HERALD & EXPOSITOR

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday Morning, December 25, 1844.

Hon. James Black has our thanks for public documents.

NEW YEAR.

We wish all our friends and patrons a happy New Year. And we wish the lady who sent us that splendid mince pie, may live a thousand years and every year send us another of the same.

The Sabbath.

The Quarterly Sermon, having for its general object to promote the better observance of the Holy Sabbath, will be preached on next Sabbath evening, by the Rev. Dr. Durbin, in the First Presbyterian Church. It is understood that the other churches of the Borough will be closed on that occasion.

Melancholy Accidents.

We are pained to have to announce to our readers the occurrence of two accidents on Saturday last, which resulted in the death of two promising lads.

The first was a son of Mr. Thomas Duffy, of Westpennsboro' township, aged about 10 years. He was run over by a wagon which his father was driving, and was so mangled that he died in an hour.

The other was a son of Mr. Garrett Clark, who resides at Alexander's Mill. One of the workmen about the mill went to the flood-gate for the purpose of closing it, but found it impossible to do so owing to some obstacle—he got a pole to remove the impediment, which proved to be a young son of Mr. Clark, who was entirely dead. It is supposed he had been in the water half an hour when discovered.

The skeleton of a man was found a few days since in the South Mountain, Southampton township, near the head of little Tumbling Run. From the appearance of the clothing found about the skeleton it has probably been there for a year. No circumstance has as yet transpired to lead to any knowledge of who the person was. It is supposed, however, that it may be the body of some hunter, who lost himself in the mountain last winter.

We give in another column of to-day's "Herald," at the request of a number of his warm personal and political friends, a letter from Governor Porter to General John Mitchell on the subject of the Tariff. The Governor declares himself in favor of the protective policy, and says that he will always take a firm and decided stand in favor of the true interests of Pennsylvania. We commend the letter to the perusal of our readers.

Congressional.

The proceedings of Congress for the past week have been of so uninteresting a nature that we give but a short letter, which will be found on the opposite page.

Carlisle Brass Band.

We are fond of music—and indeed who is not—such as "comes stealing o'er the soul like the sweet south, breathing o'er a bank of violets, stealing and giving odor"—such as makes us forget our cares and troubles, relieves the mind weighed down by "misfortune's rudest shock"—Music that will make the merchant forget his dollars and cents, the manufacturer his anxiety for the fate of the tariff, the politician his intrigues, and the smooth-faced love-sick swain cry out—

"If music be the food of love, play on."

The Carlisle Brass Band entertained our citizens on Wednesday last, from the portico in front of the Mansion House Hotel, and those who had the pleasure of hearing them will admit that if they did not come quite up to the above standard, they gave us at least a slight foretaste of it.

The performance was quite creditable to the young men and if they will but persevere, they will soon become quite an ornament to our borough.

Military Parade.

On Wednesday last, a number of the Field Officers belonging to this Brigade, paraded, agreeably to orders, at Foulk's Hotel, under the command of Brigadier General Edward Armor. The officers present were all in full military costume, and the novelty of the spectacle attracted quite a crowd of spectators, who declared themselves highly delighted with the parade. Among the officers, we noticed Brigade Inspector Jacob Rehrar, Colonel Armstrong Noble, and Major Samuel Greinger, of this borough; Major Simon Oyster, of Oyster's Point, and Major Isaac Kinsly, of Mechanicsburg, who looked remarkably well and soldier like, and whose dress and equipments were quite unexceptionable. We believe that the object of General Armor in summoning his officers together was for the purpose of perfecting them in the military exercises, acting upon the principle that well-disciplined officers alone are competent to command a body of men and teach them the military art; and although there were some "laggards in war" who, by their non-attendance, endeavored to thwart the General in his praise-worthy exertions, nevertheless, the turn-out was quite a handsome and brilliant affair.

We trust General Armor will persevere in this matter, as the discipline of our militia is certainly not what it ought to be, except, perhaps, that of the Regiment commanded by Col. Noble, whose "*Grand Charge*" must excite the admiration of every true soldier.

The "Literary Record and Journal of the Linnæan Association of Pennsylvania College," in Gettysburg, is the title of a neat monthly publication which has been laid on our table. It is conducted by a Committee of the Association, and the number before us contains a number of admirable contributions on Literary and Scientific subjects from members of the Faculty of the College and other gentlemen. The leading paper in the December number is by our friend Mr. Spencer F. Baird, of this borough.

The spirit evinced by the Association which has commenced the publication of this Journal is certainly commendable, and merits the encouragement of not only the Faculty of that Institution but the public. We should like to see a publication of a similar character issued from the academic halls of ancient "Dickinson." The Journal is published monthly at $1 per annum.

Sander's Hotel.

Our worthy friend, of the Washington House, Harrisburg, has recently had his house newly painted and fitted up for the accommodation of the public. Those who desire a pleasant stopping place in Harrisburg will find the one above named all they could desire.

Miss Delia Webster, who was tried in Frankfort, Kentucky, for abducting slaves from the State, has been found guilty and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The Jury, however, in consideration of her sex, have signed a petition to the Governor to pardon her.

