

CARLISLE, PA., APRIL 14, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

The Presbytery of Harrisburg is now holding its semi annual meeting in the 1st Presbyterian Church in this place. The opening sermon was preached on Tuesday evening by the Rev. ALEX. D. MOORE. The business meetings are open to the public from 9 o'clock A M., to T2 M.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. -On Sunday the 3d inst. a recruit at Carlisle Barracks, being tired of the cares and troubles of this world, thought he would try his fortunes in another, by a change of base. He hails from Williamsport. Pa, and had on the day previous received his bounty and sent it to his family residing in the above place. Before attempting to take life with his own hands he tried to induce one of the guard to shoot him, which the latter of course refused to do. He then procured' a large knife, with which he cut his throat in two places, and would have accomplished his purpose had not some of his companions came to the rescue. He was taken to the hospital where his wounds were dressed by the post surgeon. At last accounts he was doing well, and out of all danger. We wonder if he will try it again. We think past

occasion, but learn from those who were that the performance gave great satisfaction, and This company is composed of eight young manent organization, and styled themselves by in some of the smaller towns of the county for some time past, thereby improving their time. Last Saturday night was their first appearance before the citizens of Carlisle .-Notwithstanding the inclement weather, we understand the ball was tolerably well filled. We wish them abundance of success in the

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- On Thursday the 31st ult., MARTHA E. SELLERS, daughter of Mr. Samuel Sellers, residing in Penn township, met with a serious and fatal accident. In company with several other children, she had been spending the day at a neighbors house. On their return home in the afternoon they stopped at a hay-stack to play .-They ascended to the top of the stack, from which, unfortunately, MARTHA was pushed off by one of her companions. Her spine was severely injured by the fall, from the effect of which she died on the following Monday .she was an interesting child of about ten summers, and her untimely death has cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood. Her parents have our sympathies in this, their sad bereavment.

A COMMENDABLE ACT-A Raid on the Hucksters .- We learn that Major Hastings, the commander of Carlisle Barracks, has recently issued a stringent order relating to the numerous hucksters who visit the volunteer camps to trade and traffic with the soldiers. These individuals can be seen every day, with baskets, hand-carts, and even wagons, ·loaded down with cakes, pies, apples, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., wending their way to the camps, where they dispose of their luxu ries at the most fabulous prices, and thereby securing an immense profit. We understand that three times the cost price is paid by the soldiers for these articles, and thus the large bounty which is paid to the recruits is gobbled up by these "shinners" before they are hware of it. But we are glad to learn that this state of things will be tolerated no longer. Maj HASTINGS seems determined that the soldier shall not be imposed upon hereafter by these ambitious hucksters. He has set the prices for them, and instructed the men to confiscate their property and send them out of camp if they should disubey his order. This is right. It is the duty of every commander to protect his men from the impositions practiced by this class of persons. We charge to them the cause of our present high market prices. They will not hesitate to pay the farmer 30 cents for a dozen of eggs, while they are allowed to sell them to soldiers for CLAY, widow of HENRY CLAY, died at Lex-5 cents a-piece ; they will not hesitate to pay one dollar for a pair of chickens, when they plain but very sensible lady, and up to the can double the price in reselling them .-These are the prices which they have exact. She was warmly attached to the South, and ed from the soldiers, and which compelled espoused the cause of the rebellion on all oc-Major Hastings to put his foot on them at | casions. A few weeks ago she said that if once. It is true that some of these persons engaged in this business are obliged to do so for a living. We have no objection to that, as long as they are reasonable in their demands. They should bear in mind that power they would ruin the country and disthe old adage of "quick sales and small solve the Union." So says the Lexington profits" is both honorable and just. They Inquirer. should recollect that the hard-earnings of the soldier are needed by his wife and lixtle ones at home, who perhaps are suffering for the want of this money which they are endeavoring to snatch from him. Since the ready \$2,000,000 worth has been "gobbled" promulgation of this order our market prices up. The writer adds: " A similar combinahave ten led slightly downwards. Eggs that tion has been effected to buy up all the coffee, brought 30 cents a dezen three weeks ago, and that, too, will probably be successful. can now be had for 18 and 20 cents; butter. The speculators will thus have it in their pow-and chickens are also a mile laws. Thus it or to impose such prices as they choose upon ciation. It would be a good idea to establish all, and is absolutely necessary to give him can now be had for 18 and 20 cents; butter. The speculators will thus have it in their powcan be plainly seen that these "sharks" the consumers of the necessaries." were the cause of the rise in market prices. Thank, to Major thus itses for his interfer-

