rial convention, this change from a territorial to a State government can only be made by the power where sovereignty rests—namely, the people. Yet a State Government is forced upon the people of Kansas by the Lecompton constitution, whether they will ornot; for not against it.

But besides the change from a territorial to a

of a free people; the legislative, executive, and judicial functions; the taxing power; the elective franchise; the great question of education; the sacred relations of husband and wife, pa-rent and child, guardian and ward; and all the rights affecting life, liberty, and property.— There is also the question of State debts, of banks and paper money, and whether they shall be permitted or prohibited. As all free govament, as stated by Mr. Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, depends upon "the consent of the governed," how can it be known whether the people would assent to the constitution unless it is submitted to their vote for ratification or rejection? But if acquiesc- that these assaults have ever received the ence can be presumed in any case, surely it. not be in that of Kansas, where so many of the delegates violated their pledge to submit the constitution itself to a vote of the people; where the delogates who signed the constitu tion represented sourcely one tenth of the people; and where nearly one half the counties the Ternitory were distranchised, and (by no fault of theirs) did not and could not, give a

I have heretofore discussed this subject main. ly on the question, that Conventions are not sovereign, and cannot rightfully make a State sar-Nobraska bill, it is only such Conventions can be called sovereign as have been truly elected by the people, and represent their will. On reference, however, to my address of the 16th of September last, on the tax qualification question, (a copy of which was immediately transmitted for the information of the President and Cabinet A it is evident that the Lecompton Convention was not such a body. That Convention had vital, and not technical defects in the very mbstance of its organization under the territorial law, which could only be cured in my judgment as set forth in my inaugural and other ad-dresses, by the submission of the Constitution for the ratification of rejection by the people. The reference to the territorial law under which the Convention was assembled, thirty-four regularly organized connities were named as elec-tion districts for delegates to the Convention. In each and all of these counties, it was required by law that a census should be taken, and the voters registered, and when this was cometed, that delegates to the Convention should e apportioned accordingly. In nineteen of these counties there was no census taken, and therefore there could be no such appointment there of delegates, based upon such census. These officers were political partizans, dissentregister and vote, and they did not choose to exercise that privilege, the question is very different from those counties where there was no consider the property of the constant of the cons

convention.
I repeat that, in injection counties out of thir-try-four, there was no census. In fif cen coun-ties out of thirty-four there was no registry, and not a solitary vote that given, or could be given, for delegates to the convention in any one of these counties. Surely, then, it cannot be said that such a convention, chosen by scarcely more than one-tenth of the present voters of Kausus, represented the people of that Territory, and could rightfully impose a constitution upon them without their consent. These nineteen counties in which there was no census constitu ted a majority of the counties of the Territory; and these fifteen counties in which there was no registry gave a much larger vote at the October blection, even with the six month's qualification, than the whole vote given to the delegates who signed the Lecompton constitution; on the 7th November last. If, then; sovereignty can be delegated, and conventions, as such, are sovereign, (which I deny.) surely it must be only in such cases as when such conventions are chosen by the people, which we have seen was not the case as regards the late Lecompton convention. It was for this, among other reasons, that, in my inaugural and other addresses, I insisted that the constitution should be submitted to the people. election, even with the six month's qualification, the constitution should be submitted to the peo-ple by the convention, as the only means of curing this vital defect in its organization. It was therefore, among other reasons, when, as you know, the organization of the se-called Topeka State government, and, as a consequence, an inevitable civil war and conflict with the troops must have ensued, these results were prevented by my assuring, not the Abelitlenists, us has been errodequaly stated—for my address was not to them—but the people of Kansas, that, in my judgement, the constitution would be submitted fairly and freely for ratification or rejection by their vote; and that, if this was not done, I would unite with them—the people—as I now do, in "lawful opposition" to such a procedura.

cedure.

The power and responsibility being devolved exclusively upon me by the President, of using the federal army in Kansas to suppress insurrection, the alternative was distinctly presented to me by the questions propounded at Topeka of arresting revolution by the slaughter of the people, or by preventing it, together with that civil war which must have extended throughout the Union, by the soloum assurance then given, that the right of the people to frame their own government, so far as my own power extended, should be maintained. But for this assurance, it is a conceded fact, that the Topeka State govit is a conceded fact, that the Topeka State government, then assembled in Legislative session, would have been put into immediate actual opwould have occur put into immediate actual op-cration, and that a sanguinary collision with the federal army and civil war must have ensu ed, extending, it is feared, throughout the Un-

