of danger to the durability of the Union.

Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as the executive agent of the whole country, bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and specially enjoined by the constitution to give information to Congress on the state of the Union, it would be palpable neglect of duty on my part to pass over a subject like this, which, beyond all things at the present time, vitally concerns individual and public security.

It has been matter of painful regret to see States, conspicuous for their services in founding this Republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations to it. Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority. In the vain pursuit of ends, by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the constitution, and all the countless benefits which it has conferred. While the people of the southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, not presuming officiously to intermeddle with the social institutions of the northern States, too many of the inhabitants of the latter are permanently organized in associations to inflict injury on the former, by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war as between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union.

It is impossible to present this subject as truth and the occasion require, without noticing the reiterated, but groundless, allegation, that the South has presistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical administration of the general government, to the prejudice of the North, and in which the latter has acquiesced. That is, the States, which either promote or tolerate attacks on the rights of persons and of property in other States, to disguise their own injustice, pretend or imagine and constantly aver, that they, whose constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the present time, this imputed aggression, resting as it does, only in the vague declamatory charges of political agitators resolves itself into misapprehension or misinterpretation, of the principles and facts of the political organization of the new Territories of the United States.

What is the voice of history? When the ordinance, which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio and for its eventual sub division into new States, was adopted in the Congress of the confederation it is not to be supposed that the question of future relative power as between the States which retained and those which did not retain a numerous colored population, escaped notice or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that vast territory to the interests and opinions of the northern States, a territory now the seat of five among the largest members of the Union was in great measure, the act of the State of Virginia and of the South.

When Louisiana was acquired by the United States it was an acquisition not less to the North than to the South, for while it was important to the country at the mouth of the river Mississippi to become the emporium of the country above it so also it was even more important to the whole Union to have that emporium: and although the new province, by reason of its imperfect settlement, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet, in fact it extended to the opposite boundaries of the United States with far greater breadth above than below, and was in territory, as in everything else, equally at least an accession to the northern States. It is mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as acquisition in the special interest of the South.

The patriotic and just men who participated in that act were influenced by motives far above all sectional jealousies. It was in truth the great event, which by completing for us the possession of the valley of the Mississippi, with commercial access to the Gulf of Mexico imparted unity and strength to the whole confederation, and attached together by indissoluble ties the East and the West, as well as the North and the South.

As to Florida that was but the transfer by Spain to the United States of territory on the east side of the river Mississippi in exchange for large territory, which the United States transferred to Spain on the west side of that river as the entire diplomatic history of the transaction serves to demonstrate. Moreover it was an acquisition demanded by the commercial interests and the security of the whole Union.

In the meantime the people of the United States had grown up to a proper consciousness of their strength and in a brief contest with France and in a second serious war with Great Britain they had shaken off all which remained of undue reverence for Europe and emerged from the atmosphere of those trans Atlantic influences which surrounded the infant republic, and had begun to turn their attention to the full and systematic development of the material resources of the Union.

Among the evanescent controversies of that period the most conspicuous was the question of regulation by Congress of the social condition of the future States to be founded in the territory of Louisiana.

The ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio had contained a provision which prohibited the use of servile labor therein subject to the condition of the extradition of fugitives from service due in any other part of the United States. Subsequently to the adoption of the constitution this provision ceased to remain as a law for its operation as such was absolutely superseded by the constitution. But the recollection of the fact excited the zeal of social propagandism in some sections of the confederation and when a second State that of Missouri came to be formed in the territory of Louisiana, proposition was made to extend to the latter territory the restriction originally applied to the country situated between the rivers Ohio and Mississippi.

Most questionable as was this proposition it received the sanction of Congress with some slight modifications of line to save the existing rights of the intended new State. It was regretably acquiesced in by southern States as a sacrifice to the cause of peace and of the Union not only of the rights secured by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the principle of equality among the States guaranteed by the constitution. It was received by the northern States with angry and resentful condemnation and complaint because it did not concede all which they had vainglorious demanded. Having passed the ugly forms of legislation, it took its place in the statute book standing open to repeal like any other act of doubtful constitutionality and yet to be pronounced null and void by the courts of law, and possessing no possible efficacy to control the rights of the States which might thereafter be organized out of any part of the original territory of Louisiana.

