THE REVOLUTION.

Important from Washington.

Arrival of Messengers from South Carolina and Fort Sumter.

Maj. Anderson not to be Reinforced.

Demands of the South Carolina Envoy---The President will not Yield.

Nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War.—Increase of the South Carolina Army.

MESSENGERS FROM CHARLESTON.—Colonel Hayne and Mr. Gourdin, who have been sent to Washington by Gov. Pickens, and Lieut. Hall, bearer of despatches to the government form Major Anderson, arrived at three o'clock on Monday. The latter gentleman proceeded to lay his despatches before the government. The mission of the two former was understood to be, to demand the withdrawl of Major Anderson and his command from Fort Sumter.

Colonel Hayne sent his communication to the President on Thursday. It is understood that since the arrival of Colonel Hayne, after a free conference with his Southern friends here, he somewhat changed his original intention and purpose, and instead of making an unconditional demand for the surrender and evacuation of Fort Sumter, he now presents it in the shape of a suggestion. He therefore suggests to the President the propriety of the surrender, in order to avoid bloodshed.

It is known, however, that the President will unequivocally and emphatically refuse to comply. Furthermore, it is known that the President has despatched orders to Major Anderson to act entirely on the defensive, but to defend Fort Sumter against any attack to the last extremity. Colonel Hayne asserts that if the fort is not given up oceans of blood will flow. That the South Carolinians will attempt its recapture is considered certain.

Colonel Hayne has already become satisfied that the government will not yield one iota, and has undoubtedly informed Governor Pickens to that effect.

The firmness of the administration in dealing with the secession messenger has caused the prominent secessionists in Washington to join in advising the authorities of Charleston to suspend the execution of their threat to take Fort Sumter until after the 4th of March.

NOMINATION OF MR. HOLT AS SECRETARY OF WAR.—In executive session of the Senate on Thursday, the nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War was received from the President, and a lively contest arose between the secessionists and their opponents on the question of referring it to a committee. In this the opponents of Mr. Holt were defeated, and the nomination will probably be confirmed.

COMPROMISE PROPOSITIONS.—It is now proposed in compromise circles to offer a bill in Congress authorizing four Northern and four Southern States lying contiguous to send an equal number of delegates, non-members of Congress, to a convention to meet here to devise compromise measures for acceptance by the country. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio are mentioned as the Northern States, and Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee as the Southern.

Last Saturday night there was conference of quite a number of members and Senators from the border States, and another conference was held on Sunday. Seward's speech was considerably commented upon, and they all agreed that it did not reach the disease. They came to the conclusion that unless Seward and the party leaders advanced another step, and accepted either Crittenden's plan or a restoration of the Missouri line to the Pacific, the fifteen slave States would be out of the Union before the 4th of March.

Warlike Attitude of South Carolina.—The South Carolina Legislature has declared that any attempt by the federal government to reinforce Fort Sumter will be regarded as an act of open hostility and declaration of war. The Legislature has approved of the attack upon the Star of the West, and decided to support the Governor in all measures of defence. Military companies were arriving at Charleston from all parts of the State. Governor Pickens has telegraphed to the President of the Bank of the Republic, in New-York, that no vessel will be disturbed or prevented from entering the harbor of Charleston, unless bearing hostile troops or munitions of war for Fort Sumter.

A General Convention of the States Proposed —Mr. Hayne Moderates his Demands—The Tariff bill.

WASHINGTON, Friday, January 18.

Mr. Green, (Dem.) of Missouri, has just introduced a resolution requesting the several States to call a general Convention immediately, to settle for the future peace of the Union, or to provide for a peaceable separation and the formation of new confederacies.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Morrill Tariff bill has been made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Hayne, the messenger from South Carolina, has addressed a letter to the President, containing several propositions for a settlement of affairs at Charleston. He withdraws his demands for the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

Secession of Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 19.—The State Convention to-day passed the ordinance of secession from the United States by a vote of 208 yeas to 89 nays.

THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

The Convention adopted the following ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Georgia and the other States united with her under the compact of Government entitled the Constitution of the United States:

"We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the people of the State of Georgia in Convention in the year 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was assented to, and ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopting the amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed and rescinded and abrogated.

"We do further declare and ordain, that the union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State."

The Convention was in secret session all day.

Mr. Ben. Hill introduced a substitute for the ordinance of secession, but the amendment was lost.

Mr. Hill subsequently voted for the ordinance, declaring that, as Georgia had determined on secession, he would share her fate for weal or for woe.

Judge Linton and Hon. Alex. H. Stephens said they approved the language of the ordidance, but saw no reason for its adoption, and would not vote for it nor sign it.

A motion to postpone the operation of the ordinance bill to the 3d of March was lost by about thirty majority.

Hons. A. H. Stephens and H. V. Johnson were among those voting against the ordinance.

A resolution was adopted to continue the present postal and revenue systems until ordered otherwise; also, all civil Federal officers.

The ordinance was ordered to be engrossed on parchment and signed on Monday at noon.

Unusual demonstrations of approbation are transpiring here to-night, the event being celebrated with cannon, torchlights, sky-rockets, music and speaking.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 19.—The House passed a bill to provide against the invasion of the State by sea, by rendering all pilots bringing foreign vessels into Mobile liable to fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary, and authorizing the commander of Fort Morgan to destroy all beacons and landmarks, at his discretion, and contract for the construction of a telegraph line to Point Clear, in order to obtain more speedy communication with Fort Morgan.

It is impossible to get information of the secret proceedings of the Convention.

U. S. Steamer Wyandotte Communicating with Fort Pickens.

PENSACOLA, Jan. 18.—A force of 2000 men has been concentrated in and about the navy yard, under the direction of the State authorities, and troops are arriving from all directions.

The U. S. steamer Wyondotte is lying at the entrance of the harbor, and is communicating with Fort Pickens. The families of the United States officers stationed at the fort have been placed on board the steamer, which is out of coal and other supplies, but is not allowed to enter the harbor.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—In reply to the demand for two thousand troops by the Governor of Florida, the Mayor of this city sent word that the men could be raised in forty-eight hours if Florida would equip them. The Governor of Florida replied, "Send them immediately."

There is great excitement here, and meetings are to be held to-morrow to raise the men.

New Orleans, Jan. 19.—The pilots of Pensacola have been notified not to bring in United States vessels, under the penalty of death.

A ship is ashore fifteen miles east of Fort Pickens, supposed to be the *Supply* storeship, with the officers of the Pensacola navy yard on board.

Lieut. Slimmer, commanding at Fort Pickens, is expected to surrender. The Florida forces have 25 heavy guns.

The Committee on the Confederacy of the Mississippi Legislature has reported resolutions to provide for a Southern Confederacy, and to establish a provisional Government for the seceding States. It is proposed that the Southern Convention should meet at Montgomery on the 4th of February.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.—Lieut. Talbot, one of Major Anderson's commissioners, arrived here last night.

He brings gloomy tidings, looking to the maintenance of Anderson's present status, and the defence of the Fort.

An executive session of the South Carolina Cabinet was held during a great part of the night, engaged in the consideration of this action of the United States Government.

A boat under a flag of truce came from Fort Sumpter this morning. The object is said to be to demand the stoppage of the South Carolina fortifications.

Lieutenant Davis, with four soldiers from Fort Sumpter, is in this city. The soldiers are witnesses in the Davis murder case, and are on parole in order to allow them an opportunity of testifying. They are being entertained by their friends, both parties drinking heartily to the peaceable settlement of the difficulties.

Fort Sumter is now allowed to obtain fresh provisions from the Charleston markets.

Munitions of War for South Carolina.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 19.—One thousand kegs of powder, and 20,000 lbs. of shot and shell from the Tredegar works, were sent this morning by special train over the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, destined to Charleston, by order of Gov. Pickens.

Final Proposition of Commissioner Hayne, of South Carolina.

