nels of employment, and in all the operations of trade. That government would be unwise and blind which would administer the public affairs of this State, otherwise than in a spirit of kindness and protection to these great and capital interests.

From the earliest period of our history, it has been the policy of Pennsylvania to educate all her citizens; and at this time our institutions of learning and educational facilities are equal to those of any country. Our common School system is justly distinguished as one of the most practical and efficient in the Union. Let us then cherish this traditional policy, coming down to us from the fathers of the Commonwealth, and by every means in our power foster and strengthen the measures now successfully producing the results so ardently desired by the patriotic men who have gone before us.

While our domestic affairs and policy naturally will occupy most of the attention of our Government and our people, it is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania bears very interesting relations to the other States of the confederacy, and looks with an anxious eye to the proceedings and policy of the General Government. It is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations with our sister States, and to frown upon all attempts to sow among them feelings of alienation. We should exert our whole influence to keep the government of the Union in its true position, as the common agent of the States and the people, exercising high powers in trust for their advantage and welfare, and deriving all its powers from the written constitution which called it into being. At this time we have strong reason to confide in that Government, as we know that its administration is in safe, able and patriotic hands; and that it may be trusted to deal justly with all sections of the country.

Insubordination—an utter disregard and contempt of just and lawful authority—has heretofore produced difficulties in the Territories of Kansas and Utah, and, in the case of the latter, has now precipitated a state of armed hostility between the inhabitants and the General Government. In the former, the peaceful American remedy for the redress of political grievances, real or imaginary—the ballot-box—has been for a long time abjured by a considerable portion of the population, and a struggle between legal authority and unlawful and irregular combinations continued down to the present period. Meantime, contributions of money and aid from the States, have kept up excitement and turbulence in the Territory, and enabled designing men there to inflame passions, which otherwise would long since have subsided.—The judgement and opinion of the country cannot be too strongly consolidated in favor of the laws, and against all who rise up to oppose them by unauthorized means. Nor can the excuse for resistance to the Territorial laws, and for failing to perform the duties of citizenship under them, that wrongs and frauds were perpetrated at elections, be admitted as a justification. Where elections are so frequent and the right of suffrage so liberal, as in this country, it is peculiarly the duty of a good citizen to obey existing authorities, and even objectionable laws, knowing that the former can be changed, and the latter modified or repealed, within a very brief period. And as to disputed elections they must be decided by a proper legal authority, and not by individual citizens, or irregular self-constituted assemblages.

Insubordination to necessary and rightful authority, instigated and encouraged by unworthy men in the organized States, who desired that discord should continue, and were willing to contribute to that object, is the prolific fountain from which the troubles in Kansas have heretofore proceeded. It was natural, perhaps inevitable, that this conduct by a party in the territory should provoke an opposite party to many unjustifiable acts, and to much imprudent and unreasonable conduct. Thus extremes act and re-act upon each other, and when the laws are defied and individual action let loose, wrong, outrage and violence, are necessary results.

The last phase of the Kansas question, which is upon the constitution framed by a Territorial Convention, is peculiarly for the judgement of Congress, to which the power of admitting new States is confided by the constitution of the Union. The representatives of the people and of the States in Congress assembled, will meet that question under all responsibilities which they owe to their constituents, and which are imposed upon them by their oaths of office; and with full information upon matters of fact important to the formation of a final judgement. Events are constantly occurring in the territory which will afford matter for Congressional debate, and may affect the ultimate decision.

To the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into that confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in se ecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who then fail to vote, in either case, cannot complain that the proceeding goes on without their participation. It is to be hoped that Congress will make such provision for other Territories that the present difficulty will have no repetition in the future.