In all this, if any aggression there were any innovation upon pre-existing rights, to which portion of the Union are they justly chargeable?

This controversy passed away with the occasion, nothing surviving it save the dormant letter of the statute.

But, long afterwards when by the proposed accession of the republic of Texas, the United States were to take their next step in territorial greatness, a similar contingency occurred, and became the occasion for systematized attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of one section of the Union in defiance of their rights as States, and of the stipulations of the constitution. These attempts assumed a practical direction, in the shape of persevering endeavors by some of the representatives in both houses of Congress to deprive the southern States of the supposed benefit of the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the State of Missouri.

But, the good sense of the people, and the vital force of the constitution, triumphed over sectional prejudice, and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institutions which her people had chosen for themselves, and with express agreement, by the re-annexing act, that she should be susceptible of subdivision into a plurality of States.

Whatever advantage the interests of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results, as they unfolded in the progress of time, to those which sprang from previous concessions made by the South.

To every thoughtful friend of the Union—to the true lovers of their country—to all who longed and labored for the full success of this great experiment of republican institutions—it was cause of gratulation that such an opportunity had occurred to illustrate our advancing power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the constitution. Who would wish to see Florida still a European colony?—Who would rejoice to hail Texas as a lone star, instead of one in the galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Lousiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would inevitably have excluded them all from the Union.

But another struggle on the same point ensued, when our victorious armies returned from Mexico, and it devolved on Congress to provide for the territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The great relations of the subject had now become distinct and clear to the perception of the public mind which appreciated the evils of sectional controversy upon the question of the admission of new States. In that crisis intense solicitude pervaded the nation. But the patriotic impulses of the popular heart, guided by the admonitory advice of the Father of his country, rose superior to all the difficulties of the incorporation of a new empire into the Union. In the councils of Congress there was manifested extreme antagonism of opinion and action between some representatives, who sought by the abusive and unconstitutional employment of the legislative powers of the government to interfere in the condition of the inchoate States and to impose their own social theories upon the latter, and other representatives who repelled the interposition of the general government in this respect and maintained the self constituting rights of the States. In truth, the thing attempted was in form alone, action of the general government, while in reality it was the endeavor, by abuse of legislative power, to force the ideas of internal policy entertained in particular States upon allied independent States.—Once more the constitution and the Union triumphed signally. The new Territories were organized without restrictions on the disputed point and were thus left to judge in that particular for themselves: and the sense of constitutional faith proved vigorous enough in Congress not only to accomplish this primary object but also the incidental and hardly less important one of so amending the provisions of the statute for the extradition of fugitives from service, as to place that public duty under the safeguard of the general government, and thus relieve it from obstacles raised up by the legislation of some of the States.

Vain declamation regarding the provisions of law for the extradition of fugitives from service, with occasional episodes of frantic effort to obstruct their execution by riot and murder, continued, for a brief time, to agitate certain localities. But the true principle of leaving each State and Territory to regulate its own laws of labor according to its own sense of right and expediency, had acquired fast hold of the public judgment, to such a degree, that, by common consent, it was observed in the organization of the Territory of Washington.

When, more recently, it became requisite to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, it was the natural and legitimate, if not the inevitable, consequence of previous events and legislation that the same great and sound principle, which had already been applied to Utah and New Mexico, should be applied to them;—that they should stand exempt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missouri.

These restrictions were, in the estimation of many thoughtful men null from the beginning, unauthorized by the constitution, contrary to the treaty stipulations for the cession of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the equality of these States.

They had been stripped of all moral authority, by persistent efforts to procure their indirect repeal through contradictory enactments. They had been practically abrogated by the legislation attending the organization of Utah, New Mexico and Washington. If any validity remained in them, it would have been taken away, in effect by the new territorial acts, in the form originally proposed to the Senate at the first session of the last Congress. It was manly and ingenuous, as well as patriotic and just, to do this directly, and plainly and thus relieve the statute book of an act, which might be of possible future injury, but of no possible future benefit, and the measure of its repeal was the final consummation and complete recognition of the principle, that no portion of the United States shall undertake, through assumption of the powers of the general government, to dictate the social institutions of any other portion.