17 On Monday and Tuesday of last week, 2,812 emigrants arrived at New York.

LITTLE MEN CANNOT CONDUCT GREAT AF-

It is the common but false boast of the Ab olitionists that the slaves of the South are our allies and friends, and honce they argue that these negroes, when capture I, should be placed on an equality with the whites. This ras Sunner's argument when he introduced his Bill permitting negroes to ride in the same cars with white ladies and gentlemen; was the infamere Jin Lane's argument when he spoke in favor of the proposition to admit negro boys to enter the Military Academy at West Point; it was Wilson's argunent when he asked that the negro contraands should be schooled at the expense of the Government; it was Male's argument when he insisted that all American citizens of African scent should have the right to vote. Because the negroes of the South (four millions in number,) are our allies and friends, and act the part of spics and informers, should, in the opinion of the Administration and its leading friends, entitle those negroes

to all the privileges enjoyed by the whites. In making this argument the Abolitionists furnish additional evidence of the weakness and imbecility of the wretched Bunglers now n power. The population of the North is treble that of the South; our fighting population is four times greater than the South; we have a navy, the rebels none; we have credit, the rebels none; we have mills, looms and manufactures, the rebels few if any; in of the rebels in everything pertaining to war. And, in addition to all our natural advantages, the Abolitionists now tell us that we have four millions of colored spies in the South, who "are our true friends," and who, to use the words of the fanatic. GAR-FIELD of Ohio, "have rendered us important assistance in every battle," And yet, with all these advantages on our side, the war goes on, on, on. We have now entered upon the fourth year of this desolating and bloody experience should teach him to be wiser in the lost ones; thousands of fatherless children are thrown upon the world, with none to minister to their daily wants; and a nation-We are indebted to Mr. T. J. Write. all debt is already upon us such as no counthe gentlemanly manager of the Union Min- try on the face of the earth ever experienced, strels, for a complimentary ticket to their en- and which is calculated to grind the people tertainment in Rheem's Hall on last Satur- to the dust. Now, why is it that the rebelday evening. We failed to be present on the lion has not long since been brought to a close? Why is it, that with all the advantages we possess, we have not been able to would have done credit to Sunford or Christy. crush the miscreants who dared to strike the old flag? A child can answer the questions. men from this town, who have effected a per- It is because of the weakness of those in power. Mr. Lincoln and his fenetical friends the above name. They have been performing | have forgotten the country in their anxiety for the African. They have neglected their duties to dabble in politics; nay, it is more than suspected that they feel no desire to see a reconciliation and a whole Union? By the power of the purse and the sword, they hope to overawe the white freemen of the North. and continue themselves in power. But, let them beware. We cannot believe that the people of the North are ready to become the serfs of the low, ignorant fanaties who, most unfortunately for our country, are now in power. No! the honest men of our country cannot afford to have this bloody war go on merely for the amusement of Abolition rascals who are becoming rich at the public expense. "They who sow the storm shall reap the whirlwind," and those who attempt to act the tyrant and distress the people, will

> REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT The Bill providing for the removal of the State Capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, passed the Senate a few days since by a decided majority, Mr. Bucnes of this counlieved by many that it will also pass the House, and then it will only require the signature of the Governor to become a law .-We would be sorry to see the seat of Government removed, but yet it must be confessed that the members of Assembly have some cause to be dissatisfied with Harrisburg .-The accommodations at the hotels are very ordinary, and the charges very extraordinary. The fact is, the members and those having business at the seat of Government have been imposed upon, and landlords and others have made fortunes in two or three years. . More than this, there is a paper published in that town called the Telegraph, which delights in making daily personal assaults upon members. All the Democratic Senators and members of the House have been stigmatized as der every day: 'traitors" and "copperheads" by that pistiferous sheet, until they feel restless to escape from a town that gives countenance and support to the slandeger. If the seat of Government is removed-which we would be very sorry to see-the people of Harrisburg may thank the Telegraph and those who have lars and three-quarters per head for being been in the habit of imposing upon members governed. Swiss ten dellars and three-quarbeen in the habit of imposing upon members for it.

is demanded by the country, and until this

is effected we must continue to live in dark-

DEATH OF MRS. CLAY .- Mrs. LUCRETIA ington on the 6th inst., aged 83. She was a day of her death her mind was clear as ever. her " illustrious husband could rise from his grave he would be a rebel, for he abhorred Abolitionists, and had frequently predicted that if that faction or party ever obtained

A letter from New York states that a speculative movement is on foot in that market to buy all the old teas there, and that al-

The Ohio Farmer says that coal oil has Death of Captain Brady .- The venerabeen found, by accident to be a most effective ble Capt. Wm. P. Brady, for several years means of protecting fruit trees against rava- past librarian of the Senate, died in Harrisges of the curculio, by placing saw-dust, satburg on Tuesday morning, after a brief and
urated with the oil, at the foot of the tree.

painful illness.

so mat from the experience of former seasons, for settlement.

with still further expenditure, he can work

up a great quantity of cane in good season, if April 7, 1864-6t.*

JONATHAN K. LUTES,

Administrator

Lincoln has no Influence with the Administration.

