THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.

The Kansas Constitution—about which we have heard so much and knew so little—is now being published by the papers of the country. The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* submits the following carefully prepared synopsis of all its provisions, and asks its readers to say whether the opposition that is being raised against this instrument can be justified, especially when its effect will be to prevent the admission of this new State into the Union, disturb the peace of the country, peril the success of the Democratic party, and embarrass the National Administration at this most critical juncture:

ORDINANCE.

The ordinance with which the Constitution begins, proposes the relinquishment of the right of the State to tax Government lands within the State on the grant by government of four sections of land in each township to the State for school purposes, the grant of all salt springs, &c., the payment to the State of five per cent. of the proceeds of all public lands sold in the State, the grant of 72 sections of land for the use of a seminary, and alternate sections of land on two lines of railroad thro' the State, one North and South, and the other from the Missouri river westward, to aid in the construction of such roads.

PREAMBLE.

The preamble recites the circumstances of the formation of the Constitution, and the style of the State. Art. 1. Fixes the State bounderies. Art. 2. Provides that no county on the Missouri or Kansas rivers shall be reduced to less than 20 miles square, and no other to less than 500 square miles. The powers of the government are to be Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 1. The Governor shall hold office two years. 2. Governor to be elected; returns to be sent to House of Representatives; contested election to be determined by Legislature. 3. Governor shall be 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States 20 years, and the State five years, and shall not hold the office more than 4 in 6 years. 4. His salary to be fixed by law. 5. He shall have command of the Military of the State. 6. He may require information from the Department. 7. May convene the Legislature in emergencies. 8. Shall inform the Legislature as to the State of the Government, and recommend measures for their action. 9. Shall see that the laws are executed. 10. May grant reprieves or pardons. 11. All commissions shall be in the name of the State, and sealed. 12. The seal of the State to be kept by the Governor. It shall be the present territorial seal until otherwise ordered. 13.—Vacancies not provided for to be filled by the Legislature. 14. The Secretary of the State to be elected for two years. 15. All bills passing the Legislature to be presented to the Governor, to be signed or returned with his objections.—16. Resolutions, except in certain cases, to be signed by the Governor. 17. A Lieutenant Governor to be elected, and (18) in case of the death of the Governor, to act in his stead. 19. Lieutenant Governor to be President of the Senate. 20. A State Treasurer and Auditor to be elected to serve two years. 21. A Sheriff, Coroner, Treasurer, &c, to be elected in each county.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 1. The Legislature to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. 2. No U. S. officers, except postmasters, or persons holding a lucrative office under the State to be eligible; or (3,) any person convicted of a penitentiary offence, or guilty of embezzling the funds of the State. 4. The members of the House to be elected for two years, and (5,) of the Senate for four years. 6. Senators at the first session to draw lots, one half to serve two years and the other four. 7. The number of Senators not to be less than 13 nor more than 33; and (8,) the members of the House not less than 39 nor more than 100. 9. Fixes the style of the laws. 10. Each House may determine its own rules. 11. May punish disorderly behavior by fine or imprisonment. 12. Each House shall keep a journal. 13. Neither shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. 14. The two Houses shall elect officers.—15. A majority of either House shall constitute a quorum. 16. Compensation of members to be fixed by law. 17. Bills may originate in either House. 18. Legislature to provide for filling vacancies in either House. 19. To sit with open doors. 20. Every law to embrace only one subject. 21. Every act to be plainly worded. 22. Legislatures to meet every two years. 23. Shall provide for enumeration of inhabitants and apportionment of Representatives. 24. The Legislature shall not grant divorces, &c., but shall confer such powers on the Courts by general law. 25. Due dilligence shall be exercised by all civil officers in the rendition of fugitives from service or labor in other States. Then follows an apportionment for members of the first Legislature—44 Representatives and 19 Senators.

JUDICIARY.