Washington, Jan. 21.—You have already been apprized that the President refused to hold any conversation with Mr. Hayne, the last Commissioner from South Carolina, because his interviews with Messrs. Orr, Barnwell, and Adams had been so atrociously misrepresented, but that he would receive any communication in writing he might address to him. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hayne conveyed to the President certain propositions, which are said to be more moderate than those originally presented. The President immediately called a session of his Cabinet, and they remained in consultation for some hours. It is given out that, in view of the action of the Legislature of Virginia on Saturday, Mr. Hayne having had free counsel with Messrs. Hunter and Mason, has agreed to wait for some time, Major Anderson being permitted to float his flag on Fort Sumpter, and obtain such provisions in Charleston as he may require in the meanwhile.

SINGULAR SUICIDE BY AN EMINENT CLERGYMAN.—There was a singular suicide at the Spencer House, somewhere between the middle of Sunday afternoon and midnight. The circumstances are these: On Saturday evening, the Rev. Robert C. Rice, one of the most eminent ministers of the Christian or Reformed Baptist Church, arrived at the Spencer House, on his way from Philadelphia to his home at Eminence, Ky. He immediately went to his room, and is not known ever to have left it. During the forenoon of Sunday, the chambermaid desired to arrange his apartment, but he declined to have her do so, alleging that he was unwell.

A similar application, in the afternoon, met with the same excuse. About midnight the clerk's attention was called to the matter by the statement of the boot-black, that the boots had remained outside of the door all day.—Upon entering the room, (the door was unlocked,) Mr. Rice was found upon the bed, dead. He had shot himself in the head with a small pistol, which was still grasped in his hand. About half-past five o'clock in the evening, one of the chambermaids had heard a report as of a pistol or fire cracker, in that portion of the hotel, but, as it was not very loud, she did not pay particular attention to it.

On the table lay an open Bible, and a sealed note addressed to Mayor Bishop, of which the following is a copy:

"Please have my poor body put in a genteel case, and sent, without molestation, to Eminence, Ky., where, I hope, it will be laid beside my dear Eliza. My Christian character is impeached, and, by misfortune, the means of vindication are cut off. I have been a true man; have lived for the good of mankind and the glory of God. I never injured a human being intentionally, I have preached faithfully the true Gospel of Christ, and to the Cross of Christ I have ever clung, as the ground of my hopes. Take charge of my trunk money, and clothes here, to pay all charges. But all is lost—my mind frantic—my heart crushed."

R. C. RICE.

The allusion "my dear Eliza," is to his first wife. The deceased stood high in his church as a man eminent for piety and learning. No other cause is assigned for the act by his friends than a settled melancholy induced by the separation of his second wife from him.—It is but recently that he married the last time, and his wife parted from him a few days after their nuptials.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A WIFE'S REVENGE.—*Tragic End of a Faithless Husband.*—The New York *Express* of Monday relates the following singular story:

Some eight years ago a handsome young Polander wooed and won a damsel from his own native land. Everybody being willing, the nuptial rite was performed, and the happy couple took up their abode in this city, where Mr. P—— earned a comfortable subsistence. Matters passed on as usual for nearly eight years, two children being born in the meantime. Some three months ago Mr. P. told his wife that he had a splendid opportunity to engage in a very lucrative business in Chicago, provided he started immediately. In compliance with her husband's request, and like a dutiful wife, Mrs. P. packed up the wearing apparel of her liege lord, and all things were in readiness for Mr. P——'s departure. A few hours before Mr. P—— was to start, a lady friend (!) called on Mrs. P——, and communicated to her startling intelligence that the business that Mr. P —— was going to engage in at Chicago was neither more nor less than a matrimonial engagement with a young lady to whom he had become attached and engaged a few months before in this city. Though startled by the intelligence, Mrs. P—— kept her own counsel, and determined upon revenge. Mr. P—— took his departure with every indication of intense affection on both sides.

