revolutions, and the wars by which they are continually agitated, their public authorities are unable to afford due protection to foreigners and to foreign interests within their territory, or even to defend their own soil against individual aggressors, foreign or domestic; the burden of the inconveniences and losses of which, therefore, devolves in no small degree upon the foreign States associated with them in close relations of geographical vicinity or of commercial intercourse.

Such is more emphatically the situation of the United States with respect to the Republics of Mexico and of Central America. Notwithstanding, however, the relative remoteness of the European States from America, facts of the same order have not failed to appear conspicuously in their intercourse with Spanish American Republics. Great Britain has repeatedly been constrained to resort to measures of force for the protection of British interests in those countries. France found it necessary to attack the Castle of San Juan de Ulon, and even to debark troops at Vera Cruz, in order to obtain redress for wrongs done to Frenchmen in Mexico.

What is memorable in this respect, in the conduct and policy of the United States, is, that while it would be as easy for us to annex and add to new territories from America, as it is for European States to do this in Asia or Africa, and while, if done by us, it might be justified as well on the alleged ground of the advantage which would accrue therefrom to the territories annexed and absorbed, yet we have abstained from doing it in obedience to considerations of right not less than of policy; and, that, while the courageous and self reliant spirit of our people prompts them to hardy enterprises, and they occasionally yield to the temptation of taking part in the troubles of countries near at hand where they know how potential their influence, moral and mental, must be; the American Government has uniformly and steadily resisted all attempts of individuals in the United States to undertake armed aggression against friendly Spanish American Republics.

While the present incumbent of its Executive Office has been in discharge of its duties, it has never failed to exert all the authority in him vested to repress such enterprises, because they are in violation of the law of the land which the Constitution requires him to execute faithfully, because they are contrary to the policy of the Government, and because to permit them would be a departure from good faith towards those American Republics in amity with us, which are entitled to, and will never cease to enjoy in their calamities the cordial sympathy, and in their prosperity the efficient good will, of the Government and people of the United States.

To say that our laws in this respect are sometimes violated or successfully evaded, is only to say what is true of all laws in all countries, but not more so in the United States than in any one whatever of the countries of Europe. It suffice it to repeat that the laws of the United States prohibiting all foreign military enlistments or expeditions within our Territory have been executed with impartial good faith, and so far as the nature of things permits, as well the repression of private persons as of the official agents of other Governments, both of Europe and America.

Among the Central American Republics to which modern events have imparted most prominence, is that of Nicaragua, by reason of its particular position to the Isthmus. Citizens of the United States have established in its territory a regular interoceanic Transit Route, second only in utility and value to the one previously established in the territory of New Granada. The condition of Nicaragua, would, it is believed, have been much more prosperous than it has been but for the occupation of its only Atlantic port by a foreign power, and for the disturbing authority, set up and sustained by the same power in a portion of the territory, by means of which its domestic sovereignty was impaired, its public lands were withheld from settlement, and it was deprived of all the maritime revenue which it would otherwise collect on imported merchandize at San Juan del Norte.

In these circumstances of the political debility of the Republic of Nicaragua, and when its inhabitants were exhausted by long continued civil war between parties, neither of them strong enough to overcome the other, or permanently maintain internal tranquility, one of the contending factions of the Republic invited the assistance and co operation of a small body of the citizens of the United States from the State of California, whose presence, as it appears, put an end at once to civil war, and restored apparent order throughout the Territory of Nicaragua, with a new administration, having at its head a distinguished individual, by birth a citizen of the Republic, D. Patricio Rivas, as its provisional President.

It is the established policy of the United States to recognize all governments without question of their source or their organization, or of the means by which the governing persons attain their power, provided there be a government de facto, accepted by the people of the country, and with reserve only of time as to the recognition of revolutionary governments arising out of the subdivision of parent States with which we are in relations of amity. We do not go behind the facts of a foreign government exercising actual power, to investigate questions of legitimacy. We do not inquire into the causes which may have led to a change of government. To us it is indifferent whether a successful revolution has been aided by foreign intervention or not—whether insurrection has overthrown the existing government and another has been established in its place according to pre-existing forms, or in a manner adopted for the occasion by those whom we may find in the actual possession of power.—All these matters we leave to the people and public authorities of the particular country to determine; and their determination, whether it be by positive action or by ascertained acquiescence, is to us a sufficient warranty of the legitimacy of the new Government.

