the intentions of the administration, with the hope of developing its policy, and disclosing the fact that there is no adequate power under existing laws to retake and hold the Southern forts now in the possession of the seceded States, and to show that proceedings to that end would involve a large additional military force and great expenditure of money, and that therefore the question of war must be necessarily postponed till the next session of Congress. On Thursday, the Senate refused, by a vote of 16 to 24, to proceed to the consideration of Mr. Douglas' resolution.

The same day, Mr. Mason offered a resolution calling for information as to whether any portion of the militia of the District of Columbia has been mustered into the service of the government. Mr. Sumner objected, and the subject lies over.

MR. WIGFALL'S EXPULSION.—The United States Senate on Tuesday resumed the consideration of the resolution providing for the expulsion of Senator Wigfall, and on motion of Mr. Simmons, Rep., it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. This action is regarded as a final disposal of the matter.

They Die Hard--Fort Sumter and Evacuation.

The evacuation of Fort Sumter is regarded by the Black Republicans as a bitter pill. They make dreadful grimaces over it, and swallow it as a child swallows a nauseous dose of Medicine. It seems to be agreed on all sides that Sumpter will have to be evacuated *nolens volens*. The editorials on the subject in the various Republican presses are ludicrous, and show that they are all willing to wound but "afraid to strike." The have the the wicked *animus* but they lack the power. I other words, "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak." What prodigious prowess and what heroic courage they would exhibit if circumstances favored them are imposingly paraded before the imagination. But in the midst of all this loud talk they resemble the young damsel in the poem, who said —"she would ne'er consent, consented." They feel compelled to evacuate Sumter but they guard themselves with misconstruction by a protest and like most men and all women assign the wrong reasons for their act. It is worthy our while to glance at a few of the expressions of some of these unhappy newspapers. The *Press*—the first newspaper to be rewarded by Lincoln, says:

"The time when it could have been easily strengthened was quietly allowed to pass by, without an energetic effort to relieve it, by the late Administration. The failure of the voyage of the Star of the West was rendered certain by the action of Secretary Thompson in notifying the Palmetto soldiers of her approach to the harbor."

Says the *North American* with tears in its eyes:—

"For this state of things we are indebted as Mr. Holt candidly confesses, to the imbecility of Mr. Buchanan, who refused to reinforce Major Anderson, when that was practicable without bloodshed and who seems, whether purposely or not, to have directed all his efforts to produce the difficulties which now exist."

Says the *Evening Bulletin*:

"If it be true that the new Administration has decided to withdraw the little garrison that has so long and bravely held Fort Sumter, it is only because such a course is to inevitable result of Mr. Buchanan's miserable policy."

The New York *Tribune* hangs its helmeted head in humiliation. It is sorely vexed, humbled and perplexed. It does not want to fly right into the face of its new President's policy, but it cannot quite bring itself up to the "back track policy." It says:—

"We believe, were a call to be made now or had one been made any time since the occupation of Fort Sumter, for volunteers to reinforce Major Anderson thousands and tens of thousands, if need be, would spring to the rescue to carry succor to brave men who hold that forlorn hope, and to assert there the supremacy of the laws and the dignity of the Federal Government."

Again says the *Tribune*:—

"It is not for us to judge of the justification the Government may have for surrendering —or abandoning for there is no difference in the two acts a post of so much importance for the circumstances by which they are influenced are not yet fully known to us. But we may at least, express the wish that no determination to take so important and irrevocable a step become so through any hasty counsel."

The *Tribune* thus concludes:—

"But we cannot help thinking that if we are to accept the terms of Disunion which the Confederate States offer us, we may begin with some act less humiliating than the surrender of Fort Sumter."

The *Tribune* dies hard, but what can it do against an Administration that has one hundred millions of spoils to dispense?

All these journals acknowledge the crisis the necessity for "*surrendering*" Sumter, as the *Tribune* expressing it, but they all revolt at the humiliation involved in it. They endeavor, however, to quiet their consciences by laying the whole blame of the proceeding on the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. Even the Philadelphia *Ledger* joins them in that. It says:

"Every lover of his country must feel a sense of humiliation that the *misconduct of those who have held power*, has brought the Government to slow a condition, that it has not the ability to maintain its own authority against treason and rebellion."

Let us look a little into this subject.

Suppose Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet had listened to the unvited suggestions, and heeded the offensive menaces, and been frightened by the loud clamor of Black Republicans and persisted in sending reinforcements to Sumter, what would have been the condition of things?

