Herald & Expositor

CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE OF COTTON.—*By C. T. James, of Providence, R. I.*—The last official tabular statement to which we have access, of the amount of cotton produced in the world, is that made in the office of the United States Secretary of the Treasury, in the year 1844, for the use of Congress.

By this table, which is sufficiently correct for all practical purposes, it appears that the total amount of cotton raised in the world, was 900,000,000 pounds; of which 460,000,000 pounds, 10,000 pounds more than one half was the product of the United States. Since that period the culture of the article in the West Indies has almost ceased. The production in the East Indies rapidly increased during a few subsequent years, owing to the very great efforts of the East India Company; but from repeated failures it has again become stationary, and will never probably be carried to any great extent. In the year 1839 the entire supply of cotton from India was 20,001,308 pounds. The other cotton growing countries, viz: Brazil, Mexico, Egypt, and other parts of Africa, and Asia, other than India, and a few smaller districts, with those named above, made up, in 1834, the balance of the product, say 440,000,000 pounds. Taking all the circumstances into the account, and especially the cheapness of the product in this country, and the known decline in quantity in some others, it is not probable that the foreign product has increased, since 1834, more than ten per cent. This would now give 484,000,000 to all the world, the United States excepted. In the United States the result has been entirely different. The reduction in the market value of the article, has stimulated the planter to make more of it—to compensate for the diminution of price, by the increase of quantity. This is a poor policy, to be sure, in most cases, yet it has been extensively practised by the common planters of the United States. So greatly have they increased the culture of the article, that their crop of 1848 is estimated in round numbers, at 1,000,000,000 pounds; and which affords a sure indication, compared with the foregoing statements, that all the rest of the world cannot compete with them either in quantity or price. Increasing the consumption of the article in Great Britain by ten per cent. from the year 1840 to '48, the quantity for the latter year would be 584,317,424 pounds; an excess of more than 100,000,000 pounds over the entire quantity produced in and exported from all the countries in the world, the United States excepted. France, Germany, and other European nations, require about 300,000,000 pounds; which, added to the consumption of Great Britain, makes the quantity required in Europe 884,316,425 pounds. Of this only 480,000,000 is supplied by India, Egypt, Turkey, Brazil, the West Indies, &c., and leaving a deficit of more than 400,000,000 pounds, for which Europe is entirely dependant on the United States. To withhold this supply would enhance the price in Europe and, though our labor would cost something more than theirs, our cotton would be so much cheaper, that no European manufacturers could compete with us. Almost the only reason why no other country has extended the cotton culture as ours has done, is because no other one can raise the article at so small a cost. This circumstance has almost annihilated the culture of cotton in the West Indies, and prevented its rapid increase in Brazil. The British East India Company, and the Viceroy of Egypt, with their immense power and resources, have bent their energies to the object—but hitherto all efforts have failed, and the cotton planters of the United States hold and maintain their pre-eminence over all those of the rest of the world. With all these advantages, the United States ought to be, emphatically, *the* cotton manufacturers of the world; and the cotton growing States should become the great cotton manufacturing States of the Union. One would think that there could be no question that the cotton grower and cotton manufacturer, combined in one concern, with his full supply of the raw material produced on his own soil, might undersell the European manufacturer, and control, as far as cotton fabrics was concerned, every market in the world. All this may appear chimerical to some, and they may be inclined to make the inquiry, how is all this to be done? The reply is at hand—Manufacture *all* your own cotton. How *can* we do this, is the next query, when we produce so much? Again the reply is ready—Others now do it for you. You have labor, skill and materials—if you wish for more of labor and skill, they are readily obtained in sufficient quantities to manufacture all the cotton in the world. But we produce so much. True, *too* much.—Then make a proper distribution and application of labor and skill; produce no more than can be manufactured at home. Cast not yourself in a foreign market, with a redundancy of an article begging for a purchaser, or the mercy of foreign brokers, speculators and shavers.—But more of this by and by. Let us now enquire which, in respect to the article of cotton, has made the best distribution and application of labor and skill, the United States or Great Britain, as far as the creation of wealth is concerned?