In conclusion let me observe, that all experience and reflection prove that the moral virtues form the only firm foundation of public order as well as individual character, and their support should therefore engage the profound attention of Government, and their co-operation of all good men. Frail inddeed will be any structure reared for the regulation of society, and the promotion of man's true and substantial happiness, unless it stand upon a foundation more permanent than paper arrangements, or the fleeting impulses of the hour! The recognition of a great Supreme Power, which rules the affairs of nations and of men, is the only support of those virtues which can make a people distinguished and prosperous, and give to Government duration and success. Sincerely imploring the Divine guidance in the performances of duty, I assume the post assigned me by the people, indulging the hope that at the termination of my service I shall enjoy the approval of my own conscience, and behold Pennsylvania advanced and secure in her position as one of the great communities of the New World—her standard aloft, and proudly bearing, untarnished, her motto of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

WILLIAMSPORT, Jan. 11.—Four men, named Charles Miller, Wm. Anderson, Wm. Lewis and Peter Hevier, were arrested at the house of Mrs. King in this borough, by the Sheriff, about ten o'clock on Saturday night. They were all well armed. In the garret of the building counterfeiting aparatus were found. It is believed that an extensive combination exists in this vicinity for making and passing counterfeit money, but through the clue thus obtained, it is probable that the gang will have to change head quarters.

BRUTAL MURDER.—The Clarksville *Tobacco Plant* gives the following particulars of a recent murder at Scottsburg, a station on the Richmond and Donville Railroad, in Halifax county, Va.:

A man by the name of Tuck was beating the son of a man named Ashby—Ashby interfered, and demanded that Tuck should desist. Tuck inquired if he took up the quarrel. Ashby responded, without manifesting any purpose of violence, that if a man could not protect his own offspring he did not know what right he had. Thereupon Tuck seized Ashby and struck him several blows. He then held him by the collar at arm's length with his left hand, and with his right took a knife from his pocket, opened it with his teeth, and cut Ashby to the heart. Tuck then escaped, and is still at large.

POLITICAL.—The Democrats of Allegheny county have nominated James Salisbury, Esq., as a candidate for the State Legislature at a special election to be held to supply the vacancy caused by the death of James B. Backhouse.—Mr. Salisbury was a member of the Legislature in 1856, and is a very capable gentleman.

Allegheny county has elected delegates to the next Democratic State Convention with instructions to support Major David Lynch as a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE SURVEYOR GENERAL, RELATIVE TO THE ARREARAGES DUE ON LANDS PURCHASED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Jan. 13, 1858.

Hon. WM. H. WELSH,

Speaker of the Senate:

SIR—I respectfully beg leave to make you the medium through which to call the attention of the Representatives of the people to the importance of early and salutary legislation in relation to the arrearages due on lands purchased from the Commonwealth. The graduating act of 1835, having expired by its own limitation in December last, further legislation will be required: unless it is designed to throw us back upon the statute existing prior to the passage of the act of 1835.

The act of 1816, requiring the compounding of the principal and interest, and the charging of interest on the aggregate thereafter, which has been revived by the expiration of the graduating act, would, if continued and enforced, give great distress to many good citizens of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, the re-enactment of the law of 1835, would revive a system which not only fails to do equal and exact justice to all who have purchased lands from the State, but also cuts off all hope of accomplishing the collection of the moneys due from that source, within the lifetime of any man now living.

As stated in my annual report, the amount now due the Commonwealth on account of lands, in the opinion of those most conversant with the business of the department, is about *six millions of dollars*. The interest on this sum, at six per cent. per annum, would be three hundred and sixty thousand dollars; and yet the receipts from lands for the year 1857, amount to but little more than twenty-one thousand dollars! And this is about the annual average of receipts from that source for some years past. In the ten years immediately preceding the passage of the graduating act of 1835, the receipts were six hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars; whilst the succeeding twenty years yielded only four hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

If the graduating act of 1835 is incapable of producing better results than these, would it not be folly to return to it? Would it not be wiser to strike out five of the six millions of dollars due, and collect the remaining million within a reasonable time? But there is no reason why the Legislature should relieve the debtors of the Commonwealth on account of lands, of five-sixths of their indebtedness. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, they should not be harshly dealt with, but in my judgment sufficient leniency would be extended to them if the recommendations of my annual report, in regard to the calculation of interest and the enforcement of payment, were carried into effect.

