THE MARYLAND DISFRANCHISING LAW.

An immense State Convention of the people of Maryland assembled at Baltimore on Wednesday, January 24th, for the purpose of taking measures looking to the repeal of the present iniquitous disfranchising and test-oath registry law, now in force in that State. This infamous law was passed during the war, in opposition to the wishes of two-thirds of the people of the State. The military tools of President LINCOLN engineered the election, surrounding the polls with armed troops, who arrested every man who dared oppose the outrage. Thus the Legislature of that once proud commonwealth is filled with the scum and scruff of the various counties—Abolition tools, not one of whom could have been elected had the people had an opportunity to vote.

But, to the Convention. The body was organized by calling Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, (Post-Master General under President LINCOLN,) to the chair. Judge MERRICK was chairman of the committee on the Address to the people, and Hon. HENRY W. ARCHER chairman of the committee on resolutions.—On taking the chair Mr. BLAIR addressed the Convention as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. BLAIR.

On taking the chair, the Hon. Montgomery Blair returned thanks for the honor conferred on him in the selection of himself as the presiding officer. He said it was indeed a rare honor to be called upon to preside over so important a convention as the one now assembled, and the honor was so totally unexpected on his part that he was scarcely able to do more than return his thanks. He regarded the present as one of the great occasions of the age—an occasion when people were called together to consider of measures to preserve for themselves and for posterity their dearest rights.

The country had just passed through a terrible rebellion successfully, and we were still left a united people. It was but natural that after the late severe strife there should be some bitterness of feeling, but it was not the character of the American mind to indulge in bad feeling from generation to generation.—The rebellion was over, and now, no matter what the feelings of the masses of the people had been—no matter what errors of judgment had been committed—now was the time to reconcile all differences, to forget the past, and to look forward to a bright future. During all the late troubles, amid all the crowds he had addressed, he had never looked upon more intelligent faces, more manly and honest countenances than he now saw before him—men who had filled high positions in their native State, and in the councils of the nation; and yet these men were to be debarred from having any vote or participation in a government which he was sure they loved as heartily as he did.

The great fight, he remarked, was now over, the Union had been preserved in all its integrity, and however men may have honestly differed, the time had come when the past should be forgotten and all become friends. But the question was not merely a matter of feeling. It was a question of principle. President Johnson had said that we must trust the people with their own government, and this was the doctrine of the speaker, for when we can no longer trust the people with their own government, Republican government was ended.—President John-on had said this even of the late rebellious Southern States, and if it was to be so with them, how much more should it be so with Maryland, a State that, however much the feelings of her people had been with the South, had never been in rebellion; and yet, here in our own State, more than one half of her stalwart population had been precluded from taking any part whatever in the affairs of government.

Mr Blair remarked that it was conceded on all hands that the trouble was over, and yet we find men stirring up the embers of contention merely to keep themselves and their party in power.—The great desire of the radicals was to keep possession of power until they could introduce the black element, by which to override the white in the South, and keep control of the country. This was a large and mighty scheme—conceived by adroit men, and about being carried out by wiley politicians who knew no interest but their own. These men had taken advantage of the confusion brought about by the war to carry out their schemes. With them he found he could no longer act, and when, some months since, he went to address a democratic meeting in New York, a party disposed from that with which he had compacted during the War, a great hue and cry was raised that he had gone over to the democratic party. It was said that the restoration of the South would restore that party to power, and this seemed to be a controlling reason with their opponents for keeping the South out. Whether that was the reason the democracy were for restoration was immaterial.—Restoration ought to take place, and he went with those who went for it.

The representatives from Baltimore, Messrs. Phelps and Thomas, were also expelled to vote with the democratic party for the reason that they could not vote with the Union party as marshaled and disciplined by Thad Stevens; and had to do this in order to the polls with the black element which Stevens and his friends were endeavoring to force upon the country in their own interest. But how was our Governor behaving, was an we elected in opposition to the Thad. Stevens party in Maryland? He regretted to say that he was striving to fasten upon Maryland the proscription of white men inaugurated here by the late Henry Winter Davis, in order to introduce black suffrage, for which he was an avowed advocate. It is true that he does not go for *universal* black suffrage, meaning, probably, not to let the women and children vote, but he can have no public reason for excluding white suffrage here now but in the interest of black. There is no other question now. It is simply white and black.

Negro suffrage is the absorbing political question of the future, and which must involve in its results the preservation or the overthrow of our system of constitutional government. Upon this question the sentiments of President Johnson were in accord with those of the people of Maryland, and he desired earnestly that the citizens of Maryland and of all the States of the South should at once, without restriction, be restored to their fair share in the control of the country, towards which they now harbor no hostile feeling or purpose.