Indeed, the whole idea of an inaugural address originated in the alarming intelligence which had reached Washington city of the per-flous and incipient rebellion in Kansas. This insurrection was rendered still more f rmidable on my reaching the Territory by the near approach of the assembling of the revolutionary State Legislature, and the very numerous mass conventions by which conventions by which it was sustained. In truth I had to choose between arresting that in surrection, at whatever cost of American blood, by the federal army, or to prefent the terrible catastrophe, as I did, by my pledge to the people of the exertion of all my power to obtain a fair election, and the submission of the consti-tution to the vote of the people for ratification

ed the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people. I was sworn also to take care that the Kansas and Nebraska bill "should be faithfully executed," which bill, in my judgement, as heretotore stated, required that office to support the Federal Constitution and the Constitution should be submitted to a vote to take care that our organic law should be fairton constitution, whether they will or not; for of the people; and I was therefore only performing a solemn duty when, as Governor of the Territing a solemn duty when, as Governor of the Territing a solemn duty when, as Governor of the Territing a solemn duty when, as Governor of the Territing a solemn duty when, as Governor of the Territing as the solemn duty when as Governor of the Territing as the solemn duty when as Governor of the Territing as the solemn duty when as Governor of the Territing as the solemn duty when as Governor of the Territing as the solemn duty when as Governor of the Territing as the solemn duty when as Governor of the Territing as the solemn duty when as Governor of the Territing as the solemn duty when a solemn duty w tory to whose people my first obligations were

State government, a right to make in framing a State consecution, a right to make in framing a State consecutions in there are many office momentous questions included in that instrument. It involves all the cluded in that instrument. There are the pantomine of ruin, I should acquiesce by my pantomine of ruin, I should acquiesce by my pantomine of ruin, I should acquiesce by my silence in such a resu t, especially where such acquiescence involved, as an immediate consequence, a disastrous and sanguinary civil war, seems to me most preposterous. Not a drop of blood has been shed by the Federal troops in who, when the Kansas and Nebraska bill was Kensas during my, administration. But insur-rection and civil war, extending, I fear, through out the country, were alone prevented by the course pursued by nie on those occasions: and

course pursued by me on those occasions; and
the whole people; abandoning revolutionary
viotence were induced by me to go, for the first
time, into a general and peaceful election.
These important results constitute a sufficient consolation for all the unjust assaults made upon me in this subject. I do not understand

slightest countenance from the President; on ompton constitution. Inasmuch, however, as compton constitution. Insamuch, however, as this difference is upon a vital question, involving practical results and new instructions, it is certainly much more respectful to the President, on my part, to resign the office of Governor, and give him an opportunity of filling it, as is his right under the Constitution, with one who his right under the Constitution, with one who concurs with him in his present opinions; rather in than go to Kansas and force him to remove me by disabedience to his instructions. This latter course, in my judgement would be to the course of the course of the course, in my judgement would be to the course of single vote at the election for delegates to the Constitution, without its submission to a vote of latter course, in my judgement, would be in-the reople for its ratification or rejection. Yet, compatible with proper respect for the Chief surely, even those who differ with me on this Magistrate of the Union, inconsistent with the rules of moral rectitude or propriety, and coul be adopted with po other view than to force the President to remove me from office. Such a course, it is alleged, would present me to the public as a political martyr in the defense of the great principle of self-government; butto go to Kansas with any such purpose, or with a certain knowledge that such a result must follow, would be a ike unjust and improper. My only alter-

native, then, is that of a respectful resignation, in the hope that Kausas and our beloved counry may be shielded from that civil war with hich I fear both are threatened, by any atempt to force the so-called Lecompton constintion upon the people of Kansas.

I state it as a fact based on a long and intimate sociation with the people of Kansas, that an verwhelming majority of that people are opposed to that instrument, and my letters state that but one out of twenty of the press of Kansas sustains it. Some oppose it because so many counties were distranchised and unrepresented in the Convention. Some, who are opposed to paper money, because it authorizes a bank of enormous capital for Kansas, nearly unlimited iu its issues, and in the denomination of its notes from one dollar up and down. Some, because of what they consider a Know-Nothing clause, And in filteen of these counties there was no by requiring that the Governors shall have been registry of voters. These fifteen counties, inconding many of the oldest organized counties. Some because the elective franchise is not free, in the Territory, were distranchised, and did as they cannot vote against the Constitution, not give, by any fault of their own, could not be only on the single issue whether any more but only on the single issue whether any more not give, by any fault of their own, could not give a solitary vote for delegates to the Control of the single issue whether any more slaves may be imported, and then only upon that result was superinduced by the fact that the Territorial Legislature had appointed all the Sherilfs and Probate Judges in all these counties, to whom was assigned the duty, and country of the elective franchise, and a perintensity of the elective franchise and a perintensity of the elective franchise, and a perintensity of the elective franchise, and a perintensity of the elective franchise, and a perintensity of the elective franchis ple. Some oppose it, because the Constitution distinctly recognizes and adopts the Oxford

