and hot summers perfect the corn crop when other crops fail. He considered it one of the most beautiful crops that grows. In every part of New England it may be raised for 50 to 60 cents per bushel, and in the event of a general war in Europe, now extremely probable, a great and unusual demand will be opened for it for some time to come. Even now, our exports of breadstuffs are large, and have amazingly increased over last year.

Mr. Brown thought it would be a good policy for New England farmers, to pay especial attention to the crop. He considered the fodder obtained from corn fields, yielding fifty or sixty bushels to the acre, as worth as much as the average crop of English hay we cut to the acre.

Major Wheeler said he used to think the corn crop a very exausting one to the land, but now he felt convinced that there was no crop less exhausting.

The Chairman, [Hon. Seth Sprague,] stated that much attention had been devoted in Plymouth county, to the raising of corn, and with great success, yields of 100, 120, and even 145 bushels to the acre, being attained. The corn is planted closely, not more than two feet apart. Some have planted two feet apart one way and 18 inches the other, and succeeded well. On certain kinds of soil, when planted closely, the corn will shade the ground, which is better than to expose the soil to the heat of the month of August, particularly if it be high land. Yet he would not recommend as a general rule, or as a matter of economy, the planting of corn less than three feet apart. The corn planted in Plymouth county has a small stalk, with a full large ear.

Mr Sheldon, of Wilmington, believed that corn did better when planted closely. If the land is well manured, there are not so many suckers, when planted in this manner. On two lots of which he was cognizant, the thickly planted corn did better than that which was planted at longer intervals between. He believed that a good fair acre of corn fodder, contained as much nutriment as an acre of hay, and he thought that raising corn was a good preparation of the ground for hay. It will draw more from the land than hay, but nothing in comparison with other crops.

Mr, Proctor, of Danvers, thought the corn crop was worthy of increased attention, because it was one of the most certain crops. True, we sometimes lose the crop by frost as in 1826, and perhaps once or twice since, but it is very rarely the case. It is a certain, if not more so, than any other crop of grain we raise. With increased attention to culture, our average crops would be increased 50 per cent—they could be brought up to 50 bushels per acre. Mr Proctor alluded to the difficulty which has been experienced in ascertaining the amount of a crop, from the lack of a standard measure, and stated that the Board of Agriculture has decided that 80 lbs of corn as taken from the field in the ear constitutes a bushel. But when the corn is fit to grind it will have shrunk 20 per cent.—One consideration which favors the raising of corn, is, that the drought occurring in August and September which is so annoying to farmers, may be counteracted by raising green corn for fodder, which is the best article that can be fed to cows. The quantity that can be raised has hardly any limit. After cutting his hay the farmer can turn the sod and plant corn. The farmers of Essex county regard it as the best mode of guarding against drought.

Mr. Lawton, of Berkshire county stated that the committee of the Housatonic Agricultural Soc selected a rod in a lot of 40 acres of corn offered for premium, that rod being neither the best nor the poorest in the lot, but as near an average as they can judge,—and reckoning from the yield of that rod, the amount per acre was a trifle over 100 bushels per acre. He considered corn fodder excellent for cattle; it will make a cow give more milk than anything else. The corn used in Berkshire is the yellow 12 rowed corn, resembling very much the Dutton. Would plant three feet apart, and four kernels in a hill. Turn the furrow over flat, and harrow down, and then plant the corn with a mixture of ashes and plaster.

Mr. Buchminster inquired whether some other variety, as the sweet corn, although less bulky, might not contain more nutriment (for fodder) than the Southern corn?

Mr. Dodge, of Sutton, offered a few remarks enforcing the advantage of plowing deep for corn. He would plow 11 inches.

APPLES.

WHAT WAS THEIR ORIGIN.

Downing says "the species of crab from which all sorts of apples have originated is wild in almost all parts of Europe. And almost every writer upon the subject of fruit, gives us a little of the same doctrine, until it is almost heresy to doubt. However, we are willing to put ourselves in the same category with the editor of the *Maine Farmer*, who says "it is somewhat problematical to us, whether our present cultivated apple did not originate from the crab.—Cultivate a crab tree as much as you please, and it yields nothing more than crab apples. Suppose you take several species of the wild crab apples found native, and cultivate them in an orchard by themselves, you might get varieties of crab apples only. You would, by planting the seeds, obtain crab apples of different colors, but we doubt if you get anything above the character of a crab apple after all. How long would it take, think you, provided you had nothing but wild crab apples to work upon, before you could bring them up to the size of a Ritsbone Pippin, Greening or Baldwin?

