HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, December 4, 1844.

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS.—The High-handed Prohibited agents to State of Massachusetts C., and at New reside at Charleston rights of "free per Orleans, to prisons of Massachusetts sons of colopen to go into those States. who" SAMUEL HOAR, a gentleman of Concord, was the agent sent to Charles-

The Legislature of South Carolina have passed resolutions instructing the Governor to EXPEL Mr. Hoar, immediately from the borders of the State. There was but one vote against them in the House; and when sent to the Senate, promptly concurred in. Such high-handed and insulting conduct is disgraceful, and presents the chivalry of S. Carolina in a tattered and defiled uniform.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The papers are reporting the proceedings of the Electoral Colleges of the different states; but as they all vote according to the indicated will of a majority of their constituents, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. The result will be as we have already published —170 votes for Polk, and 105 for Clay.

☞A remarkable Thanksgiving gathering occurred at Barnstable, Mass., last week. A matron, aged 92, entertained her sister, who had come a mile or more, in an open wagon, to pass her 95th annual thanksgiving day, surrounded by her children of the ages of 75 years, and theirs again, and theirs again down through several generations, to the prattlers in the leading strings.

☞The Edinburg papers announce the sudden death of Dr. Abercrombie, of that city, in his 60th year. He was a man of refined literary taste, and had a philosophic cast of mind. He is the author of various popular works on moral and intellectual subjects. He was a firm believer in the truth of Christianity, his religious views being of the evangelical class; and he carried out his principles in his daily practice.

☞The extensive Iron Works, known as the Reading Furnace, situated about 12 miles from Reading, and owned by the Assignees of the U. S. Bank, were last week sold, with all the landed property attached, to Gov. D. R. Porter & Co. of Harrisburg, for 80,000. This is one the most valuable properties in the state, and is considered a speculation for the purchasers.

☞The Harrisburg Intelligencer says: "Accounts are going the rounds of the disaster attending the burning of the Cumberland Valley Bridge last week, which are greatly exaggerated. We are happy in being able to state that Mr. John Yousling was the only person killed. The several persons seriously injured are all doing well, and likely to recover."

☞Mr Bibb, Secretary of the Treasury came near ending his official relations with the Government, last night (says a Washington letter,) by an accident, which remains as yet unexplained. His sleeping apartment was discovered on fire at a late hour.

☞It is said that during the hog-killing season in Cincinnatti, any keeper of a boarding house, by sending a basket to the butcher's can have it filled with the finest and most delicious spare ribs, and free gratis for nothing", at that.

☞Charles Dickens is in Italy, and has been for many months past. He lives retired there; and is, it is said, industriously employed on a new novel, which may be expected in the spring.

MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.—The board of Managers of the National Washington Monument Society, report that they have in hand $49,000, and with that sum they propose to commence the erection of the monument in Washington.

TAKING NOTES.—A party of six or eight English tourists have been arrested at Baltimore. Their object in visiting this country was to *take notes*, but as they generally took *bank* notes, they have been taken up by the police.

ASK TO TEXAS.—A resolution has been introduced into the South Carolina Legislature, inquiring into the constitutionality and ability of South Carolina, to extend pecuniary assistance to the Republic of Texas!

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—By a call of the State Temperance Committee, it will be seen that a State Temperance Convention is to be held in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of January next.

☞The trial of Bishop Onderdonk, of New York, on the presentment of three Bishops, commenced on Tuesday in that city.

☞The days are now only nine hours and twenty minutes long, being an increase from the shortest day of five hours and 887 minutes.

☞Mr. Wise, the American Aeronaut, made a magnificent balloon ascension from Columbia, S. C., on the 4th instant.

SPEECH FROM MR. CLAY.

☞The Lexington (Ky.) Observer of the 7th inst. says the Presidential Electors for this State met according to law, on Wednesday last, at Frankfort, HENRY CLAY for President, and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN for Vice President. Having thus discharged their duty to their country, they dispersed, to wait upon Mr. Clay in a body. On Thursday noon they reached the city by an extra train of cars, accompanied by his Excellency, Gov. Owsley, and ex-Governor Metcalfe and Letcher. At 2 o'clock, under the escort of the Ashland artillery and a large number of our citizens, they proceeded to Ashland. Arrived at Ashland, the crowd was met at the door by Mr. Clay, when Judge Underwood, on behalf of the electors, addressed him in a brief, chaste and eloquent speech, to which Mr. Clay responded, as none but he could do.