These officers were political partizans, dissenting from the views and opinions of the people of these counties, as proved by the election in October last. These officers, from want of fluids as they, aftego, neglected or refused to which recognition of that fraud in the Constitutions as they, aftego, neglected or refused to the people of the people tranchised, and could not, and did not give a single vote at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention. And here I wish to ball attention to the distinction which will appear in my inaugural address in reference. pear in my inaugural address, in reference to those counties where the voters were fairly registered and did not vote. In such counties where a full and free opportunity was given to tregister and vote, and they did not choose to register and vote, and they did not choose to register and vote, and they did not choose to register and vote, and they did not choose to register and vote, and they did not choose to register and vote, and they did not choose to register and vote, and they did not choose to register and vote, and they did not choose to register and vote, and they did not choose to register and vote, and they did not choose to register and vote, and they did not choose to register and vote, and they did not choose to register and vote, and they did not choose to register and vote.

these counties acquiescent for wherever they endeavored by a subsequent gensus or registry of their own to supply this defect occasioned by the previous neglect of the territorial officers, the delegates thus chosen were rejected by the bonvention.

The subsequent exertment, the lasts will demonstrate that any attempt by Congress in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Boardinan, to locate this Constitution upon the people of Thomas M. Biddle, Esq., of Carlisle, to Mannas, will be an effort to substitute the will of a garet E., daughter of Dr. Wm. A. Invine, of a small minority for that of an overwhelming warren county, Pa.

On Thursday, Dec, 14th, 1807, at Avendage, the influence of present excitement, the lasts, and Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Boardinan, of constitution upon the people of the simple the influence of present excitement, the lasts, and Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Boardinan, of an action of the last any attempt by Congress in the Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Boardinan, of an action of the people a small minority for that of an overwhelming in jority of the people of Kansas; that it will not settle the Kansas question or localize the issue; that it will, I fear, be attended by civil war extending, perhaps, throughout the

United States, bringing this question back again upon Congress and before the reople, in its most dangerous and alarming aspect.

The President takes a different view of the subject in his Message, and, from the events of curring in Kansas as well as here, it is evident that the question is passing from theories into practice, and that as Governor of Kansas I should be compelled to carry out new instructions dif-ferent on a vital question from those received at the date of my appointment. Such instructions I could not execute consistently with my views of the Federal Constitution, of the Kansas Nebraska bill, or with my pledges to the people of Kansas. Under these circumstances, no alter-

rative is left me but to rosign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

No one can infore feeply regret than invself this necessity; but it arises from no change of opinion on my part. On the contrary, I should most cheerfully have returned to Kansas to carry out my original instructions, and thus preserve the peace of the Tetritory, and finally settle the Ransas question by federaling my plodges to the people. It is not my intention to discuss, at this time, the peopliar circumstances and un-expected events which have modified the opin-ions of the President upon a point so vital as the submission of the constitution for ratification or rejection by the vote of the people—much loss do I desire any controversy with the President on this subject; yet, however widely my views may differ from those entertained by him views may differ from those entertained by him on this question—views which I have held all my life, and which, as involving fundamental principles of public liberty and of the Constitution, are unchangeable—yet, as regards all those great Democratic measures which, I trust, will constitute the policy of his administrative. constitute the policy of his administration in other respects, it will give me pleasure, as a

private citizen, to yield my cordial support.

I have said that the slavery question, as a practical issue, had disappeared from Kansas ong before my arrival there; and the question of self-government had been substituted in its of self-government had been substituted in its place. On some future occasion I shall dissipate the delusion which has prevailed upon this subject, and show that, after three years' experiment, when I arrived in Kansas there were less than three hundred slaves there, and the number constantly diminishing; that, as proved by the official records of Congress, published and authenticated by those distinguished southern statesmen, John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis, the winter climats, even of Eastern Kansas. vis, the winter climats, even of Eastern Kansas, is colder than that of New England, and that the pro-slavery territorial convention of Kansas, consolidated with the pro-slavery Territorial Legislature, on the 4th January, 1837, nearly five months before my arrival there, did distinctly abandon the slavery issue, because, as set forth by one of their number, 6 the pro-slavery party was in a small and admitted minority," and the co-operation of the free-State Democrats was invited, as the only hope of success, not to make Kansas a slave State, which was

conceded to be impossible, but to make it a conservative Democratic free State." Even as late as the 3d of July, 1857, when the Democratic territorial convention assembled at Lecompton, in consequence of the laws of climate and the well-known will of the people, none contended that slavery could be established there. Nor was it until my southern opponents interfered in the affairs of Kansas, and by My inaugural and other addresses were, critical period by several Federal office-holders My inaugural and other addresses were, therefore, really in the nature of proclam itions, (so often issued by Presidents and Governors.) with a view to prevent, as they did in this case, with a view to prevent, as they did in this case, civil war and insurred ion.