Of late the public mind has been directed, with more than ordinary solicitude, to the reduction of the public debt. The people have fixed their hearts upon wiping out the burden under which the Commonwealth has groaned so long. Every department of the government should respond to the patriotic wish of the people. None is capable of rendering more effective service in this behalf, than the one over which I have the honor to preside: but to develop its real resources, an act of Assembly combining liberally in its provisions, with a stringent clause for their enforcement, is absolutely required. Without some act of this character, the business of this department will drag its slow length along for centuries to come, adding the insignificant sum above stated to the annual receipts of the Treasury, and constantly getting further from a final settlement of our land affairs.

Whatever law the Representatives of the people, with the sanction of the Governor, may lay down for my guidance, I shall faithfully follow; but I confess to some anxiety to see a law passed that will unlock the wheels of this department and enable it to make an important annual contribution to the Treasury. With six millions of dollars outstanding—not in the hands of debtors of doubtful responsibility, but all secured, so to speak, by first mortgages on real estate—what, but a trust, insufficiency in the law, or gross neglect of duty by the officer, is to prevent the land office from contributing several hundred thousand dollars annually to the Treasury of the Commonwealth?

If it is not intended to let the arrearages on lands run on and accumulate forever, the work of collecting them may as well be commenced now in earnest. If their collection is difficult, time will only increase the difficulty. If it should give rise to complaint, the longer the matter stands and the larger the arrearages grow, the louder will be the outcry. But the difficulty of collection, or the justice of complaint, is not easily perceived. The claim of the Commonwealth is too clear to be disputed, and all will admit that her Legislature has the power to enforce it. That she has heretofore indulged her debtors, when sorely pressed by her own pecuniary obligations, is no reason why she should henceforth abstain from the assertion of her rights.

Apart from the wants of the Treasury, and disconnected from all considerations in reference to the reduction of the public debt, there exists in my opinion, a strong reason why all the delinquents on the books of this department should be compelled to extinguish the amounts due by them, without further unnecessary delay. Justice to those who have paid for their lands imperatively demands it. A great wrong is done to the holder of a tract of patented land, whose money the Commonwealth has long enjoyed the use of, when he is made to pay an equal amount of tax with his neighbor, whose land is unpatented, and from whom the public treasury has never received a dollar of purchase money or interest.

The monstrous injustice of taxing, at the same same rate, lands which have been paid for and those which have not, without compelling the immediate payment of arrearages, can easily be illustrated. For example: In 1826, Edward, Crawford, executor of John S. Brown, paid into the State Treasury the sum of five hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty-four cents, being the purchase money and interest on two hundred and eighty-two acres and thirty-five perches of land, in Franklin county.—The Commonwealth has had the use of this money ever since. It is, therefore, proper to add interest to the sum paid in 1826. This would swell the amount received by the Commonwealth from the Brown tract, up to this date, to one thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and thirteen cents. This sum is worth about ninety-one dollars per annum to the Treasury, at six per cent. interest.

Scattered all over the State are thousands of tracts as large and as valuable as this Brown tract, in Franklin county, which never have paid anything into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, in the shape of purchase money or interest. And yet, although the State is reaping ninety-one dollars per annum from the use of the purchase money and interest heretofore derived from the Brown tract, the owner of that tract is compelled to submit to the same rate of taxation as the owner of a tract that is unpaid for and unpatented. In other words, the Brown tract contributes ninety-one dollars more per annum to the support of the State government than any unpatented tract of the same size and value. And this unjust burden it will continue to bear so long as there is an unpatented tract of equal value in the State.