The celebrated English horticulturalist, the late Mr. Knight, it is true, improved crab apples, by carefully mixing pollen of the crab with that of some of the cultivated apples, and then planting the seeds produced, but we have never heard of his doing it by confining the operation to the pollen of the crab alone.

Nor do we believe any one else ever did. We would just as soon undertake to raise potatoes from hop vines, as to *improve* a crab apple tree into bearing Bellfleurs or Pound Sweetings.—The doctrine which confines the creation of apples to the limited stock of crabs would confine the Creator in very narrow limits. Our opinion is, the Garden of Eden contained some of the choicest apples ever grown on earth. We are almost certain that Eve never could have been tempted to eat a crab apple.—*The Plow.*

THE PUNISHED ARTIST.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas relates the following. He says:

"A Paris paper tells this week the work of a wealthy Englishman, who may constantly be seen at the Grand Opera, and who enjoys a great reputation, not only as being a connoisseur of music, but further as being a great amateur of painting. How the latter reputation was acquired, you will presently see. He was—he is, one of those Bedouin Englishmen, who live alternately in all of the European capitals, except when they are on an occasional jaunt to Egypt or to India or to China or to the Holy Land. He never traveled alone, his wife was with him, his *bona fide* wife, for notwithstanding his errand (so apt to weaken one's morals) he had all the English respect for the sex, and a true Englishman's love for his wife. She was a beautiful woman, one of those 'keepsake' beauties that once seen make a man dream forever. Her social success was very great in the cities they visited. In Rome (after some years of marriage) they became acquainted with a German artist of a good deal of reputation, who to his art joined the learning of a Benedictine, and knew the city of Rome as well as Winckleman or Visconti. The German volunteered to be their cicerone in the Eternal City; they gladly accepted his offer; many were the hours which passed away with him in the Museum of the Capitol, in the Vatican, in St. Peter's, and in the delightful excursions they made in the environs of Rome. The artist became in love with the English lady, she reciprocated his affection. The husband, as is always the case, was a long while in seeing the stain upon his honor; several years had passed away before he perceived it, for he was very much pleased with the artist, and they had long been on the most intimate footing. Although stung to the quick by such base faithlessness, and such gross violation of the laws of hospitality and of friendship, he said nothing, he disliked scenes; he was nevertheless determined upon a complete vengeance, and he appealed to cooler reflections to furnish forth a suitable punishment. The passions are bad counsellors. He left Italy and returned with his wife to England, saying nothing but *au revior!* to the artist. When he reached England, he told his wife of the painful discovery he had made, and he gave her back into her father's hands. He then returned to the Continent alone, and visited Germany, Russia and France, where he purchased a great many paintings; he then went to Italy, meanwhile continuing to purchase a great many paintings, and at last—two years had now passed away since their last meeting—he called on the German painter, who still lived in Rome, and demand satisfaction from him. His challenge was accepted, and the Englishman, (according to the European custom, much better rule than ours) being the offended party, selected the weapons—to chose the pistol. During the past two years he had practiced for several hours, and his known address with the pistol had become an unerring certainty of shot. He sent the ball wherever he wished it to go. The parties went on the ground; they were placed thirty paces apart, and with the privilege of advancing ten steps before firing.—The signal was given: Fire! One! Two! Three! The word Fire was scarcely out of the second's mouth when the Englishman fired without moving—his antagonist's pistol fell from his hand and was discharged by the fall, the ball burying itself in the ground. The Englishman's ball had shattered the artist's right hand—an amputation was necessary—his career of arist was ended forever.