SEC. 1. The judicial powers to be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Chancery Courts, Courts of Probate, &c. 2, 3 and 4.—Supreme Court, to consist of a Chief Justice and two Associates; the Court have appellate jurisdiction only, and to hold two sessions annually at the seat of Government. 5. May elect a Clerk and Reporter. 6. State to be divided into circuits. 7. Defines extent of jurisdiction of Circuit Courts. 8. A Circuit Court to be held in each county twice each year. 9. The Legislature may establish Courts of Chancery, and (10.) in each county a Court of Probate. 11. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected in each county. 12. Compensation of Judges to be fixed by law.—13. The Chief Justice and Associates to be elected by the electors of the State. Circuit Judges by their respective Circuits, and Chancery Judges by the Chancery Divisions. 14. Vacancies to be filled by the Governor. 15.—The Supreme Court Judges to hold office six years, and to be classified so as to make one election every two years; Circuit and other Judges to be elected for four years. 16. Clerks of Circuit and Probate to be elected in each county. 17. Judges to be conservators of the peace in their respective jurisdictions. 18.—Fixes the style of legal process. 19. There shall be an Attorney-General of the State elected, and a sufficient number of District Attornies, to hold office four years. 20. Vacancies in these offices or Clerks of Courts to be provided for. 21. The House of Representatives to have the sole power of impeachment. 22. Impeachment to be tried by the Senate. 23. The Governor and all civil officers to be liable to impeachment.

The Slavery clause of the Constitution, which is to be stricken out or retained as the people may determine at the election on the 21st inst., we copy entire, as follows:

SLAVERY.

SEC. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such a slave and its increase, is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying the owners, previous to their emancipation, a full equivalent in money, for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of the State: *Provided*, That such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrants: *and, provided also*, That laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by petit jury.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen of the U. States, resident of the State one year and of the county three months, shall be entitled to vote. 2. Voting to be by ballot. 3. Electors privileged from arrest during attendance at elections. 4. No elector to be required to do militia duty on the day of election. 5. No elector shall lose his residence by reason of absence from the State on business. 6. No person in the military or other service of the United States shall by reason of such service be deemed a resident of the State. 7. No person not qualified as an elector shall be elected or appointed to office.—8. The Legislature may exclude convicts from voting. 9. General elections to be held on the day and year fixed by the Legislature.

FINANCE.

SEC. 1 Taxation shall be uniform. Sufficient to be levied annually to meet the expenses of Government. 3. Extraordinary expenses may be met by laws, but these shall never exceed $500,000, and such loans shall provide for an annual tax to meet the interest, to be continued until the debt is paid. 4. The Legislature may borrow money for the purpose of repelling invasion, &c. 5. No scrip or evidence of debt shall be issued for any other purposes than the foregoing. 6. State, school, religious and charitable property may be exempt from taxation. 7. Money shall be paid out of the Treasury only in pursuance of appropriation by law. 8. Statements of the receipts and expenditures to be published with the laws, at each session.

REVENUE.

SEC. 1. Revenue bills must originate in the House of Representatives. 2. Taxable property shall pay tax in proportion to its value. 3. The Legislature may levy an income tax, and tax trades, professions, &c. 4. Lands to be classified in three classes, and an *ad valorum* tax assessed. 5. A capitation tax shall be paid by every able bodied male citizen over 21 and under 60 years. 6. Railroad incomes from gifts of public land may be taxed 10 cents on the $100. 7. No lotteries shall be authorized as a source of revenue. 8. Donations of lands or money from the General Government shall be regarded as a source of revenue.

PUBLIC DOMAIN AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

SECT. 1. The Legislature shall provide against the waste or damage of the public lands, and for the security of the proceeds. 2. A liberal system of internal improvements shall be encouraged, and the Legislature shall ascertain and make appropriations for proper objects.

CORPORATIONS.

Sect. 1. Corporations may be formed under a general law. 2. No corporation shall take private property without the consent of the owner. 3. The Legislature shall provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and restrict their power of taxation, borrowing money, &c, 4. Banks of deposit and exchange may be incorporated but they shall not issue paper money. 5. One Bank of discount and issue with not more than two branches may be established, but the act of incorporation shall not take effect until submitted to and approved by a vote of the people. 6. The Bank and branches to be mutually liable for all the debts of each other, the stockholders liable to an amount equal to their stock, and no law shall be passed in any way sanctioning a suspension of specie payments. 7. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank or other, corporation, nor shall the credit of the State be loaned to any person or corporation.