During the sixty-seven years which have elapsed since the establishment of the existing Government of the United States, in all which time this Union has maintained undisturbed domestic tranquility, we have had occasion to recognize Governments *de facto*, founded either by domestic revolution or by military invasion from abroad, in many of the Governments of Europe. It is the more imperatively necessary to apply this rule to the Spanish American Republics, in consideration of the frequent, and not seldom anomalous changes of organization or administration which they undergo, and the revolutionary nature of most of these changes, of which the recent series of revolutions in the Mexican Republic is an example, where five successive Revolutionary Governments have made their appearance in the course of a few months, and been recognized successively, each as the political power of that country, by the United States.

When, therefore, some time since, a new Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua presented himself, bearing the commission of President Rivas, he must and would have been received as such, unless he was found, on inquiry, subject to personal exception, but for the absence of satisfactory information upon the question whether President Rivas was in fact the head of an established Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, doubt as to which arose, not only from the circumstances of his avowed association with armed emigrants recently from the United States, but that the proposed Minister himself was of that class of persons, and not otherwise or previously a citizen of Nicaragua.

Another Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua has now presented himself, and has been received as such, satisfactory evidence appearing that he represents the Government *de facto*, and so far as such exists, the Government *de jure* of that republic. That reception, while in accordance with the established policy of the United States, was likewise called for by most imperative special exigencies, which require that this Government shall enter at once into diplomatic relations with that of Nicaragua. In the first place, a difference has occurred between the government of President Rivas and the Nicaragua Transit Company, which involves the necessity of inquiry into the rights of citizens of the United States, who allege that they have been aggrieved by the acts of the former and claim protection and redress at the hands of their government. In the second place, the inter-oceanic communication by the way of Nicaragua is effectually interrupted, and the persons and property of unoffending private citizens of the United States in that country require the attention of their government. Neither of these objects can receive due consideration without resumption of diplomatic intercourse with the government of Nicaragua.

Further than this, the documents show that while the inter-oceanic transit by way of Nicaragua is cut off, disturbances at Panama have occurred to obstruct, temporarily at least, that by the way of New Granada, involving the sacrifice of the lives and property of citizens of the United States. A special Commissioner has been dispatched to Panama to investigate the facts of this occurrence, with a view particularly to the redress of parties aggrieved. But measures of another class will be demanded for the future security of inter oceanic communication by this as by the other routes of the Isthmus.

It would be difficult to suggest a single object of interest, external or internal, more important to the United States than the maintenance of the communication by land and sea between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the Union. It is a material element of the national integrity and sovereignty. I have adopted such precautionary measures—and have taken such action for the purpose of affording security to the several transit routes of Central America, and the personal property of the citizens of the United States connected with or using the same, as are within my Constitutional power, and as existing circumstances have seemed to demand. Should these measures prove inadequate to the object, that fact will be communicated to Congress with such recommendations as the exigency of the case may indicate. FRANK. PIERCE.

THE LOST CHILDREN FOUND.—By a note from Col. F. D. Beegle, dated May 8, we learn that the lost children of Mr. Cox were found on the morning of that day, near the saw mill of John Conrad, Esq., under a tree, both dead, and supposed to have been dead for several days. They were only about 2½ miles from home. Harrison Wysong and Jacob Dibert were the persons who found their remains. It is asserted that Mr. Wysong had a dream indicating the place where the children were, of which he informed Mr. Dibert the next morning, and in proceeding to the place there they were sure enough! It is a great consolation to all to know that they have been found, and that they were not devoured by wild beasts. We deeply sympathize with the parents in this sad bereavement, but the loss is the eternal gain of their innocent little children, who are henceforth and forever at rest, in their father's mansion on high.

The finding of these children has materially damaged the capital of certain Know Nothings, who has industriously circulated a report, which, we have no doubt, was believed by many of their deluded brethren, viz: that they had been kidnapped by a Catholic institution in Cambria county, with the view of converting the *boys* into *nuns!* The K. N. "High Priest" who started that report, should at once be rewarded with a Luther medal as indicative of his capacity to "rule America!"—*Bedford Gazette.*

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Carlisle Bar held on the 27th inst., on motion of Wm M. Penrose, Esq., J. B. Parker, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. J. Shearer, Esq., appointed Secretary: when the death of John E. Moore, Esq., having been announced, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the hand of death has been laid on another of our number, and summoned from our midst John E. Moore, Esq., a member of the profession just entering on his career.

Resolved, That we deeply feel the solemn warnings recently and startingly brought home to us by the death of so many members of the Carlisle Bar.