All those whom Governor Swann proscribes are against black suffrage. If he was earnestly against it why should he work to exclude those who agree with him, from the polls? Mr. Blair regretted that the Governor had deserted the principles upon which he was elected to power. The Governor had professed to be with him for restoration, and still professed to support the President's views. But so did nearly all the 116 members of the House of Representatives who voted for negro suffrage in Congress last week, but neither the President nor the people were misled by such professions. The Union men of Maryland who had sustained Mr. Swann, and elected him over the Davis party here would not follow him and desert their principles, and be drawn into Mr. Thad. Stevens' party, because the democrats now rallied to the support of the President.

In regard to negro suffrage, Mr. Blair said it was a scheme for the establishment of DESPOTISM ON THIS CONTINENT. Napoleon's throne was built on universal suffrage, and the plan was to degrade suffrage here by giving it to negroes, the children of the tropics, the creatures of impulse, to whom despotism was the natural government. King James the 2d, of England, Mr. Blair said, was the father of the registry law, only the registers under him were called *regulators*, and he pushed proscription much farther. For example, in the town of Tewksbury, Macauley says, the regulators only allowed thirteen voters, but this was found too large a number, for a majority of those voted against the King. And that would be the case in Maryland—the sober second thought of the people would bring about the change. There was that innate honesty in the American heart that led him to believe that justice would yet be done, and that speedily. (Mr. Blair was frequently interrupted with hearty applause in the course of his remarks.)

☞ The wife of Garibaldi was a woman of extraordinary daring and bravery. A short time after their marriage, she went through an engagement at sea, with her husband, refusing to go ashore, and during the fight would stay nowhere but on deck, where she wielded a cutlass and cheered the men. In the heat of the battle she was standing on deck, flourishing a sabre, and inspiring the men to deeds of valor, when she was knocked down by the wind of a canon ball that had killed two men standing by her side. Garabaldi was springing forward to her, thinking that he would find her a corpse, when she rose to her feet, covered with the blood of the men who had fallen close to her, but quite unhurt. He begged her to go below and remain there till the action was over. "I will go below," was her reply, "but only to drive out the sneaking cowards who are skulking there;" for only a few seconds before she had seen three men leave the deck and hurry rapidly down the hatchway, so as to escape out of danger of the storm of bullets that was sweeping the deck. And going below, she immediately afterwards appeared, driving before her the three men, overcome with shame that they should have been surpassed in courage by a woman.

A WOMAN FROZEN TO DEATH WITH A BABY IN HER ARMS.—During the intense cold of Sunday night a women named Mrs. Lafferty, whose husband is a watchman, residing in Fifty third street, near Lexington avenue, was frozen to death. The facts of the case appear to be as follows: Mrs. Lafferty had four children, one of whom is an infant. At a late hour of the night she arose from bed in order to cover her three children more carefully, and again retired with the infant at her breast.—Next morning she was found frozen to death with the innocent babe endeavoring to suckle from the breast of its dead mother. Her husband, being a night watchman, did not get home until daylight. So tightly were the arms of the mother clasped around her infant that it required the united efforts of two men to remove them from their cold embrace.—*N. Y. Herald.*

POLITENESS.—In politeness, as in many other things connected with the formation of character, people in general begin outside, when they should begin inside; instead of beginning with the heart, and trusting that to form the manners, they begin with the manners, and trust the heart to change inwardness. The Golden Rule contains the very fine and soul of politeness. Children may be taught to make a graceful bow or a gentlemanly bow; but unless they have likewise been taught to abhor what is selfish, and always prefer another's comfort and pleasure to their own, their politeness will be merely artificial, and it will only when it is for their interest to use it. On the other hand, a truly benevolent, kind-hearted person, will always be distinguished by what is called native politeness, though entirely ignorant of the conventional forms of society.

THEFT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—Patrick the widow Maloney tells me that you have stolen one of her finest pigs. Is that so?

'Yes, your Honor.'

'What have you done with it?'

'Killed and ate it, yer Honor.'

'Oh, Patrick! when you come to be brought face to face with the widow and the pig on the judgment day, what account will you be able to give of your self when the widow shall call upon for the theft?'

'Did you say the pig would be there, yer Honor?'

'To be sure I did.'

'Well, sir, a yer Riverence, I'll say, Mrs. Maloney, there,' your pig.

☞ A gentleman writing in Southern Pennsylvania, reports a good story which he relates of a worthy man who had aspired to legislative honors. In his printed appeal to the voters he said, with more significance than he intended, "what if they declined to elect him, he should remain at home a cooper and an honest man!"