The train next to the one in which Mr. P was seated contained Mrs. P. and the two children. In the course of time all the parties arrived at Chicago, Mrs. P. arriving on the morning of the day that her husband was to be married. She attired herself and her children in holiday raiment, and went to the house of the bride a few moments before the ceremony took place. The porter at the door supposed her to be an invited guest, and ushered her into the parlor. As soon as the children saw Mr. P. they embraced him and called him papa. An *eclaircissement* followed; the bride fainted, the mamma swooned; Mr. P. grew pale, while the brother of the bride administered a sound chastisement to the would-be bridegroom. Stung by the proof of her husbands' faithlessness, Mrs. P. became so excited that, in a fit of passion, she rushed into the kitchen where the bribal feast was being prepared, and seizing a vessel containing hot soup, rushed into the parlor, and before a hand could be raised to dissuade her from her purpose, the entire contents were thrown over Mr. P. scalding him dreadfully. Amid shrieks of pain, Mr. P. was taken to the hospital, his skin utterly peeling off on the way. About two weeks after his admission to the hospital he died in agony. An investigation was had, but owing to the difficulty of procuring witnesses, Mrs. P. was released and returned to this city a widow, a sadder, if not a wiser women.

SUICIDE OF A POLICEMAN.—Policeman M' Mullen hanged himself in New Orleans on the 26th ultimo. He had been principal witness against a convicted murderer, who, when asked by the Judge why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, proclaimed his innocence, and in strong language, though decorous to the Court, anathematized the police, charging them with perpetrating crimes and throwing the penalties upon others. The circumstances and coincidence gave rise to numerous rumors in the community, the most generally received one being that M' Mullen hung himself through remorse, in having convicted a man of murder by false evidence. Another was, that M' Mullen had himself committed the murder for which another was convicted on his evidence.

PERILS OF THE WHALE FISHERY.—A letter from Job N. Sherman, third mate of the ship Mary Ann, of Fair Haven, (Mass.) gives the particulars of his escape from sudden death. The whale struck the boat and threw him right across the monster's mouth, so that both legs were in its mouth, and then went down with Fortunately, the whale soon came up so breathe. In the meantime, he had extricated one of his legs, but the whale immediately went down again, carrying Mr. Sherman down the second time. Mr. S. thought of his sheath knife, which he used upon the whale's under jaw, causing it to let go its hold, when Mr. S. arose to the surface of the water, about a ship's length from the boat, and he was rescued, nearly exhausted, by seizing him by the hair of the head as he was sinking. On examination he found himself with a hole in one leg large enough to receive an egg.

AN AMUSING PEDIGREE OF HANNIBAL.—A correspondent of the *Journal* gives some account of the ancestry of Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President elect. It seems that the report that Mr. Hamlin had negro blood in his veins, sprang from the fact that his father was named Africa Hamlin. His grandfather, a patriot of the Revolution, took a fancy to name a part of his nine children after the several continents, and Europe Hamlin, Asia Hamlin, America Hamlin, and Africa Hamlin, were designations which four of his sons were obliged to carry to the grave.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.—The following criticism upon Mr. Seward's speech, which appears among the dispatches in the *New-York Tribune*, is brief, but pointed, and *true:*

"Mr. Seward's speech is much discussed, and the general judgment seems to be that the Premier has made a very diplomatic oration—that he has succeded in talking prettily and soothingly, without saying anything in particular; that he has assumed the character of the Minister before laying aside the toga of the Senator. The concilatory tone of the speech suits everybody, while the absence of any distinct plan for settling the national difficulty disappoints everybody."

ANOTHER INSURANCE COMPANY FAILED.—The Quaker City Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, has made an assignment, and gone into liquidation.

"THIRTY-SIX THIRTY."—The reader who is curious to know exactly where runs this oft-mentioned line, will get a clear idea of it by taking the map and tracing it as follows: It commences at the point on the Atlantic coast where the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina commences; passes along the line dividing those States; along the line between Tenessee and Kentucky; along the line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas; thence through the Territory of the Cherokee nation, through New Mexico, striking the eastern boundary of the State of California a short distance south of the middle, striking the Pacific a short distance south of Monterey bay. On the south of that line there are about 300,000 square miles of territory, including Indian reservations, while on the north there are about 1,300,000 square miles. Of the 300,000 square miles south of 36 30 there is not the slightest probability that there could be carved out more than one Slave State. All New Mexico, comprising about 210,000 square miles, would never become slave territory, from the fact that it is not adapted to slave labor. It produces neither cotton nor cane. North of that line, though slavery were to be legalized, it could never exist.—*New York News.*

THE weather has been unusually severe in England and on the continent, thus far this winter.