Resolved, That in the death of John E. Moore, Esq., we regret the loss of one whose talents fitted him to take a high rank in his profession.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his afflicted family and friends in their bereavement, and offer them our heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this Borough, and also that the Secretary send a copy of them to the family of the deceased.

Died,

In Eastpensborough twp., on the 11th of May, MIS ELIZABETH EYSTER, wife of George Eyster, deceased, aged 78 years, one month and 18 days.

In this borough, of consumption, on Monday evening last, JOHN E. MOORE, Esq., (a member of the Carlisle Bar,) aged 23 years.

FOOTE & BROTHER,
PRACTICAL
Plumbers & Gas Fitters,
South Hanover street, opposite the American Volunteer Office.

Lead and Iron Pipes,	Cast Iron Sinks,
Hydrants,	Bath Tubs,
Hot and Co'd Shower Baths,	Bath Boilers,
Water Closets,	Wash Basins,
Force and Lift Pumps,	Hydraulic Rams, &c.,
Wrought Iron Well'd. Tubes.	&c., &c.

And every description of Cocks and Fittings for Gas, Steam, Water, &c. Superior Cooking Ranges, Heaters and Gas Fixtures, put up in Churches, Stores and Dwellings, at short notice and in the most modern style. All materials and work in our line at *low rates* and *warranted*.

Country work and dubbing promptly attended to.

Carlisle, May 29, 1856.

Lumber! Lumber!

WILLIAM F. MURRAY, would respectfully announce to Builders and Lumber Merchants, that he is prepared to *Saw Lumber to Order*, of any length and size under *seventy feet*. Always on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY LUMBER,

at his yard, foot of Market street, Harrisburg. White and Yellow Pine Flooring, Culling, First, Common and Panel Boards and Plank. Hemlock, Joist and Scantling, Ash, Cherry, Poplar, Maple Plank, &c., &c.

Shingles of different qualities.

All orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Address "Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pa."

May 29, 1856—3m

$10 Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, residing at Boiling Springs, South Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pa., about the 18th instant, a DUN HORSE, with white mane and tail and white face.—The said horse is about 15 hands high, and in fair condition. The above reward will be paid for information which will lead the subscriber to regain the said horse.

JACOB GOODYEAR, Jr.

May 29, 1856—3t

ART UNION

OF THE CHAMBERSBURG HOPE FIRE Company.—Beautiful Engravings—Magnificent Gifts—Distribution on Saturday, July 5th. From the very rapid sale of Engravings, the Distributing Committee beg leave to announce that they have selected *Saturday the 5th of July* for the distribution of the various valuable and magnificent gifts among the purchasers of Engravings in the Chambersburg Hope Fire Company Art Union.

Each purchaser of an Engraving at $1 has an interest in the distribution, and the number of Engravings to be sold will not for any consideration exceed 3000. For particulars see small bills.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Agt. for Carlisle.

May 29, '56—3t

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

CHANGE OF HOURS.

Cumb. Valley Railroad Company.

ON and after Monday, May 26th, 1856, passenger trains will leave as follows, (Sundays excepted,) viz:

FOR HARRISBURG.

	1st Train.	2d Train.
Leave Chambersburg,	5.30 A. M.	4.20 P. M.
" Shippensburg,	6.[illegible] "	4.53 "
" Newville,	6.30 "	5.20 "
" Carlisle,	7.12 "	6.00 "
" Mechanicsb'g,	7.40 "	6.28 "
Arrive at Harrisburg,	8.00 "	6.56 "

FOR CHAMBERSBURG.

	1st Train.	2d Train.
Leave Harrisburg,	8.50 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
" Mechanicsburg,	9.25 "	1.32 "
" Carlisle,	10.02 "	2.10 "
" Newville,	10.37 "	2.43 "
" Shippensburg,	11.09 "	3.14 "
Arrive at Chambersbg	11.37 "	3.42 "

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia at 8.40 A. M., 7.15 P. M., and 1.15 P. M.,—via Columbia. For Pittsburg, at 3.30 A. M. 12.55 Noon, and 5.05 P. M. For Baltimore, at 8.50 A. M., and 2 P. M.

Trains on the Dauphin and Susquehanna Rail Road leave Harrisburg for Reading, Auburn, &c. daily.

☞ Fares from Harrisburg, Carlisle, Shippensburg, and Chambersburg, will be *ten cents less* when paid for Tickets, at the Office, than when paid in the Cars.

O. N. LULL, *Supt.*

Railroad Office, Chamb'g, May 20, 1856.