FAME.—Of present fame think little and of future less; the praises that we receive after we are buried, like the jewels that are sewed over our graves, may be gratifying to the living, but they are nothing to to the dead; the dead are gone, either to a place where they hear them not, or where, if they do hear them, they will despise them.

☞ JOHN NEWTON says: "When I get to heaven I shall see the wonders there. The first wonder will be to see so many people there whom I did not expect to see; the second wonder will be to miss so many whom I did expect to see, and the third and greatest wonder of all will be to find my self."

A furnishing dealer in New York has invented a simple method of keeping warm cooked food, coffee, tea, etc., so *simple that it is a wonder nobody has* thought of it before. It consists of a circular tin form filled with sand, which, heated on the range or stove, will retain the heat for a long time, and impart it to any article placed upon it. As a foot warmer, too, it is unsurpassed.

A Pacific coast editor protests against the Mercer project of shipping Yankee girls to that region, and desires the press east of the Rocky Mountains to "speak out and put a stop to this business." He says: "Let no more unprotected females be exposed to the perils of these shores."

☞ MANY persons have their hell in society within their own hearts and souls—the purest memories of earth and the sweetest hopes of heaven; their loneliness can be called solitude.

☞ Many persons complain that they cannot find women for their thoughts, when the real trouble is that they cannot find them for their wives.

☞ J. A. ... Esq., late Cashier of the Catskill (N. Y.) National Bank, is reported to be a defaulter for $90,000.

Agricultural.

Top-Dressing Meadows in Winter.

A thin dressing of clay put upon a meadow, where the soil is sandy, or a sandy loam, or for the most part muck, and not in a very good state of fertility, will sometimes increase the growth of grass so largely, that a meadow hardly worth mowing will yield three tons of excellent hay per acre. Sometimes when *grading has been done, or a new fence is* built, the earth is scattered in depressions on the sward near by, and the result almost always is a large increase in the growth of the grass. We have frequently observed bunches, and small patches of tall, heavy grass of a luxuriant growth, *near stakes and posts, that had recently* been set, a small quantity of the earth having been scattered, when the workman was digging the holes. Taking the hint from these, it is easy to see how teams and laborers may be employed profitably, when there is snow on the ground, or it is too cold to engage in labor that requires warm weather. If a man has a sandy meadow yielding but a small burden of grass, it will pay well to haul clay, or almost any kind of earth half a mile to top-dress such ground. When the sleighing is good, a team will haul two tons at one load with ease. If the soil be of a peaty character, two tons of cold stiff clay spread in the winter over an area of four square rods, will usually produce a maximum result. Should the clay be plowed, or spaded up in large clods, let them be spread on the snow or ground, and the frost and rain will reduce them to a fine and mellow condition before the growing season commences, so that a little labor with a shovel will cover the entire surface with an excellent top-dressing, the good effect of which will be perceived for several years, in the larger quantity of grass and hay, and in the better quality.

An active man with a good team will haul, on an average, one ton of earth an hour half a mile, when the travelling is such that the team may haul two tons per load. And if half a ton be spread on each square rod, it will require eighty tons to top-dress an acre. The expense of the teams for hauling need not be computed, because they must be kept in winter, whether they work or not, and it will be better for them to labor than to remain idle. Then allowing a man one dollar per day, it he hauls only four loads per day, making eight tons, it will cost ten dollars to top-dress one acre. The grass produced by such a dressing over and above what would have grown in a single season, will ordinarily more than pay all this expense. But, in the winter, when farmers have little to do besides their daily chores, they can work a few hours every day at top-dressing in this manner, and it will cost them even less than we have reckoned, as it will be better for both men and teams to labor moderately, than to remain idle. When there is a preponderance of clay in the soil, sand, or sandy loam, or muck may be hauled instead of clay. The frosts and rains will almost surely reduce it fine before the growing season commences, and it will answer the double purpose of a mulch and fertilizer. When the snow is off the ground on a mild day, the lumps, if there are many, may be broken up and spread by a harrow turned upon its back.

CHLORIDE OF LIME FOR VERMIN.—A correspondent of the *London Builder* writes: Some years ago I read in a French scientific periodical, that chloride of lime would rid a house of all these nuisances. I treasured up the information until opportunity offered for testing its value, and this occurred some four years since. I took an old country house infested with rats, mice and flies; I stuffed every rat and mouse hole with the chloride. I threw it on the quarry floors of the dairy and cellars. I kept saucers of it under the chest of drawers, or some other convenient piece of furniture, in every nursery, bed, or dressing-room. An ornamental glass vase held a quantity at the foot of each staircase. Stables, cow-sheds, pig-sties, all had their dose, and the result was glorious.

