sessed at the time of the termination of the first National Bank—the whole supply being then but ten millions, and that all silver.

Under these circumstances, ($300,000,000 of gold in the country, peace and prosperity throughout Europe and America, great crops and good health,) there was nothing in the state of the country to justify the suspension, nor anything to justify its continuance. The only solution of such a catastrophe is the obvious one, *to wit*, the failure of bad banks and the consequent run which their failure made upon the good ones. The insolvent pulled down the solvent; and the Legislatures of several States have put all on an equality: but the solvent should repulse the association. The living body should not be tied to the dead one. The solvent should recommence their payments, and make visible the broad line between the sound and the rotten, which the Legislatures have covered up; and public sentiment would then soon dispose of the latter in spite of legislative indulgence.

The solvent banks can and will resume, and that will satisfy those who do not look beyond the evil of the day; but to those who look ahead and see new evils in the prospective, and to the legislative power whose duty it is to provide against evils before they happen, something more will be seen to be necessary. A recurrence of such calamities, in the view of all such, should be guarded against, and that can effectually be done by two acts of Federal legislation—a stamp duty on paper currency, and a bankrupt law against bankrupt banks.

There is not a monarch in Europe who would treat his subjects, or suffer them to be treated, as the people of the United States are treated by the base part of their own banks, and the indulgent Legislatures which legalize their violations of law, promises, and contracts. The issue of currency and its regulation is an attribute of sovereignty, and everywhere is exercised by the sovereign power, except in the United States. Here, also, it was intended to be an attribute of sovereignty, and was placed in the hands of Congress, *and limited to the issue of gold and silver and the regulation of its value.* For our present Government was formed by hard money men, who had seen and felt the disastrous and demoralizing effect of paper money, and were anxious to save their posterity from such calamities as they had suffered.—They did their part to save us. Shall we be false to ourselves and to them?

Respectfully,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

Decent by the Police on a Free-Love Institution.

We learn from the Sandusky Register, that on Monday a descent was made on the "Free Love," establishment at Berlin, Erie county, and E. S. Tyler, A. W. Smite, Mary Bane, Mary Lewis, Sophrana Powers, Thomas Homer and Thomas Wright, were brought before the Mayor of Sandusky, on charge of adultery, preferred against them. The Register says:

The men were respectably dressed, wore heavy mustaches and whiskers, and long hair. Of the women, three in number, two were dressed in Bloomer costume, the other in ordinary long skirts. They all wore their hair in long curls, and with the exception of Mrs. Mary Lewis, looked cheerful, and even defiant. The history of Mrs. Lewis is a sad one. She is the wife of Mr. Harlow Lewis, of Skeaneales, New York, a gentleman of high respectability; is forty-two years of age, and the mother of three children, the youngest of whom, a little fellow of five years old, accompanied her before the Court.

A number of months since she became acquainted with E. S. Tyler, at the house of her husband in Skeneales. Tyler was a Free Lover, and during his stay at the house of Mr. Lewis succeeded in making a convert of the latter's wife, who came with him to Berlin in October last. She came before the Court, having evidently been in tears, and with traces of sorrow on her countenance. The father and husband of Mrs. Lewis are also here, urging on the proceeding against the Free Lovers, with a view of getting her home again, tho' she as yet persistantly refuses to accompany them.

The examination of witnesses in the case of Homer was concluded at 11 o'clock. A mass of testimony was elicited, showing the principles of the Free Lovers, but very little bearing on the case in point. Among the witnesses examined were Mr. Barry, a prominent oracle of the fraternity, and three of the prisoners, Mr. A. W. Smith, Mrs. Dame and Mrs. Lewis.—They all—with the exception of Mrs. Lewis, who made no avowal on the point—unhesitatingly avowed their repudiation of the legality of marriage, and the right of affinitive or attractional cohabitation.

The decision of the Mayor has not yet been given.