We have seen that, according to the best estimates to be obtained, the quantity of cotton imported into the kingdom of Great Britain, and consumed by her manufactories in 1840, was 531,197,659 pounds; of which at least four-fifths must have been supplied by the cotton growers of the United States. McCulloch, in his Encyclopedia of Commerce, published in London, for 1847, estimates the increase at about fifteen per cent. This estimate would make the British consumption of cotton at present, 610,577,303 pounds per annum. Allowing only the same proportion, or rather less than we have already stated, say now four-fifths of the quantity, to be supplied from the United States, it will amount to 488,701,846 pounds. The present average value of this cotton in England is not far from eight cents per pound; and hence the aggregate cost to the English manufacturer of the above quantity received from the United States would be $39,096,147 68. At this rate the highest amount returned to the American cotton planter, would be, say 488,701,846 pounds, at six cents per pound, $28,922,110 76—for convenience, say in round numbers, $30,000,000. The best cotton lands will not yield more than three hundred pounds per acre, and the general average from year to year probably does not exceed two hundred pounds. Suppose, however, the quantity to be two hundred and fifty pounds; there is required 1,794,807 acres of land to produce it; and as the product will not average more than 2,500 pounds per hand, it will require about 195,480 hands for its culture. The land at twenty-five dollars per acre is worth $44,870,175. The hands (slaves) at $500 each, are worth $97,740,000. Thus the land and slaves together would amount in value to $142,610,000. The cost of other necessary appendages, such as cotton gins, presses, horses, mules, &c., &c., will make up at least, with the above, the sum of $150,000,000, as the capital employed in the production of the above amount of cotton furnished to the British manufacturer. In order to make the estimate high enough for the planter, we will suppose his net receipts to be six cents per pound. At that price the quantity, 480,000,000 pounds, will return him, say, in round numbers, $29,000,000.

According to the estimate of McCulloch's Encyclopedia of Commerce (English) the value of British cotton manufactures for the year 1847, was £40,000,000. The estimated increase for the seven years, from 1833 to 1840, was 33½ per cent. At that rate, the value in 1848 would have been about £42,000,000, or $186,666,666, nearly. It is estimated also, that the amount of capital invested in the business is about the same as the amount of value of product per annum. The British manufacturers also employ about 300,000 operatives, and about the same number of hand loom weavers.

For the above amount of product it has been seen that the American cotton planter furnishes about 480,000,000 pounds of the raw material, for at a high estimate, $29,000,000. The cotton thus furnished is four-fifths nearly of the entire quantity consumed. The capital invested in the production of the cotton is $150,000,000. That invested in the manufacture of it, viz: four-fifths of $187,000,000, in round numbers, $149,600,000. In the ratio of capital, therefore, the planter should receive at least $150,000,000 for his product, whereas he receives but $30,000,000. But the cotton which returns six cents per pound to the planter, costs the British manufacturer eight and a half cents. At this price the amount of cost of the cotton, 480,000,000 pounds, is $40,800,000. Deduct this amount from $149,600,000, the value of the manufactured product, as above, and you have $108,000,000, as the value added to the above quanty of cotton, for which the planter receives but $30,000,000 at most, on an outlay of capital very nearly equal to that employed by the manufacturer. So much as to the productiveness of British capital employed in manufacturing cotton, and American capital in producing it. Again in respect to the number of hands employed.

We have said, the British employed about 300,000 operatives. To work up four-fifths of the cotton consumed, would therefore require 240,000. Divide the above $108,000,000 among these and you have $450 nearly, as the value of product per hand. Again, divide the net receipts for the planters, cotton, $30,000,000 among the number of hands (195,480) required to produce it, and you have but $153 46 per hand—less by $296 54 per annum, for each hand employed in the production of cotton than is realized by its manufacturer in Great Britain. True we have seen that in the process the British manufacturer employs also 240,000 hand loom weavers; making the entire number of persons employed, 480,000. Well, divide the British net product among this whole number, and you have $225 84 per hand, and leaving yet an excess of $71 54 per hand, in favor of the manufacturer, against the production of the raw material.

Varieties.

FRESH TEAS.

WE have just received an entire new selection of choice and fresh GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, embracing Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder teas, of various quantities, ranking from 37½ to $1,25 per pound, from the tea store of the Messrs. Jenkins, of Philadelphia, neatly, securely and freshly packed in quarter, half, and pound metalic and paper packages, as well as in the bulk. The selections are made by one of the partners, who has had experience in the business, among the Chinese themselves for about seven years, and this advantage, together with our own experience, and the encouragement extended to us in the selling of these Teas for more than two years past, encourage us confidently to recommend them as superior to any other selection of Teas in this market—for sale at the Grocery store of

July 11-'49 J. W. EBY

Tobacco and Cigars.