A few days after the amputation, the Englishman called on him, and without otherwise noticing the angry reception he met, said to the suffering artist: 'If you think my vengeance is satisfied with your shattered hand, and the wreck of your artist's career, you strangely underrate the agony of a deceived, a dishonored husband—though I have condemned you to a life of vain regrets, to a never ending series of impotent sighs, to a total oblivion by all amateurs and historians of art.' 'Oh! no sir,' interrupted the artist, his face beaming with a ray of hope: 'The last you cannot do—my Madonna, at St. Petersburg, my Luther at Berlin, my Flight into Egypt, my Paris, my ——.' The Englishman interrupted him in turn—'Spare me,' said he, 'the names of your works, but look over this catalogue and see if I have not the exact list of them all.'—'Yes they are all there, even the painting I finished before the duel.' 'So I was persuaded.—All the paintings on this catalogue are my property; I do with them what I please and I please to burn them—aye, to burn every one of them, that your name shall become completely effaced from the glorious roll of artists—in two hours from this, your toil, your conceptions, your skill will be completely effaced from this world, as the name of the urchin traces in the sand is effaced by the rising tide, fire is as destructive as water.'

In vain the poor artist begged for mercy, the wronged husband was completely insensible to his supplications, and in two hours a servant brought to the artist's room a large earthen vessel, commonly used to contain oil, filled with ashes—it was all that remained of his paintings.

ANCIENT GRAVE YARDS.

We love to visit old grave yards, we love to wander among the memorials of former generations, and spell out the records of which mourning friends have placed over the decaying tenements of departed life. Philadelphia affords ample opportunity for gratifying this passion. We have several grave yards, to which the dead have been consigned during the last hundred years—and one—that of the Sweed's, church—we have tombs of a much older date may be found. In the vicinity of Fifth and Arch streets, there are three of these ancient grave yards, we have whiled away many an hour, viewing the time stained slabs, and numbering the instances in which the distinguished merit of other days has been suff red to lie in neglect and "cold obstruction." We regret that strangers and the curious among our own citizens are not acquainted with the means of gaining an entrance to these cemeteries, and especially to the one on the south east corner of Fifth and Arch stree's, which contains the grave of Benjamin Franklin, an object of interest to the civilized world. A simple slab covers that spot of earth but the memories of millions of minds, and the affections of millions of hearts, grateful for services to the human race, centre in that piece of marble.—Our citizens often express an anxiety to visit the place, and strangers usually inquire as to the whereabouts. In the same grave yards are the tombs of many persons well known in the history of Philadelphia. In the old grave yard on the north side of Arch street, above Fifth, may be seen the tombs of Knox, Shippen, and other distinguished citizens of the past generations. The slabs above their graves are deeply stained by the long exposure of years, but their brief "In memories," must be read with intense interest. The third grave yard to which we have alluded is situated at the corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, around the ancient Dutch church, which is, we believe, one hundred and nine years old. There also may be seen many tomb stones, from which time has almost erased the names. The venerable aspect of the church and the surrounding grounds is remarkable, in the midst of so much that is new and progressive. What is to become of these grave yards. If they are to be treated in the same manner as one formerly situated at the north east corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, it is time that our citizens paid some attention to the remains of the distinguished dead there reposing. What shall be done with the bones of Franklin, Knox and others, whose names are too illustrious to permit their remains to be scattered to "the four winds of heaven?"

Washington and Washington Irving.

The following incident, says the Buffalo Courier, was narrated by Mr. Irving:

"Mr. Irving said he remembered Gen. Washington perfectly. He said there was some celebration—some public affair going on in New York, and the General was there to participate in the ceremony. 'My nurse,' said Mr. I., a good old Scotch woman, was very anxious for me to see him, and held me up in her arms as he rode past. This, however did not satisfy her; so the next day, when walking with me in Broadway, she espied him in a shop; she seized my hand, and darting in, exclaimed in her bland Scotch, 'Please your excellency, here's a bairn that's called after ye!' Gen. Washington then turned his benevolent face full upon me, smiled, laid his hand upon my head, and gave me his blessing, which, added Mr. Irving, earnestly, 'I have reason to believe has attended me through life. I was but five years old, yet I can feel that hand upon my head even now!'"

A city snob, of the tight pants order, was arrested by the selectmen of a country town, a short time since, as a vagrant, he having "no visible means of support."

Room for Rent.

THE room now occupied by the Carlisle Post Office, will be for rent from the 1st of April. Inquire of Dr. Baker.

March 9, 1854.—3t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Warehouse Property, formerly occupied by E. Biddle, jr., as a coal yard is for sale or rent. For terms apply to

W. M. BIDDLE.

February 23, 1854—tf.