The scene was at once painful and interesting, and no description that we can give of it can convey any thing like an adequate idea of the reality. Surrounded by his neighbors and friends who had proved their attachment and devotion to him, and the principles embodied in his life and character—by the representatives of the great body of Kentucky freemen, who had just announced to him that they had finished the will of their constituents —his fellow citizens of Kentucky—by recording their unanimous vote for him as President of the United States; and who had come to proffer him expressions of continued and increased regard and admiration, it was not strange that he should exhibit evidences of the deep emotions which such a scene was well calculated to awaken in his noble and generous breast.

While he was expressing his grateful regard for his friends, who had stood up to shield him from the malignant calumnies of his enimies, and the patriotic hope that the result of the election, in the hands of an all-wise Providence, might be over-ruled for good to the country, every eye was suffused with manly tears. The old men who had known him in his earlier career, and who had watched his eagle flight amid the harmless arrows of calumny and detraction, which had been unsparingly aimed at him, and the unceasing, though peurile, efforts which had been made to arrest his progress; and the young men, who had been taught in infancy to lisp his name, and to revere him as their country's benefactor, wept together.

During Mr. Clay's remarks we occupied a position immediately in front of him, and as we watched his expressive countenance and saw the deep emotion which at times almost overpowered him, and well nigh choaked his utterance, as he gave expression to the sentiments which have ever filled his bosom to the exclusion of every selfish feeling, we felt a conviction of his greatness, which with all our former admiration of the man, we had never before realized.

But our remarks are perhaps out of place, and we will close. The address of the electors, and Mr. Clay's response, will be written out for publication, and we hope to be able to present them to our readers in our next paper. The electors dined with Mr. Clay at his invitation, and the Ashland Artillery, after firing a salute, stopped at Woodside, the residence of T. Smith, Esq. where they partook of some refreshments provided for them, and returned to the city. The whole scene left an impression upon the minds of those present, which time can never efface.

OREGON TERRITORY.—According to the last advices, the American population now in the Oregon settlement is upwards of two thousand. They have formed for themselves a Government, elected Executive and Legislative officers, established Courts of Justice and a Record Office of Land Titles. Schools and churches are provided, mills to supply lumber and for the manufacture of flour are in operation, cattle and stock of all kinds are rapidly increasing, farms are in cultivation and the fisheries yield abundantly. To meet the growing wants of a civilized community money has been sent to New York for a printing press and a steam engine.

If the settlement of the Oregon country goes on in this way, the settlement of the Oregon question will take care of itself. Both operations are likely to go on together; or rather the latter will resolve itself into the former.

Under the existing treaty with Great Britian there is now a joint occupation of the territory by citizens of the United States and British subjects. There are few accessions to the British population, since the fur trade is almost the only pursuit which calls them there. The American settlers go to reside permanently, to cultivate the ground, to establish a community. They must continually increase, and the country must belong to the United States.

OUR MANUFACTORIES.—A sale of American candles in Liverpool, is noticed as a great novelty.

A STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—will be held in Harrisburg on the 22d of January.

☞The Rev Pudin of the Presbyterian Church, was elected Chaplain to the U. S. Senate; and the Rev. Wm. M. Daley of the Methodist Church, Chaplain to the House of Representatives.

☞John Williamson, Esq. of Philadelphia Pa., Recorder of the General Land Office, has been removed and Reuben M. Whitney appointed in his room.

Report of Secretary of War.

The annual report of the Secretary of War, which occupies about [illegible] columns of the Washington Globe, commences with the following synopsis of the report from the War Department:

The Secretary leads off with an eulogy on the arrangement of the different bureaus under his department, co-apprehending the "military establishment;" "pensions and bounties for military services," "improvements of rivers and harbors," "mineral lands and all Indian affairs."