WILLIAM RILEY,

DENTIST,

HAVING been instructed in the art, (by Dr. Geo. Z. Breitz, a graduate of the Baltimore Dental College,) is now prepared to receive his friends and perform the various operations in the line of the dental profession, at his residence in South street, 3d door from West St. Give us a call. Terms moderate.

Carlisle, May 29, 1856—tf

New Hat, Cap, & Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber has just opened, in the Store room formerly occupied by Mr. G. W. Hitner, on the corner of the public Square, Main street, near the Market house, & adjoining the jewelry store of Mr. Wm. D. A. Naugle, an entire new & splendid assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, & SHOES, of every variety & price. His Hats consist of extra fine Moleskin, Beaver, Pearl, Chaset, Kossuth, Sporting and children's Hats. These hats are manufactured by Oakford, Morris & Co., and other celebrated hatters of Philadelphia. He has also every variety of home manufactured hats, together with all kinds of fancy straw for children. All these goods he will guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

His stock of SHOES are made up of every variety and style, from the cheapest to the best article in the market, and cannot fail to please.

He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, feeling confident that he can sell the cheapest and best goods in the county.

J. B. KELLER.

May 22, 1856.

Going West!

HAVING made my arrangements to go west on the 15th of June next, I will sell off all or any part of my stock of GOODS and CLOTHING at cost. Don't fail then to call a few doors above the Post Office, if its good bargains you are looking for. I also request all persons who know themselves indebted to call and pay the same before said day.

CHAS. BARNITZ.

May 22, 1856—3t.

UNION HOUSE.

West Main Street, Carlisle, Pa.

WINHOLTZ & SMITH, PROPRIETORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have leased the above well known old stand lately occupied by Wm. Crozier, where they will be able to accommodate the travelling public with an eye to their comfort and convenience.

This House has lately been built and the rooms are large and airy; his table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford; ample stabling for a large number of horses, attached to the premises, with faithful and experienced ostlers. In short, every arrangement has been made that could in any respect render the "Union House" a desirable stopping place, and the subscribers hope that by assiduous attention to the wants of their guests to merit a share of public patronage.

BOARDERS taken by the week, month or year.

May 22, 1856—tf.

AN ORDINANCE

In reference to the laying of pavements in Pitt, Bedford and North Streets, &c.

BE it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Carlisle, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That all sidewalks or pavements situated in Pitt street and in Bedford street of this borough, unpaved, or made of any other material than brick, reported by the Street Committee of said Council as requiring to be paved, relaid or repaired, shall be made, or relaid with brick. And it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner (in case of the neglect, or refusal of the owners, or occupiers of the lots upon which said pavement or sidewalks are located, to make, or relay the same with brick, for a longer period than ninety days after notice shall have been served upon them by the High Constable of said borough,) at the expense of the borough, to make, relay or repair, all such pavements without delay, as directed in section 4th of an Ordinance passed 17th January, A. D. 1852, and report the same to Council, who shall proceed as directed in said section. Provided, however, that in Pitt street the above Ordinance shall only apply on the West side from North to South street, and on the East side from North to South street, and on Bedford street, on the West side from the North side of Wetzel's property to South street, and on the East side from the North side of Mr. Trout's property to South street.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of this Ordinance shall also apply to North street on the North side from Hanover to Bedford streets.

Sec. 3. That hereafter no person shall be allowed to run upon the sidewalks or pavements of this borough, any wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, go cart, hand wagon, or other wheeled appliance whatsoever, except when necessary to cross said sidewalks or pavements, under a penalty of *Five dollars*. Provided, however, that this shall not apply to children's carriages, or to wheeled chairs for the accommodation of invalids or disabled persons.

Sec. 4. That so much of section 3d of an Ordinance passed 3d day of June, A. D. 1852, as relates to the purchase of provisions in the Market House of this Borough previous to certain hours announced by the ringing of a bell, by the clerk of said Market, the same shall be and is hereby repealed.

Enacted and passed by the Town Council of the Borough of Carlisle, the 8th day of May, A. D., 1856.

A. NOBLE, *Chief Burgess.*

Attest—WILLIAM H. WETZEL, *Sec. to Corp.*

Carlisle, May 15, 1856.

State Notice.