Against such inequality as this, every just man in the Commonwealth ought to cry aloud. It is astonishing that those who have paid for their lands have not cried out against it long ago, and demanded the collection of what is due from others or the refunding of what has been paid by themselves.

Do what we may now, we cannot do equal justice to all who have purchased land from the State. It is too late for that. But the Legislature may partially restore the equality destroyed by varying legislation in the past, by authorizing the computation of interest hereafter in the manner proposed in my annual report. That mode of charging interest is firmly believed by me to be better calculated to do justice all round than any other. It is, as it ought to be, liberal to those who bought their lands at high rates, whilst it does no injustice whatever to those who were fortunate enough to purchase at the lowest price.

Doubtless the number of patents taken out annually would be greatly increased if the people were rightly informed of the requirements of the law. Much of the neglect heretofore displayed is probably attributable to a want of proper knowledge. Coupled, therefore, with any legislative enactment on this subject, there ought to be a clause authorizing the Surveyor General to publish the act, or a synopsis of its provisions, in nearly all the newspapers of the State. If ignorance of the law is to excuse no man, then the law ought to be printed where all men can see it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN ROWE, *Surveyor General.*

The Last Congress.

The last Congress, it will be remembered, contained a large majority of Republicans and Know-Nothings, and of course a great number of demagogues and rascals. It was, beyond question, the most corrupt Congress that ever assembled in our country since its organization. Bribery appeared to be the "order of the day," and nearly every important bill had to be bought through the House. The $87,000 bribe is likely to be investigated, and if it is, we have no doubt some ex-members will suffer somewhat in character. From the proceedings of the House of the 15th inst., we clip the following:

Mr. Stanton (Ohio) offered a preamble setting forth that it appears by the published report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company that $87,000 were paid to secure the passage of the tariff act of 1857, and as no satisfactory explanation has been given relating to the application of all but $8000, there should be an investigation, the charge tending very seriously to prejudice the character of the members of the last House who voted for the tariff act. Therefore, he proposed the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the charges, and enquire whether any member or officer of the House received any part of the money, with power to send for all the necessary persons and papers. If the committee find that any part of the money was paid for the use or benefit directly or indirectly, of any officer or member of the House, the Committee is empowered to present specific charges, in which case another committee of five shall be appointed to investigate such charges. The accused to be informed of the place and time of meeting, in order to be present for their defence, examination of witnesses, etc.

Mr. Stanton said he had delayed offering the resoluion till now, in the hope that some gentleman who favored the Tariff Act would move for such an investigation. The charges were presented in such a form as demanded the notice of this House. It was not a mere newspaper rumor, but the information was furnished by a moneyed corporation through its committee, appointed to investigate its finances and the disbursement of its funds. He earnestly advocated the propriety of the passage of the resolutions, in order to ascertain whether money had been used to influence the action of the House.

☞ *Sick Head-Ache* can be cured by the use of DU VALL'S GALVANIC OIL, in from 5 to 20 minutes. Sore Breasts and Sore Nipples are cured soundly by the use of the *Galvanic Oil*, and it will remove all sore and pain in a few minutes.

☞ The wife of Senator Benites, of San Antonia, Texas, recently gave birth to her *nineteenth* child. She is but 38 years of age.

Store Room and Residence FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent, from the 1st of April next, the STORE ROOM and RESIDENCE late the property of John Coyle, decd., situate in Hoguestown, Cumb. co. The improvements are a large two story BRICK HOUSE, in which there is a large STORE ROOM, 20 by 33 feet, with an office in the rear, and Counters, Shelving, Hoisting Machine, &c. The situation for a Dry Goods Store is unsurpassed by any in the neighborhood, everything being in complete order.

There is also a FRAME TIN SHOP attached to the store. The Dwelling part is in first rate order. There is also a first rate STABLE, CARRIAGE HOUSE, WOOD HOUSE, CISTERN, and other necessary outbuildings, on the premises.

For further particulars enquire of the owner, EDWARD LAMONT, Mechanicsburg, or of A. L. SPONSLER, Esq., Carlisle.