He notes the fact that the present military organization of the United States is "for times of peace," but still with a view to the purpose of preserving among us as a people, all "that military knowledge without which a nation is never prepared to assert her own dignity, nor ever defend her soil from invasion." He thinks that if any untoward circumstance should drive us to the necessity of war, our health, population and skill in the mechanic arts, would enable us to cope with any nation.

The remounting of the second Regiment of Dragoons is recommended as the very best force for military service on the prairies.

He notes the *real* termination of the Florida war, and the restoration of confidence in that Territory.

He recommends central barracks in healthy sites on the seaboard, and not the least politic of his recommendations, is the one that buildings for religious worship and schools be erected as attachments to all our public fortifications.

He recommends an addition to the "horse or light field artillery force," and notes the fact that superiority in the horse artillery force in the French revolutionary war, generally secured the victory.

He expresses a high opinion of the West Point Academy—says the appointments of the cadets are impartially made, and regrets that a portion of the people attach to it what he apprehends to be a mistaken and groundless charge of aristocratic tendency. The Secretary evidently fears that public opinion is setting against the Academy; and in his closing remarks, he asks that a Committee of Congress may be appointed, to visit the Institution, and report such amendments or reformits management as may be deemed necessary.

The Secretary thinks that with a military establishment like ours, it should be the policy of the Government to encourage the resignation of officers after twenty-five years service, and recommends as an inducement, that Congress pass a law "entitling an officer after twenty-five years of good and faithful service, to a section of public land, and two years furlough on full pay, with the condition, should he avail himself of this privilege, that his commission be vacated at the termination of his furlough."

The Secretary recommends the erection of permanent fortifications on several parts of the seaboard. He urges the policy of a system of defence by permanent fortifications.

A national foundry, with all the means of trying and testing iron ores coming from different parts of the country—also for making model guns, and securing the safety of cannon, is appropriately spoken of as necessary. The Secretary gives well digested and cogent reasons on the necessity and utility of such an establishment.

The Secretary says that he has no doubt of our legitimate claim to the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and hints the necessity of an organization of some manner of government over the American citizens that are every day settling it.

He recommends an appropriation of $100,000 for erecting the military posts from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains.

Report of Secry of Navy.

From the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, we condense the most important portion thereof:—The Navy of the United States at the present time consists of six ships of the line, one razee, fifteen frigates, twenty one sloops of war, sixteen brigs and schooners, three store ships and eight steamers afloat.

There are on the stocks, in an unfinished state four ships of the line, three frigates, one store ship, an iron steamer, at Pittsburg, and one at the Navy Yard at Washington to be used as a water tank. Since the last annual report, after careful survey and inspection, it was found most conducive to the public interest to sell the frigate Hudson, and the store ships Consort and Chipola, and orders have been recently given for the sale of the Pioneer. In each case the Navy Agent conducting the sale was limited as to the price, and the sales are satisfactory. The Hudson was originally built by contract for a foreign government, was found to be unworty of repair, and it was believed to be more advantageous to sell than to break her up.

The force estimated for and proposed to be employed during the year, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1845, consists of 10 frigates, 13 sloops of war, 7 brigs, 2 schooners, 4 armed steamers, 4 store ships and 2 small vessels.

It is not so large as that estimated for in the last annual report—but it is somewhat larger than that first authorized by the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The Secretary states that he has complied with the law of June 1844, by which it is provided that the whole number of petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys in the Naval service during the current fiscal year shall not exceed at any time the number of [illegible] one hundred men. Acting under this law the Secretary of the department promptly gave orders to suspend the enlistment of men and to discharge the crews of the vessels as they reach our own waters, until the required reduction was effected.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

Sayings and Doings at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1844.

Joseph R. Chandler, Esq.—In the Senate Mr. McDuffie submitted his joint Resolution to annex Texas. This resolution goes on to recite the Treaty which was rejected by the Senate, and declares that upon its being adopted by Texas, it shall be the fundamental law of the land.