We would instantly have been plunged into a bloody civil war. The border States, now so patient, and whose generous forbearance has met with so discourteous a return, would now be out of the Union and fighting side by side with the States of the new Confederacy. They would by this time, have been members of that Confederacy. More than that Mr. Lincoln, the Black Republican President who stole disguised through Baltimore to his inauguration, would not have dared to trust himself even in disguise at the seat of government. *He could not have been inaugurated in Washington.* War, a fierce war would have raged in that city on the day appointed for his inauguration.

In a few words—it would have been as unwise, impolitic and dangerous for Mr. Buchanan to have persisted in sending troops to Sumter as it now is manifestly unwise, impolitic and dangerous for Mr. Lincoln to do so.

This is sheer nonsense—thing of exculpating Mr. Lincoln by inculpating Mr. Buchanan.

If Mr. Lincoln intends to evacuate, "abandon or surrender" Sumter, he ought to do it at once, and with a good grace. There is no use in making wry faces over it or indulging in crimination towards Mr. Buchanan. The evacuation of Sumter is either necessary or not necessary, right or wrong. If it be right, and be besides unavoidable, it is childish to make such an ado over it.

If there be any credit in the act his administration will lose it all by their protests and complaints. They seem to be afraid that it will be taken as the indication of a wish to conciliate or as Greeley is wont to say, "placate" the South and as the first step down the stairway of concession. They may rest assured that it will be taken for what is worth; "no more no less" as Mr. Lincoln is accustomed to say.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ If some men's bodies were not straighter than their minds, they would be crooked enough to ride upon their own backs.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE INAUGURAL.

Hon. John Bell pronounces it a declaration of war, and declares that he will urge Tennessee to prepare for the conflict.

The Richmond *Whig*, a Bell-Everett and Union paper, says the policy indicated toward the seceding States will meet the stern and unyielding resistance of the united South.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, (Breckinridge) says: No action of our Convention can now maintain peace. Virginia must fight.

The Missouri *Republican* (Douglas) says: "We fail to see in it any disposition to weep party platforms and party politics side; but its guarded words and studied sentences seem to have been prompted by some idea of meeting the expectations of the Republicans who elected him. We hoped for a more conservative and more conciliatory expression of sentiment. Much will depend upon the putting into practice of the ideas advanced that will test the question, be it one of expediency or right, whether the ports can be held or retaken and the revenues collected without bloodshed."

The Chicago *Times*, (Douglas) says that the whole message appears to be a loose, disjointed, rambling affair. The general purport of the message forces the conclusion that Mr. Lincoln has resolved to force his doctrine upon the country at the point of the bayonet. The article concludes by saying that "Our own conviction is that the Union is lost beyond hope. If the message is carried out in good faith, there must be civil war within thirty days, or the Southern people are a set of arrant braggarts and cowards. The only hope left is, that Mr. Lincoln will not do as he says."

The Detroit *Free Press* (the home organ of Gen. Cass,) fears from the temper of the inaugural, and the construction of the Cabinet, we shall have the secession of the border States and war, while the seceded States will receive it as a declaration of war and prepare for war.

HOW NEW YORK RECEIVED THE NEWS.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the expression of public sentiment in New York on the reception of the news of the probable evacuation of Fort Sumter:

The Republicans were taken all aback. That portion of them who belong to the *Tribune* school expressed themselves in the most indignant terms, first expressing total unbelief in the story, and next denouncing the step, if it is indeed to be taken, as the suicide of the Republican party, and the disgrace of the nation.

On the other hand, the *moderados* of the Seward and Weed way of thinking express satisfaction at the conclusion the Lieutenant-General has arrived at, inasmuch as there was no other course left to prevent bloodshed. The Democrats and Union men are jubilant, and declare that, should the Scott programme be carried out, the border States are not only retained, but that a first step has been taken towards bringing back even the Cotton Confederacy to the embraces of the Union.

NEGRO APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* in a recent letter to that journal, says:

The number of applicants for minor offices by colored men is perfectly astounding from Massachusetts alone. I am informed that for postmasters' berth there are on file over 210 applicants, and the supposition is that there are several black applicants filed away amongst the white ones. In order to save trouble, let me suggest to each applicant the propriety of making an affidavit as to the color of his skin, &c., and enclose it in his application, while those whose applications are already on file should forward it to the department immediately. This plan would undoubtedly facilitate business, and enable the applicant to obtain his appointment much sooner than he would if he leaves the department to find out his color, breed, &c., as the department are determined to make no appointments from the colored ranks without knowing it, no matter how well they may be endorsed.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.—The battle of life, is by far the greater number of cases, must necessarily be fought up hill; and to win is without struggle were, perhaps to win it without honor. If there were no difficulties, there would be no success; if there were nothing to struggle for, there would be nothing achieved. Difficulties may intimidate the weak, but they act only as a stimulus to men to men of pluck and resolution. All experience of life, indeed, serves to prove that the impediments thrown in the way of human advancement may, for the most part, be overcome by steady good conduct, honest zeal, activity perseverance and above all, by a determined resolution to surmount difficulties, and stand up manfully against misfortune.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—It is estimated that there are 45,000 fugitive slaves in Canada from the United States. The negroes are a gregarious race, and they are disposed to settle in villiages and towns, and to cling together. The 1,000 fugitive slaves in Toronto wash linen, make shirts, are blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, shoemakers, painters, &c. There are six colored grocers in the town, and there is one colored physician. One fugitive slave is worth $100,000. But the headquarters of the negro race in Canada is Catham on the Thames. Of its population of 6,000, 1,000 are colored.

THE SECEDED STATES.—*When Admitted*:—Only two of the seceded States—South Carolina and Georgia—were original members of the confederacy. The others came in the following order: Louisiana, April 8, 1812; Mississippi, December 10, 1817; Alabama, December 14, 1819; Florida, March, 3, 1845, and Texas, December, 29, 1845.

THIRTY years ago, Hon. Horatio King, the present Postmaster General, and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the new Vice President, were engaged in publishing a weekly newspaper in the small and obscure village of Paris, away down in the State of Maine.

☞ George N. Sanders, of New York city, has been in Montgomery for some days past. He expresses a warm sympathy for the success of the Government of the Confederate States, and is quite sanguine of the ultimate withdrawal of all the Border States from the old Union, and joining the Cotton States.

☞ "Henry, you ought to be ashamed to throw away bread like that. You may want it some day." "Well, mother, would I stand any better chance of getting it then if I eat it up now?"

Markets.

CARLISLE MARKET.—March 20, 1861.

Corrected Weekly by Woodward & Schmidt.

FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl.,		$4,50
do., Extra,	do.,	4,62
do., Family,	do.,	4,75
do., Rye,	do.,	3,12
WHITE WHEAT, per bushel,		1,17
RED WHEAT,	do.,	1,07
RYE,	do.,	55
CORN,	do.,	42
OATS,	do.,	23
FALL BARLEY,	do.,	55
SPRING BARLEY,	do.,	50
CLOVERSEED,	do.,	4,50
TIMOTHYSEED,	do.,	2,00

Died.

In Monroe township, on the 12th inst., Mrs. BARBARA, wife of George T. B. Herman, in the 28th year of her age.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1861.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market is remarkably dull—stock light—demand limited. There is very limited shipping demand, the sales being mostly to the home trade, at $5 00@5 12½ per barrel for superfine; $5 25@5 50 for extra; $5 62@6 00 for extra family, and $6 25@6 75 for fancy lots. Very little doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. The former is selling at 3 62½. The latter at $2 87½ for Pennsylvania.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat continues quite steady, and prices are rather firmer. Small sales of fair and prime Pennsylvania and Western red at $1 25 @1 28 per bushel. White is scarce and ranges from $1 35@1 42. Rye is selling at 68 cents. Corn is dull. Sales of dry new yellow at 57 cents afloat, and 55 in the cars. Oats are steady at 32 cents for Pennsylvania, and 31 cents for Delaware. No sales of Barley or Barley Malt.

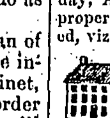
CLOVERSEED is in good demand. Sales of fair and prime at $4 75@5 00 per 64 lbs. Timothy is worth $3 00. Flaxseed is steady at $1 50.

WHISKY is dull and lower. Sales of Ohio bbls., at 18 cents; Pennsylvania do. at 17½@18 cts. hhds., at 17½ cents, and Drudge at 17 cents.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, I will sell at public sale, at the Court-House, in Carlisle, on Saturday, April 6, 1861, the following described town property, belonging to the late Mary Croft, deceased, viz:

ONE TWO-STORY



BRICK HOUSE, situated in East Pomfret street, Carlisle, and bounded on the east by a lot of Philip Messersmith, on the west by property of Hagan Carney, and on the south by Chapel alley, measuring 20 feet in front, and 240 feet in depth, more or less. Title indisputable.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M., of said day, when terms will be made known by

ANDREW H. BLAIR,
Administrator.

March 21, 1861—3t

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Josiah Jones, late of Silver Spring township, deceased, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland county, to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN BOBB, *Administrator.*

March 21, 1861—6t

Notice.

THE members of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, will meet at the Court House, in Carlisle, on Saturday, March 23, 1861, at 11 o'clock, a. m. All farmers are requested to attend.