January 21, 1858—tf

Harrisburg, Carlisle, and Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company.

EXHIBIT of Tolls received, Repairs and Expenses on the Harrisb'g, Carlisle & Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company, from 1st of January to 31st December 1857, inclusive, as follows, to wit:

DR.

Amount of tolls received at gates,	$2,970 38
Balance at settlement of 1856 paid into court Jan'y. 1857,	595 02
	$3,565 40

CR.

Balance of 1856 paid to creditors per acts of Assembly of 1823, 28 & 30,	$595 02
Paid for repairs of road for 1857,	1,239 62
Paid Gate-keepers salary,	920 04
Paid Managers,	274 50
Paid Secretary,	25 00
Paid Treasurer,	75 00
Paid Incidental expenses,	56 61
Paid postage, taxes and stationary,	10 00
Uncurrent money,	10 00
	$3,205 79
Balance paid into court to be applied under act of Assembly aforesaid,	359 61
	$3,565 40

COPY.—Certified on oath to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, the 11th day of January, 1858.

SAML. W. NEVIN, Treas'r.

TAKE NOTICE

That the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, have appointed Tuesday, the 23d day of March, 1858, at the Court House, in Carlisle, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for hearing and determining the claims of the respective creditors against the Company, agreeably to the acts of Assembly made for the relief of said creditors on the 1st day of April, 1823, and the supplements thereto, at the aforesaid time and place, the preferred (if any) and all other creditors are requested to have their respective claims duly authenticated and presented, and also to furnish evidence at the same time, whether any claims have been assigned, or are still held by the original owners; and also proof to establish the consideration of their claims, whether for work, materials, &c. BY THE COURT.

January 21, 1858—3t

* * The Harrisburg *Pat. & Union* and *Valley Spirit*, Chambersbug, copy 3 times, send bill & a copy of paper each week, to the Treasurer at Shippensburg, Pa.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of BENTZ & BRO., will terminate by mutual consent on the first day of February next. The Books and Accounts of the firm may be found at the "old stand," where all who are indebted will please call and make settlement of the same.

ABNER W. BENTZ,
JAMES BENTZ.

January 21, 1858.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore doing business under the name of Bentz & Bro., will be dissolved on the first of February next. The business will be conducted after that date in my own name at the "old stand," where I will be happy to see my old friends and patrons and as many new ones as may favor me with a call. ABNER W. BENTZ.

Poor House Visitors' Report.

January Term, 1858—Quarter Sessions, 1858.

Before the Hon. James H. Graham, President Judge, and his associates the following proceedings were had, to wit:

The undersigned Committee appointed by the Court, to visit, examine into, and report upon the mode of management and present condition of the Poor House of this county, beg leave to state, that in the discharge of the duties assigned them, they have visited the institution at different times during the year. There were in the Poor House on the 1st day of January, 1857, 90, of which 12 were colored. There has been admitted since then 224, including 6 born in the house, making the whole number provided for during the year, 314; 22 out door paupers; of these 7 have died, two bound out, 9 eloped and 185 discharged, leaving the number in the house on the 1st of January, 1858, including 22 out door paupers 134. In addition to the above 775 transient paupers have been admitted and their wants supplied.

We are happy to say that in all instances we found everything in good order, all the apartments present a clean and healthy appearance, their clothing is abundant, and their diet abundant and nutritous, and all who are sick receive the faithful attentions of the regular physician. Labor is provided for all who are able to work. The children have proper care and attention bestowed upon them, and when of sufficient years are put out to service with suitable persons. Upon the whole your committee are fully satisfied that the institution has been well managed for the year just closed. We notice in the report of the Committee of 1856, the opinion expressed that there should be a hospital separate from the main building. After a consultation with the steward and the attending physician and seeing the comparative comfortable condition of the inmates of the institution, your present committee are of opinion that for the present such a building can be dispensed with.