Foreign News—Moriarty and O'Connell.

On the opposite page under the head of Foreign News our readers will find two short speeches to which we wish to call their special attention.—They are those of Daniel O'Connell and Rev. Dr. Moriarty of Philadelphia. No American can read the speech of the last named individual without feeling the hot blood of indignation rising within him. This same Rev. Dr. has been feasted and petted by the Philadelphians—he has received every kindness from the hands of Americans that he could have desired—and yet when once across the water, he who had so well played the gentleman here, comes out in his true character and shows himself the base ingrate.

It is no new thing for us to be assailed and traduced by vagabond book-makers, who have no interest in our country, and who cannot therefore be supposed capable of that sympathy that should make them blind to its faults or kind to its virtues. But we were not prepared to hear the vile epithets and lies of this Rev. slanderer. We see in him a man who sought this land for the exercise of civil privileges, and for the enjoyments of a home, go forth among a foreign people, and in the midst of a multitude of listeners, traduce the place of his voluntary chosen residence and the community for which he had pretended to form a sympathetic part. The falsehoods which the Rev. gentleman has uttered in relation to the character of Philadelphia, must sink him to the deepest depth of infamy. "His lie three times attempted in the streets of Philadelphia." A fouler libel was never penned or uttered. He would not have dared give utterance to a statement so utterly destitute of even the shadow of truth, whilst remaining in the United States. Conciliation Hall, in which ribald abuse of the United States from the lips of O'Connell forms a large portion of the proceedings, was a fitting place for the utterance of this falsehood.

Case of Dorr.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided on Friday that it had no right to grant the writ of Habeas Corpus prayed for by Mr. Dorr, through his counsel.

Mr. Torrey Sentenced.

The motion in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial to Mr. Torry, convicted, in Baltimore, of an attempt to entice away the slaves of a citizen, have been refused and overruled, and the following sentence was passed.

"On the first indictment, confinement in the Penitentiary from December 28th, 1844, to 2d of April 1847. On the second indictment, until 2d April, 1849. On the third indictment, until 2d April, 1851."

[BY REQUEST.]

LETTER OF GOV. PORTER TO J. MITCHELL, ESQ. ON THE TARIFF.

Harrisburg, Dec. 7, 1844.

Dear Sir:—I duly received yours of the 30th ult. and am pleased to find that in all the fluctuations and turmoils which political life has involved, I keep my hold upon those old and cherished friends who have known me longest and best. No one who has paid attention, like yourself, to the history of Pennsylvania, and to my own course in connection with that history, will be at a loss to know my opinions on any of the leading questions in which our Commonwealth is interested. They are all recorded, and have been expressed so unequivocally and under such circumstances as to leave no doubt of their sincerity. I have always been averse to obtruding my opinions upon the public either unnecessarily or where they have not been properly called out. I have never, however, hesitated to express my opinions, and to back them by my acts when duty required it at my hands. In writing to you, therefore, I do not write for the public, but only to recall to the recollection of one who has been my early friend, the course that has characterized my public conduct in relation to the great and leading subject in which Pennsylvania is so deeply interested.

On the subject of encouraging the production and manufactures of our country, I early embraced my father's opinions, which were those of the democratic republican party in the days of Mr. Jefferson.

I first entered public life in the House of Representatives of our State at the session of 1819-20.

On the 20th of January, 1820, the following resolution was introduced by the Committee on Manufactures.

"Resolved, &c. That our Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress be requested to use their efforts to have the tariff so modified as to meet the prohibitions, and prohibitory duties of foreign powers and afford effectual encouragement and protection to the industry of our citizens."

When this resolution was called up for second reading and consideration, a motion was made to strike out all after the word "efforts," and insert in lieu thereof "to encourage domestic manufactures." Against this amendment I voted, as tending to weaken the expression of opinion in favor of domestic manufactures.

It was, however, adopted by a majority, and on the final passage of the resolution I voted for it as amended.

By a reference to the journal of the session of 1835-36, while a Senator, my vote is recorded in favor of a resolution instructing our Senators, &c. in Congress to oppose the passage of any bill which might have for its object any reduction of the tariff. I give you but a single reference to my votes in both branches of the Legislature; but they will be found on examination to have been rendered in favor of every measure having a tendency to sustain a protective tariff, introduced during my legislative career.

Since my election to the office which I now fill, and from which I shall shortly retire, I have availed myself of my official station to urge on every suitable occasion, the necessity of protecting and encouraging the domestic industry of the country.—The portion of my inaugural address, when first elected, on that subject, was brief, it is true, because I could not, in such a document, treat much at length on any subject; but in my annual messages I have embraced every opportunity to recommend its importance to the Legislature.

In my last I said—

"It is no disparagement to her sister States to assume that Pennsylvania, in her geographical position, and in her mineral and agricultural resources, is surpassed by none in the Union. Her population, for hardy and effective industry, presents a model worthy of all praise, and this industry, devoted to a constant development of her vast mineral wealth, cannot fail, in good time, to produce the most astonishing results.