Shanghais! Shanghais!!

A Fine lot of Shanghai Chickens for sale cheap. Apply to

E. M. BIDDLE, jr.

February 23, 1854—tf.

Estate Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Frederick Rouf, late of North Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pa., deceased, have been issued by the Register of said county, to the subscriber, who resides in the township aforesaid. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement, to

W. F. SWIGER, Executor.

February 23, 1854.

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Sheafer, deceased, late of the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., have been issued by the Register of said county, to the subscriber, who resides in Carlisle: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement, to

ISAAC SHEAFER, Executor.

February 16, 1854.—6t*

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of James Kelso, deceased, late of Southampton township, Cumberland county, Pa., have been issued by the Register of said county to the subscribers, who reside in Southampton township: All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement, to

MARY KELSO, Executrix.
JAMES K. KELSO, Executor.

February 16, 1854.—6t*

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN!

ALL that valuable Property, situate on the North-West corner of Centre Square, in the borough of Carlisle, known as Beetem's Row. The main building is now occupied by H. L. Burkholder as a Hotel. The balance of the property is rented for offices, shops, &c. This is of the very best properties for business in the borough, and to capitalists offers great inducements for investment. The payments, if desired, will be made very easy.

Also, a very comfortable two story DWELLING HOUSE, on the East end of High street, adjoining property of Andrew Holmes, Esq., and now occupied by Mr. David Grier.—The lot is 42 feet front by 240 in depth, and contains a number of choice fruit trees. The property is in good order, and has a cistern, smoke-house, bake-oven, stable, &c., on the lot. For particulars, enquire of

CHARLES OGILBY.

Carlisle, February 23, 1854.

Valuable Woodland at Private SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale all that valuable TRACT OF WOODLAND, situate in Carroll and Rye townships, Perry county, adjoining lands of Joseph Marshall, the Ensmingers, and others, containing about

280 ACRES.

This land lies near Grier's Tavern, in Rye township, and the public road from Billow's Bridge to Carlisle passes through it. It is well covered with an excellent and vigorous growth of chestnut timber; and the sale of it now affords a rare chance to persons who wish to buy timber land for rails. Its location is convenient for farmers in Cumberland county; and it will be sold as an entire tract, or in lots to suit purchasers.

DANIEL GNATT.

Bloomfield, Perry county,
March 9, 1854.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata, and Justice of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, and Samuel Woodburn and John Rupp, Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the said county of Cumberland, by their precepts to me directed, dated the 10th of January, 1854, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be holden at Carlisle, on the second Monday of April, 1854, (being the 10th day,) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to continue two weeks.

NOTICE is 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 then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain 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.

JOSEPH McDARMOND, Sheriff.

February 16, 1854.

Tavern License.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, 1854.

The petition of Joseph Heiser, 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 Carlisle, (East Ward,) Your petitioner, therefore, prays your Honors to grant him a license for the same the ensuing year, commencing on the 2d Monday of April, next. As in duty bound he will ever pray, &c.

JOSEPH HEISER.

March 9, 1854.*

We the undersigned, citizens of the East Ward of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Joseph Heiser; 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.

William Leonard, John Gray, William Bentz, Henry Saxon, J. Baughman, James Widner, M. Holcomb, C. Inhoff, R. McCartney, G. W. Hitner, Charles Fleager, F. Gardner.

Tavern License.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland county, at April Sessions, 1854.

The petition of William Parks, sr., 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 Newton 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 next. As in duty bound he will ever pray.

WILLIAM PARKS, Sr.

March 9, 1854—3t*

We the undersigned, citizens of the township of Newton, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named William Parks, sr., that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided wish 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.

Elder W. Sharp, Frederick Nonninger, James Kyle, O. Macfarlane, C. Snoke, M. Donaldson, H. Miller, W. W. Novin, David Ecker, S. Woodburn, John Woodburn, John Rusle, Sam'l. Yocum, D. Foreman.

☞ HORSE BILLS NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE ☜

NEW DRUG STORE!

South Hanover Street, near the Court House.

B. J. KIEFFER, Druggist, would respectfully inform the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity, that he has opened a new

CHEMICAL AND DRUG STORE.