D. S. CROFT, *Secretary.*

March 21, 1861.

REMOVAL.

THE Hat and Cap Store heretofore known as "KELLERS" has been removed just opposite the old stand two doors from Arnold's clothing store.

The business will be conducted as heretofore, and all goods both home made and city manufacture warranted to give satisfaction as recommended. A full patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort will be made to keep the assortment in Men and Boys Hats and Caps complete, with prices to suit the times.

Spring styles of Silk Hats now ready.

JOHN A. KELLER.

March 14, 1861.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following named persons have filed with the undersigned, their petitions for License, under the Act of Assembly of 31st March, 1856, and the supplement thereto, which petitions will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1861.

HOTELS.

Lower Allen—Jacob Kline, J. G. Heck, M. W. Thompson.

Upper Allen—William L. Cocklin.

Carlisle—West Ward, Jos. W. Patton, Henry Glass, Jas. Raymond.

Carlisle—East Ward, Jos. Heiser, David Martin, Adam Wareham.

Dickinson—Shelly & Etter.

East Pennsborough—A. F. Erb, Benj. Clay, Jacob Sholl, Samuel Smith.

Hopewell—James Akins, Martin Kunkel.

Hampden—Samuel German, Geo. Duey.

Mifflin—Moser & Coyle.

Monroe—Thomas A. Liggett.

Mechanicsburg Borough—Geo. L. Sponsler, Henry W. Irvin, Geo. F. Livingston.

Middlesex—James Clendenin, William Crozer.

New Cumberland Borough—Geo. Fuckler, Jacob Switzer, H. A. Boteler.

Newton—Samuel Parks, Christopher Mellinger, Samuel Speese.

Newville Borough—Daniel S. Dunlap, John M. Woodburn.

North Middleton—J. C. Beecher.

Penn Township—Elias B. Eyster.

Southampton—Wm. Clark. Geo. Coffey.

Shippensburg Borough—Henry Hursh, John Ford, Samuel Jeffery, Mary A. Mateer.

Shippensburg Township—Jacob L. Keller.

Silver Spring—David Bollinger, J. W. Leidig, Wm. Bell, Jacob Otstott, John Loy.

South Middleton—John S. Clark, Snyder Rupley, Henry S. Greenawalt, John Richer, Abigail Parsons.

West Pennsborough—Lewis Zitzer.

RETAILERS.

Carlisle—East Ward, C. Inhoff, Charles P. Eckels, Wm. Martin, Geo. Winders, John Faller, John B. Meck.

Carlisle—West Ward, S. W. Haverstick, Alexander Grissinger, John Hannon.

Frankford—Wm. Green.

Shippensburg Borough—J. H. Creswell.

JOHN FLOYD, *Clerk.*

March 14, 1861.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT,

For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

Whiskers or a Mustache

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct,) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.
DRUGGISTS, &C.,
24 William Street, New York.

February 21, 1861—1y*

Poor-House Statement

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

ABRAHAM BOSLER, WILLIAM GRACEY, and JOHN MILLER, Esquires, Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Cumberland, in account with said County, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1860.

DR.

To cash received from County,	$10,000 00
" loaned from Harrisburg Bank,	2,000 00
" from R. M. Henderson, for use of E Mohler,	160 50
" from C. Inhoff and others for candles and tallow,	118 38
" John Stuart, for lumber,	15 55
" Col. Gracey, refunded,	13 00
" A. Bosler, Esq., "	55
" Commissioners interest refunded,	10 07
" J. M. Means, Esq., for use of C. Laughlin,	54 83
" Woodward & Schmidt, for bags,	41 58
" Directors on settlement,	1 36
" J. H. Bidler, Esq., fine,	4 90
" J. Sutler, money loaned,	50 00
" J. Clendenin, for hides,	216 50
" Drovers for pasture,	83 00
" C. Inhoff, for rags,	4 74
" J. P. Sterling, for use of Mrs. Knettle,	120 00
" D. Wherry, Esq., for use of Mrs. Holler,	59 00
" Mr. Rieffer and others, for grain, &c.,	3 45
" Franklin County Poor House for use of paupers,	14 08
	$12,972 09

CR.