"There is hardly a mountain or valley within her borders, that does not abound in deposits of coal or iron. Our canals and railroads penetrate almost every one of these mineral regions, and furnish them with a cheap and ready highway to market.

"If those entrusted with the guardianship of the public welfare, are but true to their trust, the day is not far distant when Pennsylvania must become the great work-shop of the American Union, for the production of coal and iron, and the fabrics constructed from these materials. If these great interests are surrendered to some imaginary, theoretic, Arcadian scheme of free trade, we may still continue to serve as hewers of wood and drawers of water to foreign capitalists and artizans, and our incalculable mineral deposits may be useless for ages. I trust, however, the people of this Commonwealth will never be seduced into a sacrifice of their dearest rights.

"The policy of standing by her own interests has been, for the last half century, too deeply fixed in Pennsylvania to be abandoned without a struggle; and those of her public servants who would advise the surrender of any of her staple productions, without the fostering succor of the Government, will soon find on how mistaken an estimate of popular feeling they have relied. It is idle to talk of reciprocity of trade, when England will not receive our flour under a prohibitory duty of less than three dollars per barrel—for us to receive her coal and iron free or nearly so, of duty.

"Free trade and reciprocity of duty, like the golden rule, are beautiful and benign in theory, and if universally carried out in practice, would render mankind better and more acceptable to their Maker—but unhappily, the obligation is voluntarily, and is assumed only by the less crafty and grasping of men and nations, who are used for their own ends by the rest. This fundamental truth is taught by all history and was familiar to our fathers. Come what may, I cannot desert the standard of Pennsylvania [illegible]

[illegible] steadily demand their commodities without the fluctuations of prices that will ever attend foreign markets. It will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with you in giving the most effective support to it, both in our domestic and national legislation, so far as may be compatible with our duty."

These documents will show my sentiments at least as clearly and distinctly as any declarations which I could now make upon the subject. Every day's experience and reflection convinces me of their justness and propriety. You may recollect that for the recommendation of the protective policy in my message of January, 1843, I was denounced in the Globe, in these terms:

"Thus it seems the Governor thinks if her citizens and her Legislature are *true to themselves*, and will avoid entering to the views and interests of other sections, regardless of her own, her public debt will hereafter occasion but little inconvenience. That is, if they will insist upon the General Government imposing an import duty or tax of fifty per cent. on all foreign coal or iron, for the especial protection and benefit of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania will in return, supply three fourths of this Union with coal and a majority with iron; on which Pennsylvania will impose an export tax of fifty per cent., and thus make these three fourths and majority pay her State debt. This is a feature or element of the protective or high tariff system. It is now avowed by Governor Porter that a duty of fifty per cent on the foreign article is not for protection, but to 'cut off this country now,' and therefore from the European supply of coal and iron on which it has heretofore chiefly depended, so that a domestic duty may be adopted. If such a scheme of unjust and iniquitous legislation as is here recommended should be carried out by Pennsylvania, we think that the three fourths of the States thus called upon to pay the debt of Pennsylvania will rather repudiate. We have no idea, however, that the democracy of the Keystone State will sanction any such measures. Though they may have heretofore given their aid to the imposition of a high tariff, we know it was done at the last session very reluctantly, and under what they deemed the strong and urgent necessities of the Government, and we think we do them but justice to say that they never did give any tariff their support thus to impose upon the other States of the Union the onus of paying their State debt.—The doctrine broached by the Governor may therefore be set down (as the Intelligencer has it) as good Whig doctrine."

A friend of mine who felt that I had been unjustly assailed, made it his business to ascertain the source whence this attack proceeded, and learned that the article was written by one of the delegation in Congress from this State, and who, strange as it may seem, was engaged during the late Presidential canvass, in making tariff speeches and having them extensively published and distributed. We have thus the satisfaction of finding that those who only two years ago were opposed to our views on this subject having become converts to them.

In a Government constituted as our Union is, of separate and independent States, the interests of some of which occasionally either will, or may be supposed to interfere with those of some of the others, it was necessary in order to obtain an union of the States under the Federal Constitution that mutual concessions be made for the general good of the whole. Sectional views and feelings were therefore patriotically surrendered on the altars of the country.

At the adoption of the Constitution, however, I do not think that any one doubted the power of the General Government to impose duties with the avowed object of protecting the products and manufactures of the country. I am inclined to think that the exposition and construction of the Constitution contemporaneous with its adoption, was as likely to be correct as any subsequent one could be. We find that the second act passed by Congress after the adoption of the Constitution of 1787, was entitled "An Act for laying duties on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States," passed 1st June, 1789; the preamble of which reads thus:

"Whereas, it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the *encouragement* and *protection* of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandises imported, Be it enacted," &c.—The act then proceeds to impose specific duties on some articles and *ad valorem* duties on others.—Among the specific duties imposed were those on manufactured tobacco, snuff, indigo, sugar, coal, boots, shoes, cables, cordage, unwrought steel, nails, spike, salt, fish, &c.