MILITIA.

SECT. 1. The militia shall embrace all able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 45 years, except such as may be exempt. 2. Citizens opposed to bearing arms may pay such equivalent as may be prescribed. 3. All militia officers to be elected by their several companies, battalions, regiments, &c.

EDUCATION.

SECT. 1. Schools and the means of knowledge shall be forever encouraged. 2. The Legislature shall preserve the lands donated to the State for school purposes, and faithfully apply the funds derivable therefrom. 3. Free common schools shall be established in every township in the State. 4. The Legislature shall make appropriations from the State Treasury for the support of schools, whenever the other funds are insufficient, and 5, shall pass laws for their government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECT. 1 Lecompton shall be the seat of Government until, otherwise ordered. 2. Persons chosen or appointed to office under the State, shall take oath faithfully to perform their duties. 3. The laws, records, judicial proceedings, &c., shall be kept and conducted in the English language. 4. Aliens who may become *bona fide* residents, shall enjoy the same rights as native-born citizens. 5. County seats only to be removed on a vote of the citizens. 6. All property owned by the wife at her marriage, or acquired afterward by gift or devise, shall be her separate property, and laws be passed for its registration and protection. 7. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections and punishing bribery and improper practices. 8. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it and adhering to its enemies.

The Declaration of rights is similar to the Declarations of all our other State Constitutions. The Scedule accompanying the Constitution we have already published.

An Ex-Clergyman Arraigned for Murder.

He pleads Guilty, the Court will not receive the Plea—A few days ago, George W. Stovall, formerly a clergyman, was arraigned, at New Orleans, for the murder of Mary Durand. The Picayune gives the following account of the scene in Court:—

He was greatly agitated and nervous, having the appearance of a man who had not yet recovered from a fit of *delirium tremens*.—There was nothing of the murder in his countenance, and in fact, we never saw a head or physiognomy in which benevolence was more strongly marked. His age must be about 45—his face is considerably wrinkled, and what few locks are still left upon his head, have turned to gray.

When the clerk finished reading the indictment, and asked him, "Do you plead guilty or not guilty?" he replied, in a voice slightly tremulous: "I am guilty;" but I would request the Court to grant me a short time, before passing sentence, to arrange my business and settle my worldly affairs."

The Court replied that he should have what time he required, and then ordered the plea to be recorded, and the prisoner to be remanded for sentence.

This plea caused the greatest astonishment, alike on the part of the Court, the counsel and the audience; and, indeed, it was rather singular that a man should condemn himself to an ignominious death. There was a pause in court. Stovall had returned to the dock and taken his seat. He now appeared calm and composed; like a man who has relieved his mind of some weighty and important matter.—He had resigned himself to his doom. The court, thinking very strangely of his conduct, asked him: "Mr. Stovall, are you aware of the full consequence of your plea? That it condemns you to death?"

"Yes, sir, I believe I am," he replied.—There was a brief consultation among the lawyers. Some suggested that he could not be in his right mind, and that his plea ought not to be taken. After a consultation with the Attorney General and Randall Hunt, the Judge stated that he would call him up again and give him another opportunity to change his plea before it should be recorded. He was called to the bar again, when the Judge said:—

"Mr. Stovall, I knew you years ago, and always knew you to be a man of very firm mind. I have never before known so extraordinary a plea to be entered in court, and I should like that you would reflect fully upon the consequences of your course. If you desire it the court will not enter the plea yet, and will assign you able counsel with whom you may consult.

Stovall replied that he thanked the court for its kindness, and would accept the offer of counsel for consultation. The court then ordered a continuance of the case; ordered the clerk not to enter the plea of guilty, and assigned to Christian Roselius the duty of consulting with the accused.

The circumstances of this murder are still fresh in the recollection of our readers, as it occurred only two weeks since. Stovall, according to his own confession, killed a poor frail woman, with whom he had been living, in a most inhuman manner, by cutting her throat with a razor, and afterwards chopping her head almost off with an axe, and mangling her body in other ways. He then attempted to drown himself by jumping headforemost into a well. His only excuse was that he had for months been laboring under the influence of liquor. He was formerly a preacher, we believe, but of late years has led a very dissipated and dissolute life. Previous to this he had been guilty of a number of smaller offences.