Paid Bentz and others, merchandize and Groceries,	$3,053 46
" Mrs. Saltzburg and others, out-door aid,	1,097 33
" For shoemaking, tailoring and hatting,	264 19
" For printing proposals for new barn,	2 00
" For saddlery,	6 57
" J. Clendenin, for leather,	335 89
" W. Henwood, for plows,	32 75
" S. Elliott, for seeds, &c.,	5 35
" For out-door funeral expenses,	87 00
" Cambria and other counties, out-door paupers,	58 32
" Constable and justice fees,	160 25
" Dr. Coover and others, out-door medical aid,	32 50
" For rails and making fence,	58 50
" For cider press and materials for farm,	194 71
" For tinware and tinkering,	103 11
" J. Loudon, for stationery,	8 56
" For three stoves and pipe,	27 26
" D. Sipe and others, for new furniture,	85 50
" J. Lobach, for old furniture,	61 00
" For weaving, dyeing and carding,	24 35
" A. Bosler and others, stock and beeves,	1,084 26
" For wood and coal,	737 32
" For lumber,	297 45
" For carpentering and painting,	82 87
" For blacksmithing,	216 02
" For wagonmaking,	67 90
" H. Saxton, hardware for 1859,	199 42
" H. Saxton do. for 1860,	230 78
" A. Bosler and Henderson, grain and grinding,	4,126 75
" Carlisle Bank and others, for money loaned,	2,080 00
" Holmes and M'Ginnis, dowry,	[illegible]
" State Lunatic Asylum,	204 50
" Express and postage,	5 84
" For sundries,	20 20
" Mrs. Lobach, extra pay as matron,	17 00
" Dr. S. P. Zeigler, salary and medicines,	108 62
" H. Snyder, Steward, one year's salary,	618 75
" For drugs and medicines,	58 58
" Harrisburg Bank, interest for money loaned,	31 33
" Jacob Squier, Esq., salary,	50 00
" W. J. Shearer, Esq., salary and fee to Harrisburg,	35 00
" J. Squier, Esq., error in account,	23 40
" J. Trimble, Esq., extra pay,	22 50
" A. Bosler, Esq., extra pay,	60 00
" W. Gracey, Esq., extra pay,	24 00
Balance due Treasurer at last settlement,	86 19
	$13,619 72

Of the foregoing expenditures were paid for debts contracted in the years 1858 and 1859. $4,187 63

JACOB SQUIER, Esq., Treasurer of the Poor House and the House of Employment of Cumberland County, in account with the Directors of said Institution, from the 1st day of January till the 31st day of December, 1860.

DR.

To cash from County Commissioners,	$10,000 00
" from the Harrisburg Bank,	2,00 00
" from different sources, as exhibited in the foregoing statement,	972 09
	$12,972 00

CR.

By cash paid on Directors' orders,	$13,533 53	
Balance due Treasurer at last settlement,	86 19	
		13,619 72
		$647 63

Stock on Farm 1st January, 1861.

7 horses, 2 colts, rising 3 years old, 14 milch cows, 10 steers, 2 yoke of working oxen, 8 head of stock cattle, 1 calf, 14 pigs, 75 shoats, 4 breeding sows, 9 sheep.

Pork, Beef and Veal, fattened and killed on the Farm in 1860.

46 beeves, (average weight 544,37,46 lbs.,) 25,061 lbs.,; 7 calves, (average weight 64 lbs.,) 448 lbs.,; 47 hogs, (average weight 190 lbs.,) 8,930 lbs.,; making in all 34,439 lbs.

Utensils on the Farm 1st January, 1861.

1 broad and one narrow wheeled wagons, 1 stone wagon, 1 wagon bed, 1 pair wood ladders, 2 pairs hay ladders, 1 cart and cart gears, 1 jackscrew, 1 spring wagon and harness, 1 large sled, 6 plows, 2 single shovel plows, 6 double shovel plows, 4 harrows, 1 large cultivator, 4 one-horse cultivators, 1 ground roller, 1 grain drill, 1 thrashing machine, horse power and strap, 1 windmill, 1 fodder cutter, 6 wheelbarrows, 2 log chains, 6 setts of wagon gears, 36 cow chains, 2 fifth chains, 1 carrying chain, 6 sets of plow gears, 6 leather fly nets, 1 wagon saddle, 9 halter chains and halters, 2 grindstones, 1 set of carpenter's tools, 1 set of blacksmith's tools, 1 set of butcher's tools, 7 grain cradles, 17 mowing scythes, 1 wire horse rake, 4 picks, 1 mattock, 3 crowbars, 3 stone drills, 8 shovels, and a variety of quarrying tools also, spades, forks, rakes, sickles, corn hoes, stone hammers, wood saws, axes, maul and wedges, cabbage knife, &c.

Schedule showing the proceeds of the Farm for 1860.