The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms to be the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people therein perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

The measure could not be without opposition its merits alone. It was attacked with violence on the false or delusive pretext, that it constituted a breach of faith. Never was objection more utterly destitute of substantial justification.—When, before was it imagined by sensible men that a legislative or declarative statute, whether enacted ten or forty years ago, is irrepealable; that an act of Congress is above the constitution? If indeed there were in the facts any cause to impute bad faith it would attach to those only who have never ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day, to denounce and condemn it, who have constantly refused to complete it by needful supplementary legislation; who have spared no exertion to deprive it of moral force; who have themselves again and again attempted its repeal by the enactment of incompatible provisions, and who, by the inevitable reactionary effect of their own violence on the subject, awakened the country to perception of the true constitutional principle of leaving the matter involved to the discretion of the people of the respective existing or incipient States.

It is not pretended that this principle, or any other, precludes the possibility of evils in practice, disturbed as political action is liable to be by human passions. No form of government is exempt from inconvenences; but in this case they are the result of the abuse, and not of legitimate exercise, of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a Territory. They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereignty: on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot-box their peaceful and silent but irresistible power.

If the friends of the constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue than that of a State, whose constitution clearly embraces "a republican form of government," being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other State. Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States and of the republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts, which assure the equality of all the States.

But deplorable as would be such a violation of compact in itself, and in all its direct consequences that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, can their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different States be compelled respectively, to meet extremes with extremes? And, if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes, either northern or southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcilably hostile confederations?

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, must and will end calamitously. It is either disunion and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbance of public peace and tranquility. Disunion for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty five millions of Americans; to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation, and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

Nor is it hostility against their fellow-citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperilled in this question.—And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared, on such issue, thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of phrensy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the Constitution. I shall never doubt it. I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change, which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists, and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and, above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the constitution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec 31, 1855.

LIGHT FOR ALL!

GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!

Patent Cold Lard Lamp!

THE subscriber having purchased the patent right of Stonesifer & Smith's Patent Cold Lard Lamp for the State of Pennsylvania, are manufacturing in large quantities and are able to supply merchants at wholesale or retail, at his establishment opposite the German Reformed Church, in Louther street. All orders addressed to him will be promptly attended to.

JACOB SENER.

Carlisle, April 5 1855—6m

N B—The subscriber having closed out his stock of Hardware, and having entered into the Lamp manufacturing business, call upon those indebted to him by note or book account to settle their accounts without delay, as no further indulgence will be given. Office opposite the German Reformed Church.

JACOB SENER.

F. H. SMITH,

Port Monnaie, Pocket Book,

AND

DRESSING CASE MANUFACTURER,

N. W. Cor Fourth & Chesnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA,

Always on hand a large & varied assortment of

Port Monnaies,	Work Boxes,
Pocket Books,	Cabas,
Bankers Cases,	Traveling Bags,
Note Holders,	Backgammon Boards,
Fort Folios,	Chess Men,
Portable Desks,	Memorandum Books,
Dressing Cases,	Cigar Cases &c.

Also, a general assortment of English, French and German Fancy Goods.

Fine Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Razor Strops and Gold Pens, wholesale, Second and Third Floors. F. H. SMITH,

N. W. cor. Fourth & Chestnut Sts. Phila.

N. B—On the receipt of $1, a superior Gold Pen will be sent to any part of the United States by mail;—describing pen, thus, medium, hard, or soft.

April 5, 1855—1y

DR. C. E. BLUMENTHAL,

HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE and residence on Louther street, one door east of the German Reformed Church. Dr. Blumenthal respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity. Persons from a distance laboring under chronic diseases may consult by letter. Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

Carlisle Aug. 24, 1854—tf

Teas, Coffee, &c.

THE subscriber has just added to his former stock, a general selection of CHOICE GROCERIES, as well as all the other variety of articles usually kept in a Grocery Store, embracing Rio Coffee—roasted and green—at 12½ and 14 cts. per lb., Orleans, Clarified, Crushed and Pulverized Sugars, of fine qualities, Chocolates, Spices, Dairy Salt, and a variety Fancy articles, all of which are offered at the lowest cash prices. We are thankful for the former support given us, and invite a further call from our friends and customers.

J. W. EBY.

Marion Hall, Carlisle, Aug. 3, 1854.

Look Out in Time!