His stock is entirely new, and has been selected with great care. As many of the articles in daily use by physicians and families deteriorate by age and exposure, great care will be taken not to allow such articles to accumulate in such quantities.

Attention is especially invited to his stock of Medicines, Essential Oils, Tinctures, Wines, Extracts, Confections, Chemicals, &c., together with a full assortment of Paints, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, Paint and Varnish Brushes, and

CONFECTIONARIES

of every variety. He has also on hand a splendid assortment of Perfumes, Soaps, fancy, hair, clothes and flesh Brushes; Supporters, Breast Exhausters, Nipple Shields, Tooth Washes and Pastes. Also,

Medicinal Wines and Brandies,

of the best quality. Segars, from the best Havana and Spanish houses, of every flavor, from one cent upwards.

In order to ensure his customers against mistakes during any temporary absence of the proprietor, the services of an experienced and competent assistant have been secured, which will be felt to be important, in view of the responsibilities which are known to devolve upon the druggist.

Physicians' prescriptions will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Orders from Physicians and Merchants in the country will be filled with care, and at prices which must prove satisfactory.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Terms cash.

B. J. KIEFFER.

March 23, 1854.

CHEERING NEWS!

DRY GOODS

THE readers of the Volunteer are informed of the important fact, that the subscribers are now opening an extra big lot of cheap SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, among which are the following:

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.	LADIES' WEAR.
Cloths,	High Lustre Black Silks,
Cassimeres,	Do. Fancy do.
Vestings,	Tere Satins,
Summer Coatings,	Berege de Lanes,
Pant Stuffs,	Lawns,
Hats,	Mous. de Lanes,
Suspenders,	Mous. de Berge,
Cravats,	High Lustre Black Alpacas,
Handkerchiefs,	Ginghams,
Stockings,	Bonnet Ribbons,
Gloves,	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Muslins, Calicoes,	Hosiery,
Checks, Tickings,	Needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Bagging,	Chemesettes,
Counterpanes,	Edgings and Insertings,
Carpet-chain, &c.	&c &c.

and a complete assortment of GOODS, in our line, which we are selling at very low prices indeed. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

BENTZ & BROTHERS.

Carlisle, March 23, 1854.

DR. GEORGE Z. BRETZ,

DENTIST.

WILL perform all operations upon the teeth that may be required for their preservation. Artificial teeth inserted, from a single tooth to an entire set, on the most scientific principles. Diseases of the mouth and irregularities carefully treated. Office at the residence of his brother, on North Pitt street.

Carlisle, March 23, 1854.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS,

DENTIST.

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

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

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

Carlisle, March 23, 1854.

Dr. George W. Neidich, DENTIST.

CAREFULLY attends to all operations upon the Teeth and adjacent parts that disease or irregularity may require. He will also insert Teeth of every description, such as Pivot, Single and Block Teeth, and teeth with "continuous Gums;" and will construct Artificial Palates, Obburations, Regulating Pieces, and every appliance used in the dental art. Operating room at the residence of Dr. Samuel Elliott, East High street, Carlisle

March 9, 1854.—tf.

Fire Insurance.

THE Allen and East Pennsborough 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 Managers, viz:

Daniel Baily, Wm. R. Gorgas, Michael Cocklin, Melchoir Brenneman, Christian Stayman, John C. Dunlap, Jacob H. Coover, Lewis Hyer, Henry Logan, Benjamin H. Musser, Jacob Mumma, Joseph Wickersham, Alexander Cathcart.

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.

BENJ. H. MOSSER, President.
HENRY LOGAN, Vice President.

LEWIS HYER, Secretary.
MICHAEL COCKLIN, Treasurer.

March 23, 1854.

AGENTS.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Rudolph Martin, New Cumberland; C. B. Herman, Kingstown; Henry Zearing, Shiremanstown; Charles Bell, Carlisle; Dr. J. Ahl, Churchtown; Samuel Graham, West Pennsboro; James McDowell, Frankford; Mode Griffith, South Middleton; Samuel Woodburn, Dickinson; Samuel Coover, Benjamin Haverstick, Mechanicsburg; John Sherrick, Lisburn; David Coover, Shepherdstown.

YORK COUNTY.—John Bowman, Dillsburg; P. Wolford, Franklin; John Smith, Esq., Washington; W. S. Picking, Dover; J. W. Craft, Paradise.