Respectfully, &c.,
H. W. CAUFMAN,
A. BOSLER,
JACOB NOFTSINGER, } *Visitors.*

January 21, 1858—3t

Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Mary M. Baker, late of the Borough of Carlisle, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same place. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted will make payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to

ALFRED S. SENER, Ex'r.

January 21, 1858—6t

Large Room for Rent.

THE second story of the building occupied by the subscriber's Grocery Store, on the corner opposite Hannon's hotel, is offered for rent from the 1st of April next.

C. INHOFF.

Jan. 7, 1858—4t

Dwelling House and Store Room FOR RENT.

THE well known Dwelling House and Store Room, situate in Main street, and now in the occupancy of Chas. Ogilby, will be for rent from the first of April next. For terms apply to J. W. HENDERSON.

Jan. 7, 1858.

Wanted,

FOUR or five active and intelligent young men to engage in the Canvassing Business, in which from 30 to 50 dollars per month can be realized. Address, (stamp enclosed)

S. S. SOLLENBERGER,
Mechanicsburg, Cumb. co., Pa.

January 7, 1858—3t

Merchant Mill for Rent.

THE undersigned offers his MERCHANT MILL, at the Carlisle Iron Works, for rent, from the 1st of April next. The Mill will not be rented on the shares.

PETER F. EGE.

January 7, 1858—4t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on Book Accounts, or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, without any further delay, and by so doing will enable me to do the same.

C. INHOFF.

January 7, 1858.

Twenty Shares of Bank Stock for Sale.

I WILL offer for sale, at the Court House, in Carlisle, on Wednesday, January 13, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Twenty Shares of the Stock of the Carlisle Deposit Bank.

WM. GOULD, Auctioneer.

January 7, 1858—1t

Notice.

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

MARGARET A. BAUGHMAN,
Administratrix.

Jan. 7, 1858—4t

Saddles, Harness, Robes, &c.

A lot of superior large Buffalo Robes for sale, at the new Saddler Shop of SAMUEL ENSMINGER, directly opposite "Marion Hall," Carlisle.

I have also a superior *Draught Collar*, never before used in this country. These Collars are made of the best material, the stuffing being curled hair, and made by hands who work at this branch exclusively. They are very elastic and comfortable to the shoulders of the horse.

I have a very fine lot of HARNESS, made by the best workmen of Philadelphia, and of the best leather they are able to get up.

I have also any quantity of my own made up work, made out of a superior quality of leather finished in the city.

Thankful for former favors, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

SAML. ENSMINGER.

January 7, 1858.

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.

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*

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

JOHN M. KENNEDY & CO.,

Fish, Cheese and Provision MERCHANTS,

No. 39 & 40 North Wharves, half-way between Arch and Race Streets, Phila.

March 12, 1857—1y

☞ Job Work done at this office on short notice.

Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jonathan Eckels, dec'd., late 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 make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to

JOHN CLENDENIN, Admr.

December 17, 1857—6t

Another Reduction in Prices.

INTENDING to remove to Mr. Hamilton's new building, I will commence this week to sell off the entire stock *for cash*, at greatly reduced prices. Many articles *regardless of cost.* Now is the time for bargains.

CHAS. OGILBY.

Jan. 7, 1858.

WANTED by the first of April, an experienced Salesman in the Dry Goods Business.

PHILIP ARNOLD.

Carlisle, January 7, 1858.

Law Notice.

THOMAS M. BIDDLE, continues the practice of the law, in the office formerly occupied by his father, Wm. M. Biddle, Esq., and more recently by the law firm of Penrose & Biddle, now dissolved.

Carlisle, Dec. 24, 1857—4t*

Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Susanna Givler, dec'd., late of North Middleton 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 make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to

JOHN ELLIOTT, Adm'r.

December 24, 1857—6t

Fashionable Clothing.