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

JOHN W. COCKLIN, *Adm'r.*

May 1, 1856—6t*

☞ Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Fancy goods, Confectionaries, selling rapidly for small advances at

B. J. KIEFFER
South Hanover Street.

Carlisle, May 21, 1856

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING

REAPER AND MOWER,

WILL be sold in Carlisle, by Henry L. Burkholder, at the following rates: Reaper, cash, $165; Reaper and Mower, cash, $190; Reaper and Mower, on time, $210; Reaper, $180; $75 on delivery; $75 first of September; and the balance first of December, with freight from the Factory at Harrisburg. The Atkin's Reaper is built of the best material that can be found, and put up in the best workmanlike manner, warranted to cut grain as well as can be done with the Cradle. Farmers getting Atkin's Reaper do not run the risk they would in buying a Reaper about one thousand miles away from home; if there should anything break they can get the castings at the Factory at Harrisburg, at any time. Persons buying this Reaper have the benefit of all improvements free, hereafter, by applying to J. S. Wright, at the Factory.

CHRISTIAN STOUFFER, Agent at Chambersburg; H. L. BURKHOLDER, Travelling Agent at Carlisle; Henry Herr, Agent at Harrisburg, and James Patton, General Agent at the Factory, at Harrisburg, for Pennsylvania. Order through the above agents.

What better evidence of true worth could be given than such unparalleled increase—1 in 1852—3000 in 1856! And though so little known, and all the odium to come of numerous failures of other Self-rakers, yet not two-thirds of the customers could be supplied last year.—More will be disappointed the next; for, if farmers can get a reliable Self raker, they are determined to have it; and this is now thoroughly established in the confidence of the farming public. It has a raker always on hand and doing the work, particularly in a heavy or lodged crop, better than a man. Saving at least another hand in binding; is even a greater Grain Saver than Labor Saver, and is also a first-rate Mower. If you intend getting rid of your old fashioned back breaker, and to get a Raker with Bone and Muscle of Iron and Wood, you must be moving, for 6000 next harvest will by no means supply the demand, as the 1200 which was so insufficient the past season.

Strong, Reliable, Good Materials, and Well Built. A Reaper that constantly gets out of order is a nuisance and dear at any price.—Breakages with this have been inconsiderable, notwithstanding the increase of gearing by the Raker, owing to the care used in good materials and putting them together thoroughly.—Many have cut from 100 to 500 acres and over with one, without detention, or any expense for repairs. The harvest is a hurrying season, you want a machine that can be relied upon, and this is the one, as experience shows.

In case of Management, this is not surpassed. Few purchasers the past year, and not one Agent in ten had had any experience with it; and generally machines were shipped so late as only to be received just at harvest, or after it was begun. Hence there was no time to experiment and learn about it, which is generally so necessary with new machines. This will be obviated the coming season, with those who are wise in ordering earlier than last spring. Some, too, fell into improper hands, as orders were filled indiscriminately, till the supply failed.—In several instances machines were returned and sold again to proper parties, and they gave excellent satisfaction. Yet under all these disadvantages, not two per cent. give any serious trouble; and we will guaranty much less next season.

A First Rate Mower—Knife Never Chokes. From the first introduction of this machine, farmers have said that to give it the lead far ahead of all others, we had only to make it as good in grass as in grain. We succeeded pretty well with the grass last season; but the motion of the knife was hardly fast enough to cut prairie grass, and some other kinds. A faster gear was made and supplied to a part of the purchasers, which gave excellent satisfaction, and this will be used on all this season. With this motion, and the knife in good order, it never chokes. We own Murray's patent for putting on the back sickle edge, by which choking is obviated; and to guard against encroachments, and insure our customers against molestation, we have bought the right to use Green and Forbush's patents on the knife as we build it.—The change from Reaper to Mower is very simple and made in a few minutes; and a wheel is attached to the outer end of the moving bar, to regulate the height of cutting, to facilitate backing, and move from field to field.

Points to Consider in Buying a Reaper. Every farmer, by himself or with a neighbor, should have a Reaper. If you have none, or even if you have an old fashioned back-breaker, you will look for one

1st—To cut well, clean and easy, and with a knife that does not "choke."

2d—Strong and reliable, not getting sick when needed.

3d—Easily managed, that you, your boys and hands can work without difficulty.

4th—Not hard upon the Team, neither of heavy draught, galling their necks by heavy weight upon the pole, nor thumping their shoulders at every obstruction. There should be no side draught.

5th—Taking up lodged Grain, and working well in all kinds.

☞ Upon the first five points no Reaper excells Atkin's Self-Raker, and few equal it, notwithstanding the addition of the Raker.

6th—Saving one hand in Raking, the hardest work in the harvest field.

7th—Saving at least another hand in Binding, by having the gravels well laid.