Dr. Hardman on Lung Diseases.

LETTER NO. II.

The reader will observe, from what has preceded, that various kinds of *Inhalants* are used in order to fulfil the indications in any particular case. In the early stage of consumption, the idea is to dispose of the tubercular deposits in the lungs, upon which the entire danger depends. The inhalations that will accomplish this are called Alterative Inhalants. After the disease passes into the state of ulceration and cavities are formed, we wish, if possible, to evacuate the matter from the lungs, that we may promote the healing up of the cavity; just as we would first cause a discharge of the matter contained in a common boil or abscess, and then heal it up. Here then the case would demand an expectorant and alternative inhalation. Another case may present indications of great irritation within the lungs, producing a hacking, irritable and almost constant cough, very harrassing to the patient and threatening exhaustion and speedy death. In such cases an Anodyne inhalation will give speedy relief, and if followed by expectorant and alternative inhalants, the relief will prove permanent.—Again, cases may present in which there is not only a very copious secretion of matter from a lining membrane of a cavity, but also from the whole mucous lining of the lungs, and when we find an Astringent inhalation comes into requisition. In another case we may have spasmodic cough, or one depending entirely upon nervous irritation; then an Anti-spasmodic inhalation is demanded.

By these remarks, it will be seen we have *five* classes of inhalants: Alternative, Expectorant, Anodyne, Anti-spasmodic and Astringent. Now, these classes are composed of a great variety of medicines, and the reader will see that it requires not only great judgment and discrimination, but also an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of the various characters presented in the course of the disease, to adapt the proper kind of inhalants to its treatment. This is an important truth, and should be duly considered by patients who have been gulled by Dr. CURTIS, of New York; engaged in putting up inhaling medicine by the "Package," as "Hygean Vapor," and vends them throughout the country; offering the *same kind* of medicine, as an infallable remedy, in all stages of consumption. This course is calculated to bring inhalation into disrepute, and thus degrade it to the base level of quackery. Inhalation can *never* be successfully employed, without a full and complete history of the case—the symptoms, as they have presented from the first attack to the present time, as well as a knowledge of the peculiarities of the constitution, and the kind of treatment to which the case has been subjected. This known and the kind of inhalents can then be selected, as to meet the indications directly before us. The manner of administering the inhalations is:

1. By an instrument constructed of glass.—This may be a pint or quart in capacity, the entrance to it being closed with a cork and silver plate. Into this instrument the medicine is placed. Through the plate, a glass tube passes, to within an eighth of an inch of the bottom. Another tube about a quarter of an inch in diameter, passes through this plate, two inches below its under surface, and the same above. To this the inhaling tube is attached, and through which the patient breathes the medicated vapor. When the patient inhales through this tube, a vacuum is formed above the liquid in the inhaler; to fill this, a current of fresh air rushes down through the glass tube, and bursts forth in bubbles from the liquid.—By this arrangement, all the air passes through the medicated liquid, and is thoroughly impregnated with its healing properties; and when inhaled into the lungs, comes in direct contact with the disease. The temperature of the medicated fluid being raised by heat, prior to its introduction into the instrument, volatilization takes place, rendering the inhalation more efficient.

2. By medicating the air of the patient's room. This places him in an atmosphere soothing and healing, and which makes a continuous impression upon the disease. The length of time which the patient is directed to remain in his room, thus medicated, must necessarily vary, depending upon the nature, stage of the disease, and peculiarities of constitution.

It must be apparent to the most thoughtless, that by keeping a patient's lungs thus constantly under the influence of medicinal agents, conducted to the seat of disease as indicated, a thousand fold more good can be accomplished than by loading the stomach with powders and pills, syrups, pukes and physics, universal panaceas and everlasting catholicons, by which the stomach is deranged, digestion impeded, assimilation perverted, and the disease hasteued to a fatal determination, instead of being cured.