Now, by my oath of office, I was sworn to support the Constitution of the United States,

eignty, which it does not possess, to a territo, which I have shown, in my judgement, requir- per called the Lecompton constitution. Yet this act of intervention by federal officers to de feat the will of the people seems to be sustained by my opponents; whilst my intervention, as it is called, in obedience to my duty and oath of office to support the Federal Constitution and ly executed, by endeavoring to secure to the people of Kansas their rights under that act, is

lenounced and calumniated. It is still more extraordinary that the hypo-But besides the change from a terretorn and another state government, which the people alone have sults. The idea entertained by some that I thetical remarks made by me as regards climate, a right to make in framing a State constitution, and the framing a State constitution, should see the Federal Constitution and the in its connection with its influence upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill overthrown and disregar-the design of slavery in Kansas, after that issue that the connection of slavery in Kansas, after that issue that the connection with its influence upon the factor of slavery in Kansas, after that issue that I thetical remarks made by me as regards climate, a right to make in framing a State constitution, a right to make in framing a State constitution, and the state of the first of the connection with its influence upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill overthrown and disregar-than the connection with its influence upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill overthrown and disregar-than the connection with its influence upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill overthrown and disregar-than the connection with its influence upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill overthrown and disregar-than the connection with its influence upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill overthrown and disregar-than the connection with its influence upon the in its connection with its influence upon the consolidating the union between conservative, free-State, and pre-slavery Democrats, so as to prevent the confiscation of the small number of slaves then held in Kansas—have been denounpending in Congress, and when such remarks claims will preact them for softlement to from them, if over, might affect southern emigration, were then loudest in proclaiming that,

December 17, 1857—6t ecause of its climate, Kansas could never h come a slave State. Indeed, it seems that all persons, in and out of Kansas, whether in publie or in private life, may publish what opinions they please in regard to these questions, except the Governor of that Territory, who has so litt

power and no patronage. And now be pleased to express to the Pres dent my deep regret as regards our unfortunate difference of opinion in relation to the Lecomp approval of my course up to the present most unfortunate difference about the so called Lefallibility does not belong to man, however ex alted in intellect, purity of intention, or posi tion, yet if he has committed any errors in this respect, may they be overruled by a superintending Providence for the perpetuation of our Union, and the advancement of the honor and in-

R. J. WALKER.

Hon. Ltwis Cass, Secretary of State.

Mr. Douglas' Kansas Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The bill introduced y Mr. Douglas, in the Senate to day, provide or a Board of five persons, appointed by the resident and confirmed by the Senate, to make in enumeration of the inhabitants of Kansas, and i fair apportionment of the members of the Con cention to form the new Constitution Th the Board to be not less than ninety nor mor than one hundred and twenty days after the passage of the act. The Board is to be entruste with the appointment of Judges and the selec-ion of places of voting, the elective franchise to be confined to every free white male citizen I the United States, over twenty one years of age, who may be a bona fide inhabitant of the rritory on the 21st of December, and who shall have resided three months prior to said of election in the county in which he offers to vote. the Convention to assemble in not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the election of delegates. The Constitution to be sub-mitted to the legal voters for their free accept ance or rejection, and unless adopted by a ma-jority of all the legal votes cast shall be null and

void. The bill also secures the personal and political rights of the people, including those of the Speech and Press. EMBELLISHMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUND the Harrisburg Telegraph that with this view Capt. Geo. N. Smith, of Cambria county, has brought from the mountains a pair of pet fawns to be placed it the public grounds. It is a beautifully conceived idea and a generous act, old, but large for their age, and very tame and very beautiful. They will be great pets for the children. Superintendent Mullen, we under-

# Married.

Bucher, Mr. HENRY W. PRESSEL, of York co., to Miss Anna R., daughter of Mr. Samuel Plank, of this county.

## Heise.

In Carlisle, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Susan NAH WIGHTMAN, relict of the late John Wight man, Esq., aged 88 years and 2 months.

In this borough on Monday morning last, Mrs. REBECCA BAILY, wife of Mr. Daniel Baily, aged

Law Notice: PHOMAS M. BIDDLE, continues the prac tice of the law, in the office formerly occu-pied by his father, Wm. M. Biddle, Esq., and more recently by the law firm of Ponrose & Bid-

#### Carlisle, Dec. 24, 1857-4t\* Fresh Arrival!

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!. Fancy Goods, Gift Books, &c. S. W. HAVERSTICK has just received from the city and is now opening a splendid display of Fancy Goods, suitable for the approaching Holday Season, to which he desires to call the attention of his friends and the public. lis assortment in this line cannot be surpasse

which comprise every variety of fancy article of the most exquisite finish, such as—Papier Mache Goods, elegant alabaster inkstands and trays, fancy ivory, pearl and shell card cases, ladies? Fancy Baskets, fancy Work Boxes, with kewfing instruments, Port Monnaies, of every variety, Gold Pens and Pencils, fancy paper weights, papeteries, and a large variety of ladies? fancy stationery. Motto seals and waters, sitk and bead purses, ladies? riding whits, elegantly finished, ladies? fine cuffery, perfume baskets and bags. brushes of every kind for the baskets and bags, brushes of every kind for the toilet, Roussel's perfumes of the various kinds, musical Instruments of all kinds and at all prices. together with an innumerable variety of articles elegantly finished and at low rates. Also, an extensive collection of BOOKS, comprising the various English and American Annuals for 1858, incharacters. richly embellished & illustrated Poetical Works, with Children's Pictorial Books, for children of I ages. His assortment of School Books and School Stationary is also complete, and comprises every thing used in College and the Schools. He also desires to call the particular attention of families to his elegant assortment of