I thoroughly routed my enemies, and if the rats, on visiting again after all the pest had make room and spread upon the dairy in about twelve months, where probably, from neglect of cleanliness and flushing, a few of the chloride had vanished, a hundred of the rats again routed them and left not a trace of my own premises.

Last year was a great one for wasps; they wouldn't touch the chloride; though in the dining-room, in which we had more or less smell, or the most refreshing and wholesome, is not approved by all persons, we had a perpetual warfare and all this comfort for a penny! Only let them alone, beware that they place not chloride in their choice pantries, or in close proximity to bright metal ware, or the tin may be a little tarnished, china will be reduced to pipe clay, and their bright steel knives to a dirty iron in no time.

HOW MANY PEOPLE EAT PIE.—The census bureau of the United States returns 365 pies for the entire country. The "American Medical Times" thinks this incredible, because it brings only one pie to each inhabitant. Any one, however, the contents of which alone could fill 365 cubic inches, will hold a bushel of food. In mere solid food, vegetables, meat and other substances, one dish must be added. To other women, a peck pie is the time even full blooded mince pie is bad. The usual practice is to "cheer up the pie," to order a second, the dish peck, peck-and-a-half be hoped for as long as what is to be cooked and served lasts on.

A PATRIOTIC FARMER.—Dowell, of the "Republican," wrote from Chico, Cal., of the farming operations of Gen. Bidwell, M. C.: "Gen. Bidwell became the owner of one of the famous Spanish grants in the richest part of the valley, and has a farm of 26,000 acres; 15,000 are under cultivation. His crop of wheat in 1863 was stored in bins, from 200 acres of land, or an average of 11 bushels per acre. The general average of the valley is 52 bushels. Of barley and oats, his other principal crops, he usually harvests 50 bushels to the acre. His garden and orchard cover 200 acres."

TO PREVENT HORSES KICKING.—Having a horse that would kick everything to pieces in the stable that he could reach, and having found a remedy for it, after trying many things, such as fettering, whipping, hanging, hanging chains behind him for to kick against, &c., I send it to you. It is simply fastening a short trace chain, about two feet long, by a strap to each hind foot, and let him do his own whipping, if he cannot stand still without it, and he will not need to have boards nailed to his stall every day.—*Country Gentleman.*

RATS.—Neighbor Jones says, that if we will go to a tin shop and get a lot of scrap tin, and crowd it into their holes, they will evacuate the premises at once.—Whether they fear them as traps, or whether they scratch their sides, or whether they have a natural fear for it, he could not tell. He only knows the fact.—*Maine Farmer.*

☞ A Cellar which opens inside a dwelling should be kept as faultlessly clean all the year round as any other part of the house, because its atmosphere is constantly ascending, and impregnates every room in the house with its many odors. In reality, there ought not to be any cellar under any dwelling.

☞ There are seventy thousand kernals of corn in a bushel; two hundred and fifty-four thousand apple seeds in a bushel; and over fourteen thousand seeds in an ounce of Tobacco.

☞ The Woolen mills of Washington county, Indiana, are pleased and all interested in the product of wool to meet at Pittsburg, on the 8th of February, to form a State Wool Growers' Association.

Professional Cards.

W. KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office the same as that of "American Volunteer," South side of the Public Square.
Dec. 1, 1865.

WM. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office with Wm. J. Shearer, Esq.
Dec. 1, 1865—1y.

JOHN C. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office formerly occupied by Judge Graham, South Hanover street, Carlisle, Penna.
Dec. 1, 1865—1y.

W. F. SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office in Building formerly occupied by Volunteer, South Hanover street.
Dec. 1, 1865.

J. M. WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on South Hanover street, in the room formerly occupied by A. B. Sharpe, Esq.

H. NEWSHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office with Wm. H. Miller, Esq., South-west corner of Hanover and Pomfret streets.
Dec. 1, 1865—1y.

W. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the rear of the Court House, next door to the "Herald" Office, Carlisle, Penna.
Dec. 1, 1865.

JAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office a few doors West of Bain's Hotel.
Dec. 1, 1865.

F. E. BEETZHOOVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office on South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's Store. By special arrangement with the Patent Office, attends to securing Patent Rights.
Dec. 1, 1865.

CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Building formerly occupied by Volunteer, a few doors South of Hannon's Hotel.
Dec. 1, 1865.

L. W. FOULK, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office with Wm. M. Penrose, Esq., Rheem's Hall. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.
Dec. 1, 1865.