☞ The N. Y. Tribune is utterly opposed to a re-organization of the old Whig party. It says:

"We deem an attempt to revive the Whig party as preposterous as would be an effort to revive the Anti-Jackson party of 1832, or the Clinton party of 1812 or '20. The revival of the Whig party means, if it means any thing, a new party struggle for a National Bank and a Protective Tariff, in the face of a hostile Executive, Judiciary and Congress—an attack on Gibralter by a flotilla of gun boats. This is sheer lunacy. A Bank established by the triumph of one party over the other is a doomed institution—experience and common sense combine to assure this. The best constituted and best managed Bank could do no real good, could not maintain its own solvency, with one of the great national parties warring upon it and eager for its overthrow. So a Protective Tariff, enacted as the fruit of a party triumph, and therefore regarded with disfavor by the vanquished party, would be so essentially unstable and precarious that no solid good could be rationally expected from it. Withdraw these topics altogether from the arena of party controversy and contention, allow time for old wounds to heal and old rancors to be forgotten, and it is quite possible that some beneficent modification of the policy now dominant will be silently and gradually effected. To make Bank and Tariff party Shibboleths, is to destroy the last chance of any favorable action on either."

CURRENCY.—We find the following sound views in the money article of the Journal of Commerce of the 19th ult. It comes from a good source, and is worthy of attention:

"There has been very much discussion in regard to the currency question; but all that we have so far seen has only served to strength our conviction that specie is the only proper basis for bank notes, and that the precious metals themselves should form the bulk of the circulation among small dealers. The great objection to an exclusive specie currency, and the only one which cannot ultimately be removed by an increased supply of the precious metals, is its cumbersome character, and the actual loss by abrasion. For this reason important transactions will never be conducted through an actual transfer of coin where its representative will answer the purpose of payment. There cannot well be a perfect representative, however, that is not convertible into coin, and therefore we look for the time when nothing shall be received as currency except coin, or a certificate of its actual deposite to meet its representative when the holder shall desire the exchange. The first step towards this, and the one now advocated by many sound political economists, would be the abolition of all small notes."

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce, says:

"In the midst of all the calamities that have been precipitated upon us, we look steadfastly and hopefully to the constituted authorities of the land for such measures of administration and protection as shall be suited to the exigencies of the people. We have a President of great dignity, perspicacity, experience, and statesmanship. It is a subject of thrilling gratitude, that we are not left to the supreme rule of so raw a youth as John C. Fremont! Had that madness prevailed, we should now have a storm before us, compared with which the financial tempest might be called clear weather. Mr. Buchanan will give us a message worthy of the illustrious primitive Presidents."

Why is an overloaded gun like an office-holder? Because it kicks mightily when it is *discharged.*

Letter from Gov. Wise.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, has written a long letter in favor of the National Administration. The subject is the Kansas question. The following is the most important passage:

When Gov. Walker's nomination shall be made to the Senate of the United States, if made at all, it will go before Mr. Hunter as one of the Senators who are to try its fitness and propriety. And, if upon a full and fair examination of his course and conduct in Kansas, he find that the Governor has exceeded his authority, has violated his oath of office or his duty in office, or has betrayed the high and sacred trust reposed in him to see the laws, and especially the Kansas bill, faithfully executed, and to see that all the people from all sections were alike, equally and impartially protected—then Mr. Hunter will be reprehensible, indeed, if he does not vote to reject his nomination, and to rebuke the maladministration. If Gov. Walker has really attempted to dictate to, and to threaten the Convention of the people of Kansas, in any form or to any extent, he deserves the severest reprehension. But, before he is condemned, he ought to be heard by his judges, who are to sit officially upon his acts. If I am not greatly mistaken in the ability and motives of the man, he may be able to show that the words of his speech, quoted by Mr. Hunter, are capable of a far different meaning, and are anything but unfriendly to the South or to slavery. He may have meant to throw upon Topeka partizans the responsibility of not voting, so that if the pro-slavery constitution should be sent to Congress, the plea could not be put up that the people were not implored to vote and decide the issue for themselves. And, instead of meaning to dictate or to threaten, his very words quoted may have meant simply to remind the Convention that their work was to be submitted to a body—Congress—which has solemnly settled the principle, that the people of the Territory were to adopt or reject their civil institutions for themselves, without any intervention from any quarter. This may have been, and seems to have been, an awkward way of conveying the meaning, as it is so easily misunderstood; but if that turns out to be the true meaning, Mr. Hunter might find that he had mistaken a friend for a foe. But, surely, it is not expected of Mr. Hunter or myself, at this distance, with total want of correct information as to his motives or measures, to condemn the Governor of Kansas, with a purpose prepense to reflect on the administration and to damn all who honestly doubt and defer judgement to all fair hearing. I know Mr. Walker very well, and have seen his nerve tried. I would prefer that he acted in his office rather than have made speeches on the stump, but he will, in due time—I suppose, merely, for I am not informed of his intentions make his defence; and then we shall know better how to find our verdict. If he be guilty, as charged, I shall join strongly in his condemnation. And if I find him void of offence, clear in his office I will respond "Not Guilty," without fear, favor or affection, so help me when I ask for justice, in spite of all political clamor, though I shall stand alone on the panel. I have been too long tried in my truth to the South and to slavery, to fear any false imputation upon my motives, though my judgement in the case may be erroneous when rendered. It is not rendered yet.