The adjustment of a tariff must ever be a very delicate question. Public opinion seems to be now settled that no more money ought to be raised by impost duties than is necessary to defray the expenses of Government economically administered. We must include in those expenses for several years to come, large appropriations to our harbours and fortifications, many of which are now in a state of dilapidation and decay. It seems to be equally well settled that in the imposition of those duties, care should be taken so to discriminate as to give protection to the products and manufactures of our country. In other words, to make it the means, in the language of the act of 1789 "for the encouragement and protection" of our domestic industry in all branches. It can scarcely occur hereafter that the expenses of the general government will be less than twenty-five millions of dollars per annum.—The sum raised with proper discrimination, in addition to the amount necessary to pay off the existing public debt, would afford, in the opinion of many, a sufficient protection to our home industry. Our farmers and manufacturers need a regular and permanent system; one that shall not by being unduly oppressive upon one portion of our citizens be continually inviting and exciting opposition and hostility, or by being too low, prostrate domestic industry at the foot of foreign capital and labor. My system would be to impose such duties on all articles the like of which we can produce or manufacture at home, as would save our own people from the gluts which foreign capitalists might create in our markets with the view of destroying our own product or manufacture in its infancy or in times of depression, and to enable our people at all times to compete, having a decided advantage on their side, with the foreign producer or manufacturer.

In carrying out this system, however, I should ever keep in view the principles which governed the sages of 1787 in adopting our Constitution. In communicating the result of their labors to Congress, they said, "It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstances as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits and particular interests. In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the Consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety and perhaps our National existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid in points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."

We should ever keep in view in administering the government on the principles on which and the spirit in which it was formed, and I think this can and will be done by giving fixed and certain encouragement and protection to all the chief products of our domestic industry, in a revenue tariff, properly discriminating in its details. I would do this, not that I have any doubt of the power of Congress to grant protection, even for the sake of protection, and from motives of policy to make the system certain and permanent, and to prevent those ruinous fluctuations in business, growing out of the doubts and fears engendered by the constant agitation of the question in the political discussions and contests of our country.

I have been drawn into a letter of unusual length for me. The subject, however, is one which I have deeply at heart, and on which I have often reflected seriously and deeply, and this must be my excuse for inflicting so long an epistle upon you.

I am about closing the last Executive term which I could fill under the Constitution. My highest political ambition has been fully gratified, and I feel anxious for retirement and tranquility. I have had to encounter great, indeed extraordinary difficulties in the course of my Executive career. I have more than once been thwarted in my efforts by the violence of party, yet I have pleasure in reflecting that I have never faltered in the course pointed out by duty. I have entered on my Executive duties amidst storms and tempests which convulsed the political ocean, and seemed almost to threaten the ship of State with destruction. I have the satisfaction to know at the close of my career, that the ship is now righted, and a smooth sea and pleasant voyage are in prospect for my successor.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

DAVID R. PORTER.

Gen. J. Mitchell.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on Thursday the 23d of January next, on the premises the following described personal property, viz:

[illegible] HORSES, 8 Head of CATTLE,

[illegible]

Also, Wheat, Corn, and Oats by the bushel, by the ton.

GEORGE BRINDLE,
GEORGE BEELMAN,
Assignees.

January 1, 1845.

TRIAL LIST

For January Term, 1845.

FIRST WEEK.

Rupp	vs	Pfeiffer
Harrisb'g Bridge Co	vs	Noble
Ulerich	vs	Mann
Patterson	vs	Hays
Noble	vs	Beidler & Clark
Ball for use	vs	McKeehan
Hughes for use	vs	Alexander
Todd for use	vs	Craighead

SECOND WEEK.

Beltzhoover & Woods	vs	Stuart
W. B. Thompson	vs	Hudson
A. G. Thompson	vs	Same
J. H. Thompson	vs	Same
Shunk for use	vs	Alexander
Ego	vs	F. & M. Bank
Craighead Indorsee &c	vs	Paxton
T. Craighead	vs	Same
Ege assed &c	vs	Ripley
Watts for use	vs	Woodburn
Given for use	vs	Kenney
Lehly & Wife	vs	McCarter
Sites	vs	McFarlane & Louk
Oxer	vs	Piper
Clever	vs	J. Stough
Same	vs	M. Stough
Same	vs	C. Stough
Mishler	vs	McElhany
Biddle	vs	Moore et als
Barnitz	vs	Cole
Same	vs	Clark
Same	vs	Kissinger
Niswanger	vs	Strickler
Shaffer et als	vs	Ege et als
Same	vs	Same
Woods for use	vs	Cornelly's adm'r
Nichols	vs	Shelly Co obligor
Rheem	vs	Wilson & Rehrer

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Cumberland County, will be sold at public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 25th day of January 1845, at 2 o'clock P. M. the following described tract or parcel of

Limestone Land,

belonging to the estate of Dr. Lemuel Gustine dec'd, situate in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, about one mile from the borough of Carlisle, adjoining lands of James Noble's heirs, John Hays, James Given's heirs, Melchoir Hoffer's heirs, H. & C. Barnitz and others, containing

96 ACRES

and 23 perches strict measure, about 50 acres of it is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the residue covered with fine thriving young timber.