1,000 bushels of wheat, 32 bushels of rye, 1,418 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of potatoes, 1½ bushels of timothy seed, 55 loads of hay, 2,000 bushels of oats, 21 loads of corn fodder, 9 loads of pumpkins, 3,000 heads of cabbage, 3,000 cucumbers, 40 bushels of beets, 40 bushels of turnips, 30 bushels of parsnips, 43 bushels of onions, 10 bushel of beans, 10 bushels of radishes, 9 bushels of tomatoes, 1 bushel of peas, 1 bushel of red peppers, 2 bushels of grapes, made 23 crocks of apple butter, burnt 2,400 bushels of lime, raised broom corn for 120 brooms.

Articles made in the House in 1860.

40 comforts, 205 shirts, 160 chemise, 200 frocks, 104 aprons, 40 bonnets, 71 sacks, 65 caps, 50 pairs stockings footed, 81 pairs of stockings and sock knitted, 40 towels, 65 pillow slips, 25 pillow cases, 10 bolsters, 30 chaff bags, 70 sheets, 136 handkerchiefs hemmed, 20 table cloths, 85 shirts, 160 lbs. hard soap, 60 barrels soft soap, made 160 yards rag carpet, 3 pairs mittens knitted, made 28 pairs cloth mittens, 65 pairs pants, 24 vests, 15 underwamuses, 15 pairs drawers, 13 roundabouts, 179 bags, done $32 64 worth of shoemaking in the house by paupers, also 198 pairs of new shoes were made by D. Wink and mended, amounting to $78 54.

Work made in Carpenter Shop.

12 washboards, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 new ladder, 3 chests, 8 coffins, 1 cupboord, 6 single trees, 1 double tree, 150 hammer handles.

HENRY SNYDER, *Steward,*
ELIZABETH SNYDER, *Matron.*

Number of paupers in the house on the 1st day of January, 1860, of which 34 were colored,		139
Number admitted up to 31st day of December, 1860, of which 39 were colored and 5 born in the house,		240
Making the whole number through the year,		379
Number died, of which 8 were colored,	19	
Number bound out,	9	
Number discharged and eloped,	212	
		240
Leaving the number remaining in the house on the 1st of January, 1861, of which 18 are colored,		139
Out-door paupers supported at public expense through the year,	50	
Of whom 4 died and 4 discontinued,	8	
		42
There are also in the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, who are supported at public expense at the rate of $2 50 per week each exclusive of clothing,		3
Whole number remaining chargeable at the end of the year,		184
There are in the house 88 males of whom 7 are colored,	88	
There are in the house 51 females of whom 11 are colored,	51	
And out door paupers including those in the Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg,	45	
		184

There are as near as can be ascertained in the house, 4 under 1 year old; 8 from 1 to 5 years; 9 from 5 to 10 years; 2 from 10 to 15 years; 5 from 15 to 20; 15 from 20 to 30; 18 from 30 to 40; 20 from 40 to 50; 18 from 50 to 60; 20 from 60 to 70; 14 from 70 to 80; 4 from 80 to 90; and 2 from 90 to 100.

In addition to the above 2953 transient paupers or travelers have been received and supported for short periods without regular orders.

We, the Directors of the Poor and the House of Employment of Cumberland county do certify that the above and foregoing statement contains a just and true exhibit of the Institution, during the period above stated according to the best of our knowledge.

[L.S.] Given under our hand and the seal of said office, this 14th day of January, 1861.

A. BOSLER,
WM. GRACEY,
JOHN MILLER.

We, the undersigned Auditors of Cumberland county, having examined the account and vouchers of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of the said county, from the 1st day of January to the thirty-first day of December, A. D., 1860, inclusive, do certify that we find a balance due Jacob Squier, Esq., Treasurer of the said institution of the sum of six hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents.

Given under our hands at Carlisle, the 19th day of January, A. D., 1861.

GEORGE SCOBEY,
JOHN W. COCKLIN,
JOHN S. DUNLAP,
Auditors of Cumberland County.

March 7, 1861.

WM. FLINT! WM. FLINT! WM. FLINT
WM. FLINT
WM. FLINT!
WM. FLINT!

No. 807 MARKET, No. 807 MARKET,
No. 807 MARKET, No. 807 MARKET,
No. 807 MARKET, No. 807 MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA,
PA.
PA.
PA.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
OF
$100,000 WORTH OF JEWELRY,
ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH.

A Large and Splendid Assortment of Jewelry, consisting of

CHAINS, BRACELETS, CAMEO SETS, &c., &c

And all styles of French Plated Chains, Gold and Plated Jewelry.

We do not keep or sell any gilt or galvanized goods. Ours is what are sold by the best Jewelers as *Gold Jewelry.*

We receive our goods from the best Gold Jewelry Manufacturers in the States,

WHO ARE FORCED TO SELL.
WHO ARE FORCED TO SELL.
WHO ARE FORCED TO SELL.