Lamps, Girandoles, &c., rom the extensive establishments of Cornelius Archer and others of Philadelphia, comprising very style of Parlor, Chamber & Study Lamps for burning either Lard, Sperm or Etherial oil, together with Flower Vases, Fancy Screens, &c. His assortment in this line is unequaled in

are pure and fresh, such as can be confidently recommended to his friends. His stock em-

Notice

ETTERS of administration on the estate A Susanna Girler, dec'd, late of North Mid-dleton township, Cumberland county, have been issued by the Register of said county, to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to persons indepted to said estate the requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for stiffement to JOHN ELLIOTT, Adm'r.

December 24, 1857—6t

Notice. ETTERS of administration on the estate of Jonathan Eckels, doc'd, fate of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, have been issued by the Register of said county, to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to

JOHN CLENDENIN, Admr.

December 17, 1857-3t

Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons have filed with the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, their application for license, under the act of Assembly of the 31st March, 1857, which will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the 11th day of January next.

Hotels.—Carlisle, W. W.—David Gill. Silver Spring—Jacob W. Leidigh.

Eating Houses.—Mechanicsburg—James A.
Green. Newton—Chas. Hemseberger. Ship-

consburg—Sam'l. M. Winters.

Retailers.—Carlisle, W. W.—Mitchel M'Clel-D. S. OROFT, Clerk.

## Desirable Residence

AT PRIVATE SALE THE house and lot recently bwined and oc-cupied by Mrs. Maria Stevenson, deceased; situate in West Main street, in the borough of Carlisle, nearly opposite the warehouse of Mr. Jacob Rheem. The property is in excellent reyard in addition to the hydran water.

Possession may be had immediately. Terms nade known by application to

T. C. STEVENSON, Exr's. Or A. L. Sponsler, Esq., Real Estate Agt. Carlisle, Dec. 17, 1857—tf

# Fashionable Clothing.

N. HANTCH, Merchant Tallor, South Han-store, Carlisle, has recently supplied his store

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING. of the newest styles and patterns, and finest quality, always on hand, or made to order at he lowest cash prices.
Carlisle, Dec. 17, 1757—2m

Notice. ETTERS 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

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

He is now permanently located, and has on hand and for sale a very large\_amount of Real hand and for sale a very large\_amount of Real Estate, consisting of Farms of all sizes, improved and unimproved, Mill Properties, Town Pro-perty of every description, Bailding Lots, also, Western Lands and Town Lots, He will give his attention, as heretofore to the Nogotiating of Loans, Writing of Doeds, Morgages, Wills, Carlisle, Oct. 22, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons inter-ested, that application for License under the Act of 31st March, 1856, must be filed with On Thursday, Dec, 14th, 1857, at Avendale, the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions on or before Monday, the 14th day of December, inst., otherwise they will not be heard.

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

## For Rent. THE subscriber offers for rent his Blacksmith. Shop and his Wood Shop, situate on North Hanover street, opposite Glass' hotel, in Carlisle. They will be rented separate or together. For particulars call on JOHN MOORE.

December 3, 1857-3t Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the account of Stephen Keepers, Esq., assignee of F. N. Rosensteel, under leed 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 18th day of January, 1858.
P. QUIGLEY, Prothbuotary,

Estate Notice. ETTERS of administration on the estate of Christian Hoover, dec'd., of Upper Allen ownship, Cumberland county, have been issued y the Register of said county, to the subscriber who resides in Silver Spring township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to nake immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to GEORGE HOOVER, Adm'r.

Dec. 10, 1857.

Dec. 10, 1857-6w\* AMÉS W. BOSLER. BOSLER & HEDGES. Bankers and Real Estate Agents,

Sloux City, Iowa.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Iowa,
Nebruska and Missouri; money invested,
taxes paid, and titles investigated, for non-residonts. 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 titles, payment of taxes, &c. Letters of enquiry promptly adjawered.

Refer to Hon. A. Leech, Receiver of Public Moneys, Sloux City, Iowa; Fighlan & Lucas, and Charles Parsons, Bankers, Keokuk, Iowa; Surgent & Downey, Bankers, Iowa City, Iowa; Jas. H. Lucas & Co., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.; Gov. A. P. Willard, Indianapolis, Ind.; Sheppald & Hedrich, Wnr. Glona & Sons, R. Stertett and Jra Wood Mas. of Trans. C. H. & D. rett and Ira Wood, Mas. of Trans., C. H. & D. R. R. Cincinnati, Ohio; John Carlisle & Co., 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 Sitart, Carlisle, Pa.; S. Wagner, Cashier York Bank, P. A. & S. Small, York, Pa.; Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Washington, D. C.