CHOLERA MORBUS, Dysentery Diarrhœa, &c are making their appearance, you know the remedy. If you have any regard for the welfare of yourself, your wife or your children, supply yourselves instantly with "Keiffer's Matchless Cordial," otherwise abide the consequences resulting from a bigoted adherence to old quackery. The Matchless remedy can had at the Drug Store of B. J. KIEFFER

South Hanover street, a few doors south of Court House. [Carlisle, May 18, '55.]

JUST received a very large lot of Scythes of superior Brands, to which I invite the attention of Cradle makers, and all others in want of this article, the attention of Farmers is also invited to the great variety of Farming utensils of the very best makers. Ploughs of all kinds furnished at a small advance on City prices.—Home makes at the manufacturers prices, also a superior article of Churns, which we warrant to make more butter out of the same quantity of Cream than any other Churn in use, try it.

JOHN P. LYNE,

west side North Hanover Street.

Carlisle, May 11

CEMENT.

THE superior Cement, manufactured by J Garver & Co., of Scotland, Franklin county, can be had in large or small quantities at H. SAXTON's Hardware store, Main Street, Carlisle. All who have tried this Cement pronounce it the best article they ever used. From a great number of certificates given to the manufacturers, we select the following:

CHAMBERSBURG, Feb. 20, 1855.

TO JACOB GARVER:—Sir—There has been used during the past year, under my direction, in the construction of "The Carlisle Water Works," and work of this Company, about 80 barrels of your Hydraulic Cement, which has proved to be a good and reliable article, and I take pleasure in recommending it to others as such. A. F. SMITH,

April 19, '55. *Supt. C. V. Railroad.*

THE largest and most varied stock of Hardware in the county, and selling at the lowest prices, is at J. P. Lyne's.

Also, Barr and Rolled Iron and Steel, of all sizes and kinds, at the lowest prices.

Also, Patent Wheel Grease, for sale at

J. P. LYNE'S.

Carlisle, Sept. 27, 1855.

Just Received,

A LOT of Patent Meat Grinders, a nice article for Farmers or family use. For sale at John P. Lyne's North Hanover st.

Also, a mammoth assortment of TOOLS, of all kinds at the same place.

Carlisle, Sept. 27, 1855.

$5000 Reward—Great Race.

THE great race between the Clothing Stores of Carlisle, resulted in the complete triumph of the new store of ARNOLD & SON, in the store room lately occupied by Wise & Campbell, corner of North Hanover and Louther sts. It is now conceded by all and every one that they stand pre-eminent among the clothing dealers in Carlisle, having succeeded in convincing their friends, that they can sell Clothing made and got up, according to the latest styles, from 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house is possibly able to furnish them. They have now on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, Hats and Caps, and every thing in their line for Men and Boys. Their materials were selected with the greatest care, purchased at the lowest cash prices, and at such houses only, who never deal in anything like auction trash. Their friends may therefore rest assured that articles purchased of them will and must give satisfaction. Clothing made at the shortest notice in the most fashionable style, having for that purpose secured the services of an experienced Cutter, and laid in a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which for beauty and durability cannot be surpassed. To the citizens of the surrounding country we would say, give us a fair trial. All we ask is a fair look at our stock and we will not fail to convince you that our Clothing is better made, of better materials, better trimmed, cut with more taste, and last though not least, cheaper than you have ever bought elsewhere. Also, a large lot of Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c.

All hail creation far and near,
Of ARNOLD'S Store you shall hear;
Let pealing drums and cannon's roar
Proclaim the news from shore to shore;
Great bargains sure, are on the wing,
Rare wonders then we now will sing:
At first we'll speak of CLOTHING rare,
Such trophies, sure will make you stare,
Of broad and narrow cloth so cheap
We'll take a moment's time to speak.
Delighted too you can't but be
With prices and their quality;
Dress and Sack Coats—aye. Vestings too,
What bargains now for all of you!
The Gents will our compliments receive,
And call they must the wonders to believe.
In Pants we have all kinds of styles,
One dollar and upwards, piles on piles.
In Summer Goods—for soon 'twill come—
We'll give you bargains all for fun.
Frocks and Over-coats so very fine,
Great wonders you shall see in every line.
Hosiery, Suspenders, Under-shirts for all,
All kinds of Gloves to please all who call.
But we cannot stop to enumerate,
We have bargains both good and great.
Our stock too in the Furnishing line
Is plentiful, cheap and fine.