A while ago, an individual called on President Lincoln and solicited his influence in reference to a matter before the War Department. 'The President replied "Sir, I am not pig-tracks up there at the war office. I can do nothing for you." Forner's Press now tells what it calls a good joke, at the expense to offer my mite of experience for the benefit of Judge Baldwin, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of California. It seems the Judge came East with the intention of paying a visit to his father, who lives somewhere in Virginia, and it being nece seary to obtain a pass South he called on Halleck. Halleck refused .--Next he called on STANTON, and STANTON refused. Nothing daunted, he concluded to call on the Commander in Chief, so he made his tage of standing more drought. First, beappearance at the White House and made known his business to the President. Uncle Are received him very cordially, but to his request for a pass, replied, by saying that he soon as favorable weather sets in, it is ready (Lincoln) "had not a bit of influence with the Administration." This is told as " o the Administration." This is told as " o corn, will yield, properly treated, from one to good joke." We think it partakes too much two hundred gallons of syrup per acre, and of the character of truth to be termed a joke. Viewed in the light of past events, it is a serious question whether Mr. Lincoln bas much influence with this Administration." He started out with the declaration that the war should be vaged solely for the purpose of restoring the Union. He said he had no of restoring the Union. He said he had no mate. Then allow the proper treatment of power to interfere with the domestic institutions of the South, and no desire to do so .- (corn, and at the present high prices for wood fine, we have a thousand times the strength The Abolitionists, however, refused to fight contribute for carrying on the war unless its main object was the destruction of slavery. The President yielded, took back what he had said, and converted it into an Abolition war. Again, when urged to issue a proclamation abolishing slavery, he said it Abolition priests from Chicago had more influence with the Administration than Lincoln. he wilted before the imperious demands of contest; a million of men sleep in gory the Radicals, and the proclamation went forth. graves; the RACHAELS of the land weep for Lincoln commenced by ignoring party to a cortain extent: by calling into the military service many men of opposite political opinons. The radicals raised a howl at this and demanded that every officer who did not heartily dorse the emancipation proclamation should be stripped of his epaulettes. Lincoln weakned again; the Retiring Board was nut at work, and every officer who was suspicioned Democracy was turned out of the service. Lincoln is weak and powerless in everything except where he thunders forth a prociemation at the dictation of a powerful, organized band of Abolition usurpers. His will is made in all cases to bend to their will. When the scarcely to bear the hand in it, for say fifteen nside, secret history of the past three years is written, it will probably be apparent enough that when Lincoln said to Judge Baldwin light soil, and set to a warm (not hot) place. that , he had no influence with this Adminis- occasionally shook up, and so kept until it tration, he uttered a truth rather than a joke. commences to sprout; then plant as hereafwar they make political capital, and by the It is strange that the Judge could not get a It is strange that the Judge could not get a to avoid injury to the germ started by the pass to go South, though we think he betrayed soakin, &c. The soil should be deeply worka want of judgement in calling at headquared, thoroughly pulverized, and furrowed out ters. He might have done better with Secretary Stanton's pass broker, in Wall street. Fifty dollars has bought many a pass to rebeldom. A line of steamers runs from New York to Newbern, North Chrolina, for their ecommodution. At all events, it is apparent that the President is not "pig tracks" in the

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE SOLDIERS. - Every Democratis editor in the land feels the force and truth of the following, from the Harrisfinally find their level. A change of rulers | burg Union:

matter of passes.

Tie Aboltion faction, with a cunning and hatred beyond all precedent, are busily at hills can be safely transplanted in damp clouwork inflaming the minds of the soldiers with dy weather, or some of the suckers be allow-the idea that their Democratic fellow citizens ed to remain to fill the hill. The first dressat home are their natural enemies. That disorder and bloodshed should result from such teachings, is an inevitable consequence. The drawing some fresh soil into it, and leaving trouble is that these calamities fall chiefly from five to seven of the best stocks stand, acipon the heads of the misguided and deceived oldiers, or upon the Democratic citizens ty, very properly voting against it. It is be- tween the army and civilians, take very good care to keep themselves scrupulously out of harm's way. They rejoice in stirring up bloody feuds, but they have an undue share of that self saving discretion which is said to be "the better part of valor."

If Democratic journals were allowed ample and free circulation in the army, the illadged prejudices which are excited by Aboition malevolence would be destroyed. As it is, the soldiers are getting daily a better insight into the fiendish character of the fanatice who are striving to provide their illmatice who are striving to provide their illmatice who are striving to provide their illmatice who are striving to provide their illmill towards their brothers and fathers and
the stock. A light frost which will only
slightly sca'd the leaves, will not injure friends at home. In time they will turn their just wrath upon the men who have deceived them, and the story of Actson will receive fresh illustration.

CAN WE STAND IT .- The following penetrating truths we mean to keep standing under our editorial head for people to read and non

"The Americans, at the close of this war will be the most indebted people, nationally, and the dearest governed also on the face of the earth.