Dr. Hardman on Lung Diseases.

LETTER, NO. 1.

Hippocrates was the founder of the science of Medicine. He flourished 460 years before the Christian Era. From his day down to the present period of time, his followers have been accustomed to write voluminous essays upon the cause and nature of consumption: describing with the utmost minuteness the multiplicity of phases which it may assume, and the diversified phenomena which it presents; and then in conclusion, as a synoposis, offer nothing more than mere palliation as treatment, or some potent remedy, brought into use by accident, heralded by the influence and sanction of some great name, to enjoy a short-lived popularity, and then sink into merited oblivion. Without stopping at present to discuss the nature of such remedies and their mode of application: I will pass immediately to a consideration of the various methods by which chronic diseases of the lungs have been treated.

1. By medicines given through the medium of the stomach, by which they are conveyed into the blood, and thus medicate the entire system.

2. By medicines applied to the outside of the chest, called counter irritation, with the object of diverting the disease from within to the outside.

3. By *inhaling* medicines directly into the lungs; thus bringing them into direct contact with the seat of disease.

These are the only possible means that can be used to act upon the diseased lungs. Upon the first and second means enumerated, the "old faculty of Physic" have hung all their treatment for ages past, and such continues to be their practice down to the present time. It has been so unsuccessful as to establish the incurability of consumption in their own minds, as clearly as a thousand deaths to a single cure can. The administration of medicines, thus directed by erroneous principles, could not result otherwise. They were intended to produce a curative effect upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach—were intended to cure a *local* disease in the lungs, and yet from their mode of administration must spend their influence upon the entire constitution! The last mentioned method—by *inhalation*—brings the remedies in the form of medicated vapors into the lungs, in direct contact with the seat of disease, thus producing a curative effect where it is demanded. In the treatment of no other disease have we so potent a remedy—one so certain and rational—one so simple and philosophical—one so safe and yet so successful.

Consumption is caused by an obstruction to the free ingress of air to the lungs—by the deposition of tuberculous matter in the air tubes and cells, or in the pulmonary tissue. This deposit appears in a diversity of forms, sometimes in the form of small, shining, homogeneous bodies, in size, varying from a millet seed to a pea—at other times in large irregular masses from one to three inches in size, of a greyish color; or, gallatinous in nature, of a rose colored appearance. These may increase in size by the repeated aggregation of new ones; or, by the accumulation of new accretions to their substance. They may remain stationary for years, if not excited to assume a new character, and if not very numerous may exist for a long time, without any serious detriment to the health, or even comfort to the individual. But unfortunately this is seldom the case. A change usually takes place in the deposit, called *softening.* This commences, in general, at the centre, and progresses toward the circumference, ultimately converting the whole tubercle into a soft yellowish mass of matter. The irritation produced by this confined matter, speedily produces inflamation and ulceration; and thus bursting through its containing walls, establish a communication between the tubercle and bronchial tubes. This increased irritation, and producing cough, the patient discharges it, by expectoration, leaving behind it a *cavity.* You will see by this, a portion of the lung is destroyed. These cavities are often lined by a membrane, endowed with the faculty of secreting matter, by which irritation of the lungs and distress of the patient is increased. Several of these cavities may form simultaneously in near proximity to each other, spread, destroy the adjacent tissue and form cavities, irregular in shape and of great magnitude. It is by such a process of destruction that the lungs are disorganized, and so much impaired that, unable longer to perform their allotted function, the patient perishes.

Now, what do these facts point to?

Firstly—Prior to the farmation of cavities endeavor to promote absorption of the tubercular deposits by appropriate inhalants. What I mean by absorption is the power of certain vessels to take up and convey these matters from the lungs. It is analagous—indeed the same process—by which a black eye, or discolored bruise, vanishes or fades away.

Secondly—after softening of the tubercles and the formation of cavities, promote the expectoration of the contained matter, and then change the character of the lining membrane of the cavity, and thus accomplish a cicatrization, or healing up of the cavity. This can all be done by proper expectorant and Alternative Inhalations.