The following is only a partial list of our immense stock:

TAKE YOUR CHOICE FOR
$1 EACH.
TAKE YOUR CHOICE FOR $1.

Large Size and Splendid Cameo Sets, General Retail Prices,			- - - - - - -	$8 to $15
Do	do	Lava	do	10 to 20
Do	do	Carbuncle	do	8 to 30
Do. Ladies' Enamelled & Coral			do	7 to 30
Do	do	and Carbuncle	do	7 to 30
Do	do	and Ruby	do	7 to 30
Do Cluster Grape Setting Sets			do	10 to 30
Do	do	do Vaso	do	10 to 30
Do	do	do Jet Sets	do	5 to 12
Do	do	Black Mosaic	do	6 to 12
Do	do	goldstone mosaic	do	6 to 12
Do	do	Calico Sets,	do	5 to 15
Do Ribbon twists with brilliants			do	6 to 15
Do Boquet Sets, new style,			do	8 to 20
Do Enamelled Cluster	do		do	10 to 30
Gold Thimbles,			do	3 to 7
Diamond Pointed Gold Pens & Cases,				3 to 6
½ doz., Silver Plated Spoons,				2 00
Silver Plated Mugs,				4 00

Over 1000 other different styles Ladies' Jewelry; Medallions, all styles, patterns and sizes; Lockets of every description; Gold Pens, 14 karat, with Silver Extension Holder; Gold Pencils, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c., &c.; Coral, Lava, Cameo and Band Bracelets, Gents' Vest Chains, warranted to wear for ten years without changing color, and will stand the acid—they are usually sold by Jewelers as solid gold chains—all made in Paris. You can take your choice for $1 each. Ladies' and Gents' Guard Chains, $1 each, usually sold by Jewelers at from $5 to $30 each; Ladies' and Children's Neck Chains, beautiful patterns; Armlets, brilliant, enameled and ruby settings; Crosses, plain and enamelled, for $1 each, retail prices from $5 to $20 each. Every style and variety of Jewelry and desirable goods for $1 each.

This Sale, at the above prices, will continue long enough to sell off our immense stock, which was purchased at a great Sacrifice from Manufacturers who have failed.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE FOR $1 EACH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
☞ HOW TO SEND MONEY. ☜

1st. Write your Name, Place of Residence, County and State, *plain and distinct*, as we can make *nothing out of Post marks.*

Seal all letters with WAX, as Envelopes sealed with gum or wafers can be easily opened—the contents taken out and re-sealed. Attend to this, and we will be responsible for your money.

INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.

Any person acting as Agent, who will send us at one time,

$100, we will give a Gold hunting case watch, extra.
$50, " " Gold Lever Watch.
$25, " " Silver Watch.

A Watch and the articles selected from the above List at ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Persons ordering by mail *must send* $1 and 15 cents *in postage stamps.*

GIVE US A TRIAL.

All communications must be addressed to

WILLIAM FLINT,
No. 807 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

January 31, 1861.

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.

WANTED TO RENT—A small house.—Address "HOUSE" at this office.

"COSTAR'S" VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

THE
"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

Destroys Instantly

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

Those preparations (unlike all others,) are
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

10 YEARS and more established in New York City.

Used by——the City Post Office.

Used by——the City Prisons and Station Houses.

Used by——City Steamers, Ships, &c.

Used by——the City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.

Used by——City Hotels, 'Astor', 'St. Nicholas,' &c.

Used by——the Boarding Houses, &c., &c.

Used by——more than 50,000 Private Families.

☞ *See what the People, Press and Dealders say.*

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually driven out of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.

JOHN B. GIVENS, No. 94, Elm Street.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We had tried poisons; but they effected nothing; but COSTAR'S article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.,) Gazette.*

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.

Lancaster, (Wis.,) Herald.

HENRY R. COSTAR—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success.—We used a box of it, and the way the Rats and Mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a Rat or Mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.

Magregor (Iowa) Times.

I HAVE BEEN SELLING—Your Exterminator for the last year, and have found it a *sure shot* every time, have not known it to fail in a single instance.

GEORGE ROSE, Druggist, Cardington, O.

WE ARE SELLING—Your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Vermin disappear immediately.

ECKER & STOUFFER, Druggists, New Windsor, Md.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.

To Destroy——Mice, Moles, &c.

To Destroy——Bed-Bugs.

To Destroy——Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.

To Destroy——Mosquitoes.

To Destroy——Insects on Plants and Fowls.