"Great Britain hitherto has held that unenviable distinction. Alas, the honor, is now ours. Englishmen pay yearly thirteen dolers. Frenchmen a little over ten dollars .-Hollanders twelve dollars and a quarter.

'The debt of England divided up among the entire people, men, women and children shows a lieu of \$148 upon each individual. France shows \$65 per head of her population. Russia \$22 per head. Switzerland nothing; she has no debt. What do we show? In 1865 we shall owe \$4,000,000,000,or \$200 for each man, woman and child in the North and to support our government for the future, every man, women and child will be taxed \$20 per head yearly.

We are now the most indebted, the dearest jected to by many, yet the more fertile the coverned, and heavest taxed nation upon the soil, if not freshly manured, the better. governed, and heavest taxed nation upon the face of the earth .- Hodges' Bank Note Repor-

It is reported that a rebel plan to capture and carry off President Lincoln has been discovered at Washington.—Crawford Jour-

Washington. Something New .- Anti-butter-cating as SOMETHING NEW.—Anti-bacter in various parts they intend planting, about the miss to make sociations are being formed in various parts they intend planting, about the miss to make the condition the condition of the country. The present price adds a fail, to the subscriber, stating the condition

SORGHUM, OR CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

its claims, culture, &c., &c.

As sweetnings have reached very high pri-As sweetnings have reached very high prices, there is justly and necessarily a growing interest exhibited on the question of cane planting, as well as the questions will it pay, and how is it to be managed in cultivation?

As I have been engaged in its culture and manufacture for some five more I concluded manufacture for some five years, I concluded of those who have not yet given it a trial, pro-viding you may consider it of sufficient importance to give room in your paper.

The question will it pay, is plain to all who have given it a fair trial, and at present prices of syrup I would say, it will pay better than corn, if properly treated. But let us give facts from which all can draw their own conclusions. Like corn, this crop isgoverned by soil, season and culture, with the advancause it roots deeper, and second, because its stock only is needed, whereas a drought just at earing time for corn, will cut off the crop while in cane it only retards growth, and ac to grow on. As to yield, land capable of yielding from forty to seventy five bushels of that two of a quality equal to the best syrups in the market, if the cane is well matured and worked up on good aparatus by experienced hands. It will also, as the past season has proven, sell at as high prices as the best syrups offered by grocers. We may at least say one and a half gallons syrup for every bashel of corn; which is a very low esti-

labor, and the best machinery, allow say twenty-five cents per gallon for manufacturing.— Next consider the stripping which the leaves will pay as folder, hauling to factory, allowing a good tean able to haul (if cane is well matured and properly loaded) enough to make from twenty-five to thirty, or more gallons of ocean of eternity. Sunday for the working-syrup. The seel of riponed cane is also worth man's children! So we would have it—a day proclamation abolishing slavery, he said it as much or more than oats to be used as a would be an act of fully, and likened it to the chopped food, and will yield from twenty-five Pope's bull to the comet. But the gang of thirty-five bushels per acre; you are then Abelition priests from Chicago had more inshocking, busking, cribbing, threshing, clean ing and hauling to market on the corn side, and you are able to make a fair estimate of the profits of both crops, when you consider good syrup woth 80 cents to \$1 per gallon with every indication of a strong advance .-It must also be considered, that this syrun nswers very vell for all baking purposes thereby saving greatly in sugar, which is ever at a greater silvance than syrup. I do not thus advance the cane question to create an ungarded sensation, but feel well assured that who plants his acre or two of cane, and

attends to it properly, will not regret the ex-periment, and he can thereafter be his own judge in the matter without being governed by the opinions of others. We will next conny the opinions of others. The same as of first important the continuous planting early; say from one to two with Wheat, per bushel, weeks carlier than our of as early as the land wheat, do, to twenty hours, will quicken its coming up. And if not planted early, the seed thus soakter directed, covering with moist mellow soil moderateldeep with furrows say 3} feet apart. Draw sail for hill into the furrow so as to fill up half the depth, level off and drop to fifteen eds on each hill, cover from 1 to 1 inch deep

ecording to dampness of soil. Plant hills two feet apart, and should heavy rains cause a crust to form too strong for the cane to break through, a close toothed rake an be used to good advantage in loosening the crust and helping it up.

In the start is the point to gain time for

early maturity, but as it comes up feeble, those not familiar with its habits get discouraged, neglect it, and only regret their error when they see its rapid progress when once well rooted. If from any cause some hills should not have enough, the surplus of other ing should be done with the hoe and hands along the row removing all grass and weeds, cording to the fertility of the soil. After this t can be worked as corn, and if the hills are well set with stock, it will not sucker so freew. When the suckers do appear, and are say live to six inches high, they should be cut or ?erked off. Then the cultivator and hoe free ly used, bring it up to harvesting, except an

censional looking after the suckers.