HARRISBURG.—Houser & Lochman.

Members of the Company having policies about to expire, can have them renewed by making application to any of the Agents.

Plainfield Classical Academy,

NEAR CARLISLE, PA.

THE 15th Session will commence November 7th. The buildings (one erected last Fall,) are new and extensive. The situation is all that can be desired for healthfulness or moral purity. Removed from the excitement of Town or City, the Students may here prepare for College, mercantile pursuits, &c. All the branches are taught which go to form a liberal education. A conscientious discharge of duty has secured the present flourishing condition of the Institution. Its future success (under Providence) shall be maintained by the same means.

Terms—Board and Tuition per session, $50

For Catalogue, with full information, address

R. K. BURNS, Principal and Proprietor.

Plainfield Post Office, Cumb'd. Co. Pa.

March 23, 1854.

WHITE HALL ACADEMY.

3 miles West of Harrisburg, Pa.

THE Seventh Session of this flourishing Institution will commence on Monday the 1st of May next. The advantages which it affords, parents and guardians are respectfully solicited to inquire into its merits, before sending their sons or wards elsewhere. It is favorably situated; the instructors are all competent and experienced men; the course of instruction is extensive and thorough; and special attention is paid to the comfort and health of the Students.

TERMS.

Boarding, Lodging, Washing and Tuition in English, and Vocal Music, per session, (5 months,)	$55 00
Instruction in Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	5 00
Instrumental Music,	10 00

For circulars and full particulars, address

D. DENLINGER,
March 9, 1854. Harrisburg, Pa.

HARDWARE

THE subscriber having just returned from the city with a full and handsome assortment of all kinds of Hardware from the very best makers and well selected, is now opening at his old Stand, in North Hanover street, next door to McGlaughlin's hotel, where he invite all that are in want of good and cheap Hardware, to give him a call and see and satisfy themselves of the truth, as we are determined to sell at a small advance. Small profit and quick sales is the order of the day.

To Builders, Carpenters and Others,

A full stock of white, mineral and japaned knobs locks and latches, hinges, screws, window sash and shutter springs, straight-necked and barrelled bolts of every kind; mill, cross cut and circular Saws; hand, pannel, ripping and back Saws, bright, black and blue augers; chisels, broad, pointing, hand and chopping Axes, of different makers; hatchets, planes and plane bits, steel and iron squares, files, rasps, brads, spikes of all sizes.

To Saddlers and Coach Makers.

Our stock consists of a complete assortment of articles in your line of business, such as brass, silver and japaned mounting, carriage trimmings, broad pastering and seeming laces, fringes, plain and figured canvass oil cloth, top lining cloth and serge lining, white, red, blue and black patent leather; dashers, silver and brass plate, deer hair, rosetts, hubs, fellows, spokes, bows, eliptic springs, iron axes, malleable castings.

To Cabinet and Shoe-makers,

A full stock of shoe kit and findings, boot morocco, lining and binding skins; lasts, tacks, pegs hammers, pinchers, French morocco, superior copal varnish, japan and black varnish, mahogany and maple veneers, moulding, beading, rosets glass, mineral and mahogany knobs of every kind and style.

To Blacksmiths, Farmers and Others,

51 tons of assorted bar iron, warranted of the best quality. A splendid assortment of bar and rolled iron, hammered, horse-shoe bar, band, round and square iron; cast, shear, spring, English and American blister steel, English wagon boxes, carriage boxes in setts, anvils, vices, files, rasps, horse shoe nails, &c.

To Housekeepers,

A beautiful assortment of cheap fancy goods, such as waiters, trays, plain and fancy knives, forks, butcher knives, steels, brittannia lamps, brass candle-sticks, brittania & silver table and tea spoons, plated butter knives, preserving kettles, smoothing irons, iron and tinned tea and oval boilers, iron frying and bread pans, washboards, tubs, churns, buckets, iron pots, wash kettles, stew pans, &c., &c.

JACOB SENER.

Carlisle, March 23, 1854.