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DENTIST, *Fresh L. Forbes's College of Dental Surgery.* Office at the residence of his mother, East Louther Street, two doors below Bedford, Carlisle, Penna.
Dec. 1, 1865.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS, DENTIST, has removed from South Hanover Street to West Pomfret Street, opposite Female High School, Carlisle, Penna.

DENTIST.—G. Z. BRETZ, M. D. D. D. S., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity. Office North Pitt Street.
Carlisle, Jan. 18, 1865—3m.

Hardware, Paints, &c.

MILLER & BOWERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
LEWIS F. LYNE,
South Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa
Dealers in American, English and German
HARDWARE,
Cutlery,
Saddlery,
Coach Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Morocco and Lining Skins,
Lasts,
Boot Trees
and Shoemaker Tools
of every description. Solid and Brass Box Vices, Bellows, Files, Rasps, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Bar and Rolled Iron of all sizes,
HAMES AND TRACES,
Carriage Springs, Axles, Spokes, Fellows, Hubs, &c., &c. Saws of every variety, Carpenters' Tools and Building Material, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Plated Forks and Spoons, with an extensive assortment of Hardware of all kinds and of the best manufacture, which we will sell wholesale or retail at the lowest prices. We are making great improvements in our already heavy stock of goods, and invite all persons in want of Hardware of every description to give us a call and we are confident you will be well paid for your trouble.
Hoping by strict attention to business and a disposition to please all we will be able to maintain the reputation of the old stand.
MILLER & BOWERS.
Dec. 1, 1865.

HARDWARE.—
The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities with the largest, cheapest, and best selected assortment of Hardware, &c., ever offered in this county. Everything kept in a large wholesale and retail Hardware store, can be had a little lower than at any other house in the county, at the cheap hardware store of the subscriber.
NAILS AND SPIKES.
Keg, cut nails at 4½c., just received of the very best makes, and all warranted. Country merchants supplied upon as advantageous terms as any house.
Six tons best plough Traces, Chains of all kinds, with a large assortment of
LEY CHAINS,
HALTER CHAINS,
BREAST CHAINS,
FIFTH CHAINS,
LOG CHAINS,
TONGUE CHAINS,
COW CHAINS, &c.
HAMES.
Three hundred and any pair of Hames of all kinds just received. Common pattern, London pattern, Lizzie fashion, iron ferrules with and without pad, of the best quality, cheaper than ever at
H. SAXTON'S
Dec. 1, 1865.

CHAINS.—500 pairs of Traces, Chains of all kinds, with a large assortment of
Breast Chains, Halter Chains,
Butt " Fifth "
Log " Tongue "
Cow " Spreads, &c., &c.,
Just received at the Cheap Hardware Store of
H. SAXTON.
Dec. 1, 1865.

PAINTS of Every Description, in large and small packages, Linseed Oil, &c., at
MILLER & BOWERS.

NEEDSFOOT AND MACHINE OIL, at
MILLER & BOWERS.

CARLISLE MARBLE YARD.—
RICHARD OWEN,
South Hanover Street, Cappy's Row's Store, Carlisle,
Dealer in Italian and American Marble, has on hand a large and well selected stock of
HEAD STONES, MONUMENTS,
Tombs, &c., of simple and beautiful designs, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, having purchased his stock in the cheapest market. Head stones finished and set up for dollars upward. Brown Stone, Marble Work, Mantles, &c., furnished to order at short notice, and warranted satisfactory on receipt of order. Country orders promptly attended to. Marble in the rough for sale. Philadelphia Workmen only employed.
Dec. 1, 1865.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Ties, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Under Shirts, Drawers, a beautiful assortment can be found at
ISAAC LIVINGSTON'S,
North Hanover street, Emporium.

Dry Goods.

J. T. GREENFIELD. | A. K. SHEAFFER.
GRAND OPENING DAY!
AT
GREENFIELD & SHEAFFER'S.
We have now ready for inspection the most beautiful assortment of Dress Goods ever exhibited in Carlisle, at prices within the reach of all. As we were so fortunate as to be in New York during the late GREAT PANIC, which lasted only two days, we have determined to give our customers the advantage in all goods bought during the two days that goods were sold at the lowest prices. Stacks of
DRESS GOODS.
Poplins, plain in colors,
Plaid Poplins, Stripe do.,
Brocade Reps, Poulard Poplins,
Empress Cloths, Wool Plaids,
French Merinoes, in all colors,
Coburgs, of every style and color,
Silk Plaid Crapes, Satin Grisalles,
Plaid Poil de Chevres, Delanes, all new designs.
In addition to the above immense stock of Dress Goods, Greenfield & Sheaffer have a full line of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
at prices that defy competition.
We consider Muslins, Calicoes and Ginghams lower than other merchants paid for the same goods in the days gone. These we offer as a feast for their eyes should not fail to come and examine our stock. Keep in mind the place, South-east corner Market Square, Second Door.
Thankful for the past patronage, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
GREENFIELD & SHEAFFER.
Dec. 1, 1865.