Harvesting, &c. As soon as the seeds turn black, or are changing from the milk to har-dening, it is fit to cut, next comes stripping which is generally though quickest done while standing. But if strong indications of a severe frost appear, strip, cut down and haul to it, but wherever the cells of the stock are once frozen, it has received a serious injury, if not soiled. When stripped, cu off at the ground, and at, or about the sec ond joint from the seed head. Bind up is undles convenient to handle with a good band near the but, and one say two-thirds way up, tightly bound. Load up, haul to the facry, and you are done, with 'it, except going for your syrups when done and poying the manufacturer. If it should not chance to suit for hauling immediately after being cut, it can be set up. or put in ranks built cross wise (to admit free circulation of air through t) in barn floor, where it will keep-if put in

it) in harn floor, where it will keep—if put in dry—for a couple weeks without injury.—Last autumn I worked up onne thus hid by for near or about a most, which yielded the best of syrup, at the state of over 200 gallons per acre.

A word on harrels, &c., Be certain to have very light well bound and cleun, sweet barrels, with good spikets and bungs, thereby avoiding leakage and bad tasted survey.

it) in barn floor, where it will keep—if put in dry—for a couple weeks without injury.—Last autumn I worked up cane thus hid by for near or about a mgd m, which yielded the best of syrup, at the last of over 200 gallons per acre.

A word on barrels, &c., Be certain to have wery light well bound and cleun, sweet barrels, with good spike's and bungs, thereby avoiding leakage and bad tasted syrup.

Situation, &c. This would have been in place in the forepart of the article, but was omitted. Any situation which will mature corn in good season, may be expected to answer for cane, yet the most advisible position is such as will urge early maturity, with not is such as will urge early maturity, with not soil, if not freshly manured is objected to by many, yet the more fertile the soil, if not freshly manured, the better.—Lime and plater are both-considered as good applications for cane.

The worked up cane thus hid by the day of which about 5 acres are in good timber. The improvements are a two and a balf story B RICK HOUSE, with Kitchen and Wash House, a Log Barn, with all the necessary out buildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation, having been recently thoroughly limed. There is fine There is fram is also in a good state of cultivation, having had a complete corn in good season, may be expected to answer for cane, were for cane, yet the most advisible position is such as will urge early maturity, with no excess of wet. Land freshly manured is objected to by many, yet the more fertile the soil, if not freshly manured as good applications for cane.

The more first quality of Slate Land, of which about 5 acres are in good timber. The improvements are a two and a balf story B RICK H O'USE, with Kitchen and Wash House, a Log Barn, with all the necessary out buildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation, having a latery B RICK H O'USE, with Kitchen and Wash House, a Log Barn, with all the necessary out buildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation, having a latery B RICK H O'USE, with Kitchen a

But as I have in an imperfect way endeavored to answer at least part of the many questlons asked. I will close.

The subscriber would also state that h No danger. The best thing that can hap will turnish seed free of charge, to all who pen for the rebels is to have Lincoln stay in wish to plant, and have it manufactured on his aparatus. Persons receiving seed on these conditions are requested to leave a re-port with distributer of the seed, how much the required information to prepare fully for the work to be done, is limited to a correin period. He has already expended a heavy emount in experimenting and perfecting his arrangements to do work rapidly and well,

he is timely informed of what he may have to This explains why all who wish him to manufacture their syrup should report time-ly, and feels before leaving off to repeat again

do not fail to report condition and quantity of crop by 1st to middle of August.

A word of encouragement to planters.— The subscriber worked up the cane of fifty four customers last season, and both the crop and quality of syrup rendered satisfaction to fifty-three of the number, all being good syr-up. This does not include a lot of frozen up. This does not include a lot of national and spoiled cane, which, by an error in the advisers of the producer was left until quite

out of season. The seed is put up in parcels sufficient to plant half an acre, as a less quantity than that cannot be worked to advantage on exensive aparatus. Where persons desire to plant more, they can take parcels sufficient

do them. Seed can be had at the following points, and with the subscriber.

Hyer's Grocery, H. Sax'on, Hardware store, Carlisle. Halbert & Fleming, Grocers.)
Leidig's Store and Tavern, Roxbery.
Dr. Lenher, Churchtown. David Strohm, New Kingstown. Mr. Eckels, Merchant, Hogestown, Solomon G. Bowman, Mechanicsburg. David Miller, jr., Cumberland Nurseries, I miles east of Carlisle on R. R.

A BLESSED DAY .- What a blessed day is bunday to a man who necessarily catches but brief glimpses of home during the toiling week; who is off in the morning while little eyes are closed in slumber, nor back at night till they are again sealed in sleep. What would he know of the very children for whom he toils were it not for the blessed breathing respite of Sunday. What honest workingman's child will ever forget this, when, clean and neat, it is his privilege to climb papa's knee, and hang about his neck, and tell him all the news that goes to make up his narrow little world. "Narrow," did we say? We recall the word; for it widens out into the hallowed by sweet, pure, home influences. when the little hand, quite complete, shall rest from labor, and Love shall write it down the blessed day of all the seven.