ARNOLD & SON'S *Clothing Hall.*

April 12, 1855.

Drugs, Confectionaries, &c.

THE undersigned has just returned from Philadelphia, with a fresh supply of DRUGS, CONFECTIONARIES, &c. These, with his former stock on hand, will make his assortment of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals complete. His assortment of Confectionaries is also unusually fine, consisting of pure sugar white and transparent candy Toys, common, assorted, and fine candies of every variety; also, fruits, nuts, and every thing belonging to that department of trade.

He would call special attention to his supply of FANCY ARTICLES, for the Holidays, and for general use. All are invited to call, whether they wish to purchase or not.

B. J. KIEFFER.

Carlisle, Dec. 21, 1854.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Allen and East Pennsboro' 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, Benj. H. Musser, Jacob Mumma, Jos. Wickersham and 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. MUSSER Pres.
HENRY LOGAN, Vice Pres.
LEWIS HYER, Sect'ry,
MICHAEL COCKLIN, Treasurer.
Aug. 16, '55.

AGENTS.

Cumberland County.—Rudolph Martin, New Cumberland, C. B Herman, Kingstown, Henry Zearing, Shiremanstown; Charles Bell, Carlisle; Samuel Graham, West ensboro', Jas M'Dowell, Frankford; Mode Griffith, South Middleton; Samuel Woodburn, Dickinson; Samuel Coover, Benj. 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.

DRY GOODS!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a very large assortment of New Spring Goods, to which he invites the attention of purchasers, as he is prepared to sell at such prices that cannot fail to please.

His stock embraces all the different kinds of Goods adapted to the season, such as CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cotton Pant Stuffs, Linens, Linen Checks, &c.

Dress Goods.

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Barage de Laines, Lawns, Challies, Barages, Bombazines, Alpacas, India Silks, &c.

Bonnets and Ribbons.

Bonnets of all kinds such as Satin Straw, Swiss Straw, English Double and Split Straw. Ribbons of all kinds and colors very cheap.

Hosiery and Gloves.

Men's and Boys' white, brown and mixed half Hose. Ladies' white, black, brown, slate and mixed Hose; Men's, Women's and Children's Gloves and Mitts of all kinds.

Domestic Goods.

Muslins, Checks, Tickings, Osnaburg, Bagging, Calicoes and Ginghams.

Boots and Shoes.

Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes of all kinds; Women's & Children's shoes at very low prices.

Groceries.

Such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses and Spices; all of which will be sold cheap, at the old stand, corner of North Hanover and Louther streets. N. W. WOODS, *Agt.*

Carlisle, June 1, 1855.

NEW GOODS!

DRY GOODS!

I AM now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, an immense stock of new and desirable cheap Goods, to which I call the attention of all my old friends and customers, and the public in general.

Having purchased most of my Goods from the largest importing houses in New York, I am satisfied that I can give better bargains than can be had at any other house in the county.

Dress Goods.

Our assortment of new style dress goods is large, complete and beautiful.

Another lot of those elegant and cheap black Silks, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, Collars, Ruffles, Edgings and Inserting, a stock for extent and price that defies competition.

Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, De Beges, De Laines, Tickings, Checks, &c., a tremendous stock of Gloves and Hosiery cheaper than ever. *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,* Cords, Cottonades, and very cheap.

Come one and all to the old stand, East Main street, and select your Goods from the largest and cheapest stock ever brought to Carlisle.

CHARLES OGILBY.

Carlisle, Oct 18, 1855.

Call and See our

Spring and Summer Clothing.

THE subscribers have just received from the cities, at the OLD STAND, in North Hanover street, one of the most elegant assortments of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

over offered to the people of Cumberland county. The prices of Clothing at this house have been reduced to such a very low standard, that it is now within the power of all who wish to wear good clothes to secure them. Their stock consists of the best and most desirable Dress and Frock *COATS*, Habit Cloth do., Linen Drilling do., Tweeds, &c.; superfine Black Cassimere *PANTS* and Fancy do.; Silk and Satin *VESTS*, and a very fine variety of Valencia and other vests; with a great variety of *Boys' Clothing*, consisting of Sack Coats, Polka Jackets, Monkey Jackets, Vests and Round Jackets, made of Tweed, Linnen Drilling, Cloth, Alpaca, Kerseymere, Doeskin, &c., &c. Also, Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., all of which are offered at the lowest possible cash price, and as cheap as any other Clothing Store in the Union.