In order that you may see more clearly, the delightful philosophy of such an application of medicine; permit me to advert to a few facts in regard to the Lungs. The lungs are two conical organs, situated within the chest.—Their function is that of respiration. The respiratory movement embraces not only the inspiration of air, but also its expiration. The Lungs are separated from each other by the heart and a membranous septum, called the mediastinum. The right Lung has three lobes; the left but two. In structure these organs are composed of the bronchial tubes terminating in air cells; the ramifications of the pulmonary artery and veins; arteries and veins of the bronchia; nerves and lymphatics, all held together by a tissue called their parenchima.—The trachea, or windpipe, divides into two branches, one communicating with the right and the other with the left Lung. These branches divide and sub divide to their termination, which is in the intercellular passages and air cells. Before their termination, they diminish in size, varying from one fiftieth to one thirtieth of an inch in diameter. The air-cells are irregular in shape, with thin walls, and communicating with the intercellular passages and bronchial tubes. It has been computed that these cells cannot fall far short of *six hundred millions;* and present an absorbing surface of about *fifteen hundred square feet.* The minute vessels for the distribution of the blood over this vast surface are called capillars, and are contained between the two layers forming the walls of these cells.

When structures of such vital importance are diseased, when the air tubes and air cells become clogged and filled with tubercular deposits and matter, it must be apparent that the most disastrous results will follow, unless such obstructions are speedily removed. To attempt to have efficient access to them by any other means than by *inhalation*, must prove abortive, as the delicate air tubes and cells necessarily lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. See December Appointments.

[From the Pittsburg Post of the 25th.]

Confession of Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones—They Acknowledge having Murdered the Wilsons, and Declare Monroe Stewart an Innocent man.

During Tuesday and Wednesday it was rumored that Fife had made a confession, but nothing was known as to its bearing or contents until yesterday, when Jailor Phillips, to whom it was made, gave the reporters the substance of it. He states that on Tuesday, after the decision of the Supreme Court, upon the writ of error, he had a conversation with Fife and Stewart, in their cell, and the unwelcome news of the decision had affected them both to tears. Fife wept bitterly, and in reply to an intimation from the jailor, he pointed to Monroe Stewart, and said, in the most solemn manner, "*There is an innocent man.*" He then expressed a desire to confess the whole truth in regard to the murder of Geo. Wilson and Elizabeth McMasters. In order that there might be no understanding, or misunderstanding, between Fife and Charlotte (the latter having no intimation in regard to the confession) the jailor suggested that she be brought down and placed in the same cell with them.

Fife agreed to this, remarking that he was ready and willing to tell the truth, as he supposed Charlotte would do the same. She was then conducted to their cell, and another scene of painful and bitter weeping followed the interview between the three unfortunate persons. Fife then proceeded to narrate his history, from his youth up to the time when he was arrested for the murder of the Wilsons. The minutia of the confession is known, only to the jailor, who committed it to writing. So much of it as relates to and was known by Charlotte Jones, received her assent, as the facts were divulged. Charlotte did not make a separate confession, as has been asserted.

By permission of Jailor Phillips, we are at liberty to give the main facts embodied in the confession. They are these: The murder of George Wilson and his sister originated with Charlotte Jones, and was executed by them and them alone. When they gained admission to the house, Fife stabbed the old man, and Charlotte struggled with her aged aunt. Failing to kill her, Fife was obliged to assist, and the double murder was completed. The chest was then searched, and the two left the house. They both assert that Stewart was not there and that their *intentions* were wholly unknown to him. Thus they pronounce him entirely innocent and voluntarily criminate themselves.

We may add that Fife's reason for not making a confession before was, that his counsel assured him that he would be acquitted, and that, so long as he had a chance for his life, he would be justifiable in keeping quiet on the subject. He had now no hope, but he cannot die without declaring the innocence of Monroe Stewart, in order, if possible, to save him an ignominious death for an offence which he never committed. Should Fife be executed, it is his design to read his confession from the scaffold, and give it to the world with all the solemnity of a dying declaration.

Mr. Phillips has not yet concluded to give the document to the press for publication. He may issue it in pamphlet form, which, together with a synopsis of the evidence, and the incidents of the trial, would form an interesting little work. The public will look for it with lively interest.