· Died.

On the 2d inst., CATHERINE, relict of William Black, of Carroll twp., Perry county, aged 82 years, 3 months and 26 days.

Murkets.

CARLISLE MARKET .- April 13, 1864. Corrected Weekly by R. G. Woodward. FLOUR, Superfine, per bbi., do., Extra, Conn, ATS, .. PRINT BARLET, Fall do.

CLOVERSEED, Тімотпуваєє PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, April 13. FLOUR, superfine. EXTRA.

RyE, CORN,

To the School Directors of Cumberland County,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, }

Harrisburg, April 9, 1864. {
Gentlemen:—Application having been made by Gentlemen:—Application having been made by the Boards of Directors of a majority of the school districts in said county, stating their desire to increase the salary of the County Superintendent theroof, you are respectfully, requested to meet in Convention at the Court House, in Carlisle, on Monday, the second day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for theourpose above stated, according to the terms of the eighth section of the nt to the school law, approved the Sth day of May, 1855.

CHARLES R. COBURN,
April 14, 1864-3t

Supt. Com. School

Supt. Com. Schools Dissolution of Partnership. THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in Distilling Business in Upper Allen township, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of J. B. Floyd for settlement. Those indebted are requested make payment, and those having claims will present them.

J. B. FLOYD.

J. B. FLOYD, J. B. LEIDIG. April 7. 1864-3t*

House for Rent.

MIE subscriber offers for rent from the 1st of May next the house in which he now resides, situated on West Main street, directly apposite Dickinson College. It is a good two-story brick, with hydrant and pump in the yard, a stable at the foot of the lot, and fine fruit in the garden. Suitable for a boarding house. J. R. NONEMAKER.

April 14, 1864-3t PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE! On SATURDAY, MAY 28th, 1864.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans'
Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale,
on the premises, situated in Mifflin Township,
Cumberland county, two miles north of Newville,
near the State road leading to Dublin Gap, the
following described Real Estate, viz: TWO FIRST-RATE FARMS,

acres of fine Chestnut Timber, and the other in Persons wishing to view any of the above property can do so by calling on the subscriber, at his residence in Mifflin Township, adjoining Farm

No. 1.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made

SAMUEL BOWMAN, Jr.,
Administrator of Jacob Bowman, dec'd.
April 7, 1864-t s.

Notice.

TOTICE is hereby given that letters Testamentary on the estate of Rankin Conrad, late of Lower Allen twp., de'd, have been granted to the undersidned, residing in the case township.— All persons indebted to the said estate are requesttimount in experimenting and perfecting his arrangements to do work rapidly and well, as that from the experience of former seasons, with cili forther experience of former seasons, with cili forther experience of seasons, and the content of the c

LIST, OF DEALERS,

Goods, Wares and Merchandise. Also, OF Goods, Wares and Merchandise. Also, Browers, Distillers, Lumberman, &c., within the County of Cumberland, returned and classified according to the several Acts of Assembly as fol-

CARLISLE. \$7 00 7 00 14 14 David Keeny, groceries J. F. Steel, do G. P. Myers & Son, do John Hyer, R Hoffman,

D. Mock, Jeremiah, I. Sites & Son. shoes. John Irvine, shoes and hats
F. C. Kramer, jewelry
Mrs. S. Elliott, drugs
H. Linnskuhl, tobacco and segars J. D. Gorgas, stoves Loudon, books J. Loudon, Dooks
R. Shapley, jowelry
J. & D. Rheads, produce
H. Rheads, furniture
R. C. Woodward, produce
Armstrong & Hoffer, lum & coal J. R. Nonemaker, produce Henderson & Reed. do

S. M. Hoever, coal
A. B. Ewing, furniture
F. C. Porter, confectionery Moore, shoes W. Cornman, papers, stationary Greenfield & Sheafer, dry goods G. C. Sawyer, G. Ogilby, Trustee, A. W. Bentz, Ephraim Steel, jewelry H. S. Ritter, merchant tailor

H. S. Ritter, merchant tailor llenry Saxton, hardware llenry Saxton, hardware B. R. Jameson, funcy goods Jacob Boas, hats S. W. Haverstick, drugs D. Sipe, furniture and wall paper Mrs. E. S. Williams, millicary I. Livingston, merchant tailor L. F. Lyne, hardware A. Elliott, shoes S. C. Huyett, clothing Mrs. M. Morris, stoves Joseph Zeigler, flour and feed David Fredericks, marketing Chas. A. Smith, Chas. A Smith, do George Faber, baker Mrs. S. A. Hutton, millinery

. Cornman, furniture lichael & Ensminger, leather E. B. Leonard. clothing
William Askew, marketing
William Wort, do V lliam Brough, II. Harkness, Allison & Keeny,