8th—Saving in Cutting and Raking, not shattering by the reel, and by the Raker jerking it off the platform.

9th—Saving Wastage after binding, the grain being laid so evenly and straight as to be bound securely, preventing scattering in the after handling, and protecting the heads well when stacked.

☞ Upon the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth points, we unhesitatingly claim superiority over all other Reapers ever invented. The saving or wasting grain in harvesting with machines, is a point not properly appreciated. Even between those considered good and the Atkin's there is a difference, at present prices, of ten to twenty dollars per day, and over.

10th—Convertable into a Mower, with little trouble and small cost.

☞ Some old fashioned back-breaking Reapers can be used for mowing, but no other Self Raker; and no convertable machine claiming to be a good Reaper is superior to ours in grass.

11th—Knife never chokes. By Murray's back sickle edge, for which we own the exclusive patent, the great trouble in Mowing Machines—the choking—is effectually obviated.

CARLISLE, Pa., Sept. 5, 1855.

J. S. WRIGHT, Esq.—Dear Sir—Having purchased in July last, Atkin's Self-Raking Reaper and Mower from your agent, H. L. Burkholder, Esq., I take pleasure in recommending it as the most economical Reaper for the farmer to buy. I am sure I never before cut and put up the same amount of grain with so little expense, so little help, and so well. I believe I have saved the one-third of the price of the Reaper this year. Not only that, but it runs light on the horses. The Raker saves a good man. The even and regular depository of the gravels will save one man in four in binding. We have had from twenty to thirty farmers looking at it when going, many of whom had other Reapers but not the Raker, and the most of them said it was the best, and it performed well. I know of no machine equal to it. The Mower, after we had it started, cut 6½ acres from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock. It was timothy. If these lines can be of any avail to you, you may use them as you think best.

Yours Respectfully,
JOHN S. STERRETT.

CARLISLE, Oct. 9, 1855.

To J. S. WRIGHT, Esq.—Dear Sir—In July last I purchased of your agent in Carlisle, H. L. Burkholder, one of Atkin's Self-Raking Reaping Machines, and can safely recommend it as the most complete, economical labor-saving machine of the kind yet introduced into this part of the country; although my farm is hilly, it performed its work to my entire satisfaction, and to the admiration of a great number of farmers who were present on the occasion of its trial. Besides making the cleanest work of any Reaper I have ever seen, it requires but half the power to move it that Reapers do generally. Two horses or mules can draw it with ease, though I fixed four on account of the land being somewhat rough and uneven.

To all farmers having large crops to cut I would advise as a matter of convenience and economy to procure one of Atkin's Self-raking Reaping Machines.

Yours Respectfully,
JACB NOFFSINGER.

CARLISLE, Oct. 8, 1855.

MR. HENRY L. BURKHOLDER—Dear Sir—I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the invaluable character of "Atkin's Self raking Reaper and Mower," I had both in use on my farm and each performed its work to my entire satisfaction, and to the admiration of many farmers who witnessed them in operation. I recommend this machine, as one of the most important inventions for the farmer, and a great economical labor-saving machine.

You, as the agent for Mr. J. S. Wright, have done a lasting benefit to our farming community by the introduction of the Reaper into this county.

Very Respectfully,
W. M. HENDERSON,
Oakland, Cumb. co., Pa.

YORK SULPHER SPRINGS, Pa., Oct. 1, 1855.

J. S. WRIGHT—Dear Sir—Autokatoh Self-raking Reaper I bought of you did its work well, cutting and raking better than I have ever had grain lifted from a hand rake, and taking off the heaviest and most weighty bundles. It is of easy draught and well built, and I think it will give perfect satisfaction to every farmer that wants one. I would not have any other.

W. F. BONNER.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 30, 1855.

J. S. WRIGHT—Dear Sir—The Reaper that I bought of your agent, Albert Jaques, I tried on my farm in the presence of some fifty of the best farmers in Dauphin county, and it gave perfect satisfaction to them all. I cut my harvest with the Reaper, and if I could not get another I would not take one thousand dollars for it. If this is of any use to you, you may use it as you choose.

HENRY HERR.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 17, 1855.

J. S. WRIGHT—Dear Sir—The Reaper that you sent me I was highly delighted with; it done its work to my entire satisfaction in grain and grass, and I consider it the best Reaper in use, and I recommend it to the farmers of New Jersey.

ELIJAH MOUNT.

MARTIN, Pa., Oct. 18, 1855.