Also, a splendid assortment of Goods in the piece. Superfine French and English Cloths and Cassimeres of every hue and shade, Satin, Silk, and Valencia Vestings, Sattinetts, &c., all of which will be made to order at the shortest notice and in the neatest and best manner. All garments are warranted to fit. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the superior assortment of Clothing at this establishment.

ARNOLD & LIVINGSTON.

Carlisle, March 29, 1855.

First-rate Limestone Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a tract of Land lying in Jefferson county, Va., containing 256 Acres, 156 cleared and under good fencing, and the balance in Timber. This land is as productive as any in the county of Jefferson, and well watered. It is within two miles of the Shenandoah river, and the A. L. H. Railroad will run within one mile of it. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises before purchasing. The farm will be shown and terms made known by F. A. Lewis, living near Kabletown, in Jefferson co., or on application, postage paid, to the undersigned at Mobile, Alabama. If the above property is not sold privately before the 16th of July, 1855, it will then be offered at public sale on that day, before the Court House, in Charlestown.

ARTHUR F. HOPKINS.

February 15, 1855.

Attention Dyspeptics!

THOSE of you who have been afflicted for years, with this loathsome disease, and who have been using almost every nostrum before the public without relief. We say to you try "Keiffer's Anti-dyspeptic," and you will soon be convinced of its great superiority over every other preparation. We could give you many certificates corroborating our assertion, but a single trial is worth more than all. This remedy is prepared and sold at the Drug store of

B. J. KEIFFER,

South Hanover street, a few doors south of the Court-house.

Carlisle, June 15, 1854.

JOHN P. LYNE,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in American, English & German Hardware, Oils, Paints, Varnish, &c. Mechanics, builders and the public generally, who are in want of Hardware of any kind, are invited to call in and examine my unusually large stock of goods, which I am selling at very low prices—just step in, it will only detain you a few minutes to be convinced that what every body says must be true, that Lyne's is decidedly the place to get good goods at low prices. J. P. LYNE,

[May 11.] *West side of N. Hanover st.*

HARDWARE

A MAMMOTH Spring Arrival at LYNE'S on North Hanover street, where the public are being supplied with every variety of Hardware, Paints, Oils, &c., at the lowest cash price. Call in and be accommodated.

JOHN P. LYNE.

Carlisle, March 29, 1855.

Paper Hangings.

I HAVE just received my Spring stock of Paper Hangings, which is the largest and most varied assortment ever opened in Carlisle, to which I invite the early attention of the public, as I intend selling paper at prices which cannot fail to please the closest buyers.

JOHN P. LYNE.

Carlisle, March 29, 1855.

Wall Paper.

JUST received a splendid stock of Paper Hangings, Window Blinds, and fine prints, embracing all the newest and most approved styles. The designs are neat and chaste, and the prices such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. We invite our friends and the public generally, to call and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

H. SAXTON.

Carlisle, March 22, 1855.

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 28 1854.

CROCKERY.—A general assortment of Queensware of all kinds now on hand, including Graniteware, Stoneware, Chard Glassware, Tumblers, Jars, Dishes, Bowls, Plates, Candlesticks, &c., also, a variety of fine Castors & Bottles, as well as Pitchers, Cellery & Spoon Glasses, &c. For sale at the store of

Aug. 8, 1854 J. W. EBY.

GLASS WARE.—Just receiving a new invoice of Ware, embracing a variety of bowls suitable for fruit, preserves, pickles, sugars, jellies &c., as also Cellery Stands Jars, Decanters, Pitchers, Salts, Peppers, Candlesticks, Lamps covered Bowls, a large assortment of Tumblers Goblets, and other useful articles.—For sale by J. W. EBY.

February 22, 1855.

Limeburners' Coal.

2000 TONS Lyken's Valley Nut Coal, a superior article, receiving and for sale by

WM. B. MURRAY, *Agent.*

Carlisle, June 14, 1855—1m

WE call the attention of the public to the portable Garden or Fire engine for watering gardens or extinguishing fires—an Excellent article, neat cheap & convenient. For Sale at

H. SAXTON'S.

November 2, 1854.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS,

DENTIST.

SOUTH Hanover Street, next door to the Post Office.