John Couley, do Wanderlich & Roborts, marketing J. W. Smiley, clothing and shoes J. Templar, baker icob Sener, shoes A. Keller, hats Arnold, clothing D. Ralston, drugs Gliza Stabl, millinery 6.00

David Sterrett, shoes
J. Schmohl, baker
Wm. Sellers, do
W. A. Miles, furnishing store
N. Hanteh, merchant tailor
Rucea & Spahr, confectionary A. M. Piper, books and stationary Mrs. J. C. Neff, millinery T. Conlyn. jewelry William Harn, dealer George Callie, hats Sam'l Ensminger, robes, &c,

A. Line, agt. stock dealer Lewis Robinson, Georgo Hendel,

Leeds & Sanderson, do 14
C. W. & J. W. Ahl, do 14
George W. Brandt, flour and feed 14
Peter Faust, produce 14

7 00

7.00

7 20

7 15

10

12 ´5ò

MECHANICSBURG. Brindle & Nieswanger, dry goods 10 Broudle & Nieswanger, dry Boyd & Eberly, hardward Leidig & Mathews, stoves Mrs. S. Bryan, millinery Ira Day, drugs Clark & Statier, drugs - 85 a 95 John Johnson, groceries John Johnson, groceries
Comfort & Son, dry goods
Geyero & Strock, drugs
Daniel Grabill, merchant tailor
George Bobb, hardware
R. Wilson & Son, stores
Chronictor & Panch der code Chronister & Brugh, dry goods John Reigle, L. W. Abrams, clothing Jacob Swartz, jewelry C. Keim, boots and shoes . B. Herring, drugs W. H. Oswald, coal Levi Reigle, shoes and bats Jacob Eminger, groceries Keeter & Greaves, merch I. B Keene, jewelry
Brandt & Co. produce
J. Johnson & Son, produce acharias & Son, Milleisen, lumber

. J. Smith, baker f. J. Smill, baker
S. W. Worst, furniture
John Miller & Son, shoes
J. D. Raffensberger, music
George Hummell, coal
F. B. Bryson, produce G. Bowman, groceries John Rupp, furniture Jacob Weigman, baker

R. Mills, groceries
J. D. Raffensberger, marketing corgo Koser, corgo Steinous, lomon Chronister. . A. Marshall

A. Marsaan David Devinney acob Grove, baker Villiam, King, dealer amuel Eberly, do I. H. Eberly, do JI. H. Eberly do
Armstrong & Son, groceries
Levi Eberly, lumber
M. C. Eberly, dealer

14 14 14 13 SHIPPENSBURG.

. K. Keller, drugs J. Wolf, stoves I. Hysinger, jowelry Irabill & Harpor, hardware . H. Rankin, drugs l. J. McCune, groceries, . C. Hollar, do P. S. Artz, do Mrs. M. Davis, millinery Sherer & Blair, merchant tailor Mrs. A. Baker, millinery
J. Heck & Co., dry goods
Isano Landis, jewelry
Georgo Butts, groceries
J. & J. B. Reddig, dry goods
J. & J. B. Reddig, dry goods
J. C. Altiek, drugs
George W. Croft, hats and shoes
Stevick & M'Pherson, dry goods
John Stumbaugh, drugs
Forney & M'Pherson, hardware
Peter Miller, groceries
B. J. Spoddy, furniture
J. R. Pegue, groceries herer & Blair, merchant tailor

. R. Pague, groceries saac M. Hykes, stoves Bridges, merchant tailor B. Coles, hats and shoes H. Stowart, dry, goods
H. Stowart, dry, goods
Fastnacht, agent, greceries
Irs. P. Deitrich
C. Ruby & Co. produce
circr & Angle
do . Duko, furniture

avid Criswell, furniture imes Kelso, stationary
. W. Greason, tobacco & segars Benjamin Biggs, marketing Samuel Myers NEWVILLE.

J. A. Kunkle, hardware Kliuk & Brother, dry goods John Hard, marketing T. J. M'Candlish, dry goods Inys & Irvine, groceries Mrs. M. B. Reed, drugs
Joseph Laughlin, clothing
J. H. Miller, drugs
Stough & Elliott, dry goods
George W. Mull, stoves
L. V. B. Soper, jewelry

M. Glauser, groceries
H. Randall, morchant tailor
In Bricker, furniture
G. Wild, drugs Cobaugh, agent, stoves R. E. Sharp, tobacco and segars P. A. Ahl & Brother, stock deale

Jacob M. Wagoner, marketing Furgison & Co., dry goods Miller & Son do Nowcomer & Smith, produce 14 13 14 .14 13 Newcomer & Co. dry goods David Hursh do do Levi Strong SOUTH AMPTON. George Coffee, dry goods Lovi Strehm do Levi Strohm do
George Clever do
J. Shock & Bro. do
William Hawk, marketing NEWBURG. Koontz & Stevick, dry goods Shoomaker & Elliott do David Hoover, flour Christian Stevick, furniture PENN TOWNSHIP. George Russel, dry goods W. M. Watts do Miss J. Russel, do Jacob Beetem, marketing A. Goodhart & Co., marketing MIDDLESEX,

NEWTON.