THIRD GRAND ARRIVAL OF
WINTER GOODS,
At W. C. Sawyer & Co's, one door below Martin's Hotel, East Main street.) We have just received from New York an immense stock of Winter Good. Latest importations of French, English and German Dress Goods in Silk and Wool Fabrics, plain, striped, bordered and figured styles. Selling very cheap.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
Latest Paris Mantles, Cloaks, Chesterfields and Circulars, in large supply at reduced prices.
FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
From the Importers and Manufacturers. Largest stock ever offered in town. All kinds, qualities and styles; selling less than city retail prices.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! MOURNING GOODS!!
of every variety. Overcoatings, Cloths, Cassimers. We accept no salts at short notice and in best style. All kinds of Notions, Drawers, Undershirts, Gloves, &c., Domestic Goods of every description.
CARPETS! CARPETS!!
All grades, oil Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, &c. Please call and examine the largest stock in the valley. We are determined to keep up our old reputation of selling good Goods at very low prices.
Highest cash price paid for carpet rags.
W. C. SAWYER & CO.
Dec. 1, 1865.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
Grand Opening of unrivalled Goods, just received from the Eastern Cities, consisting of choice and varied selections, at
A. W. BENTZ'S STORE,
South Hanover Street,
the familiar and well known stand, our list of
DRESS GOODS
comprises Black Silks in great variety, including the best Goods imported, Gros De Rhine, Gros de Afrique, and Ruaud.
Lupins French Merinoes in all colors and prices. Plaid Merinoes and Poplins, Empress Cloths, figured and plain; Alpacas, all shades, Coburgs, Delaines of elegant designs.
WHITE GOODS.
Jaconets and Cambrics, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, Linens and Cotton Goods, Marseilles, Counterpanes, very cheap.
Flannels. Every quality of white and colored Flannels, Blankets, Balmoral Skirts, &c.
A large stock of cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Velvet Cord, brown unals Jeans, &c.
I have now a superior assortment of Millinery Goods, Bonnet Velvets and Silks, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Malines, English Crapes and Laces.
MOURNING GOODS,
Single and double width all wool De Laines, Empress Cloths, Lupin's Bombazine, Cashmere, French Merinoes, Velour Reps, Velour Rusc, Crape Cloth, Queen Cloth, Alpaces, Striped Mohair English Prints, Tibbit Long Shawls, Crape Veils, Collars, Handkerchiefs and Belting.
Notions &c., Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Umbrellas and Hoop Skirts.
All very low and considerably under the Market prices.
A. W. BENTZ.

PROCLAMATION!—
Whereas, I, Wm. A. Miles, Carlisle, Pa., having just returned from the Eastern cities with an extensive assortment of the most fashionable and brilliant colors of
DRESS GOODS,
SUCH AS
French Merinos, Plain Poplins,
French Cassimers, Figured do.,
Cold Wool Delaines, Rep. do.,
Black do., Alpacas,
American do., Plain Coburns,
Figured do.
The Ladies are hereby warned that they will find it to their advantage to give me a call.
Also, the handsome assortment of
HAND KERCHIEFS GOODS,
IN CARLISLE.
Particular attention given to Mourning Goods.
Directly opposite the Mansion House, and one door west of the Post office.
WM. A. MILLER.
Dec. 1, 1865.

Groceries.

NEW FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE.
The Public can find, at our new Grocery Store, in the Building occupied by Adam Seisenman, West Main street, opposite the Union Hotel, a very large and fresh assortment of all the different kinds and grades of
Teas, Coffee Extracts,
Coffees, Tea Pots,
Syrups, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Spices, Pickles,
Sugars, Preserves,
Prepared Canned
Coffees in Fruits,
Papers, Jellies,
Yeast Cakes, Cranberries,
and Meats, Raisins,
Prepared Dried
Mustards, Currants,
Sauces, Dried
Crackers, Fruits,
Cheese, Nuts,
Sweet Spices,
Cakes, Small,
TOBACCO, PIPES, &c.
ALSO,
Rice, Barley, Starch, Farina, Corn Starch, Sereatina, Maccaroni, Macaroni, Vermicella, Azurnea, Prunes, Concentrated Lye, Bologna Sausages, Table and other Oils, Nutmegs, Blacking, Beeswax, Chocolate, Cocoa, Tie Yarn, Lamp and Candle Wicks, Bath Brick, Clothes Lines, Bed Cords, Spice Boxes, Pipes and Tobacco Boxes, Matches, Pocket Cutlery, Stone Ware.
Flavoring Extracts, Soaps, Pens, Inks, Brimstone, Shoe Pegs, Sled, Salmon, Herring and Codfish. Also—the celebrated Lockport Hams, Dried Beef and Tongues, Rugs and Mats, Shot and Lead, Bird Seed, Brooms and Wisps, Glass, Queen's Wood, Willow & Tinware.
We respectfully ask the public to call, examine and price our large and carefully selected stock of Fine Family Groceries. We buy all kinds of *Country Produce.*
JAMES M. ALLEN & CO.
Dec. 1, 1865—1y.