JUST received and for sale wholesale and retail the best and cheapest selection of CIGARS to be found any where out of the city. The selection consists of

Granadoros,	Emilin,
Castellos,	La Prymavera,
Plantation,	Leon D'oro Regalia.
Principe,	La Grata,
Venus and Figaros	Molessadora, &c.

All of the finest Cuba and Havana Tobacco, and put up in the neatest manner, besides I have excellent sixes and the best Melees. Also the best Congress and Cavendish TOBACCO both plain and sweetened, at reduced prices for cash. Call and examine my stock before purchasing. I will sell by the box as low as they can be had in the city. Don't forget the place opposite the railroad office.

Carlisle, aug1 T H CRISWELL

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

FOR sale at the Drug Store of

[aug22] H A STURGEON.

DYE-STUFFS in every variety can be had Wholesale or Retail at the very lowest rates at [jul13] S. ELLIOTT'S.

A cask of very fine HONEY, now open and for sale at [july 11] J W EBY'S

Books, Books.

THOS. W. MARTIN desires to inform his friends and the public in general that he has purchased the store formerly belonging to Jacob Erb and is now ready to supply the reading community with books of all kinds, and at city prices. He has just received the following—

Lynch's expedition to the Dead Sea and Jordan.
Montague's do do do
Philosophy of Religion.
Dobney on Future Punishment.
Willis's Rural Letters.
Women of the Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet.
Magdalene and Marcia, by Mrs. Grey.
Thiers' Consulate and Empire, Nos. 8 & 9.
Davy Copperfield, (by Dickens) No. 3.

Together with all the cheap publications of the day.

Books ordered twice a week. All the daily and weekly papers, at the old stand, next door to Burkhoder's hotel.

In Philadelphia.

Watches and Jewely!

CHEAPER THAN EVER—Wholesale and Retail—At the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96 North SECOND street, corner of Quarry street.

Gold Levers, 18 k. cases, full jewelled, $30 and upwards
Silver Levers, full jewelled, $15 and upwards.
Gold Lepine, 18 k. cases, jewelled, $25 and upwards
Silver Lepines, jewelled, $10 and upwards.
Silver Quartier Watches, $4 to 10
Silver Spoons, equal to coin, per sett—Tea, $5, Desert $10, Table $15, other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of fine GOLD JEWELRY and SILVER WARE

Also, an assortment of M J Tobins & Co., E Simpson, Samuel & Brothers, E S Yates & Co, John Harrison, G & R Beesley, and other superior Patent Lever Movements, which will be cased in any style desired

Arrangements have been made with all the above named most celebrated manufacturers of England, to furnish at short notice any required style of Watch, for which orders will be taken, and the name and residence of the person ordering put on if requested.

O. CONRAD,
nov8] Importer of Watches

L. R. BROOMALL'S
REAT BARGAIN WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE

WHERE Gold and Silver Watches of every description can be had at from ten to fifteen less than any other store in New York or Philadelphia. Persons who wish to get a good watch, perfectly regulated, would do well to call at the store of the subscriber, and compare the quality and price of his watches with that of other stores.

GOOD WATCHES AT THE FOLLOWING EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Gold Levers, full jewel'd, 8 carat cases, $28 00
Silver do do 12 00
Gold Lepines, jeweled, 8 carat cases 23 00
Silver do do 9 00
Silver Verge Watches, from $3,00 upwards.
Gold Pencils from $1 to $8,00; Gold Pens, with silver cases and pencils attached, for 75c.

Also, a handsome assortment of new and fashionable Jewelry, at prices far below the usual store prices. Old Gold and silver bought or taken in exchange.

LEWIS R. BROOMALL,
No 110 North SECOND Street, second door below Race, Philadelphia. ap28'49 y

☞Cut this advertisement out, and bring it along, you will then be sure to get into the right store.

THE NIAGARA SHOWER-BATH.

An entirely new Article for Shower-Bathing, with warm or cold Water.

☞THIS Bath took the premium at the Fair of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, October 1848, the only Bath that ever took a premium at that institute and also took the first premium at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, November 1848.