To Destroy——Insects on Animals, &c., &c.

To Destroy——Every form and species of Vermin.

USE ONLY

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

IN 25, 50c. AND $1,00 BOXES, BOTTLES AND FLASKS. $3 and $5 SIZES FOR PLANTATIONS, SHIPS, HOTELS, &c.

☞ *Sold Everywhere*—by

All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in large cities.
All RETAIL DRUGGISTS—GROCERS, STORES, &c. in all Country Villages and Towns.

Wholesale Agents in New York City.

Shieffellin Brothers & Co.	Harral, Risley & Kitchen.
B. Fahnestock, Hall & Co.	Bush, Gale & Robinson.
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.	M. Ward, Close & Co.
Wheeler & Hart.	M'Kisson & Robbins.
Hegeman & Co.	D. S. Barnes & Co.
Hall, Ruckel & Co.	F. C. Wells & Co.
Thomas & Fuller.	Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner.
P. D. Orvis.	Hall, Dixon & Co.
Penfold, Parker & Mower.	Tripp & Co.
Dudley & Stafford.	Conrad Fox.

AND OTHERS.

Philadelphia, Pa.

T. W. Dyott & Sons.	Robert Shoemaker & Co.
B. A. Fahnestock & Co.	French, Richards & Co.

AND OTHERS.

AND

All the Principal Cities and Towns in the

UNITED STATES.

☞ *For sale at*

HAVERSTICK'S DRUG STORE,

NORTH HANOVER STREET,

And at

INHOFF'S GROCERY STORE

CARLISLE,

Cumberland County,

PENNA.

And by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and RETAILERS generally, in CITY and COUNTRY.

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above.

Or address orders direct—[or if Prices, Terms, &c., is desired ☞ Send for Circular to Dealers,] to

HENRY R. COSTAR,

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 512 Broadway—[Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,] New York.

January 31, 1861—6m

I. LIVINGSTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has just received an extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which for variety, beauty, and price, cannot be excelled in the county. All of which will be sold per yard or made to measure in the most approved styles.

Cloth of Every Description!

Fine Black French Cloth of every grade, Brown, Army and Navy Blue, and many other colors.

Cassimeres of the very latest styles, in immense varieties.

Vestings in large quantities, of the latest styles.

Also, a very large lot of Sattinetts, Jeans, Flannels, Shirting, &c., which will be sold at the lowest market price.

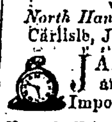
The public is respectfully invited to inspect our large stock of goods, assuring them that a call will not incur the least obligation on purchasers.

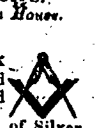
Furnishing Goods.

The largest and best variety of Gent's Furnishing Goods, and at the lowest prices, can be found at

ISAAC LIVINGSTON'S,
North Hanover Street, opposite American House.

Carlisle, January 31, 1861.





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

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.

Aarons, 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 Restarative. 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

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata, and Justices of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, and Michael Cocklin and Samuel Wherry, Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the said county of Cumberland, by their precepts to me directed, dated the 14th day of January, 1861, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be holden at Carlisle, on the 2d Monday of April, 1861, (being the 8th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue one week.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of said county, are to be there to prosecute them as shall be just.

ROBERT M'CARTNEY, *Sheriff.*

Carlisle, January 31, 1861.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS

PERSONS going to housekeeping, and others wanting to refurnish are respectfully invited to examine our large and varied stock of CARPETS, such as Brussells, Three Ply, superior Ingrain, English and Domestic, Venitian, ⅝ ¾ 4-4 widths, Hemp and Rag Carpets, Druggets, Rugs, Straw and Cocoa Mattings, Oil Cloths for Hats, Looking Glasses, Plain and Fancy Blinds, Shades, Fixtures, Housekeeping Goods of every description. Having purchased these goods for nett cash, we are prepared to offer great inducements to buyers, as we have gone into this business lately, we can warrant our goods new and fresh.

LEIDICH, SAWYER & MILLER,
East Main Street.

March 14, 1861.

FRESH CRANBERRIES.
A lot of prime Cranberries now in store and for sale by J. W. EBY.
October, 25, 1860.

REMOVAL.

A. L. SPONSLER has removed his office to his new house opposite Glass' hotel.
Carlisle, March 29, 1860—tf

Wall Paper.

I HAVE on hand some ten tons of WALL PAPER, of the finest and best quality that has ever been offered in this place, having purchased it of the manufacturers in New York. Also, Window Blinds, Shades and fixtures, Fire Board Prints, &c., all of which he will sell very low and exclusively for cash.

January 26, 1860. DAVID SIPE.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed at this office.