The terms of sale are $300 to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue of the one half of the purchase money on the 1st of April 1845 and the other half in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest the whole to be secured by Judgment Bonds, or Recognizances as the court may direct.

JOHN HARPER,
Trustee appointed by the Court.

January 1, 1845.

Assignee Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified that Adam Brandt of Monroe township Cumberland county, did execute to the subscribers a voluntary deed of assignment of his estate real, personal and mixed, for the benefit of his creditors. Those persons having claims against the said Adam Brandt will present them, and those indebted make payment to

GEORGE BRINDLE, Monroe tp.
GEORGE BEELMAN, Allen tp.
Assignees.

January 1, 1845.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale on Thursday the 23d day of January inst. on the premises, in Monroe township Cumberland county the following described real estate to wit.

A tract of Limestone land, situate in Monroe township, bounded by Benjamin and Samuel Kibler, Jacob Riser, Samuel Kline, Jacob Plank and John Brandt, containing

56 ACRES,

more or less, having thereon erected a two story log house (plastered,) a stone bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, press house, together with other convenient buildings.

Also, a tract of Woodland, situate in Monroe tp. bounded by lands of Michael Mishler, Daniel Mohler and Henry Eble, containing 3 acres more or less.

GEORGE BRINDLE,
GEORGE BEELMAN,
Assignee.

January 1, 1845.

For Rent.

A large Brick House, on North Hanover street, now in the occupancy of Mr. John Harper. The front and back buildings contain thirteen well finished rooms, a cistern in the kitchen, a stable and garden attached.

Also, a part of the adjoining house, having six rooms, the front one large and suitable for a store.

Also, a small house with a garden, lot, wash-house cistern and stable attached, situate at the south end of Hanover street. For terms apply to

MOSES BULLOCK.

January 1, 1845.

N. B. The above properties are for sale on moderate terms.

December 31st, 1844.

HAVING closed my books and Credit business, and the New Year will introduce a Cash Store in our borough, with an average reduction of 20 per cent upon former prices upon all goods in store, which is composed of dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, made up Clothing, recollect my cheap Cash store in East Main street second door above the large show window.

CHAS. BARNITZ.

January 1, 1845.

FOR RENT.

THE shop and work-room attached, lately occupied by Mr. N. Hantch, situated on North Hanover street, also a small two story brick house near the western end of Dickinson alley. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

For terms apply to

JNO. B. PARKER.

January 1, 1845.

NOTICE TO Constables, Retailors of Merchand'ze.

IN and by the several acts of the General Assembly and the several supplements thereto, it is made the duty of the Constables of the respective townships and boroughs within the county of Cumberland, and they are hereby required, under the penalty of one hundred dollars, to make under oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions," on or before *Monday* the 13th day of *January* 1845, a separate list of all persons engaged in the selling or vending of Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Commodities or effects, of whatsoever kind or nature," designating those whose "sales" are "confined" alone to buying and vending goods, wares and merchandize, the growth, product and manufacture of the United States," and also those who sell or vend "foreign distilled liquors."

By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN IRWIN, Clerk.

Commissioners Office,
Carlisle, January 1, 1845.

To the Public.

WE, the undersigned, legally elected Judges by the Stock Holders of the Hanover & Carlisle turnpike road company, held an election this day December 10th, at the house of Sam'l Grayhill in Petersburg Adams county, for the Election of five Managers to conduct the affairs of said road for the ensuing year after being duly affirmed we proceeded to receive the votes of the Stock Holders whose names were entered in the original Stock book, and we certify that upon counting the votes [illegible] there were Three Hundred and ninety-one legal votes cast for Thomas Paxton, Wm. Moore, [illegible] Weakly, Thomas Stephens and Henry [illegible], which being a majority of all the stock [illegible] of said company, [illegible] we declare them duly and legally elected Managers for one year from the 10th of December, 1844.

WM. JONES, [L. S.]
EDWARD W. WEAKLEY, [L. S.]
JOHN MOORE, Dickinson, [L. S.]

The above board of Managers met and organized on the same evening and appointed the officers [illegible]

December 11, 1844.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

W[illegible]

Grocery, Shoe and Variety Store [illegible]

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 Paine* 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 special reference to the accommodation of the Pupils. 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.

Expenses.

BOARD, with fuel, lights and washing, will be furnished to young ladies at $2,25 cts. during the summer months, and $2,50, during the winter.

TUITION.—Common English studies as Geography, History, Grammar, 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. L. 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.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BITNER & BEST is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said firm will call on Mathias Bitner, (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. BITNER,
JOSEPH BEST, jr.

Shiremanstown, Dec. 2, 1844.

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

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE Cumberland Valley Rail Road Company will receive proposals until the 25th January, 1845, for re-building their Bridge across the Susquehanna river, at Harrisburg. The length of the bridge is four thousand feet. The plan, materials, and workmanship, to be furnished by the contractor, except such materials as are left of the old bridge, including the piers and spans yet standing. The plan to combine both a rail-way and road-way, and the whole to be completed by the 1st January, 1846. Proposals will be addressed to

FREDERICK WATTS, Pres't of the Cumb. Valley Railroad Comp.