A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body, without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower-Bath is adapted to—and most of all the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them. Manufactured by the Patentee. EPHRAIM LARRABEE,

24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—Read what Armstrong says:

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution; that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from undecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
As much (as it does) to health, very 'greatly
Is worth
Your daily pains; 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe,
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

January 3, 1849—1y.

Brushes! Brushes!

A great variety of these useful articles is offered for sale, consisting of Whitewash, Sweeping, Scrubbing, Painters, Cloth, Shaving, Hair, Teeth and Nail, Flesh and Graining Brushes in great variety all of which are of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest prices.

June 9 S ELLIOTT

Official.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolution,

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of the Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Records as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election:) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: all for whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one, for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be decided by lot by the said judges, as soon after the election as convenient and he result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be h ief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other Judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. DARSIE,
Speaker of the Senate.

IN THE SENATE, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.
SAML. W. PEARSON, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPS., April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.
WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Filed April 5, 1849.
A. L. RUSSELL, Dep Sec. of the Com'th.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"JOURNAL OF SENATE.

"Resolution, No. 188, entitled 'Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the resolution? The Yeas and Nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

"YEAS—Messrs. Bons, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hughs, Johnson, Lawrence, Levis, Mason, Matthias, M'Caslin Rich, Richards, Sadler, Savery, Small, Smyser, Sterrett and Stine—21.

"NAYS—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigmacher, Potteiger and Darsie, Speaker—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

"JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPS.

"Shall the resolution pass? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provision of the tenth article of the Constitution, and are as follow, viz:

"YEAS—Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D Bloom, David M Bole, Thomas K Bull, Jacob Cort, John H Diehl, Nathaniel A Elliott, Joseph Emery, David G Eshleman, William Evans, John Fausold, Samuel Fegley, Joseph W Fisher, Henry M Fuller, Thomas Grove, Robert Hampson, George P Henszey, Thomas J Herring, Joseph Higgins, Charles Hortz, Joseph B Hower, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lamborton, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob M'Cartney, John F. M'Culloch, Hugh M'Kee, John M'Laughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C Myers, Edward Nickleson, Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C Pratt, Alonzo Robb, George Ruploy, Theodore Ryman, Bernard S Schoonover, Samuel Seibert, John Sharp, Christian Snively, Thomas C Steel, Jeremiah B Stubbs, Jost J Stutzman, Marshall Swartswelder, Samuel Taggart, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arunah Wattles, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo I Wilcox, Daniel Zerbey and Wm F Packer, Speaker.—58.

"NAYS—Messrs. Augustus K Coryun, David M Courtney, David Evans, Henry S Evans, John Fenlon, John W George, Thomas Gillespie, John B Gordon, William Henry, James J Kirk, Joseph Laubach, Robert R Little, John S M'Calmont, John M'Kee, William M'Sherry, Josiah Miller, William T Morrison John A Otto, William Y Roberts, John W Roseberry, John B Rutherford, R. Randle Smith, John Smyth, John Souder, George Walters and David F Williams.—26.

"So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 15, 1849.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays," taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1849.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PINE OIL.—A quantity just received. Fresh and Genuine, and will be sold at the lowest possible rate

S ELLIOTT

Stores & Shops.

P. MONYER'S
Confectionery, Fruit and Toy Store,

NORTH HANOVER STREET, CARLISLE, PA.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and the public in general are respectfully invited to call at the Old Stand of the subscriber, (well known as "Kriss Kingles Head-Quarters) in North Hanover street, a few doors north of the Bank, and examine his large assortment of CHOICE CONFECTIONARIES, manufactured of the best materials, fresh every day, and warranted not to be surpassed by any in the States, which will be sold at reasonable prices. He has just received a large assortment of Fruits and Nuts, consisting, in part of ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, Figs, Prunes, Bordeaux and Paper-shelled Almonds, Filberts, cream-nuts, pea-nuts, cocoa-nuts, &c. which will be sold at the lowest rates. He would also invite attention to a large lot of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, consisting partly of fine fancy boxes, dolls, doll-heads, Furniture in boxes, wooden tea sets, brass and tin trumpets, bone, basket and bell rattles, wagons and wheelbarrows, glass and China toys, accordeons, harmonicas, fancy soaps, Hair oil, hair oil, hair and tooth brushes, shaving cream and hundreds of other knicknacks. In connection with the above he has on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting in part of loaf, lump and brown sugars, coffee, chocolate, cheese and crackers—imperial, Young Hyson and Black Tea. Spices of all kinds, blacking, matches, brushes, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, and hopes by a desire to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

49 P. MONYER.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED,

PHYSICIANS, Country Merchants and Pedlars, are invited to call and examine my stock of Medicines, Paints, Glass, Oil; Varnishes, &c.