The passage of such a resolution would be a most gross and palpable violation of the constitution, inasmuch as it would be setting at naught the Treaty making power. Here is a treaty which has once been rejected by that power which has *exclusive* jurisdiction of all such matters; but because there are those who are dissatisfied with the rejection, another power, not entrusted with such matters by the constitution, is invoked to interfere, and the very treaty which was rejected, that other power, the legislative is asked to confirm.—Truly, we may exclaim, our constitution is but a bit of plastic clay (in the opinion of such men) which may be moulded to any shape to suit the purpose of a majority; *any thing* is constitutional or unconstitutional, according as it meets or thwarts their wishes! And the party too will sanction any thing, even the trampling on the constitution, provided it is done by those who *profess* to act in the name of democracy.

On motion of Mr. Archer, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Benton then gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to annex Texas to the Union.

This was done, I thought, or surmised, with a peculiar emphasis, as much as to say to the Senate, and to Mr. McDuffie in particular, "this is a counter check quarrelsome."

Mr. McDuffie's movement on Texas has in view, not only the immediate annexation of that country to the United States, and by that means the extension and perpetuation of slavery, and the Southern influence in the national councils, but the breaking down of Col. Benton, and with him, if possible, the Old Hunkerism of the North and West—that is to say, the Van Buren power, in the loco foco party. Mr. Benton is not so blind but that he can see this, and will meet his enemies as he met Gen. Jackson at Nashville, armed to the teeth. They are trying to create a breech between the General, and him through the means of his hostility to the Texas treaty, and may perhaps succeed, as the Old Warwick has already gone so far as to say that Mr. Benton is not the man he was before the explosion on board the Princeton. But whether he is or not he will prove more than a match for "the Chivalry" on the Texas question.

The resolution offered by Mr. Archer, calling for the correspondence between our Minister at Mexico and the Mexican Government, a later date than which had been communicated to the Senate, was adopted.

On motion of Mr Berrien the Senate then went into Executive session, after which it adjourned.

The only interesting business in the House, was the action upon a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, presented by Mr. Adams.—The question of reception was raised and a motion made to lay this upon the table, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded, and stood yeas 90, and nays 99. The question, shall this petition be received? again recurred, and the yeas and nays being demanded thereon, were, yeas 107, nays 81. So the petition after being resisted at every point was received.

Mr. Adams then moved to refer it to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Tibbatts moved to lay that motion on the table, yeas and nays demanded, yeas 88, nays 98. The petition was then referred.

The States were then called, or rather the call of the States for petitions was continued, and a variety of memorials, &c., were presented—none, I believe of any importance to the public.

The opposition to the reception of the petition presented by Mr. Adams, after allowing the 25th rule to be rescinded without a single word of objection, seems to me like an attempt to resist payment after confession of judgment. Whether the chivalry felt ashamed of their submissive silence on that occasion, and the union they had formed with the "Liberty Party," and now determined to show a little spunk, or whether they were actuated by other motives, I cannot say; I only know that their course looks a little singular, and is not easily accounted for.

I had the pleasure to-day of seeing and conversing with the Hon. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts. This gentleman you are aware, was lately sent by that State to Charleston, South Carolina for the purpose of acting as the agent of that State in protecting the rights of her colored citizens who should go to South Carolina; and with the view of testing by an appeal to the Federal Court, the constitutionality of the law of the latter State, under which she seizes and imprisons every colored seamen that is brought within her limits, until the vessel in which he came is ready to depart, charging the captain thereof with the expense of such seizure and imprisonment. As Massachusetts was unable to get a lawyer in South Carolina to sue out a writ of habeas corpus for any seaman thus seized and imprisoned and test the constitutionality of the state law authorizing this, she sent Mr. Hoar to Charleston merely to bring a suit to bring up the question before the Supreme Court of the United States. Was there any thing wrong in this? But it seems that the sovereign people of that State had no notion that the validity of their laws should be tested. The Legislature, as you may have seen, passed resolutions requiring the Governor to *expel* Mr. Hoar from the State, and that it was insulting to the State to question the constitutionality of one of her laws! What a mighty big man that Rhinoceros is! Well the Governor sent his messenger to order Mr. Hoar out of the State; but before he arrived, Messieurs, *the mob*, had given similar orders, with significant hints that if not obeyed forthwith they would be executed in a very summary manner. Several gentlemen urged Mr. H. to leave the State immediately, assuring him that they could not answer for his safety if he did not, and upon his consenting to do so, accompanied him as protectors on board the boat.