We have no comments to make upon the confession, at present. It naturally revives in the mind the evidence which connects Stewart so closely with the terrible tragedy—and which uncontradicted by fact or circumstance, will scarcely be shaken by even the dying declarations of Henry Fife.

☞ For some winters past the weather has been severe enough to destroy a great many birds. They are scarce. To have them again plenty, they must be protected. Patridges, and all other kinds of birds, should be free this fall, from the gun of the sportsman.

☞ Honesty—Obsolete; a term formerly used in the case of a man who paid for his newspapers and the coat on his back.

Married.

On the 24th ult, by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr ELI BUTTORF, of Churchtown, to Miss KATE M. SHENK, of Silver Spring township.

Died.

In this borough, on Friday last, Dr. JACOB BAUGHMAN, in the 53d year of his age.

In this Borough, on Monday last, Mr DAVID SNYDER, aged about 40 years.

In Newton township, on the 10th inst., DAVID ECKER, M. D., in the 69th year of his age.

"His labors done securely laid,
In this his last retreat,
Unheeded o'er his silent dust,
The storms of life shall beat."

"Beyond this vale of tears,
There is a life above,
Unmeasured by the flight of years—
And all that life is love."

On the 17th inst., at the residence of her father, Micheal Gibbons, in Dickinson township, Mrs. ELLEN FINEN, wife of Patrich Finen, aged 28 years.

Beloved by all who knew her,
I am going home, she sweetly said;
Dear husband and children meet me there,
Dear parents weep no more for me,
But breathe for me a prayer.

She raised up her hands on high,
In praise and love to Him,
Who early called her from this world,
Of sorrow and of sin.

She is not dead but sleeping,
Look upward weeping eyes,
Behold the treasure of our hearts,
Safe, safe in paradise.

What the Parsons are at.

John Van Buren, in his speech at Tammany Hall, accounted for the falling off in New England parson force as follows:

"He wished to say one word to them in regard to the position assumed by Mr. Buchanan in his recent letter to the 40 parsons. They recollected that last year there was an address to Congress by some 3000 parsons, and he was sure they would agree with him that it was a subject of congratulation that that number was now reduced to 40. [Laughter.] We had come down in the Kansas excitement from 3000 to 40. The Rev. Mr. Kalloch and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine other parsons seem to have taken to other business than having charge of Kansas. [Laughter.]—Forty men, in their address to President Buchanan, took him to task for the course he had seen fit to pursue in regard to Kansas affairs: and he replied to them in a letter which, though brief, was as conclusive and unanswerable, in his (Mr. Van Buren's) judgment, as any production that had fallen from any statesman during the present century."

Good Will Hose Company's

GRAND HOLIDAY FAIR.

THE Good Will Hose Company, thankful for the favors conferred on them by the citizens of our town and vicinity at their last Fair, intend holding another at Education Hall, commencing December 24th, 1857, and ending January 1st, 1858, (open Christmas & New Year's days) in which your kind co-operation is respectfully solicited. Our object being to raise funds for the purpose of purchasing an Engine, we hesitate not to call upon the ladies of our town and vicinity who are always ready to respond to bevolent purposes.

A few moments devoted to the making of such articles as your ingenuity may suggest, will be thankfully received by the Company.

Any article intended for the Fair to be left at the house of Mr. C. Ogilby, or at the Hall, on Wednesday, Dec. 23d.

Season tickets admitting one, 50 cts.—Single tickets 12½ cts., to be had from any of the Committee.

Committee—Robert Allison, Wm. J. Cameron, Geo. Wise, H. F. Knight, Johnson Wareham, S. M. Gould, Harvey Sanderson, Samuel Wetzel, jr.; Jos. C. Halbert, J. Bixler, Jos. W. Ogilby, Chairman.

Carlisle, Dec. 3, 1857—5t

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that application for License under the Act of 31st March, 1856, must be filed with the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions on or before Monday, the 14th day of December, inst., otherwise they will not be heard.

BY THE COURT.

DAN'L. S. CROFT, *Clerk.*
Dec. 3, 1857.

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, situate on North Hanover street, opposite Glass' hotel, in Carlisle. It consists of two full town lots, with a two story Stone House, Blacksmith Shop, Barn, fruit trees, &c. If not sold, the House and Shop will be for rent from the 1st of April next. For particulars call on

JOHN MOORE.

December 3, 1857—3t

New Goods.