November 12, 1857. Livery Stable. THE subscriber, having purchased the Livery Stable of the Livery Stable of Hilliton'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 receives allbrial share of pa-

Carlisle, Nov. 19, 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.

tronage. Terms easy, to suit the fimes.

GEORGE HENDEL.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court Landis, John Landis and Amanda Landis, and by virtue of a Power of Attorney to me given by Lewis Myers and Mariah his wife, (late Mariah Landis,) Isaac Landis, Samuel Laurer, and Elizabeth his wife, (late Elizabeth Landis,) I will expose to public sale on Friday the 8th day of January, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the preinises, all of the following real estate, belonging to the parties above named, as the children and heirs of Abraham Laudis, late of Miff. in township, doc'd., viz :

No. 1. A farm of good Slate Land, situated in Missin township, containing 102 Acres & 125 Perches,

subscriber residing in the same township. All bounded by lands of Dr. John A. Ahl, Joseph persons indepted to said estate are requested to Wolf, George Ensuinger, and others, having thereon erected a two story weatherboarded log are cleared and under good fence, and the bal-ance is well covered with Timber. No. 2. The one undivided fourth part of 34

Acres of Mountain Land, in the same township, bounded by lands of Dr. John A. Ahl. James Dunlap, and others, and covered with excellent Timber. This land will be divided before the Terms of Sale-Five per cert. of the pur chase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance of one-half on the 1st of April next,

given. The other half in two equal annual pay- For any two of the four Reviews, ments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment. JOHN M. MILLER,

when the deed will be delivered and possession

## Guardian and Attorney in fact, &c. December 17, 1857—4t

#### Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and to me direct-Jacob Rheem. The property is in excellent repair, and there is a never failing cistern in the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Saturday, the 9th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real cs.

tate, viz : A tract of Land, situate in Mifflin township, A tract of Land, situate in annua township, Cumberland county, containing 164 Acres, be the same more or less, bounded on the north by Adam Miller, west, by Harper and Blain, south and east by John M. Woodburn, having thereon

erected a one and a half story Log House, Bank Barn, Saw Mill, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property

of David Clouse.
Also, a Lot of Ground, situate in the borough more or less, having thereon erected a three

> Brick Dwelling House, Stone Stable, and other Out-buildings. Seized and taken in

> execution as the property of Mary Grayson.
>
> And all to be sold by me,
>
> JACOB BOWMAN, Sheriff:
> Sheriff's Office,
> Carlisle, Dec. 17, 1857.

## Mover's Liquid Hair Dyc.

THE testimony of Prof. Booth and Dr. Brin-ckle having previously been published, the following is now added: From Prof. McCloskey, formerly Professor o Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and late Professor of Surgery in the American

College of Medicine, &c

PHILA., Nov. 27, 1856.

Mr. Joseph E. Hoover—A trial of your Liquid Hair Dye will convince the most skepitcal, that it is a safe, elegant, and efficacious preparation. Unlike many others, it has in several instances proved serviceable in the cure of some cutanecus cruptions on the head, and I have no hesitation in commending it to those requiring such an application. Very respectfully,

J. F. X. McCLOSKEY, M. D.

476 Rice St., above 13th:
Hover's Writing Loks, including Hover's
Writing Fluid, and Hover's Indelible Inks, still
maintain their high character, which has always
distinguished them, and the extensive demand first created, has continued uninterrupted until the present.

Orders addressed to the manufactory, No. 116 Race street above Fourth, (old No. 144,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer.

## B. J. KIEFFER'S

WHOUSSALE AND RETAIL Drug, Chemical, Confectionary, Fruit

## VARIETY STORE:

THE undersigned has just replenished his stock of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which; L stock of DRUGS and MEDIOINES, which; having been selected with great care, he is satisfied are Fresh and Pure. Physicians? prescriptions will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Orders from merchants in the country will be filled with care and on the most reasonable terms. All official preparations made strictly in accordance with the U.S. Pharmacopeia.

SPICES GROUND AND WHOLE. such as Cinnamon, Cloves, Alspice, Corainder, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, Baking Soda, Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, Nutmegs, Yeast Powing Soun, Great Latter, Addings, Least Con-der, Maco, Citron, Sweet Marjaran, Thyme, &c., &c., firsh and puro. He has on hand all the different Patent Medicines of the day. CONFECTIONARIES.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Currents, runes, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Groundnuts, Creamnuts, Chesnuts, American, German and French Candies, and Candy Toys of every variety. Those wishing to make wholesale purchases can here be supplied with the best quality of Confectionaries and at lower rates than at any other house in the country. He has

AMERICAN. GERMAN & FRENCH TOYS. consisting of Wood and Tin of every description, such as Dolls, Doll Heads, Horses, Wagons, Birds, Moving Figures, Fancy Work Boxes, Masks, Cords, Druins, Chairs, Whips, Trumpets, Whistles, Dressing Stands, &c., &c., to be sold Wholesale and Retail, and in price, convertition delted competition defied. FANCY GOODS.