GROCERIES—REMOVAL.
The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have removed their
GROCERY STORE,
To the South-East Corner of Main and Bedford Streets, one Door West of Gardner & Co's. Foundry, and directly opposite Helser's Hotel, Carlisle.
They will, as heretofore, keep constantly on hand everything in their line
SUCH AS
Coffees, Salt,
Sugars, Dried Meat,
Molasses, Bologna,
Syrups, Eggs,
Crackers, Spices,
Cheese, Dishes,
Fish, Soaps,
Tobacco, Brooms,
Coal Oil Lamps Burners,
Chimneys, Brushes, Stone Ware, Blacking, Candles,
AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.
Our assortment is very complete and has been purchased with care and judgement. We invite all to give us a call, as we are determined to sell at very moderate profits.
MONASMITH & BAKER.
N. B.—The highest prices will be paid for all kinds of marketing.
Dec. 1, 1865—1f.

CARLISLE FEMALE COLLEGE
REV. T. DAUGHERTY, *President.*
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOLARS.
This Seminary which includes the school lately under the charge of Miss Mary Hitner, will open under the direction of Rev. T. Daugherty as President, with a full corps of able instructors, so as to give to young ladies a thorough education in English and classical studies, and also, in the French and German languages, and Music and Painting, and other ornamental branches.
Especial care will be given to Boarders in the family of the President.
Application for the younger scholars, will be left with connection with the Seminary.
The session will open on Wednesday, the 6th of September, in the church and School Rooms of Emanuel church, which have been designed for that purpose.
For term apply to the President.
Aug. 17, 1865.

Clothing.

LIVINGSTON'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
LIVINGSTON has just returned from the East with a magnificent stock of
Cloths,
Cassimers,
Satinets,
Vestings,
and all other kind of goods for Gentlemen's Clothing.
His assortment of piece goods is the largest and most varied ever brought to this town, and he pledges himself to sell goods by the yard as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other store. His stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is extensive and beautiful, consisting of
Coats,
Pants,
Vests,
Overcoats, &c., &c.,
which he will sell *cheaper* than any other establishment.
Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.
He has a beautiful assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Undershirts,
Overshirts,
Drawers,
Umbrellas,
Carpet Bags,
Trunks,
&c., &c., &c.
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
and see for yourselves, his beautiful assortment of goods, before purchasing elsewhere. He will take great pleasure in showing his goods, and can satisfy all, that he can and will sell goods cheaper than any other house outside of the Eastern Cities.
Customer's Orders.
I would invite an examination of my stock of Fine Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, &c., which I manufacture upon special orders.
Special Notice.
I would beg leave to say that my Goods are manufactured under my own supervision, and by the very best workmen. My present stock is the most extensive I have yet had in store, and I respectfully ask my friends and the public to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Remember the old stand.
ISAAC LIVINGSTON,
North Hanover Street, Emporium.
Dec. 1, 1865.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!
MY MOTTO
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
The subscriber having purchased the Clothing Store of Abraham Lahman, next door to Shreiner's hotel, a few doors north of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, North Hanover street, Carlisle, begs leave to inform the public that he will continue the
CLOTHING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand superior
MADE UP CLOTHING
of every description, and will spare no pains to select such goods as will suit those who patronize him. He will also keep on hand, to be made up to order
CLOTHS
of all kinds and at all prices. As he intends to give his undivided attention to his business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. His goods and his prices will not be objected to by any one, as he is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.
JOHN TREIBLER.
Dec. 21, 1865—1y.

Hats and Caps.

HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.
The undersigned having purchased the stock, &c., of the late Wm. H. Trout, deceased, would respectfully announce to the public that he will continue the *Hatting Business* at the old stand in West High Street, and with a renewed and efficient effort, produce articles of Head Dress of
Every Variety, Style and Quality,
that shall be strictly in keeping with the improvement of the art, and fully up to the age in which we live.
He has now on hand a splendid assortment of Hats of all descriptions, from the common Wool to the finest Fur and Silk Hats, and at prices that must suit every one who has an eye to getting the worth of his money. His Silk, Molesskin and Beaver Hats, are unsurpassed for lightness, durability and finish, by those of any other establishment in the country.
Boys' Hats of every description constantly on hand. He respectfully invites all the old patrons and as many new ones as possible, to give him a call.
J. G. CALLIO.
Dec. 1, 1865.

NEW STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS
AT KELLER'S,
On North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa.
A splendid assortment of all the new styles of Silks, Molesskin, Stonch, Soft and Straw Hats now open, of city and home manufacture, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
A large stock of summer hats, Palm, Leghorn, *Braid, India,* Panama, and Straw; Children's fancy, etc. Also a full assortment of Men's Boys' and Children's caps of every description and style.
The subscriber invites all to come and examine his stock. Being a practical hatter, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed he solicits a continuance of the same.
Don't forget the stand, two doors above Shreiner's Hotel, and next to Cornman's shoe store.
JOHN A. KELLER, Agent.
N. B.—Hats of all kinds made to order at short notice.
Dec. 1, 1865.

Wines and Liquors.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
Edward Shower respectfully announces to the public, that he continues to keep constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and very superior assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
at his new stand, a few doors west of Hannon's Hotel, and directly west of the Court House, Carlisle.
BRANDIES,
ALL OF CHOICE BRANDS.
Wines,
Sherry,
Port,
Maderia,
Lisbon,
Claret,
Native,
Hock,
Johannisberg,
and Bodenheimer.
CHAMPAGNE,
Heidsick & Co., Geisler & Co., and Imperial.—Gin, Rohlen, Lion, and Anchor.
WHISKY,
Superior Old Rye, Choice Old Family Nectar, Wheat, Scotch, and Irish.
Ale, Brown Stout, &c. Best to be had in Philadelphia.
Bitters, of the very best quality.
Dealers and others desiring a pure article will find it as represented, as his whole attention will be given to a proper and careful selection of his Stock, which cannot be surpassed, and hopes to have the patronage of the public.
E. SHOWER.
Dec. 1, 1865.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—
South Hanover Street, Carlisle.
The undersigned, successor to D. P. Hazelton, would Respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to maintain the character of the above house as heretofore, and will keep constantly on hand a large assortment
BRANDIES,
GINS,
WHISKIES,
RUMS,
CORDIALS,
BITTERS, &c., &c.
which he can sell as cheap as any other establishment in Carlisle, if not cheaper.
Country Landlords will find this the place to buy their
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Both in regard to quality and price.
His stock is large and well selected, and he invites a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, South Hanover street, a few doors south of Hannon's Hotel, (Winter's old stand,) Carlisle.
T. J. KERR.
Dec. 1, 1865.

Railroad Lines.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R.—
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after Monday, Dec. 11th, 1865, Passenger Trains will run daily, as follows, (Sundays excepted):
WESTWARD.
Accommodation Train leaves Harrisburg 8.40 A. M., Mechanicsburg 9.18, Carlisle 9.58, Newville 10.24, Shippensburg 11.07, Chambersburg 11.40, Greencastle 12.05, arriving at Hagerstown 1.00 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Harrisburg 1.40, P. M. Mechanicsburg 2.20, Carlisle 2.53, Newville 3.29, Shippensburg 4.09, Chambersburg 4.40, Greencastle 5.20, arriving at Hagerstown 6.10, P. M.
Express Train leaves Harrisburg 4.20, P. M. Mechanicsburg 5.04, Carlisle 5.52, Newville 6.03, Shippensburg 6.41, arriving at Chambersburg 7.00, P. M.
EASTWARD.
Express Train leaves Chambersburg 5.15, A. M., Shippensburg 5.45, Newville 6.16, Carlisle 6.50, Mechanicsburg 7.21, arriving at Harrisburg 7.50, A. M.
Mail Train leaves Hagerstown 7.10, A. M. Greencastle 7.45, Chambersburg 8.25, Shippensburg 8.55, Newville 9.25, Carlisle 10.03, Mechanicsburg 10.36, arriving at Harrisburg 11.10, A. M.
Accommodation Train leaves Chambersburg 1.45, Shippensburg 1.15, Newville 2.21, Carlisle 3.01 Mechanicsburg 3.37, arriving at Harrisburg 4.10, P. M.
A Mixed Train leaves Hagerstown 2.45, P. M., Greencastle 3.35, arriving at Chambersburg 4.20, P. M.
Making close connections at Harrisburg with Trains to and from Philadelphia, New York, Pitts