We have come to a pretty pass, truly when a single State can play such fantastic tricks as this, unrebuked! What are the lives of American citizens to be threatened, and they expelled from a State for daring to question the constitutionality of one of her laws, and for proposing to try the question before the Supreme Court of the United States.

It was stated to-day that had not Mr. Hoar had a daughter with him, he would surely have been hung by Judge Lynch. Mr. H. is probably sixty-six or eight years of age, remarkably bland in his manners, and mild spoken, with a head as white as snow—and this is the man who would have been hung had not his daughter been with him! I cannot bring myself to believe he stood in danger of any such fate, even though assured of the fact by one who knows, and who has certainly no interest in misrepresenting the State of which he is a native and citizen.

You are aware, I perceive, that Judge King has been re-nominated to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court. His nomination has been referred to the proper Committee, and will have early action.—It is probable it will be confirmed.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

PROFITS OF BUTTER MAKING.—Mr. James Madison, of Newburg, has sent to and sold, in New York, $497 worth of butter this season, the product of ten cows.

For the Herald & Expositor.

MR. EDITOR:—Are you sufficiently expert in unriddling riddles so as to understand Captain Tyler's and Mr. Wickliffe's present course towards Government officers? To me it really appears very singular, and how to account for it I know not: the only way that I can think of is that they consider Colonel Polk intellectually *non compos mentis* to choose his own men, and therefore they will select them for him—have them ready to his hand when he shall enter the Chair of State. If this be the true state of the case, I should say, that Mr. W. at least is very deficient in judgment, if the individual lately appointed to the office of Postmaster in our town is a fair specimen of the help mates Colonel P. is to be saddled with.

Is it not ridiculous that the community here must have a man saddled upon them, who could not get his neighbors (or very few at most) to sign his petition; but was forced to go *miles* from home for signers? Why is this? Does it not show a lack of confidence in his moral integrity? And this exhibition of the want of confidence is not among his political opponents only, but also among those of his *own political creed*—yea, they are growling like bears with sore heads.

I have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, who read Mr. Dorsheimer's petition, that Mr. C. F. Culp was therein represented as *totally unfit in many respects for Postmaster*.—Now every one who has done business in the Post Office since he has been in it, knows that the man who could thus represent Mr. C., I will not say lies, but that he has a very *elastic* conscience. More anon, perhaps, from

MECHANICSBURG.

Mechanicsburg, Dec. 17, 1844.

ECONOMY.—How can we best Economize, is a question of much interest at this time to sensible men. We would advise you to avoid disease, by using Dr. William Stocking's Vegetable Antibilious Pills, which preserve and restore health by cleansing all corrupt humors from the system.

Dr. A. Stout, Longacoming, New Jersey, says, having had an opportunity and also an occasion to test the medicinal qualities of Stocking's Vegetable Antibilious Pills I gratuitiously and candidly give you my word, that they have in every case I have used them, answered my most sanguine expectations.

☞For sale by S. ELLIOTT, East High st. Carlisle, Pa.

Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are an easy, safe, and certain cure for Erysipelas, because they carry off by the stomach and bowels, those morbid humors, which, if deposited on the lungs, are the cause of the above dangerous complaints. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills will make a perfect cure of the most obstinate attack of Erysipelas, at the same time the digestion is improved, and the blood so completely purified, that new life and vigor is given to the whole frame.

N. B. Be particular to ask for *Wright's Pills*. For sale in Carlisle by CHARLES OGILBY sole agent for this borough.

CHEAP CLOTHS.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts which they offer at *unusually low prices* for cash. Call and examine and you will find great bargains can be had.

GEORGE W. HITNER & Co.

PRESERVED GINGER.