Port Monnaies, Purses, Pocket Books, Fine Port Mohnales, Furses, Poeter Books, Fine Pocket Cutlery, Shell and Peorl Card Cases, Needle Books, Port Folios, Cabas, German, French and American China Ware, Ifikstands and trays, Card Recks and Baskets, Jett Breast Pins, Nucklets and Rings, Combs Puff, Long, Side, and Bask Cuttanorche Combs. Hair. Side, and Back Guttapercha Combs. Hair, Clothes, Hat, Button, Nail, and Tooth Brushea, Sewing Silks, Patent Thread and Spool Cotton, PERFUMERIES.

Fancy, Toilet and other Soaps, Pearl Powders, Extracts, first quality Hair Oils, Pomades, Shaving Soaps and Creams, Tooth Paste, Ball of a Thousand Flowers, Tricophereus, Tooth

purity of the material of which they consist.—
He has on hand those only which are imported. and which he can recommend as such. We need not speak of the true German Segar as they have already gained for themselves a repthey have the gamed for themselves a reputation that they so richly deserve. He also keeps the common article of Segars to suit the trade; Tobacco such as Eldorado, Plain Congress, Twist Plain, Fig Leaf, Cavendish, Congress, and Fine Cut Tobacco and Snuff, the best material.

material.

Feeling thankful to the generous public for recting thankful to the generous public for their liberal patronage, a continuation of the same is solicited, at our permanent location in South Hanover street, directly opposite Hannon's Hotel, and next door to Mr. C. Inhoft's Grocery.

B. J. KIEFFER.

Carlisle, Dec. 17, 1857—6m

#### THE British Reviews, Blackwood's Magazine.

Great Inducements to Subscribe! PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Pe

The London Quarterly (Conservative). The Edenburg Review (Whig).
The North British Review (Free Church,)
The Westminster Review (Liberal).

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory). bounded by lands of Dr. John A. Ahl, Joseph Wolf, George Ensminger, and others, having thereon erected a two story weatherboarded log three or erected a two story weatherboarded log and the loudings. It has also a well of excellent water near the house, a large and very fine Apple Orchard of choice fruit, &c. About 90 acres are cleared and under good force, and the base of the professional man, while to the intelliging the professional man, while to the intelliging three professional man, while the professional man, while have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

Early Copies.—The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, imagined as they can now be to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as so

as the original editions. TERMS .- (Regular Prices.) For any one of the four Reviews, For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine, For Blackwood and three Reviews, For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00 Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

Money current in the State where issued will be Money current in the State will be put twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Log Barn, and other out-buildings, with a good Orohard, &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

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1858, and as a Premium to new subscribers, the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1856, will be furnished complete, without

additional charge.
Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1856, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for

1858. Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1857 will be supplied at the following extremely lov rates. Splendid Offers for 1856, '57, and '58 Together

For three Reviews,

For Blackwood and three Reviews, For the four Reviews, For Blackwood and the four Reviews, N. B .- The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum. As we shall never again be likely to offer such aducements as those here presented,

Now is the Time to Subscribe! Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct

to the Publishers, for at these prices no commision can be allowed to agents. Address,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold street, N. Y. December 17, 1857.

#### NEW GOODS. BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! [ HAVE just returned from Philadelphia, and opened my third supply of Fall and Winter Goods, bought at greatly reduced prices for cash, and will be sold at a small advance for

My old customers and the public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock while the assortment is full and complete, und secure great bargains.

Boots and Shoes at Cost: Intending to rellaquish this branch of my business, I will close the place to get full value for your money.

Carlisle, Dec. 17, 1857.

Carlisle, Dec. 17, 1857.

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle up without delay. The city merchants having adon. without delay. The city merchants having adopted the cash system, we must curtail our credits and bring our business as near to cash as possible. CHAS: OGILBY.

December 17, 1857. Clothing, Clothing!

Ready-made Clothing,

uitable for the present season. The stock cor sists in part of

Cloth, Cassimere, Jean, Frock, Dress and Sach Coals. Boys and Youth's Coals of differ-ent styles and qualities. Plain and Fancy Cassimere, Cassinet, and Cordury Pants.
Satin, Silk, Cassimere, Sattinett and other Vests of different patterns and qualities.