\$15 6

H. Snyder, produce Lewis & Brother, produce J. & J. B. Hursh, do J. & J. B. Hursh, do

Meyers & Son, dry goods

Green & M'Clure, farnishing

10 00 J. H. Swiler, dry goods 12 50 R. L. Shrvock do 12 50 H. L. 3hryock NEW CUMBERLAND. James & Mosser, lumber 7 00 Lee & Eberly, 7 00 Charles Oyster 10 00 V. Feeman, do do do 10 00 V. Feeman, do 20 00 J. G. Miller, dry goods 12 50 T. Willett do 20 00 Jacob Keller do 7 00 | Whisler & Co. produce

EAST PENNSBORO'. R. H. Hummel, lumber D. Linglefield, produce Adam Estinger, lumber 7 00 G. W. Fesler, dry goods 10 00 D. Denlinger, do 13 14 12 50 William Banker, grocer Jacob Renninger, do Michael M'Cormich, grocer McIntire & Son, produce Michael Free, de D. Brown, marketing

Jacob Longnecker, grocer SILVER SPRING. J. B. Leidig, produce D. Strohm, dry goods W. W. Wanbaugh, furniture W. H. Eckels, dry goods Jacob Simmons, do Jacob W. Leidig do

Joseph Fink, merchant tailor F. Breckmaker, marketing George Ducy UPPER ALLEN-Goswiler & Zook, dry goods John Swartz, merchant tailor 14 WEST PENNSBORO'.

7 00 Line & Givler, produce Homsher & Drawbaugh, prod'e 13 Henderson & Reed Edwin James, dry goods Eber James. Tobias Sites, marketing 7 00 William Bishop, do 7 00 Peter Hess do 7 00 G. W. Robison, dry goods 14 J. W. Hanshew, do

do 14 John Greason, SOUTH MIDDLETON. Kauffman & Webbert, dry g'ds 13 A. M. Leidig, Alexander & Mullin do do S. M. Diven dο 14 Samuel Shapp, flour \$20 60 C. Reep, furniture B. Newman, shop

MONROE. D. Deviney, drugs Henry Spahr, flour Samuel Plank, dealer 14 14 Jacob Greegor, grocer HAMPDEN.

7 00 D. Rupp. groceries 12 50 Jumes II. Johnson, dry goods George L. Hale, stoves 7 00 George L. Hale, stoves 7 00 Cyrus Templin, furniture 7 00 D. Rupp, produce 14 14 LOWER ALLEN. Bitner & Wise, shoes 7 00 Abram Brower, dry goods John Coleman

14 13 14 14 do William Crall, marketing 14 14 14 14 John Young do Geo. Brubaker do

Christian Eberly, dealer DICKINSON. Benjamin Plank, dry goods 14 FRANKFORD. Alexander & Co., dry goods 14 OYSTER, EATING AND BEER SALOONS.

Eli W. Wise

Samuel Rupert Mechanicsburg, 7 \$10 J Meloy (Main st.) John A. Swartz Mrs. Jas. A. Meloy Mrs. Jas. A. J. Meloy (depot)
Carlisle, Wm. H. Smith Simon Early R. J. Bell Kenner

irs. M. Miller Mrs. Schweitzer John S. Low Samuel Brown J G Hoffman C. Franciscus Mrs. R. Lobaugh Ann Von Heilen F. J. White W. Sponsler Mrs. H. Peters F. Kobler Wm. S. Dunlap Newville, J. J. Crawford

J. J. Crawford
C. A. Humberger Newton, 7
Shugars & Shuster Shippensburg 7 J. Rhinehart . John Shuster John G. Yotter Newberg. J. Glessner East Pennsborough Geo. Gravlin J. Coble B. Sheehaa Eli Good Lower Allen, Mr. Grove Upper Allen, Jas. A. McDannald Upper Allen

BREWETS AND DISTILLERS. Bosler & Son Silver Spring, Floyd & Leidig Upper Allen, Ahl, Snyder & Co. Newton, Henderson & Son N Middleton, Hoffman & Black Carlisle, Wm. Alexander

BILLIARD SALOONS. Simon Early Carlisle 2 tables, Geo. Foland "" All persons feeling themselves aggrieve

by the above return or classification, in the subscriber at the Court House, in C liste, on the Subscriber at the Court House, in C liste, on the 9th, 16th, 23rd, or 30th, of Apartment of the Apartment of the Subscriber at the Court House, in C liste, on the 9th, 16th, 23rd, or 30th, of Apartment has been decounted by the beard. after which time an appeal will be heard.

JAMES A. GREEN.

Mercantile Appraise.

April 14, 1864. JAMES A. DUNBAR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office with Watts & Parker. April 14, 1864-1y