Carlisle, Dec. 25, 1844.

Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county for a license to keep a tavern or public house in the house I now occupy in Kingston Silver Spring township.

JACOB GROVE.

December 25, 1844.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Silver Spring township do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Jacob Grove, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers.

Martin Cooper,	Geo. Keller,
S. M. Glauser,	Henry Rinehart,
William Saxton,	James Carey,
John Chronister,	S. A. Coyle,
Jacob Emminger,	W. M. Loudon,
H. W. Mateer,	William Bell.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House on the South-west corner of the public Square in this borough immediately in the rear of the Court House, will be rented from the 1st day of April next. It is one of the best stands for a Store in the borough. For terms enquire of Hugh Gallagher, Esq.

December 25, 1844.

WANTED.

A BOY from 17 to 18 years of age to attend in a STORE is wanted by the subscribers.

GEO. W. HITNER & CO.

Carlisle, December 18, 1844.

DRUG & BOOK STORE.

MYERS & HAVERSTICK have just opened their assortment, comprising every article of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, together with a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, Standard and Miscellaneous Works, and STATIONARY of every kind. Also Fancy Stationary, very superior and suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents. Also German Toys, and a splendid assortment of Animals, and Toy Books for the holidays. The public is invited to call.

December 18, 1844.

Dr. I. C. LOOMIS, DENTIST,

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

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

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

[illegible] 24, '44

Christmas! Rare Attractions,

SPLENDID TOYS AT HALF PRICE!

JUST received for Christmas and New Year's presents, several packages of splendid GERMAN TOYS, of every description, which we will sell wholesale or retail at *less than half* the trade price. Also, beautiful TOYS BOOKS, from one cent to a fever; our young friends are invited to call and we will show them something to please the fancy and improve the mind."

MYERS & HAVERSTICK.

December 18, 1844.

THE MAMMOTH BOOK!

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!

JUST EXHIBITED at J. M. KNEEDLER'S Cheap Book Store, directly opposite Ogilby's Dry Good Store on East High Street, one of the largest Books ever seen in Carlisle! After you take a look at the monster, just step into the store and examine his splendid assortment of richly embellished and beautiful Christmas presents, which have been just received from Philadelphia for the Holidays. Among them is the American Book of Beauty, one of the most splendid volumes ever got out in this country. Price $1 37½. Also on hand, large Family Bibles at $1 00, and Foolscap and Letter Paper at 12½ cents per quire. Also Thier's French Revolution, at $1 31¼ cts; all the cheap works of the day received weekly.

He will receive in a day or two the Magazines for January, 1845, consisting of Graham's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, the Columbian Magazine, Arthur's Magazine, &c. Those who wish to subscribe to the above Magazines, will find it to their advantage to commence with the opening of the year.

December 18, 1844.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday the 11th of January, at 12 o'clock M. 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 James Moore on the premises, the following tract of Land being part of the Estate of said James Moore situate in South Middleton township adjoining lands of Gilbert Searight, John Stuart Esq. Adam Peffer, William Peffer and others, containing

101 ACRES,

and [illegible] Perches neat measure, the above land first rate Limestone, with a good Two Story Frame and Plastered House, Log Stable and a good well of water [illegible] cleared and the rest in good timber.

Conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale by

THOS. PAXTON, Com.

December 18, 1844.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county for the benefit of the [illegible]

ROBERT HETRICK

December 18, 1844.

OILS! OILS!

LOWER THAN EVER.

MYERS & HAVERSTICK have just received 200 gallons of best Winter Sperm Oil warranted clear and pure which they offer at $1 18¾ per gallon.

100 galls. Superior Fall ditto	$1 00	per gall.
100 " Pure Elephant ditto	75	"
50 " Whale ditto	60	"

LARD OIL.

A new article perfectly fine and clear, warranted to burn in astral and common lamps equal to the best sperm at only 90 cents per gallon.

Also LARD LAMPS astral shape, a very splendid article, together with a full assortment of glass, bronzed and study lamps, glass shades and wicks for all sizes and varieties of lamps.

FRESH GROCERIES.

MYERS & HAVERSTICK have added to their former stock, a large supply of Fresh Groceries which they will sell as low as they can be bought in Carlisle.

December 18, 1844.

J. LOUDON'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber has a few days since received from the city a general assortment of School Books and Stationary, which he intends to sell at reduced prices.

Purchasers can be supplied with Bibles, Paper &c. at the following rates,

Family Bibles,	$1 00
Good School Bibles,	50
Good School Testaments	12½
Pocket bible, morocco gilt edges	1 00

School Books all the general kinds in the proportionably low. His Stationary is of good quality, also a good assortment of Lithographic Prints, Toy Books and Books suitable for Holidays.

He also carries on the Book Binding business where persons can have their old books rebound, also Blank Books, Dockets &c. made to order.

The subscriber in connection with his Book and Stationary Store, has established a

FAMILY GROCERY.