WE are receiving this week a very large and select assortment of Goods which we will offer at very reduced prices, as they have been purchased exclusively for cash.

We have a word to say, in this connection, to those who have accounts standing on our books. In order to give our customers all the advantages of the low prices of goods, we are obliged to pay cash in the city. Therefore we make an *earnest and sincere appeal* to all indebted to us to make immediate payment, and in return we will continue to sell our Goods at the lowest prices.

BENTZ & BRO.

Carlisle, Dec. 3, 1857.

PARTICULAR attention is called to the fact, that we are *particularly desirous* of having all those who are indebted to us on our Books, to make immediate settlement of their accounts either by note or otherwise.

BENTZ & BRO.

December 3, 1857.

List of Letters.

Published in the "Volunteer," by authority.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 1, 1857. Persons inquiring for Letters on this List will please say they are advertised.

Allison Benj	Lloyd Thos
Brown Edmund	Line Jno
Bentz Barbara Ann	Lepheart Jno
Brown W S	Lepheart Jos
Brown Jas	Miller Henry
Brown Catharine Mrs	Mathis Benj
Brown Mary A Miss	Moore Wm 2
Briening Christopher	Murry Marg
Bamet Elizabeth Mrs	Markle Levi
Brown & Cerger	Musser Mary E
Brennan Patrick	Moore Helen
Barnaw Ewd A	McCullough Jac
Brown Maggie A	McDowel Wm
Carothers W S	McLaughlin N B
Carothers Mary Mrs	Myers Jacob
Clay Christiana	Neff Mary K
Cheres Jno M	Niesly C B
Comly R W	Naylor David
Cook C E P	Norton A C
Crawford Geo W	O'Donnel Wm
Coyle Scot	Patton Alex
Carlisle & Huber	Pitcher M S
Dollar Samuel	Rapp Adam
Duncan Jacob	Reese Ann
Dickson Rachel	Rodgers M B
Dookely & Senter	Ryan Jas
Dill Margret	Ruglins Alex
Epiroe M Jos	Snyder Henrietta
Friedrick Jac	Shrier C
Fausht Geo	Spidle Wm
Fickes Lidian 2	Shuff J
Filbert Magy Mrs	Shafer Marg
Fry & Hagman	Shapler J M Dr
Gutshall Elizabeth	Stine Jacob
Gensler Eliza	Steer Sam'l
Givler Rebecca	Spring A Miss
Haller Mary E	Smith E
Hower James H	Stewart Dr
Hafter Jno	Shores Jno
Hippehamer Wm	Swanger Catharine
Hayes David S	Snyder Hannah
Hall Sallie 2	Stone Jacob
Haber Catharine	Spidle Jacob
Henry Geo	Salhman J W
Hood Jos	Stine Geo W
Heiser Philip	Tuck W C
Harlin Geo	Uhler Sarah Mrs
Himes Geo W	Wert Philip
Hopkins Bridget	Wise Susan
Johns Samuel A	Weikley Samuel
James Thomas	Walls Sabina
Jones Jones	Wilson Marg J
Jones Sarah	Wagoner Peter
Jones Henry F	Wolf W G
Jackson Mrs	Wagoner Geo
Jackson H M	Widermar Thos
Krone Mary A 2	Waggoner Peter
Kiner John	Young Wm
Lindsey Nancy	Yanet Jno
Lyne Abr M	Zeller Malinda

One cent due on each letter in addition to the postage. JOHN B. BRATTON, P. M.

Du Vall's Galvanic Oil.

THIS great remedy has obtained for itself, a world wide reputation, as a blessing to invalids. In cures of spinal disease, Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds, Nervous headache, Erysipelas, Neuralgia, &c., it has a magical effect in removing pain, imparting to the diseased parts a natural current of electricity, by which the healthy functions are restored immediately, and a cure effected. As no one has ever used this article without benefit, we confidently refer to those who have applied it, for their testimony in its favor.

For sale by S. W. Haverstick, S. Elliott, H. Kauffman, B. J. Kiefler, and at all the country stores throughout the county.

N. B. The uniform price is FIFTY CENTS a bottle, as this is the only size that is shipped to the United States.

Dec. 3, 1857—6m*

Public Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, on proceedings in partition, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, all the real estate of which Mrs. Jane McCormick, late of Mifflin township, dec'd., died seized, as follows, viz:

No. 1. A tract of land situate in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, about two miles from Newville, the State road leading from Doublin Gap to Newville passing through the farm, bounded by lands of Jacob Waggoner, John Brown and others, containing

117 Acres and 87 Perches,

strict measure. This tract has a two story Log HOUSE, Log BARN, &c., about 35 or 40 acres of excellent bottom land, and the "Big Run" passes within fifty yards of the buildings. Also, an excellent Sulpher Spring on the premises.