N. B. Will be absent from Carlisle the last ten days of each month.

August 16, 1855.

Trusses! Trusses!!

C. H. NEEDLES,

TRUSS AND BRACE ESTABLISHMENT,

S. W. Cor. of Twelfth and Race Sts., Phila.

IMPORTER of fine French Trusses, combining *extreme lightness*, ease and durability with correct construction.

Hernial or ruptured patients can be suited by remitting amounts, as below:—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating side affected.

Cost of Single Truss, $2, $3, $4, $5. Double—$5, $6, $8 and $10. Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.

Also for sale, in great variety,

Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace,

For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri; Spinal Props and Supports, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all with Stoop Shoulders and Weak Lungs; English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Syringes—male and female.

Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants.

August 2, 1855—1y

First Arrival of Hardware.

THE subscriber, having returned from the city, has just opened for the Fall trade a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, embracing everything usually found in that line of business. The attention of friends and the public generally is respectfully directed to the assortment on hand, assuring them that goods of all kinds will be sold for cash at a very small advance on manufacturers prices.

Carpenters and Builders are invited to examine the assortment of Locks, Latches, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Glass, Putty, Oil, Paints, &c.

Remember the old stand, in East High street, where they are for sale cheap.

HENRY SAXTON.

August 31, 1854.

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.

"New Institute" "Extra News." "Great Excitement."

Arrival of Dr. C. H. Bodge,

CHRONO. THERMAL PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, from New York.

Nervous trembling among the "Quacks" for the safety of their "Sugar Powders" and "Calomel." Humbuggery exposed and destroyed. New System of medicine introduced.

Dr. C. H. BODGE, offers his services to the inhabitants of Carlisle and the surrounding country, and flatters himself that he can perform cures by his system where all others have failed. He has taken the office in South Hanover Street, formerly occupied by Dr. J. K. Smith. He will at all times be found in his office, unless professionally engaged.—Every disease of the Eye and Ear cured by a new mechanical apparatus. Blood Suckers and Bone Destroyers, Barometer makers of the human constitution, take notice that one man can chase a thousand "Quacks," and two put ten thousand fools to flight, who willingly use mineral poison to cure the sick, or pretend to give health to the poor afflicted soul and body.

P. S. Patients can be accommodated with good board and scientific medical and surgical attendance at Dr. C. H. Bodge's Chrono. Thermal medical and surgical Institute, located in South Hanover street, Carlisle, Pa. For further particulars enquire at the Institute.

April 26, 1855—1y

R. D. CLIFTON & SON'S

Men's and Boys' Clothing Store.

North-east cor. of Second and Dock Streets, Philadelphia.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CARLISLE AND VICINITY.

YOU are respectfully invited to examine the extensive and varied assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing, at the store of the subscribers, where may always be found a full supply of Ready-made Clothing, of all sizes and descriptions, worn by men and boys of all ages and sizes, made by experienced workmen and of the very best material, the make, fit, and appearance surpassed by no establishment in the city. Please preserve this notice, and give me a call, and fit out yourselves and sons in a manner worthy of you and them. Remember the North East corner of Second and Dock streets.

R. D. CLIFTON & SON.

April 12, 1855—1y

FANCY GOODS, GIFT BOOKS, &c.

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

Fancy Goods,

which comprise every variety of fancy articles of the most exquisite shape, such as

Paiper Mache Goods,
Elegant alabaster and porcelain inkstands and trays.
Fancy ivory, pearl and shell card cases.
Ladies' Fancy baskets.
Fancy work boxes, with sewing instruments.
Port Monnaies, of every variety.
Gold pens and pencils, fancy paper weights.
Papeteries, and a large variety of ladies' fancy stationery.
Motto seals and wafers, silk and bead purses.
Ladies' riding whips, elegantly finished, Ladies' fine cuttlery.
Perfume baskets and bags.
Brushes of every kind for the toilet.
Roussel's Perfumes of the various kinds.
Musical Instruments, of all kinds and at all prices, together with an innumerable variety of articles elegantly finished and suitable for holiday presents, to which he invites special attention. Also, an extensive collection of HOLIDAY GIFT

BOOKS,

comprising the various English and American Annuals for 1855, 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, Girandoles, &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 pure and 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, December 21, 1854.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, to alter