J. S. WRIGHT—Dear Sir—In regard to Atkin's Self-raking Reaper and Mower I bought of your agents, P. Morris & Co., of Philadelphia, and I must say, it does its work with entire satisfaction in grass and grain, and would recommend it to the farmers of Pennsylvania.

JOHN MUSSER.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1, 1855.

J. S. WRIGHT—Dear Sir—Your agent, H. G. Remmet, called on us this summer, to see if we would accept the agency of the Atkin's Self-raking Reaper. We had made up our minds not to accept of any Reaper or Mower, until we could get one that we could have confidence in to recommend to our customers, as we are manufacturing agricultural implements at Trenton. Now, Sir, we would be glad to accept the agency of Atkin's Reaper here, as we have implicit confidence to recommend it to the Farmers of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

MULLICK & QUICK.

Carlisle, May 15, 1856.

IMPROVED SELF-ADJUSTING

HAY ELEVATORS OR HOISTING JACKS.

300 *Self-adjusting Hay Elevators with anti-friction blocks, ropes, &c.*
200 *Independent Tooth, Hay and Grain Rakes.*
300 *Ploughs, various sizes and patterns.*
500 *Cultivators or Hoe Harrows, various patterns.*
200 *Harrows, various sizes and patterns.*
100 *Hay, Straw and Corn-stalk Cutters.*
100 *Reading's Patent Power Corn Shellers and Cleaners.*
300 *Landreth's Excelsior Hand Corn Shellers. Nos. 1, 2 and 4.*

The above are all manufactured at our Steam Works, Bristol, Pa. The workmanship and material are of unsurpassed quality.

☞ Farmers will profit by an examination of our premises with our implements in market. Also,

50 Stacy's Patent Grain Drills.
100 Hickock's Patent Cider Mills and Press.
Deitz & Dunham's Improved Cam Motion, Reaping and Mowing Machines, at which we have the sole agency in Philadelphia.

☞ Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Tools, Field, Garden and Flower Seeds in great variety. For Sale by

D. LANDRETH & SON,
No. 21 and 23 South Sixth St., Philad'a

May 22, 1856—2m

Cumb. Valley Institute.

CLASSICAL AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

AT MECHANICSBURG, PENN'A.

Rev Jos. S. Loose, A. M., Principal.

THE SEVENTH SESSION of this Institution opens on the 1st of May. All the branches of a thorough English and Classical education are taught here. The Normal class are designed for teachers only, or those who desire to become such. Weekly lectures on the Theory & Practice of Teaching, with exercises on OUT LINE MAPS and illustrations with philosophical apparatus.

Terms—Board, room furnished and tuition per session (21 weeks) $[illegible] 00

For further information address the Principal and receive a circular.

Mechanicsburg, Cumb. Co. Pa.

March 27, 1856, 2m *

Cumberland Valley Bank,

PROPRIETORS,

WILLIAM KER,	MATTHEW BRENNEMAN,
ROBT. C. STERRETT,	JOHN DUNLAP,
RICH'D. WOODS,	JOHN S. STERRETT,
JOHN C. DUNLAP,	H. A. STURGEON.

THIS Bank, doing business in the name of Ker, Brenneman & Co., is now fully prepared to do a general Banking Business with promptness and fidelity.

Money received on deposit and paid back on demand without notice. Interest paid on Special deposits. Particular attention paid to the collection of notes, drafts, checks, &c., in any part of the United States or Canadas.

Remittances made to England, Ireland, or the Continent. The faithful and confidential execution of all orders entrusted to them, may be relied upon.

They will at all times be pleased to give any information desired in regard to money matters in general. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid on Special deposits as heretofore. Banking House in Trout's Building, Main street, a few doors east of the Railroad Depot. Open for business from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the evening.

The proprietors of this Bank are individually liable to the extent of their estates for all the Deposits, and other obligations of Ker, Brenneman & Co.

H. A. STURGEON, *Cashier.*

Carlisle, March 18, 1856—1y

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Moser & Boyer, in the manufacturing of Iron, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. G. MOSER,
ISRAEL L. BOYER.

Liberty Forge, May 15, 1856—3t*

N. B.—The business at Liberty Forge will in future be conducted by I. L. Boyer.

Summer Hats & Bonnets

AT the cheap store of A. Bentz & Bro., South Hanover street. The assortment is large, and will be sold cheap. Give us a call.

Carlisle, April 24, 1856.

Carlisle Female Seminary.