The above farm will be sold on Thursday, the 24th day of December, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises.

No. 2. The undivided one-half of a certain house and lot of ground in the borough of Carlisle, situate on West Pomfret street, and at present occupied by Mrs. Mary Harper. The house is a good, comfortable TWO STORY BRICK, on a lot 30 feet in front, by 180 feet in depth. This undivided interest will be offered at the Court House, in Carlisle, on Monday, the 28th of December, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

No. 3. Also, on the premises, on Wednesday, December 30, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., another tract of land in Mifflin township, containing

121 Acres and 132 Perches,

strict measure, bounded by lands of Henry Snyder and others, having thereon erected a

Double Stone House,

Log Barn, and other out-buildings, with a good Orchard, &c., and a stream of never failing running water at the door. This tract can be divided. Persons desiring to secure a good lot of Timber land, will do well to attend to the sale of the above.

Terms of sale.—Five per cent. of the amount paid on the day of sale, and the balance of one-half to be paid on the first day of April, 1858, and the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by judgment bonds on the property.

ANDW. H. BLAIR, *Adm'r.*

December 3, 1857—4t

Suited to the Times.

Boots and Shoes of every description, Gents, Ladies and Children's Gum Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises.

ON account of the hard times, BAINBRIDGE has determined to make a great reduction in the price of Boots and Shoes to persons having the *Cash.*

A large assortment of Gents, Ladies and Children's GUM SHOES, which he will sell lower than they have ever before been sold in Carlisle. A very large assortment of

Winter Boots and Shoes,

of the best material and workmanship, and which he will sell at remarkably low prices, so as to suit the times and give satisfaction to the purchaser.

Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises,

cheap for cash. Also, Boots and Shoes of every description made to order, both neat and durable, and from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than elsewhere. All rips sewed gratis.

Dont mistake the place, North Hanover st., opposite Bentz' Store.

H. BAINBRIDGE.

Carlisle, Nov. 26, 1857.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata, and Justices of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, and Samuel Woodburn & Michael Cocklin, Judges of the Courts 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 11th day of November, 1857, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be holden at Carlisle, on the 2nd Monday of January, 1858, (being the 11th day,) at 10 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.

JACOB BOWMAN, *Sheriff.*

November 26, 1857.

☞ TO INVALIDS. ☜

Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician.

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—formerly Physician to the

CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL also to INVALIDS RETREAT.

Author of "Letters to Invalids," is coming!

DECEMBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Carlisle, (Mansion House,) Dec. 19 and 20.
Chamb'rg., (Montgomery House,) Dec. 22.
Bloomfield, (Perry House,) Dec. 18.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngittis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs by medical Inhalation, lately used in the Brompton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they had never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, expending immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other diseases treated.—In relation to the following diseases either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of female complaints, irregularities and weakness.

Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of the stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease. No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

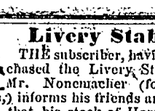
Nov. 26, 1857—1y

BLACKSMITH'S COAL.—10,000 Bushels of Bituminous Coal, from the celebrated "Lemon" Mines, receiving and for sale by

W. B. MURRAY.

September 3, 1857.

Livery Stable.



THE subscriber, having purchased the Livery Stable of Mr. Nonemacher (formerly Hilton's,) informs his friends and the public in general, that his stock of Horses is large, and his Carriages, Buggies, &c., not to be excelled in the county. By strict attention to business, and a determination to give satisfaction, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. Terms easy, to suit the times.

GEORGE HENDEL.

Carlisle, Nov. 19, 1857.

JAMES W. BOSLER. C. E. HEDGES.

BOSLER & HEDGES,

Bankers and Real Estate Agents,

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri; money invested, taxes paid, and titles investigated, for non-residents. Mr. Hedges being Treasurer and Recorder of the Sioux City Land District, gives us superior advantages in the investigation of titles, payment of taxes, &c. Letters of enquiry promptly answered.