☞ The four soldiers from Fort Sumpter, who were in Charleston as witnesses in the murder case, attempted to escape by leaping from the window of the Grand Jury room. They were prevented, and on leaving the court were escorted to the boat by a file of soldiers. Gov. Pickens sent a supply of provisions to Major Anderson with his compliments. The Major, however, refused to receive it, but returned thanks for the courtesy, and stated that he would decline to receive anything until he knew what course the Government at Washington intended to pursue.

ABOLITIONISTS MOBBED.—The conservative citizen of Rome, N. Y., on Thursday evening resolved not to permit the band of Abolitionists which has been roaming about the western part of the State to indulge in their antics, and accordingly took possession of the place of meeting, and prevented all speaking. This is another indication of the re-action in public sentimont.

THE CONTESTED CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The contested election case of Butler vs. Lehman, in the First Congressional district in Philadelphia, has been closed on both sides. By a re-count of the ballots, Mr. Butler claims to be elected by a majority of 45, but Mr. Lehman alleges that the ballot-boxes have been tampered with. The evidence taken is to be transmitted to Washington for the use of the committee of the House of Representatives.

☞ NEW JERSEY has 675,812 inhabitants. In 1850 it had 589,555. It has increased during the last ten years more rapidly than during any previous decade. Every county has gained.

☞ By the ancient law of Hungary, a man convicted of bigamy was condemned to live with both wives in the same house; the crime was, in consequence, extremely rare.

☞ A sleigh-ride in Paris is an unwonted occurence, but the denizens had an opportunity a few weeks ago to enjoy it. The Emperor and Empress rode in an American sleigh, behind two gigantic and beautiful American horses.

☞ Fresh shad are now daily caught near Savannah, Ga.

Married.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. JEREMIAH SELL, to Miss SUSANNAH WOLF, both of Frankford township, this co.

Died.

In Philadelphia, on the 14th inst., Mrs. MARGARET C., wife of H. R. Lemar, in the 34th year of her age.

Markets.

CARLISLE MARKET.—January 22.

Corrected Weekly by Woodward & Schmidt.

FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl.,		$5,00
do., Extra,	do.,	4,75
do., Family,	do.,	5,25
do., Rye,	do.,	3,25
WHITE WHEAT, per bushel,		1,25
RED WHEAT,	do.,	1,10 to 1,15
RYE,	do.,	62
CORN,	do.,	60
OATS,	do.,	25
FALL BARLEY,	do.,	65
SPRING BARLEY,	do.,	60
CLOVERSEED,	do.,	4,50
TIMOTHYSEED,	do.,	2,00

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1861.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market is remarkably quiet, but the supplies are light, with some little export demand for the better grades. Small sales to the retailers from $5 37½ to 5 62 per barrel for common superfine and good extra; $5 75@6 37 for extra family; and $6 62@7 00 for fancy lots.—Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. The former is held at $4 00. The latter is held at $3 for Pennsylvania, and $3 37 for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The offerings of Wheat continue small and it is in good request at full rates. Small sales of fair and prime Pennsylvania and Western red at $1 30 @ 1 32 per bushel. White is scarce and ranges from $1 40@1 50. Rye is steady at 75@76 cents for Pennsylvania, and 70 cents for Southern. Corn is held firmly and is in steady demand. Small sales of new yellow at 64@65 cents, and old at 71@72c. Oats are steady at 35 cents for Pennsylvania, and 34 cents for Delaware. New York Barley is steady at 75 cents. Barley Malt ranges from 85 to 95 cts.