HARDWARE

THE subscriber has just returned from the Eastern cities, and has opened at his stand in North Hanover street a new and full assortment of HARDWARE, and now invites all persons id want of good Hardware at reduced price to give him a call as he can accommodate all from a needle to an anvil, and at prices to suit the times.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A great assortment of housekeeping articles, such as brass and enamel preserving kettles, frying pans, bake pans, waffle irons, smoothing irons, shovels, tongs, waiters, trays, forks, knives, carvers, steels, butcher knives, spoons, plated tea & table spoons, pocket and pen knives in great variety, razor and razor straps, scissors, shears, spades forks rakes, hoes, tubs, water cans, painted buckets, wash boards, improved patent cistern pumps and lead pipe.

BRUSHES.—A large assortment of whitewash, dust, sweeping, horse & painter's brushes.

IRON.—A large stock of hammered bar iron, rolled iron of all kinds, hoop iron, sheet iron, round, square and band iron, English wagon boxes, and steel of all kinds.

PAINTS, oil, varnishes, turpentine, glue, &c. Glass of all sizes.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—A full assortment of Morocco, Linings, Bindings, patent Goat Skins, Lasts, Shoe-thread, Pegs, Knives, and Tools of all kinds.

Blake's Fire Proof Paints of different colors.

TO CARPENTERS.—A full assortment of planes, saws, chisels, gages, squares, braces, bitts, bench screws, augers and augur bitts, hatchets, &c.

TO COACHMAKERS & SADDLERS.—A first rate assortment of carriage trimmings, such as laces, tassels, fringes, drab cloth and sattinett, head linings, imitation enameled leather, patent leather curtain oil cloth, plain and figured; Dasher Irons, Lamps, Axles, Springs, Malable Castings, Bent Fellows, Hubs, Bows, Philips' patent boxes for wood axles, fine brass, silver plated and Japan harness mountings, Saddle trees, Whips, and every article used by Saddlers very cheap.

J. P. LYNE.

Carlisle, March 22, 1854.

Cheap Books & Fancy Articles.

S. W. HAVESTICK has just received and is now opening a splendid display of Fancy Goods, to which he desires to call the attention of his friends and the public. His assortment cannot be surpassed in novely and elegance, and both in quality and price of the articles, cannot fail to please purchasers. His stock comprises every variety of fancy articles, such as

Ladies Fancy baskets,
Fancy Work Boxes, with sewing instruments.
Paper Mache Goods,
Elegant Alabaster and Porcelain Ink-stands and Trays,
Fancy ivory, pearl & shell card cases,
Port Monaies of every variety,
Gold Pens and Pencils,
Fancy paper weights,
Paperties, with a large variety of ladies' fancy stationary,
Motto seals and wafers,
Silk and bead purses,
Ladies' riding whips elegantly finished,
Perfume baskets and bags,
Brushes of every kind for the toilett,
Roussel's perfumes of various kinds,
Musical Instruments of all kinds and at all prices, with an innumerable variety of articles elegantly finished.

Also, an extensive and elegant collection of

BOOKS,

comprising the various English and American Annuals for 1854, richly embellished and illustrate' Poetical Works, with Children's Pictorial Books, for children of all ages. His assortment of School Books and School Stationary is also complete, and comprises everything used in Colleges and the schools. He also calls attention to to his elegant dislay of

Lamps, Griandoles, &c.,

from the extensive establishments of Cornelius, Archer and others, of Philadelphia, comprising every style of Parlor, Chamber & 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 the borough.

Fruits, Fancy Confectioney,

Nuts, Preserved Fruits, &c., in every variety and at all prices, all of which are purchased fresh, such as can be confidently recommended to his friends and the little folks. Remember the old stand, opposite the Bank.

S. W. HAVERSTICK.

Carlisle, March 23, 1854.

Selling off at Cost!

THE subscriber having determined to quit the mercantile business, will sell his stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c., at cost.—Persons wishing to purchase cheap Goods will do well to call soon.

CHAS. BARNITZ.

February 23, 1854.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.—I am now receiving a large assortment of well made Leather Trunks. Selling low at the cheap store of

CHAS. OGILBY.

Carlisle, March 23, 1854.

DR. C. S. BAKER,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Carlisle and surrounding country. Office and residence in South Hanover street, directly opposite the Volunteer office.

March 23, 1854.—tf.