DRUGS.

Patent Medicines,	Herbs and Extracts,
Fine Chemicals,	Spices, ground and whole
Instruments,	Essences,
Pure Essen'l Oils	Perfumery, &c.

DYE-STUFFS.

Indigoes,	Log and Cam Woods,
Madders,	Oil Vitriol,
Sumac	Copperas,
Alum,	Lac Dye.

PAINTS.

Wetherill & Brother's Pure Lead, Chrome Green and Yellow, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Jersey Window Glass, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Copal and Coach Varnish, and Red Lead. All of which will be sold at the very lowest market price, at the cheap Drug and Book Store of S. W. HAVERSTICK.

Nov 29th, 1848

To all whom it may Concern!

GEORGE W. RHEEM,

THANKFUL to the public generally for past favors and their liberal patronage, still continues to carry on the SADDLE, TRUNK, and HARNESS making business, at his old stand in Hanover street, two doors north of the Carlisle Bank, at the sign of the Mammoth Collar. He is now better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers, having recently made great alterations in his establishment, so as to enable him to keep a much better assortment than heretofore, consisting of Spanish, Dragoon, scoop, tub, quilted and plain SADDLES, CARRIAGE HARNESS, plated and common; Farmers' Gears, of all kinds, Traveling Trunks of all descriptions and prices, Veleases and Carpet Bags, Bridles, Martingals Dollars, Stock, Leather and Raw Hide Whips, Leather, cotton and worsted Fly-nets, and all other articles in his line—all of which he is determined to sell at the very lowest cash prices.

Making and repairing Matrasses of hair, husk and straw, and all kinds of Upholstering will be punctually attended to.

ap25'491y

DRUG AND FANCY STORE
DR. RAWLINS'

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to his

Drug and Fancy Store,

West Main street, Carlisle, where he has just received a fresh assortment of Drugs Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

Amongst his extensive variety may be found all the most

Approved Patent Medicines,
All kinds of Salts, Dye Stuffs,
Quinine, Opium, Castor and Sweet Oils
White Lead, Indigo, Spices, fresh ground.
Glass, Putty, Chloroform,
Shandeliers, Lamps, Wicks, Sperm Candles,
Shaving and Toilet Soaps,
Cologne, Macc, Lavender and Orange flower Water.
Bears Oil, Marrow and Hair-Dye,
Nail, Tooth, Hair, and Shaving Brushes,
Fine Ivory Comb, and Shell Combs,
Finger Rings, Bracelets, and Breast Pins,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Porte Monnaies,
Silver Spectacles and Pencils,
Gold Pens, Ink and Inkstands,
Fine Writing and Note Paper Envelopes,
Motto Wafers, Seals and Paper Weights;
Mirrors and Fancy Boxes,
Musical and Surgical Instruments,
Fine Knives and Scissors,
Carriage and Riding Whips,
Umbrellas, Canes, Clocks, Trunks, &c., &c.

Country Physicians, Merchants, Pedlars and others may hear something to their advantage by calling

☞Ethereal and Pine Oil received fresh every week.

☞Medical aid and advice gratis to the poor

January 17. 1848.

NEW & CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers have just received at their New and Cheap HARDWARE STORE East High street, opposite Ogiley's Dry Good Store, a large stock of goods in their line, to which they would call the attention of purchasers, their arrangement in the city being such; as to enable them to sell their goods at the lowest city prices.

Their stock comprises a full assortment of Locks and Latches of every stile and size, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, and every article used for Buildings, Augurs and augur Bitts, chisels, broad and hand axes, hatchets, drawing knives, planes, and plane bitts, hand, panel, and Ripping saws, mill, cross-cut and circular saws, trace and halter chains, hames, shovels, spades, and hoes, hay and manure forks. Also, a large assortment of Pocket and Table Cutlery, spoons, shovel and tongs, Waiters and Trays, Hollow ware, Brass and enameled Preserving Kettles, Iron Furnaces, Cedar Ware, anvils and vices, Files and Rasps of every kind. Bar Band and Hoop Iron, Cast, Shear Spring and Blister Steel, &c. Also,

100 Boxes Window Glass.
100 Kegs Wetherill's Pure White Lead.
5 Barrels Linseed Oil.
3 Barrels Sp. Turpentine.
200 Kegs Cumberland Nails.