HE has now on hand a large and general assortment of fresh Groceries, spices &c. of every description and of the best quality, selected with care in the city, and which he is enabled to sell at reduced cash prices to suit the times.

Thankful for the patronage extended to him during the few days he has been in the business, he hopes by attention and endeavoring to please to merit a continuance thereof, his stock in part consists of

Strong Rio and Java Coffee,

Best and 2d quality Loaf Sugar, Brown, white, Havana and crushed Sugars.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas,

Sugar House Syrup and New Orleans Molasses.

Best and 2d best Sperm Oil.

Sperm and Mould Candles; Spices of all kinds fresh ground and unground, Cheese and Crackers, Lemons, Mace, Citron, Indigo, Starch, Saltpetre, Logwood, American and London mustard, Rice, Homeopathic and Bakers best Chocolate, Raisins, Almonds and Filberts.

Crockery, China and Glassware. Also Brushes, Tubs, Baskets, Churns, Brooms, Bed cords, Halters, Ploughlines, Masons and Carpenters Lines, Market Baskets, Best Cavendish and other chewing and smoking Tobacco, Spanish, half Spanish and Common Segars.

A general assortment of good Spool cotton, thread, tapes, thimbles, hooks & eyes, Pearl buttons, pins and needles, tooth brushes, hair brushes, combs, pewter sand, shoe blacking and a variety of other useful articles. Also No. 1 & 2 mackerel, smoked Herring, Salmon, Cranberries, dried Beef Hams &c.

December 11, 1844.

SETTLE UP.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that their accounts *must be settled* by the first of January next! CHAS. OGILBY.

Dec. 11, 1844.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Samuel Hepburn, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, and the Hon. John Stuart and Thos. C. Miller Judges of the said court of common pleas for the county of Cumberland, have issued their precept bearing date the 21st of November, 1844, and to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Carlisle, on the 2d Monday of January, 1845, (being the 13th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constable, of the said county of Cumberland, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain. And those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then may be, in the Jail of Cumberland county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Carlisle, the 5th day of December 1844, and the 69th year of American Independence.

ADAM LONGSDORF, Sheriff.

Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a tavern or public house, in the house I now occupy in the township of East Pennsboro' and County of Cumberland.

THOMAS WHARTON.

December 11, 1844.

WE the subscribers, citizens of East Pennsboro' tp., do certify that we are all well acquainted with the above petitioner, and that he is well provided with house room and all things necessary for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, and that his reputation for honesty and temperance is good, and that a house of entertainment at his stand is necessary.

Adam Sierer,	Daniel Dietz,
Peter Yesler,	John Sierer,
John Dietz,	Abraham Heinman,
William Stakemiller jr.	Geo. W. Yessler,
Jacob Rife,	Jacob Simmons,
Andrew Kreitzer,	Abram Erb.

Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of the Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county for a License to keep a tavern or public house, in the house I now occupy in the Township of South Middleton and County of Cumberland.

JOHN RICKER.

December 11, 1844.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of South Middleton township in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named petitioner, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, and do therefore recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a license, and further say that a Tavern at the stand is an accommodation to the public.

Cyrus Ringwalt,	Lewis N. Kreitler
John Anthony,	David Krysher,
Robt. C. Sterrett,	Samuel Garver,
Elias Brenneman,	David Housman,
Gotliab Reinherts,	John Miller,
Peter Hall,	George Webbert, sr.
M. Brenneman.	

Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitioner intends making application at the next Term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county for a license to be granted for keeping a tavern or public house, in the house he now occupies in Lesburg Cumberland county.

WILLIAM CLARK.

December 11, 1844.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Leesburg do certify, that we are well acquainted with the above mentioned petitioner, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences, for the accommodation of Strangers and Travellers, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that a tavern in that place is necessary to accommodate the public.

Alex. McCormick,	Thos. Mathews,
George Line,	Henry Dirmeyer,
Michael Zeigler,	James Gracey,
Christopher Peitz,	[illegible]
Thomas Steel,	[illegible]
Adam W. Hutchinson,	Jacob Kelso,
John R. Kelso,	[illegible]
John W. Elliott,	[illegible]

GROCERIES.

[illegible]

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

FANCY TOYS and PRESENTS.

HALBERT & MONYER, West High Street, next door to Beetem's Hotel, have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a large and splendid assortment of Toys, Fancy articles, &c. in season for the holydays. They have a splendid variety of fancy Dolls, Soldiers, Drums, Trumpets, Swords and Guns, Horses, Dogs, Birds and every description of Toys of all colors, shapes, sizes and prices, which cannot fail to delight juvenile taste and prove acceptable presents to Children in the approaching holydays. The public is invited to call and see the handsomest collection of Fancy Articles which has been in town for some time.

Carlisle, December 4, 1844.

Notice.

AT an election held on Tuesday the 10th day of December, 1844, at the house of Samuel Grayhill in Petersburg Adams county, for the election of five managers of the Hanover & Carlisle Turnpike road company, to conduct the affairs of said company for one year from this date. We the undersigned Judges of said election being duly affirmed, do certify that according to the best evidence produced before them, it appears that Robert McIlwain, Samuel Blake, Moses Park, George Ege and John Weakley had four hundred and forty votes, being all the votes presented. We declare them duly elected. Witness our hands and seal the day and date above written.