The unprecedented success of inhalation, in the hands of Physicians who have devoted special attention to it, in the class of diseases to which it is applicable, has given it a popularity, where best known and tried, without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Married.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr. HENRY STAUP, of Monroe township, to Miss LUSETTA SPERA, of Silver Spring township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. HENRY WOLF, to Miss MARY R. OWEN, both of Carlisle.

On 2d instant, by the Rev. Geo. P. Vanwyck, Mr. WM. E. CREBS, of Centreville, Cumb. co., to Miss CAROLINE J., daughter of Mr. Wm. Baily, of Butler twp., Adams co.

Died.

At Chicago, Ill., on the 19th ult., W. W. LEWIS, formerly of this place.

Markets.

PHILA., Dec. 9.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market continues dull, but prices are steady. Standard brands sell at $5 a 5¼ per bbl., and at $5 a 5¼ for small lots for home consumption; extra and fancy lots at $5¾ a 6½. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

GRAIN.—There is a light supply of Wheat offering, with but a limited demand. Last sales of good red were at $1 15 a 1 16 per bu., and good white at $1 25 a 1 30 per bu. Sales of Rye at 75 a 78c. Corn is dull. Sales of old yellow at 77 a 78c., and dry new at 58 a60 cts. Oats—sales of Southern at 33a34 cts. per bushel.

Cloverseed is scarce at $5½a 5¼ per 64 lbs.—Nothing doing in Timothy or Flaxseed.

Whiskey is held firmly—sales of barrels at 22½ 23 cts.; hhds. at 22 cts., and drudges at 21½.

List of Jurors for January Term, 1858

GRAND JURORS.—Carlisle: Samuel Brown, Solomon Bear, Wm. H. Wetzel, George Beetem, Henry Shrom.

Dickinson: Peter Beam.

East Pennsborough: John Rife.

Hopewell: Christian R. Pislee, Wm. M. McCune.

Lower Allen: Philip Shell, William R. Gorgas.

Mechanicsburg: John Swords, Jeremiah Senseman, John Zearing.

Newton: Thomas Alexander, Abram Wagoner.

Newville: Wm. Crawford.

North Middleton—George Kiehl.

Silver Spring: John Henshew.

South Middleton: Simon Fisk, Samuel Etter, Daniel Kauffman.

Southampton: Joseph P. Nevin.

West Pennsborough: Samuel McCullough.

TRAVERSE JURORS—First Week.—Carlisle: David Cornman, Jacob Wolf Wm. Fridley, George Shaffer, Henry Warner, Henry Saxton, Wm. Gipp, Alfred Brannon, Jefferson Worthington, John Thompson.

Dickinson: Wilson Hubley, Emanuel Line, George E. Lyne, Benjamin Fickes, Wm. Kincade, John Huston, John Beetem.

East Pennsborough: Jeremiah Bowers, John C. McCallister.

Frankford: James Graham.

Hopewell: James J. Hemphill, William Wherry.

Mechanicsburg: Joseph Singiser.

Mifflin: Samuel McKee, James McIlhenny, Isaac Black.

Monroe: Henry Mishler.

Newton: John Highlands, Wm. McCullough, John Piper, John Eckert.

North Middleton: John K. Messersmith.

Silver Spring: Samuel Kost, Samuel Huston, Benjamin Haverstick, sen., Matthew Fisher, Jacob F. Leidig.

South Middleton: Adam Failer, John Cook, Philip Brechbill, Michael Frieze.

Shippensburg: Jacob Kieffer, Jeremiah Allen.

Upper Allen: William Irvine, John Senseman.

West Pennsborough: JohnBeltzhoover, Daniel Green, George Arbegast.

TRAVERSE JURORS—Second Week.—Carlisle: Jonathan Cornman, Joseph Neely, Samuel Hoover.

Dickinson: Tobias Sites, Simpson Kissinger, John Morrison, Joseph Shults.

East Pennsborough: David Rhineard, Benjamin Clay, George W. Criswell.

Hampden: James Martin, John Harvey.

Hopewell: John F. Isenhower.

Lower Allen: William Wilt, George Wise.

Mechanicsburg, John Shillito.

Mifflin: Samuel L. Gillaspy, Samuel Cristleib.