May 9'49 WRIGHT & SAXTON.

New and Impotant!

GEORGE W. RHEEM having recently purchased the county right of HAYWORTH'S PATENT COLLAR STUFFER, would respectfully call the attention of the trade to that important invention. It is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. This machine stuffs the Collar crooked around the block, faced with hair, wool, or other materials, back stuffs it with long straw, and also makes collars of the straw with less than half the labor and time of the old way of stuffing. This machine will stuff all and every kind of horse collars, from the best patent leather down to the commonest kind in use, and with but one man steadily at work will stuff and shape fifty collers per day in a neater and better style than any other way known.

Saddlers in the county are invited to call at the subscriber's establishment on North Hanover street, Carlisle, and examine the machine. Township or shop rights will be sold. To those who do not wish to buy a right the subscriber offers READY MADE COLLARS at wholesale much cheaper than they can be manufactured in any other way. Orders for collars in any quantity are respectfully solicited.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES!

AT the Cheap Family Grocery Store of JOSEPH D. HALBERT, West Main street, Carlisle, you will always find the best supply of Family Groceries that the Philadelphia markets can afford. The subscriber has just returned from the city, and would respectfully invite the public in general and his friends in particular, to call and examine his stock, which embraces all the articles usually kept in his line of business, such as Rio, Java and St Domingo Coffee; Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas, of the best quality & flavor; loaf, falling loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugars of every grade, with price to suit. Honey, sugar house, Orleans and syrup Molasses. Spices of all kinds, which he will warrant pure and fresh ground. Brooms, buckets, baskets, butter bowels, wash rubbers, clothes pins and brushes of every variety. Castile, fancy, rosin and country SOAPS. Also, a general assortment of chewing and smoking TOBACCO, spanish half spanish and common CIGARS. GLASS, QUEENSWARE, and CROCKERY of every description which he will sell at the lowest possible prices.

Feeling grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, by a generous public, the subscriber tenders them his heartly thanks, and hopes that in his efforts to please, and particular attention to business to merit a continuance of their support.

Nov 22 1848. JOS. D. HALBERT

Miscellaneous.

Harrisburg Transportation Line.

FUNK & MILLER,

FORWARDING & Commission Merchants, HARRISBURG, Pa. ship Produce, Merchandize, &c. to Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c. &c. Receive Coal, Plaster, Nails, Salt, Fish, Groceries, &c. constantly for sale.

Harrisburg, march 29, 1848

J. F. MILLER,

General Commision and Forwarding Merchant, No. 79 Bowly's Wharf, BALTIMORE.

FOR the sale of Flour, Grain, Cloverseed Whiskey, Lumber, &c. &c. Also, forwarding Goods, via Tide Water Canal and Pennsylvania Improvements. Orders for fish Salt, Plaster, &c. &c. Supplied at lowest prices.

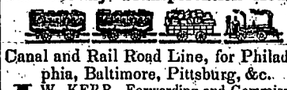
Having been engaged in the above business during the last five years, a continuation of the patronage of his friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

Refer to

FUNK & MILLER, } Harrisburg
J & E EBY,
BRANDT & ZEIGLER,
JACOB RHEEM, Carlisle, Pa.
A. CATHCART, Shepherdstown, Pa.
GEORGE SINGISER, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Feb. 14-1y.

Cumb. Vally Transportation House.



Canal and Rail Road Line, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, &c.

J. W. KERR, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, HARRISBURG, Pa. informs his friends and the public, that from the liberal patronage extended to him during the past year he has been encouraged to make more extensive arrangements for the present season, and has added two new large and splendid Boats to his LINE, and will be fully prepared after the opening of the Canal, to forward PRODUCE and MERCHANDIZE of all kinds to and from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, &c., at the lowest rates of freight and with the utmost despatch.

Agents for Boats,

CARLISLE & GASKELL, Race street Wharf, Philadelphia.
GEISE & SON, No. 48 Commerce st. Wharf, Baltimore.
CLARK & SHAW, } Pitts'g
J. McFADDEN & CO.,

Agents for Cars,

WUNDERLICH & GRIER, No. 272 Market st., Philadelphia.
CHALORER & REYNOLDS, No. 423 Market st., Philadelphia.
SITER, JAMES & CO., Broad street, Philadelphia.
PENN'A. & OHIO LINE, North street, Baltimore.