A FRESH supply of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glasses, Putty, Sash Tools, &c. Also, Baking Soda and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, and all other diseases of the Lungs, for sale at

B. J. KIEFFER'S.

Carlisle, March 23, 1854.

THE MARRIAGE STATE;

Shall Happiness and Health, or Misery and Sickness, attend it?

MOST STARTLING CONSIDERATIONS!

Reflections for the Thoughtful.

Strange that countless human beings exist and drag through life as do the beasts of the field, or the insects of the earth, evincing no more thought or reflection than though the noble faculties of mind were not vouchsafed to them.

Many such are husbands and fathers, upon whom are dependent the health, the well-being, and the happiness of a confiding and affectionate wife, with perhaps a family of children.

HOW OFTEN IT HAPPENS THAT THE

WIFE LINGERS FROM YEAR TO YEAR

In that pitiable condition as not even for one day to feel the happy and exhilerating influence incident to the enjoyment of health.

She may not be an invalid confined to her bed, or even to her room; as her pride, ambition and energy induce and nerve her to take personal charge of her household, even when her health will not admit of it; but she is nevertheless perceptibly sinking from day to day, and always ailing.

Thus, day after day, and month after month transpire. Her health daily sinks, till finally even the hope of recovery no longer remains. And thus

THE BLOOMING BRIDE,

But a few years ago in the flush of health and youth, and buoyancy of spirits, rapidly, and apparently inexplicably, becomes a feeble, sickly, debilitated wife, with frame emaciated, nerves unstrung, spirits depressed, countenance bearing the impress of suffering, and an utter physical and mental prostration.

Sometimes this deplorable change may and does arise from organic or constitutional causes. But oftener, by far oftener, to gross and inexcusable ignorance of the simplest and plainest rules of health as connected with the marriage state, the violation of which entails disease, suffering and misery, not only to the wife, but often

Hereditary Complaints upon the Children

"UNTO THE THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATION,"

Transmitting CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, HYPOCHONDRIA, INSANITY, GOUT, KING'S EVIL, and other diseases, as a

DREADFUL INHERITANCE

from the Parents.

And must this continue? Shall we be wise in all that concerns the cattle of our fields, our horses, our sheep, our cows, our oxen, the nature and character of the soil we possess, the texture and quality of our goods and merchandise; but in all that concerns ourselves as human beings, with human functions and passions, subject to great derangement, involving our future peace and happiness—in all that concerns the health and welfare of the wife of our affections, and the mother of our children; in all that concerns the mental and physical well being of those children, we should be immersed in the darkest and most

BENIGHTED IGNORANCE,

AS GULPABLE AS INEXCUSABLE!

How long shall this ignorance prevail so productive of its bitter fruits? How long shall the wife and mother be ignorant of the nature, character and causes of the various womb and sexual complaints, embittering her days by suffering—suffering often prolonged to years, eventuating in a complication of diseases utterly and hopelessly incurable! Shall we for ever close our eyes to the results of physiological science by which we may arrive at an understanding of ourselves as men and women, subject to serious life-long enduring diseases, and perpetuating them to our children.

LET EVERY WIFE AND HUSBAND PONDER

No husband or wife need be ignorant of what concerns them most to know to secure their health and happiness. That knowledge is contained in a little work entitled

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,

BY DR. A M MAURICEAU,

PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN

One Hundredth Edition 18mo. pp 250 *Price 50 Cents*

[ON FINE PAPER, EXTRA BINDING, $1 00]

First published in 1847, and it is not

SURPRISING OR WONDERFUL,

Considering that EVERY FEMALE, whether MARRIED OR NOT, can here acquire a full knowledge of the nature, character and causes of her complaints, with the various symptoms, and that nearly

HALF A MILLION COPIES

should have been sold It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES

Have been **SENT BY MAIL** within the last few months

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

BE NOT DEFRAUDED!

Buy no book unless Dr A M Mauriceau, 129 Liberty Street, N. Y., is on the title page, and the entry in the Clerk's Office on the back of the title page; and buy only of respectable and honorable dealers, or send by mail, and address to Dr. A M Mauriceau, as there are spurious and surreptitious infringements of copyright.

☞ Upon receipt of One Dollar "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (*mailed free*) to any part of the United States, the Canadas and British Provinces. All Letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box 1224, New-York City. Publishing Office, No. 129