CLOVERSEED is dull. Further sales at $4 75@5 12 per 64 lbs. Timothy is worth $2 25@2 37.—Flaxseed is steady at $1 45.

WHISKY is steady. Sales of Ohio batrels at 19 cents; Pennsylvania at 18½ cents; hhds, at 18 cents, and Drudge at 17½ cents.

Harrisburg, Carlisle, and Chambersburg, Turnpike Road Company.

EXHIBIT of tolls received, repairs and expenses, on the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company, from 1st January to 31st December, 1860, inclusive, as follows, to wit:

DR.

To amount of tolls received at Gates,	$3,060 88
To balance at settlement for 1859, paid into Court, at January, 1860,	415 88½
	$3,476 76½

CR.

By balance of 1859, paid to creditors per acts of Assembly of 1823, '28 & '30,	415 88½
By Cash paid for repairs on road for 1860,	1,264 08
By Gate Keeper's salaries,	920 04
By Managers pay,	283 00
By Treasurer's salary,	75 00
By Secretary's salary,	25 00
By Incidental expenses,	55 50
By Postage, Taxes, and Stationary,	10 00
	$3,050 50½
By balance paid into Court to be applied under the act of Assembly aforesaid,	426 26
	$3,476 76½

COPY.

Certified on oath of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, 7th day of January, A. D. 1861.

SAM'L. W. NEVIN, *Treasurer.*

TAKE NOTICE

That the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, have appointed Monday, the 11th day of March next, at the Court House, in the borough of 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 supplement 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 24, 1861—3t

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Gram, dec'd., late of the borough of Mechanicsburg, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland County, to the subscriber residing in Upper Allen township. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlemsnt to

CHRISTIAN TITZEL, *Executor.*

January 24, 1861—6t

Notice.

THE members of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, will meet at the Court House in Carlisle, on Tuesday, the 5th of February, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All Farmers are requested to attend. D. S. CROFT, *Sec'y.*

January 24, 1861.

Reduction in the Price of Dry Goods.

Bargains, Bargains.

WE have since the New Year reduced the price of our Goods, such as Silks, Figured Merinoes, Poplins, Rep, Delaines, Merinoes, Cassimeres, and all other kinds of Dress Goods.

Mourning Goods, of all kinds, Shawls of every description, Cloth Mantles and Raglans.

FURS, FURS,

at greatly reduced prices.

Buyers who have not supplied themselves with goods suitable for the season, will find it to their advantage to call and see our stock as we are determined to close out our winter stock at very low prices.

Our stock is full and complete in all kinds of desirable Goods.

LEIDICH, SAWYER & MILLER.
East Main Street.

Carlisle, January 17, 1861.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphan's Court of Cumberland County. Estate of Levi Bricker, deceased. The Auditor appointed to audit, settle and adjust the account of Archibald Bricker, Administrator of Levi Bricker, late of Clark county, State of Ohio, dec'd., and to report distribution of the balance remaining in his hands, will meet the parties interested, at his office, on South Hanover street, Carlisle, Pa., on *Friddy, the 8th day of February*, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. BIDDLE, *Auditor.*

January 17, 1861—4t

Positive Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, are hereby notified that they must settle up and discharge their indebtedness before Friday, the 1st of February, as longer indulgence cannot and will not be granted.

C. INHOFF.

Carlisle, Jan. 10, 1861—3t

House and Lot For Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale that new three story

BRICK HOUSE,

with open front, well finished, and supplied with gas fixtures and hydrant, situate in West High street. The lot contains 30 feet in front, and 240 feet in depth. The Store Room fitted up with counters and shelving, is for rent. Possession given immediately.

A. SENSEMAN.

January 3, 1860.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

MAHOGANY, MAPLE, BIRCH & WALNUT

Cane Seat Chairs,

OF EVERY STYLE AND FINISH, AT

W. D. REICHNER'S Union Fancy Chair Factory, 339 North Front Street, above Vine. Parlor and Dining Room Chairs, large and small Rocking Chairs, manufactured of the best material and by experienced workmen. All orders filled with promptitude and care.