Harrisburg, March 29, 1848.—tf.

A Word to Horsemen.

DR. BARBER'S EMBIROCATN is decided the best preparation that can be used for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, Spavin' Stiffness of the Joints, &c. It is an article which should be in the hands of every Horseman, and no stable should be without a bottle of it. Price only 25 and 50 cents per bottles, prepared only by S M Pearson, M D., and for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 106 North Second street, Philadelphia, and DR. RAWLIN'S wholesale and retail agent, Carlisle, Pa.

Jan. 21.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I have just received from Philadelphia and New York very extensive additions to my former stock, embracing nearly every article of Medicine now in use, together with Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Perfumery, Soaps, Stationery, Fine Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Brushes of almost every description, with an endless variety of other articles, which I am determined to sell at the VERY LOWEST prices.

All Physicians, Country Merchants, Pedlars and others, are respectfully requested not to pass the OLD STAND, as they may rest assured that every article will be sold of a good quality, and upon reasonable terms.

S. ELLIOTT,
May 30 Main street, Carlisle.

REMOVAL.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

J. G. CARMONY desires to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to the stand on North Hanover street lately occupied by Chas Barnitz. and next door to Haverstick's Drug and Book Store, where he is determined to sell goods as low as any other establishment in Carlisle or in the county. His stock consists of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts; satin, cachmere, merino and silk Vestings; Merinoes, Alpachas, Mous de Laines, Cachmeres, French worked collars, kid gloves, silk fringes, gimps, flowers, thread laces, &c. TICKINGS at 6¼ cts, calicoes 3 to 6¼ cts, very cheap muslins, hosiery, Berlin and Cachmere gloves, A large assortment of BONNET RIBBONS, very low, satin plain and figured Mantua, plain, barred, striped and figured Also GROCERIES and QUEENSWARE, such as Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Spices of all kinds, tobacco, segars, crockery, glass and queensware, rice, chocolate, starch, together with numerous other articles—Give him a call. [apr

SELLING OFF!

THE subscriber has commenced selling off his entire stock of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced price, to make room for a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods. As my assortment is very large and complete, purchasers will find it decidedly profitable to call and invest their cash at my establishment. Call one and all secure the best bargains ever had in Carlisle. Many goods will be sold far below cost, and all at prices below low water mark. I have a large stock of BOOTS AND SHOES on hand which I will close out at low figures. Also, a full assortment of CARPETINGS at all prices and last, not least, a prime lot of GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Rice, &c. Fresh and Cheap Recollect the Old Stand, East Main Street. C OGILBY.

aug2'49

Farmers! Save Your Money.

CAST IRON HORSE POWERS for two three and four horses, made entirely of iron, so that you can leave it in the weather without the least danger of injury. Also, Threshing Machines, Winnowing Mills, Plows Plough Mould-boards, cutters, Points & Shears constantly on hand. You will save money, by calling before purchasing elsewhere, at the Foundry in East High Street, Carlisle Pa.

aug83mos F GARDNER.

A Purely Vegetable Medicine.

WORSDELL'S VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE PILLS have been gradually but surely comeing into favor, among the families of this County for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed but no puffing and humbug such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz; They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is FREE from all PAIN. They can be used with EQUAL BENEFIT by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—Their efficiency in Fevers, Ague, Headaches, Habitual Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, &c. has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a TAPE WORM by the use of them. TRY THEM THEY WILL NOT FAIL. Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. AMET. For sale, price 25cts a box containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions by the following agents in Cumberland County

For sale by DR RAWLIN'S Carlisle, Pa.
JOSEPH H. HERRON,—Newville.
W D E HAYES,—Shippensburg.
S L SENTMAN,—Newburg.

A WEEKS & Co,
Proprietors, Laboratory, No 141 Chestnut street Philadelphia,

January, 24th, 1849.

JUST received a farther supply of Pink & Blue Ribbon Belts.

jy 25 G W HITNER.

Table Oil.

A Lot of very Superior Fresh Salad Oil, just received and for sale by J. W. EBY.

July 11

Linen Sheetings, &c.

THE subscriber always has on hand an assortment of wide Linen and Muslin Sheetings Table Lin