Monroe: Jacob Nisley, sen., Christian Hartzler.

North Middleton: Elias Light, George Brindle, Henry Paul, David Martin.

Newton: Wm. Koons, Elias Deal.

Shippensburg: John Dumbaugh, John Dumbaugh, Christian Hinkle, Henry Shaeffer.

Southampton: Frederick Gressler, David R. Baker, Henry Cockley.

South Middleton: Henry Hosler, Samuel Etter, Andrew Searight, John Hemminger, jr., Jacob Goodyear.

Silver Spring: Wm. Eckles, George Ducy, sen., Joshua Culp, Wm. Huston, James McGuire, Jacob Mumma.

Upper Allen: Jacob Zug, Allen Floyd, John Taylor.

West Pennsborough: Peter Ritner.

Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the account of Stephen Keep ers, Esq., assignee of F. N. Rosensteel, under deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 13th day of January, 1858.

P. QUIGLEY, *Prothonotary.*

Dec. 10, 1857.

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Christian Hoover, dec'd., of Upper Allen township, Cumberland county, have been issued by the Register of said county, to the subscriber who resides in Silver Spring township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to

GEORGE HOOVER, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 10, 1857—6w*

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 Waterham, S. M. Gould, Harvey Sanderson, Samuel Wetzel, jr., Jos. C. Halbert, J. Bixler, Jos. W. Ogilby, Chairman.

Carlisle, Dec. 3, 1857—6t

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

Law Notice.

REMOVAL.—W. M. PENROSE has removed his office to the room formerly occupied by him on Main street, a few doors east of the Methodist Church, where he will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him.

August 27, 1857—tf

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:

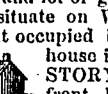
No. 1. A tract of land situate in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, about two miles from Newville, the State road leading from Doublin Gap to Newville passing through the farm, bounded by lands of Jacob Waggoner, John Brown and others, containing

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 Sulphur 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.

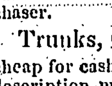
ANDW. H. BLAIR, *Adm'r.*

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 Bromton 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 disanvantage 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.

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. Kieffer, 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*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Burn & Messinger, are hereby notified to settle the same immediately, and those having claims will present them for settlement to

JOHN PAUL, Assignee.

Churchtown, Nov. 19, 1857—3t

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. Leech, 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. Weir, 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.

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 Chesnut 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. MOUS DELAINS 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!

The Greatest and Cheapest Arrival of the Season of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, in Carlisle, is at the New Store, corner of North Hanover and Louther Streets.

THE undersigned returns thanks for the patronage bestowed upon him by the public, and at the same time respectfully announces that he has just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening a new lot of Fall and Winter

Dry-Goods and Groceries,

consisting in part as follows, and which he is determined to sell at the lowest cash prices:—Silks, Ducal Cloths, Alpacas, Challies, Delaines, Debages, Lustres, Poplins, Brilliants, Skirting, French and Scotch Ginghams, Prints, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

Shawls of every style and quality.

Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Flannels, Muslins, Tickings, Stripes, Checks, Calicoes, Cottonades, Linens, Sheetings, Denims, Nankeen, Drills, Marseilles Quilts, colored and white Carpet Chain, Umbrellas, &c., &c. Also, a large and splendid assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

A superior lot of Fresh Groceries, Teas, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Spices, &c., &c. Having selected my entire stock with the greatest care and at the lowest *cash prices*, I can assure my friends and the public generally, that I will do all in my power to make my establishment known as the

"HEAD QUARTERS FOR BARGAINS."

Those who wish to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing.

I will pay the highest market price for Butter, Eggs, Rags, Soap and Dried Fruit.

J. A. HUMRICH, JR.

October 15, 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.

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.

For Rent.

THAT large Stone Dwelling House on East Main Street, belonging to the Heirs of Jas. Thompson, dec'd. It would be well adapted for a Boarding House or private residence.

Apply to

A. L. SPONSLER,
Real Estate Agent and Scriviner.

November 19, 1857—4t

Notice.

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

JOHN WAGGONER, Adm'r.