DANIEL SHEFFER, [L. S.]
LEVI MILLER, jr. [L. S.]
JOHN KUNTZ, [L. S.]

The board of Managers being sworn and duly organized, elected Robert McIlwain President, and George Ege, Secretary, and William Gardner Treasurer of the company.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of J. P. Lyne & Co. terminated on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. The Books are in the hands of J. P. Lyne for collection, and those indebted are requested to call at the store and settle their accounts, as it is desirable that the books should be settled up as speedily as possible.

J. P. LYNE,
G. W. SHEAFFER.

December 18, 1844.

J. P. LYNE would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will continue the *HARDWARE BUSINESS* at the old stand where may be found a first rate assortment of Goods, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Paints, Glass, Nails and a complete assortment of Carpenter's Tools, Saddlery, Bar, Band, Hoop and Slit Iron, Steel of all kinds, and every article usually kept in a Hardware store, all of which we will sell at the very lowest prices. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

Fresh Fruits for Christmas.

JUST received by Myers & Haverstick, 20 boxes Raisins at 11 to 15 cts per lb. 3 Kegs Currants at 10 to 12 cts per lb. 6 Kegs Malaga Grapes at 21 to 25 cts per lb.

Also Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Citron & Ginger, with Spices of every kind, all *ground by ourselves.*

December 18, 1844.

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES!

THE subscribers have just received a full assortment of these justly celebrated medicines including No. 6 and the Composition Tea.

MYERS & HAVERSTICK.

Grocery and Variety Store, ON THE CASH PLAN.

ALFRED S. SENER,

Has just returned from the city and is now opening at his store, on the corner of Pitt and Louther streets, opposite the German Reformed church, a choice assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Crockery, Spices, such as Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Saleratus, Pearlash, potash, saltpetre, fine table salt. A fine assortment of honey dew tobacco. Tubs, churns, buckets and brooms, all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Butter, Eggs and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

September 11, 1844.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS

No. 51 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS OF MILITARY and Fancy Goods, such as Epaulettes, Swords, Sashes, Chapeaus, Pistols, Holsters, Saddle Cloths, Embroideries &c. Volunteer companies and Officers of the Army and Navy supplied with Cloths, Cassimeres, and every article in the Military line.

Banners and Flags made to order.

Silk and Bunting for Flags.

Fringes, Tassels and Stars suitable for Masons, Oddfellows and Banner Trimmings.

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, viz: Coach laces, Seaming and Pasting, Fringe, Tufts, Tassels, &c.

WINDOW BLIND Tassels, Cords and Bindings, Cords and Tassels for Ladies and Gentlemen's Cloaks. TAILORS Trimmings, viz: Bindings, Cords, &c., GIMPS, Silk Cord, Fringes and Ladies fancy dress Trimmings in general.

WHITE COTTON FRINGES for Curtains and Counterpanes. Silk Guard Chains, Steel and Black Cut Beads. Bugles, Silk Purses, and a great variety of fancy articles which will be sold low, and to which the attention of Country Merchants is particularly invited.

Philadelphia, November 13, 1844.

New Establishment!

Pork! Pork!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

HOG BUTCHERING.

He may be found at his Stall in the market on every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, with good fresh PORK and VEAL, ready to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit. GEO. L. MURRAY.

N. B. His shop is in the West end of Dickinson alley, where he is prepared to slaughter hogs for others, or if they prefer it, he will attend at their residence. G. L. M.

Carlisle, December 4, 1844.—3t.

FRUITS and CONFECTIONARY.

THE Subscribers have just increased their stock with a prime and fresh lot of LEMONS, RAISINS, CRANBERRIES, CURRANTS, Figs and Nuts of all kinds, which together with CANDIES and CONFECTIONARY of every description, such as Neuss, horehound, lemon, mint, &c., will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest prices at their Fancy and Confectionary Store on West High street next door to Beetem's Hotel.

HALBERT & MONYER.

December 4, 1844.

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

A choice assortment of chewing and smoking TOBACCO, and SEGARS of all qualities, from Common to the best brands of Spanish, may ever be found at the Fancy and Confectionary Store of HALBERT & MONYER.

December 4, 1844.

FOR RENT OR SALE

THAT well known business stand on the corner of Louther and Hanover streets now in the occupancy of S. M. Harris. Also a lot on the Harrisburg Turnpike known as the *point Lot.* Enquire of Mr G. W. Hitner or the subscriber through the [illegible]

DANL. COFFMAN.

December 4, 1844.

GROCERIES.

NOW opening a fresh lot of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Teas, Chocolate, Cheese, &c. Also Spices of all kinds, as cheap at not a little cheaper than can be had in the borough. Recollect I have good Sugar and Coffee for [illegible]

CHAS. OGILBY.

December 4, 1844.

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANOTHER supply of Boots and Shoes just received [illegible]

CHAS. OGILBY.

December 4, 1844.

BILLS and [illegible]

[illegible]

July 3, 1844.