Remember the place 339 North Front Street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

January 3, 1861—1y

JAMES ROBINSON, Clock and WATCH MAKER, and Importer of Watches, Jewelry and

French Time-pieces, also Manufacturers of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, No. 1031 MARKET Street, below Eleventh, North side, Philadelphia.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Constantly on hand and for sale, the American Manufactured Watches.

Gilding and Plating, of all descriptions, done neatly to order.

N. B.—Masonic, Odd-Fellows' and other emblematic Marks made and Engraved to order.

January 3, 1861—6m

Notice.

THE undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Cumberland County, to pass upon the exceptions filed to the final account of Edward Lamont, administrator of Francis A. Master, dec'd., as settled by Christian Titzel, administrator of Edward Lamont, dec'd., and to make distribution of the assetts of said estate among its creditors, will meet all persons indebted therein, for that purpose, at his office, in Carlisle, on Monday, the 11th day of February, 1861.

LEMUEL TODD, *Auditor.*

Carlisle, January 17, 1861—3t

The Only Discovery

WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING THE

BALD AND GRAY.

MANY, since the discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparations, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:—

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gents:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes.—My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face; when if cared were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good: as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful: I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

Aurora, Run Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir.—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative.—Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this valuable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

January 17, 1861—3m

NAILS! NAILS!!

A large stock of good, clean, neat, and tough Nails, at the lowest prices. Our Nails are worth 50 cents a keg more than any other make sold in our town. This is the opinion of mechanics who have tried them. We also have a full assortment of building materials of the latest and most improved styles. All goods warranted as represented.

JOHN P. LYNE & SON.

November 3, 1860.

JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE.

One of the cheapest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever opened in Carlisle, Pa., is now in the room of A. W. Bentz, consisting in part of

SILK ROBES, FANCY AND PLAIN,

Silks, Figured Merinos, Cashmores, all wool Delaines, and every style of Dress Goods soon in the eastern markets.

CLOTH MANTLES,

colors and stripes of every style. My stock of Mantles is acknowledged to be the most complete ever opened in this place.

WHITE GOODS,

purchased from the best houses in Philadelphia and New York, can be had of me at less than usual retail prices. I have in this branch, Linens, Laces, Edgings, Cambrics, Brilliants, Nainsooks, Jaconetts, Lawns, Mull Muslins, &c., all of which I ask but an examination.

FURS.

The best article of Sable, Siberian Squirrel, German, Fitch, Lustre do., Stone Martin and Silver do. I have at least 200 Setts, out of which all can select.

DOMESTICS.

Muslins, American, French and English prints, all of the best manufacture and colors, Lancaster, Waterwist and Manchester Ginghams, Flannels, Blankets, and everything usually found in a well regulated dry goods store.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Silk, Woolen, Cotton and Linen Hose for children, ladies and gentlemen, Kid, Kid Finish, Silk, Lisle Thread and Cloth Gauntlets for ladies, Kid, Lisle Thread and genuine Buck Gloves for Gents.

MEN'S WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Shawls. There is no place this side of Philadelphia, where gentlemen can be fitted out in better styles or quality of cloth and at as low rates as in my store. Call and see the new styles of Fancy Cassimers, acknowledged by the gentlemen of this place to be the prettiest and best ever brought from the Eastern markets.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS.

Superfine two and three-Ply, Brussels and Velvet Carpets, of all sizes and figures and extremely low prices, oil, one third a quarter, one and a half, two and three yards wide, Oil Cloth of the very best article and sold at the very low price of fifty cents per square yard.

Having enlarged my room and added every convenience and comfort for customers, I invite all to call and examine a stock of goods purchased for *cash* and see why it is that A. W. Bentz can sell his goods at such very low rates. It is to the interest of all who are in need of Dry Goods to give our stock an inspection, my motto is to sell cheap and please my customers.

A. W. BENTZ, S. Hanover st.,
Nearly opposite the P. O., Carlisle, Pa.

HO, FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Christmas and New Years GIFTS!

IN THE GREATEST VARIETY AT

HAVERSTICK'S.