Overcoats of all sizes, quality and price, to suit

Also. Stocks, Cravats, Pocket & Neck Hand-kerchiefs, plain and fancy Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Carnot Base, etc. Carpet Bags, etc.. Customer's orders made up in the most approved manner, of warranted materials. The Jutting Department is under the management of practical and experienced workmen, and in Carlisle, (Mansion House,) Wednesday, Janof practical and experienced workings, and a every case satisfaction is guaranticd. The aim of the subscribers is to give every ry 20th, 1858.

ces defying competition. Carlisle, December 17, 1857. THE FAMILY COMPANION

customer satisfaction, by turnishing Clothing insurpassed in finish and durability, and at pri-

Sewing Machine. plo, any person can fully inder-stand them; and can learn to work them in an hour, even without ininstructions. They cannot possibly get out of order, will take any required stitch, work equally well on the coarsest cloth or finest cambrie,

ly well on the coarsest cloth or finost cambric, and always fasten the thread. Warranted to give entire satisfaction. An efficient, simple, cheap, Family Sewing Machine has long been wanted, one that a lady can easily work and keep in order, adapted to all sorts of Family they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, expending immediate and printing and always ready formed. All who have Sewing, and always ready for use. All who have sewing to do are earnestly invited to examine these machines and their work, and judge for themselves whether they are the machines re-Shaving Soaps and Creams, Tooth Paste, Ball of a Thousand Flowers, Tricophereus, Tooth Wash, Hair Invigorators, and Hair Dye. The above have been selected with care and will be a lady can do more sewing and do it better than on examination, speak for themselves.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

On hand the best lot of Segars and Tobacco thrt has ever been brought to this town. His Segars will convince the smoker on trial of the purity of the material of which they consist.—He has on hand those only which are imported.

N. W. cor. of Ninth and Ches. opposite Gi. quired or not, and whether the time has como

N. W. cor. of Ninth and Ches. opposite Girard House, Phila December 17, 1857-3m

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

August 27, 1857-tf MANTILLAS. Another large invoice of elegant and fashionable Mantillas, just re coived at the cheap store of CHAS. OGILBY. June 18, 1837.

#### 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 Mc-Cormick, late of Mifflin township, dec'd., died cized, as follows, viz:

No. 1. A tract of land situate in Millin town, ship, Comberland 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 buttom land, and the "Big Run" passes within fifty yards of the buildings. Also, an excellent Sulpher Spring on the pre-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 No. 2. The undivided one-half of a certain house and lot of ground in the borough of Garlisle, 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, cod-

7 00 taining 121 Acres and 132 Perches. 9 00 strict measure, bounded by lands of Henry 10 00 Snyder and others, having thereon erected a

Double Stone House.

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 judg-

nent bonds on the property.

ANDW. H. BLAIR, Adm'r.

December 3, 1857—4t Suited to the Times!

Boots and Shoes of every description, Gents, La-dies 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 hav-

ng the Cash.

A large assortment of Gents, Ladies and
Children's GUM SHOES, which lie will
sell lower than they have ever before been

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 pur-Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises, cheap for cash. Also, Boots and Shoes of every

sold in Carlisle. A very large assortment of

lescription made to order, both neat and dura-ble, and from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than elsewhere. All rips sewed gratis.

Dont mistake the place, North Hanover at., opposite Bentz' Store. II. BAINBRIDGE: Carlisie, Nov. 28, 1857.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. James H. Granau; 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 add counties, and Samuel Woodburt & Michael Cocklin, Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the stand of the August Marchiel Cocklin and attended in the said. out the entire stock at cost for cash.

Also, Clother Oassimores and Vestings, at country of Cumberland, by their precepts to his cost for cash. Now is the time and Ogilby's directed, dated the 11th day of November, 1867, the place to get full value for your money.

Carlish The Also Terminer and General and Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the said country of Cumberland, by their precepts to his directed, dated the 11th day of November, 1867, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

tices 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 in-quisitions, examinations and all other remedibrances, to do those things which to their offices, appertain to be done, and all those that are STEINER & BROTHER, at the corner of the 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 Marino Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Dr. -Hardufan treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngittis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs by inedical Inhalation, lately used in the Brointon Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human mala-dies is to get at the disease in the direct man-ner. All medicines are estimated by their ac-Sewing Machine.

I would respectfully call the attention of families to these valuable new Sewing Machines. Prices from 12 to 30 dollars. For all kinds of Stitching and Family Sewing, the Family Companion Sewing Machines are the very best. The plan of construction is so simple, any person can fully inder. plication 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 been because they had never been approached in a direct manner

they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, expending immediate and prin-cipal 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 dis-

Prolapsus and all other forms of female complaints, irregularities and weakness.
Palpitation and other forms of Heart Discase,
Liver Complaint. Dyspepsia, and all other discases of the stomach and bovels, &c. cases of the stomach and bowels, &c.
All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilopsy, and all forms of nervous disease. No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

Nov. 26. 1857-1y BLACKSMITH'S COAL.-10 of Bituminous Cost from 1

"Lemon" Mines, receiving and for see to W. B. MURRAY. September 3, 1857.