Refer to Hon. A. Loech, Receiver of Public Moneys, Sioux City, Iowa; Fichlan & Lucas, and Charles Parsons, Bankers, Keokuk, Iowa; Sargent & Downey, Bankers, Iowa City, Iowa; Jas. H. Lucas & Co., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.; Gov. A. P. Willard, Indianapolis, Ind.; Sheppard & Hedrich, Wm. Glenn & Sons, R. Sterrett and Ira Wood, Mas. of Trans., C. H. & D. R. R. Cincinnati, Ohio; John Carlisle & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Lyon, Shrob & Co., N. Holmes & Son, Bankers, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. W. Weit, Cashier, Harrisburg Pa.; Hon. F. Watts, J. B. Parker, Esq., John B. Bratton, Esq., Bentz & Bro., Hon. John Stuart, Carlisle, Pa.; S. Wagner, Cashier York Bank, P. A. & S. Small, York, Pa.; Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Washington, D. C.

November 12, 1857.

Notice.

THE Books and accounts of J. G. Williams are in the hands of the subscriber. Persons indebted will please call soon, at the store room, on west High street, and make payment.

ROBT. MOORE.

October 29, 1857.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Dickinson township, on or about the 1st of November, a Red Steer, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

ELIAS B. EYSTER.

Nov. 12, 1857—3t*

SPLENDID GIFTS

AT 439 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.

THE ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK STORE.

G. G. EVANS would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Star Gift Book Store and Publishing House, to the splendid store in Brown's Iron Building, 439 Chestnut street, two doors below Fifth, where the purchaser of each book will receive one of the following gifts, valued at from 25 cents to $100, consisting of Gold Watches, Jewelry, &c.

550 Patent English lever gold watches worth $100 00 each.
550 Patent Anchor lever gold watches, $100 00 each.
400 Ladies' gold watches, 18k. cases, $35 00
600 Silver lever watches, warranted, at $15 00 each.
500 Parlor Timepieces, $10 00 each.
500 Cameo Sets, ear-drops & pins, $10 00 each.
500 Ladies' gold bracelets, $5 to 12 00 each.
500 Gents Vest chains, $10 00 each.
1000 Gold lockets, large size double case, $3 00 each.
2000 Gold lockets, small size, $3 00 each.
1000 Gold pencil cases with gold pens, $5 00 each.
1000 Extra gold pens with cases and holders, $10 50 each.
2500 Gold pencils, ladies' $2 50 each.
2500 Gold pens with silver pencils, $2 50 each.
2500 Ladies' gold pens with cases, $1 50 each.
6500 Gold rings, ladies', $1 each.
2000 Gents gold rings, $2 75 each.
2500 Ladies' gold breastpins, $2 50 each.
3500 Misses' gold breastpins, $1 50 each.
3000 Pocket Knives, 75 cts. each.
2000 Sets Gents gold bosom studs, $3 each.
2000 " " " sleeve buttons, $3 each.
2000 Pairs ladies' ear drops, $2 50 each.
8000 Ladies' pearl card cases, $5 each.
15000 Ladies' Cameo, Jet or Mosaic pins, $5 each.
2500 Ladies' Cameo Shawl & Ribbon pins, $3 50 each.
5000 Fetridge's Balm of a Thousand Flowers, 50 cents each.

EVANS' new catalogue contains all the most popular books of the day, and the newest publications, all of which will be sold as low as can be obtained at other stores. A complete catalogue of books sent free, by application through the mail, by addressing G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut St., Phila.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Those desiring so to act can obtain full particulars by addressing as above.

N. B.—In consequence of the money crisis, and numerous failures, the subscriber has been enabled to purchase from assignees an immense stock of books, embracing every department of literature, at prices which will enable him to give $500 worth of the above gifts on every $1000 worth of books sold.

An extra book, with a gift, will be sent to each person ordering ten books to be sent to one address, by Express. Send for a Catalogue.

November 4, 1857—2m

Great Reduction in Prices!!!

At Bentz & Bro's. Cheap Store.
NEW GOODS!! CHEAP GOODS!!
At Bentz & Bro's. Cheap Store.
25 ct. MOUSLDELAINS selling for 20 cts.
At Bentz & Bro's. Cheap Store.
Fresh arrivals every day, of Cheap goods
At Bentz & Bro's. Cheap Store.
The place to get your money back is
At Bentz & Bro's. Cheap Store.
All Colors Carpet Chain, at 25 cents
At Bentz & Bro's. Cheap Store.

October 29, 1857.

The New Store Ahead of Competition!