S. W. HAVERSTICK has just received from the city and is now opening a splendid display of Fancy Goods, suitable for the Holidays, to which he desires to call the attention of his friends and the public. His assortment cannot be surpassed in novelty and elegance, and both in quality and price of the articles cannot fail to please purchasers. It would be impossible to enumerate his

FANCY GOODS,

which comprises every variety of fancy articles 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 sewing instruments, Port Monnaies, of every variety, Gold Pens, and Pencils, fancy paper weights, paperteries, and a large variety of ladies' fancy stationery. Moto seals and wafers, silk and bead purses, ladies' riding whips, elegantly finished, ladies' fine cutlery, perfume baskets and bags, brushes of every kind for the toilet, Roussel's perfumes of the various kind, 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 1859, richly embellished and illustrated Poetical Works, with *Children's Pictorial Books*, for children of all ages. His assortment of School Books and School Stationery is also complete, and comprises everything used in College and the Schools. He also desires to call the particular attention of families to his elegant assortment of

LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, &c.,

from the extensive establishments of Cornelius, Archer and others of Philadelphia, comprising every style of Parlor, Chamber and Study Lamps, for burning either Lard, Sperm or Ethereal Oil, together with Flower Vases, Fancy Screens, &c. His assortment in this line is unequalled in the borough. Also,

Fruits, Fancy Confectionary, Nuts, Preserved Fruits, &c.,

in every variety and all prices, all of which are pure and fresh, such as can be confidently recommended to his friends. His stock embraces everything in the line of Fancy Goods, with many other articles useful to housekeepers which the public are especially invited to call and see, at the old stand opposite the Deposit Bank.

S. W. HAVERSTICK.

Carlisle, Dec. 20, 1860.

PRICES REDUCED.

Panic Times and Panic Prices.

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Bargains, Bargains.

THE undersigned has determined that he will sell all kinds of Goods in his line at *REDUCED PRICES.* His stock consists in part of a choice selection of

Ladies Dress Goods,

of all descriptions,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Flannels,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Carpets,
Buttinetts,
Jeans,
Sheetings,
Furs,
Oil Cloths,

Wolf's best Hanover Buck Gloves; with a full assortment of Goods usually kept in any Dry Good store.

WANTED.

Every person in want of Dry Goods, &c., to call and examine my stock, feeling confident that I can offer goods at such prices as will prove satisfactory.

PHILIP ARNOLD,
North Hanover Street.

January 3, 1861.

Cream of Tartar "Substitute."

THIS article is recommended as the best in use, in combination with soda or saleratus, for making bread, biscuit, cakes, &c. This substitute produces bread and cakes, which, when cold, are sweet, moist, and grateful, while those of Cream Tartar are dry and tasteless.

It will cost less than Cream of Tartar, and in cooking is used in the same way.

This new article, as also Saleratus, Soda, and Pure Cream Tartar, Arrow Root, Mustard Seed, Spices, ground and unground—unadulterated. For sale at the store of J. W. EBY.

Carlisle, Dec. 13, 1860.

MEAT CUTTERS AND STUFFERS.

The best Meat Cutters and Stuffers that are made are to be had at Lyne's, where you can find a full stock of Butcher's tools of every description, at prices lower than ever was heard of. Don't buy a cutter or stuffer until you take a look at our stock.

JOHN P. LYNE & SON,
N. Hanover street, Carlisle.

Nov. 1, 1860.

PURE Rye Whiskey of Grissinger's make, Brandy, Wines, &c., finest Tobacco and Segars; Staple Groceries, fancy Goods, such as fresh Tomatoes, Peaches, Pine Apples, Maccaroni, Sardines, Catsups, and London Club, John Bull, Reading, India Soy, Harvey's, Worcestershire Sauce; Essence of Shrimps, Essence of Anchovies, plain and fancy Pickels of all the celebrated makes; Preserves,

Sugar Cured Hams and Dried Beef,

Bologna, Fish, Mustards of all kind, Queensware, Wooden Ware,