Prime, root Ginger for sale by MYERS & HAVERSTICK.

June 26, 1844.

HOUSES TO RENT.

ONE two-story House and several smaller dwellings, well finished, for rent for the ensuing year. Also, a corner lot for a grocery store, will be rented for that purpose or otherwise. Enquire of

JACOB SENER.

Carlisle, November 27, 1844.

LEGHORN HATS.

LEGHORN HATS! Monkmill Hats just received and for sale by

GEORGE W. HITNER & Co.

June 26, 1844.

CONSUMPTION CONSUMPTION.—Nothing can be more certain than the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Breast or Lungs, by the use of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. Dr. Swayne, of Philadelphia, was induced to prepare this medicine from the fact that his own daughter was given up by the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, as beyond the reach of medicine, and in the last stage of Consumption. Dr. Swayne, after trying his skill in vain, at last resolved to try the effect of his Wild Cherry, and to his astonishment and delight, his daughter began to recover from the first dose, and by the use of a few bottles was restored to perfect health. Dr. Swayne has since given this medicine to thousands, and in every case it has proved successful. Dr. Swayne has now in his possession certificates of its wonderful effects, from the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, and from all parts of the country, which he will publish in pamphlet form, and distribute gratis to all who call for them. Dr. Swayne has appointed the undersigned his agent for the sale of his Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and we can confidently recommend it to the afflicted, as a safe and certain remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended. Sold by the undersigned, Carlisle, Pa. Price 50 cents per bottle, or $5 per dozen.

CHARLES OGILBY.

Sept. 25, 1844.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland will be sold by the Committee of Moses Wolf, on the premises, on Saturday, the 21st of December next, the following piece of land, being part of the estate of said Moses Wolf, situate in South Middleton township, viz:

No. 1. Adjoining J. Mussleman, Michael Frazer, and others, containing Twenty-three Acres and thirty-eight perches, neat measure, (23 acres 98 perches.)

No. 2. Adjoining Jacob Lehman, and other land of Moses Wolf, containing Four Acres neat measure (4 acres.)

No. 4. Adjoining Jacob Spangler, Craighead's heirs, and Jacob Lehman, containing Ten Acres and twenty-four perches neat measure, (10 acres 24 perches.) On which there is erected a small Log House and Frame Stable.

The above lots are first-rate limestone land, fenced, and portions of them well timbered. Conditions of sale made known on the day of sale by the subscribers.

JOHN PETERS,
JACOB GOODYEAR,
Committee of Moses Wolf.

December 4, 1844.

Philadelphia Literary Emporium.

WM. G. WARDLE,

Bookseller, Publisher and Importer, No. 144 Chesnut, above 6th street, Philadelphia,

has constantly on hand a choice stock of English and American Works in Theology, History, Biography, Poetry, Voyages and Travels, Agriculture, &c. Also, Splendid Pictorial Works in elegant bindings, School, Classical, Juvenile and Music Books in every variety.

Clergymen, Students of Divinity and others, are particularly invited to call and examine our extensive assortment of

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS,

embracing the works of the most eminent divines. Also many valuable old works, as well as all those of recent publication.

A great variety of works suitable for Parish and Sunday School Libraries.

All New Works received as soon as published. Persons purchasing for Public or Private Libraries will find it to their advantage to favor us with their orders, which will be promptly executed at the lowest prices.

Christmas & New Years Presents.

Now receiving a splendid assortment of Annuals, elegant Illustrated works, Albums, Bibles and Prayer Books, Standard Religious Works, Children's Books, &c. suitable for the Coming Holidays.

Philadelphia, November 13, 1844.

CARLISLE FEMALE SEMINARY

THE Citizens of Carlisle and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that this Institution will be opened under the Superintendance of Misses *Phebe and Charlotte Peirce*, on the 2d day of January, 1845.

The large and commodious house in West Louther street, recently occupied by Mrs. Stevens as a Boarding School has been taken by them and is undergoing repairs. It will be furnished with especial reference to the accommodation of the Public. A few Misses or Young Ladies will be received as Boarders, and it is intended to afford to such all the advantages connected with a residence in the most genteel private family.