MR. & Mrs. CLARK, who have been for several years engaged in teaching, respectfully announce to the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity, that on the 1st of April, 1856, they will open in Louther street, in the house lately occupied by Dr. Blumenthal, a Seminary for young ladies.

The Institution will be both a boarding and day school, in which all the branches necessary for the complete education of young ladies will be taught. Assistants of the highest character for qualifications and morality will be employed, in accordance with the wants of the Institution. The government will be conducted on strictly christian principles, while sectarianism will be as rigidly excluded.

The Principals flatter themselves that their long and successful experience as teachers, as testified by the recommendations in their possession, will enable them to establish an Institution of the highest character for young ladies. They are fully persuaded that such an Institution will be sustained here by the citizens and neighboring country, and hope that their confidence may not be disappointed.

A department for younger children will be immediately organized.

Terms per session of four months.

Boarding, including fuel, lights & washing,	$50 00
Primary Department,	8 00
Higher English,	12 00
Ancient Languages, each	6 00
Modern "	8 00

Ornamental branches at Professors' charges.

No deduction for absence after entrance except in case of protracted illness.

References—Hon. Fred. Watts, J. B. Parker, Esq., Rev. C. P. Wing, Rev. A. H. Kremer, Rev. J. B. Morse, Rev Jacob Fry, Rev. W. W. Eells, James Hamilton, Dr. C. E. Blumenthal.

Carlisle, March 20, 1856—1y

Valuable Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.

SITUATE on East High street in the Borough of Carlisle belonging to the heirs of James Thompson, dec'd. Consisting of two full town lots adjoining each, containing 60 feet in front and two hundred and fifty feet in depth. The improvements are a large and commodious TWO STORY STONE HOUSE, also a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, adjoining. The former being very large and conveniently arranged, would be admirably adapted for a Boarding House, or a pleasant & comfortable private residence. The out buildings are convenient and in good repair.

The lots are covered with excellent fruit trees and choice shrubbery.

The owners are nonresidents of our Borough, and are very desirous that the property should be disposed of.

The terms therefore will be made advantageous to purchasers. Enquire of

A. L. SPONSLER,
Real Estate Agent & Scrivener.

Carlisle, March 27, 1856, tf.

To Builders.

THE School Directors of North Middleton District invite proposals for the building of a Brick School House, near Wert's Church, in said District. The directors to furnish the materials. Plans and proposals may be submitted to the Directors at their next meeting, to be held at the hotel of Henry Glass, in Carlisle, on Saturday, the 31st of May, 1856. By order of the Board.

A. P. NORTON, Sect'y.

May 8, 1856—4t

Estate Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Robert C. Sterrett, late of South Middleton township, Cumberland county, deceased, have been issued to the subscriber residing in Monroe Township, by the Register of Cumberland county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to

GEORGE BRINDLE, Exec'r.

April 17, 1856—6t

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods ever brought to Carlisle. Their assortment is full and complete, comprising

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Silks, Poplins, Challis, Barges, Tissues, Lawns, Brilliantes, Lamartines, Crape de Espagne, Cambrics, Swiss Bombazines, Cashmeres, Alpacas, De Lanes, Spring Shawls, Bonnets, Flats, Flowers, Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts, and Parasols, also Collars, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Trimmings in great variety.

Gentlemen's Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Italian Cloths, Drap de ete, Cashmeretts, Linens, Tweeds, Vesting, Silk Undershirts, Hats, Caps, Cravats, Collars, &c., also a full and complete assortment of

Staple Domestic Goods.

Including Woollen and Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Feathers, Window Blinds, Oil Cloths, Looking Glasses, Brushes, and Carpet Bags, also, a great variety of Fancy articles.

Mourning Goods always on Hand.

Those who wish to obtain the best goods at lowest prices, are respectfully invited to call

BENTZ & BRO.

Carlisle, April 17, 1856

Carlisle Marble Yard.

RICHARD O EN.

South Hanover St., opposite Bentz' Store, Carlisle,

THE subscriber has on hand a large and well selected stock of

Head-Stones, Monuments,

TOMBS, &c., of chaste and beautiful designs, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, being desirous of selling out his stock. Head-stones finished from three dollars upwards.

Brown stone, marble work, mantels, &c., for buildings, marble slabs for furniture, &c., constantly on hand. Iron railing for cemetery lots, &c., of the best Philadelphia workmanship, will be promptly attended to.

Carlisle, March 27, 1856.

FISH, O FISH.

Received

50	bbls.	Baltimore Shad.
50	"	" Herring.
50	"	No. 1, 2 and