November 19, 1857—6t

Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Keiver, late of Eastpennsborough township, Cumberland county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned, or to John Clendenin, Esq., of Hogestown, in said county.

JAMES CLENDENIN, Adm'r.

November 12, 1857—6t*

Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Samuel Hume, Sr., late of Hampden township, Cumberland county, dec'd., have been issued by the Register of said county, to the subscribers, the first named living in Hampden township, and the last named in the borough of Carlisle. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement:

SAMUEL HUME, Jr.
JAMES H. WAGGONER,
Ex'rs.

Nov. 12, 1857—6t*

Real Estate Agency.

REMOVAL.—A. L. SPONSLER, *Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Scrivener*, has removed to his new office, on Main street, one door west of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Depot.

He is now permanently located, and has on hand and for sale a very large amount of Real Estate, consisting of Farms of all sizes, improved and unimproved, Mill Properties, Town Property of every description, Building Lots, also, Western Lands and Town Lots. He will give his attention, as heretofore to the Negotiating of Loans, Writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Contracts, and Scrivening generally.

Carlisle, Oct. 22, 1857.

Winter Arrangement!

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

RAIL ROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON and after Monday, October 12th, 1857, passenger trains will leave as follows (Sundays excepted:)

For Harrisburg.

	1st Train.	2d Train.
Leave Chambersburg,	8.50 A. M.	2.10 P. M.
" Shippensburg,	9.20 "	2.40 "
" Newville,	9.55 "	3 20 "
" Carlisle,	10.30 "	4.00 "
" Mechanicsb'g,	11.00 "	4.30 "
At Harrisburg,	11.35 "	5.08 "

For Chambersburg.

	1st Train.	2d Train.
Leave Harrisburg,	8.30 A. M.	1,50 P. M.
" Mechanicsburg,	9.10 "	2.20 "
" Carlisle,	9.50 "	2.50 "
" Newville,	10.26 "	3.25 "
" Shippensburg,	11.00 "	4.00 "
At Chambersburg,	11.30 "	4.30 "

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia at 1.08 A. M., 7.55 A. M., and 1.15 P. M.,—via Columbia, and 7.00 P. M. For Baltimore, at 8.30 A. M., and 1.00 P. M. For Pittsburg, at 3.35 A. M., 12.25 Noon, and 5.15 P. M.

Fares from Harrisburg, Mechanicsburg, 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, Chambersburg, Oct. 8, 1857.

Cranberries.

CHOICE Cranberries, Buckwheat, Hominy, Raisins, Citron, Mace, Currants, Cinnamon, and all other Spices and Goods suitable for the season. They are fresh and pure, and just received and for sale at "Marion Hall" Grocery and Tea Store.

J. W. EBY.

Carlisle, Nov. 19, 1857.

McRea's Celebrated LIQUID GLUE,

THE GREAT ADHESIVE.

Most useful article ever invented, for house, store and office, surpassing in utility every other glue, gum, mucilage, paste or cement ever known.

ALWAYS ready for application; adhesive on paper, cloth, leather, furniture, porcelain, china, marble or glass.

For manufacturing Fancy Articles, Toys, etc., it has no superior, not only possessing greater strength than any other known article, but adheres more quickly, leaving no stain where the parts are joined. NEVER FAILS.

Within the last three years upwards of **250,000** bottles of this justly celebrated *Liquid Glue* have been sold, and the great convenience which it has proved in every case, has deservedly secured for it a demand which the manufacturer found it, at times, difficult to meet; acknowledged by all who have used it, that its merits are far above any similar article or imitation ever offered to the public.

☞ *This GLUE is extensively counterfeited—observe the label "McRea's Celebrated Liquid Glue, the Great Adhesive."* Take no other.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

Manufactured and Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

WM. C. McREA, *Stationer,*
No. 907 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Liberal inducements offered to persons desirous of selling the above article.

September 24, 1857—1y

Lime Coal.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Coal suitable for burning Lime, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

W. B. MURRAY.

Carlisle, Nov. 19, 1857.

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.

WINDOW SHADES—The finest, largest and cheapest assortment of window shades can be had at the new store of

J. A. HUMRICH, JR.

Carlisle, May 28, 1857.