Terms.

Board, with fuel, lights and washing, will be furnished to young ladies at $2.25 per during the summer months and $2.50 during the winter.

TUITION.—Common English studies as Geography, History, Grammer, Arithmetic Orthography, Reading and Writing per quarter $5.00

With Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, or Natural Philosophy, and English Composition, 7.50

Higher branches as Botany, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Mental and Moral Philosophy, 10.00

Instruction in the Languages, Drawing, Painting, &c. will involve an extra charge of 2.50

Lessons in Instrumental Music by Prof. E. B. Walker, for an extra charge of 12.00

The Tuition will be required quarterly and the price of Board monthly in advance, and no deduction made for absence but in case of sickness.

November 27, 1844. 4t

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HITNER & BEST was dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said firm will call on Mathias Hitner (at the old stand) with whom the books and notes are left for collection, and settle their respective claims on or before the first day of February next, and those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement.

M. HITNER,
JOSEPH BEST.

Shippensburg, Dec. 2, 1844.

N. B. The business will be continued by Mr. Hitner at the old stand.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

WE would tender the advice to all, for all are concerned in our welfare, before you complete your purchases, to call and be sure you call at Gray & Co's.

Grocery Shoe and Variety Store.

Where you can see nearly all your Hearts can covet or Your Wants crave, on the most pleasing terms. South Hanover st. November 27, 1844.

N B. Just rec'd a few Barrels of Cranberries! Preserved Onion Pickles! &c.

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that they have appointed TUESDAY, the 31st day of December next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

MARTIN MEILEY.

November 13, 1844.

TEES and TEA.

DR. Lesly's Blood Pills, and Worm Tea, for sale by MYERS & HAVERSTICK.

July 3, 1844.

LEAD.

Whitney's pure White Lead in Kegs and Boxes for sale by MYERS & HAVERSTICK.

June 26, 1844.

Portraits and Drawing.

C. BURTON, Artist, and professor of Perspective and Scientific Drawing, Louther street, Carlisle, (opposite Postmaster M'Clintock's) grateful for the liberal patronage he has already received from the Faculty and Students of Dickinson College, as also from many of the citizens, he begs leave to inform them that he is now at "home," and will be happy to do again employed, either in giving lessons in his above art, made of imparting knowledge in DRAWING, No. 1 from the Masters, or in taking truly CHARACTERISTIC LIKENESSES in his pending style, (now becoming so well appreciated for their excellence) either at his residence, as above, or at their dwellings in town or country if not far, or in classes. He is fully determined that his terms shall be moderate, and for those who find it one scarce, he will take wood, meat and all such articles as the family may require, at the market price.

☞The terms for his LIKENESS on PAPER Portraits are, Crayon $3; for two $5; for four $10; but for seven $14—that is, if said numbers are taken in immediate succession.

☞Drawings for Patent Rights accurately made. Handy improved Kaleidoscopes for sale.

October 23, 1844.

DETERER'S MAGIC OIL.

THE peculiar properties of this splendid Oil, renders it a necessary appendage to every lady's or gentleman's toilet. Unlike all other oils, it does not soil the hair, but gives it a brilliancy and beauty unsurpassed. It gratifies the mind at once giving to the dry withering bulbs new life and vigor, opening the capilaries, and securing that healthy tone and action so necessary to the preservation or production of a fine head of hair.

Sold at No. 2 Fifth street, Philadelphia, next to Stroud's, especially at 25 and 50 cts. Sold in Carlisle by S. ELLIOTT.

October 23, 1844.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE have just received some Blue Blk. 1. Green, Adelaid, Olive and dust Cloths, Beaver and Buffalo Cloths for over coats, fancy cassimeres, cassimere's, Green Baize, Flannels and Linsey's, Petticoat Yarn and Checks, Drills, Denskins and Cotton, Satin, Shaw's, Hosiery and GLOVES, Ribbed Silks, Velvets and Ribbons, black, blue black, brown, striped and barred Silks, satin, brown and black Swiss, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins, cotton Yarn, Carpet chain, &c.