W. HANTCH, Merchant Tailor, South Hanover street, three doors north of Bentz' Store, Carlisle, has recently supplied his store with a choice selection of

NEW GOODS,

of the latest styles of French and English fashions, which he is prepared to sell at great bargains.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

of the newest styles and patterns, and finest quality, always on hand, or made to order at the lowest cash prices.

Carlisle, Dec. 17, 1757—2m*

Desirable Residence AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE house and lot recently owned and occupied 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 repair, and there is a never failing cistern in the yard in addition to the hydrant water.

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

T. C. STEVENSON,
J. W. MARSAALL, } *Ex'rs.*

Or A. L. SPONSLER, Esq., *Real Estate Agt.*

Carlisle, Dec. 17, 1857—tf

Hover's Liquid Hair Dye.

THE testimony of Prof. Booth and Dr. Brinckle having previously been published, the following is now added:

FROM Prof. McCloskey, formerly Professor of 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 skeptical, that it is a safe, elegant, and efficacious preparation. Unlike many others, it has in several instances proved serviceable in the cure of some cutaneous eruptions 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.
475 Race St., above 13th.

Hover's Writing Inks, 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. 416 Race street above Fourth, (old No. 144,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer.*

December 17, 1857.

R. J. KIEFFER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Chemical, Confectionary, Fruit AND

VARIETY STORE.

THE undersigned has just replenished his stock of DRUGS and MEDICINES, 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, Coraninder, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, Baking Soda, Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, Nutmegs, Yeast Powder, Mace, Citron, Sweet Marjarum, Thyme, &c., &c., fresh and pure. He has on hand all the different Patent Medicines of the day.

CONFECTIONARIES.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Groundnuts, Creamnuts, Chestnuts, 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 also a full assortment of

AMERICAN, GERMAN & FRENCH TOYS.

consisisting of Wood and Tin of every description, such as Dolls, Doll Heads, Horses, Wagons, Birds, Moving Figures, Fancy Work Boxes, Masks, Cords, Drums, Chairs, Whips, Trumpets, Whistles, Dressing Stands, &c., &c., to be sold Wholesale and Retail, and in price, competition defied.

FANCY GOODS.

Port Monnaies, Purses, Pocket Books, Fine Pocket Cutlery, Shell and Pearl Card Cases, Needle Books, Port Folios, Cabas, German, French and American China Ward, Inkstands and trays, Card Rocks and Baskets, Jett Breast Pins, Necklets and Rings, Combs Puff, Long, Side, and Back Guttapercha Combs. Hair, Clothes, Hat, Button, Nail, and Tooth Brushes, Sewing Silks, Patent Thread and Spool Cotton, Buttons, &c., &c.,

PERFUMERIES.

Fancy, Toilet and other Soaps, Pearl Powders, Extracts, first quality Hair Oils, Pomades, Shaving Soaps and Creams, Tooth Paste, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Tricophereus, Tooth Wash, Hair Invigorators, and Hair Dye. The above have been selected with care and will be on examination, speak for themselves.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

On hand the best lot of Segars and Tobacco that 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 and which he can recommend as such. We need not speak of the true German Segar as they have already gained 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.

Feeling 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. Inhoff's Grocery. B. J. KIEFFER.

Carlisle, Dec. 17, 1857—6m

THE

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December 17, 1857.

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Carlisle, Dec. 17, 1857.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle up 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!

STEINER & BROTHER, at the corner of the Market House, on the Public Square, have opened an immense stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

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Cloth, Cassimere, Jean, Frock, Dress and Sack Coats. Boys and Youth's Coats of different styles and qualities.

Plain and Fancy Cassimere, Cassinet, and Corduroy Pants.

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The aim of the subscribers is to give every customer satisfaction, by furnishing Clothing unsurpassed in finish and durability, and at prices defying competition.

Carlisle, December 17, 1857.

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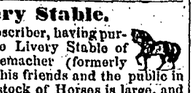
November 12, 1857.

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,