Queensware & Groceries.

With a general assortment of seasonable goods which we will sell at our prices at the old stand of

A. RICHARDS & Co.

Oct. 16, 1844.

P. S. Carlisle Borough scrip taken at par for goods.

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

J. A. CUPPINGER & Co.

HAVE just opened their splendid assortment of fresh goods, comprising everything that is new and fashionable, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Great care having been bestowed in the selection of their goods, they feel confident that they are prepared to offer as great inducements to purchasers as any other establishment in the place.

Call if you wish to purchase CHEAP and PRETTY goods.

Shippensburg, Oct. 2, 1844.

New Shoe Finding and Leather Store.

THE subscriber invites the attention of dealers in the following named goods, which he offers for sale wholesale or retail.

White A. Ribbs, 5 doz. white Linings, 5 doz pink linings, 4 doz. striped binding, 4 doz. black binding, 5 doz. French Kid, 5 doz French Ladur Morocco, do. French Lumpico, 5 doz best bost Tampico, morocco, 4 doz do Madrass, 4 doz do Stouts, 4 doz do Strolts, and all sizes of men and women's lasts, shoe Pegs and many other articles. Call at the corner of Pitt and Louther streets.

A. S. SENER.

September 11, 1844.

HARDWARE

THE Subscribers respectfully ask the attention of Country Merchants to their stock stock of Hardware and Cutlery. They are now receiving from England and the Manufactories of this Country considerable additions to it, which will make it very attractive; and they are willing to sell upon terms which they cannot but think will be found entirely satisfactory. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, and it is confidently hoped they will find it their interest to purchase from the subscribers.

YARNALL & WALTON.

No. 443 South Fourth street, a few doors below Market street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1844.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers wishes to inform the citizens of Carlisle and the public in general, that he has opened in North Hanover street, adjoining Myers' and Haverstick's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Bank, in the store room lately occupied by Mr. John Hamilton, a large and entirely new assortment of splendid

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Gambroons, Merino Cassimers, Single and Double Milled Fancy Cassimers, Lawns, Ginghams, Balzarines, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds and description—also a well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

all of which he will sell very low for CASH. He invites the public to call and judge for themselves.

H. ANDERSON.

Formerly of the firm of Angney & Anderson.

May 15, 1844.

DR. E. E. LOOMIS,

DENTIST,

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as *Scaling, Filling, Plugging*, &c., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth to a full set.

☞Office on Pitt street, a few doors South of the National Hotel.

N. B. Dr. Loomis will be absent from Carlisle the last two days in each month.

FOR RENT.

THAT comfortable new Brick House, situate on the corner of Louther and Bedford streets, now in the occupancy of the Rev. John Hoffman. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

For particulars apply to

JOHN SEILER.

Carlisle, November 13, 1844. 3t.-2

For Sale.

A NEW one horse CARRIAGE and a Hathaway COOKING STOVE will be sold on accommodating terms. Enquire of the Editor of the Herald.

November 20, 1844. 4t-3

Notice.

THE undersigned assignee of JOHN C. MILLER, of Upper Allen township, Cumberland county, under a voluntary assignment for the benefit of the creditors, requests all persons indebted to said Flour to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him to present the same to the undersigned.

DAVID SHUE.

Westpennsboro' Tp., Nov. 27, 1844. 3t.-3

Last Notice.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber will please take notice, that their accounts are placed up and unless there is SOME payment made on or part, they will be placed in the hands of a Magistrate for settlement. Now immediate attention will oblige

Yours, &c.

A. RICHARDS.

Carlisle, October 30, 1844.

BRAN & SHORTS.

300 Bushels Wheat Bran and Shorts received and for sale at the Warehouse

WM. B. MURRAY.

Carlisle, November 6, 1844.

GUM SHOES.

JUST received a large assortment of Men's and Children's Gum Shoes of all kinds and will be sold low for cash.

GEORGE W. HITNER.

SHELL SIDE COMBS.

JUST received a few Shell Side Combs, at reduced rates at one-third less than first cost.

GEO. W. HITNER.

Nov. 13, 1844.