

Mr. Editor:—"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance." It is the duty, therefore, of every good citizen to watch closely any infringement on the rights of citizenship and to condemn and resist the same whether the act of a single tyrant or the tyrannical act of a party. Within the last two weeks the Carlisle Council of Americans have pursued a course so arbitrary, so anti-republican, and so dangerous to the free exercise of the elective franchise, (the very keystone of freedom), that it becomes a duty to give it an emphatic condemnation.

It is a well known fact that in this community a number of persons have for some time been desirous of severing their connection with that order. While many of them favor its principles they saw the danger of a secret political organization and its liability to be made the effective weapon of low petty intrigues and trickery. They therefore desired to re-assume the privilege of thinking, acting and voting for themselves, according to the standard of their own consciences and not that of a conscience formed by the votes of a majority. With these views some forty members of the Carlisle Council signed a written request asking to withdraw from membership. This was their right by the solemn compact of the order with them. The application was presented in the council at a recent meeting and it was refused on the ground that the personal presence of each one desiring to withdraw was necessary. Never before was such a thing dreamed of. The invariable rule has been to grant the right to withdraw upon application through any member of the council without the personal presence of the applicant. The course now pursued was a subterfuge of lawyer-like sharpness, designed to brow-beat and intimidate those desiring to withdraw from asserting their right so to do. It suited the leaders to keep all the members of the order to work like "dumb driven cattle" in the harness to effect their designs and they determined to prevent the stamped by a resort to all and any means legal or illegal. They knew the disposition of the honest part of their members to return to open day light politics. They feared the dissolution of their order, for with it ended their own importance and power.

The outrage upon freedom however was not yet completed. It was resolved, in defiance of a contract under oath and with each individual member, that his name should be kept secret, to publish in their organ, the American, a one sided account of their doings, hoping by this publicity to deter men in their conscientious desire to withdraw. Let any one read the article in the last week's American, headed "Withdrawals from Carlisle Council," and mark the monstrous design of the leaders of the new party to libel men into remaining in their ranks. While in that article the names of the withdrawing members are printed in full, mark too, how those active in illegally preventing further withdrawals shrink from allowing their own names to appear in print. Why conceal themselves under the cloud of secrecy if they are not ashamed of what they were doing? How much more satisfactory and how much fairer would it have been if a full minute of their proceedings had been given. For instance, thus:—At a meeting of Carlisle Council, held on Saturday evening the 8th day of September, the President, Mr. Mind your P's and Q's, (or any other name that suits the fact) in the chair, the subject of allowing members to withdraw on written application being before the council, it was on motion of Mr. Brobwater, (or any other name that suits the fact) Resolved, That personal application was necessary for withdrawal from membership. Whereupon Messrs. A. B. C and D, withdrew upon leave given. The public could in this way know the actors and judge some what of their motives, and certainly if they removed the veil of secrecy from part justice required a full exposition. But no this did not suit. They therefore resolved to libel the men retiring by publishing their names, while they still cover their own secret countenances with the mantle of darkness. Is not all this monstrous? Is it not a gross violation of the rights of independent citizenship? Does it not require the emphatic condemnation of every honest man? Whigs of the order, we conjure you by the purity of your ancient political faith—we conjure you by the memory of that great leader who would "rather be right than be President"—we conjure you by your love for your country and your reverence for the principles of freedom, to dissolve your connection with a party so regardless of right and so dangerous to liberty. Whigs rally to your old standard. All that is good in the new order is inscribed on that banner and hung to the broad light of day. All that is evil should be covered over with the oblivion of night and shunned by good citizens.

A WHIG.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.—Some astounding developments were made at Pittsburg on Saturday last, relative to extensive larcenies of old railroad iron belonging to the State Works. A laborer in the employ of a second hand dealer, named Henry Nichols, had sued for his wages, and before the justice of the peace, gave some hints implicating Nichols and several other persons living along the line of the railroad, in extensive larcenies of iron. Information was at once sent to the Canal Commissioners and other officers on the road, and at their instance, warrants were issued, and twenty-six persons residing in Columbia county were arrested and lodged in jail at Ebensburg, charged with these larcenies. Nichols and another man arrested at Pittsburg named John Lythe, have been committed to the Pittsburg jail. Some thirteen barrels of broken iron have been recovered and the police have information of the existence of thirty-six more. It is said that almost every person living along the line of the road has been concerned in these larcenies.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.—The citizens of Columbia, Pa., held a town meeting on Thursday evening, and adopted resolutions testifying their deep regret at the death of Dr. A. Clark Smith and Mr. D. R. Craven, of that place, who volunteered their services to go to Norfolk and attend the sick, and there fell victims to the epidemic. Committees were

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## A Paper for the Family Circle.

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### HERALD AND EXPOSITOR

#### WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a call of the Whig State Committee of Pennsylvania, the delegates to the Whig State Convention assembled in the Capitol in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday the 11th of September inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Robert C. Walker, Esq. of Allegheny, called the convention to order, and on his motion, Jos. Henderson, Esq. of Washington county, was appointed chairman, pro tem, and Col. A. K. McClure, of Franklin county, secretary.

On motion, the convention then adjourned till two o'clock.

Two o'clock, P. M.  
The chair-man called the convention to order; when R. C. Walker, of Allegheny, and Dr. T. L. Cathcart, of Cumberland, were appointed additional secretaries. The secretary then called over the list of delegates by counties, as follows:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.  
Adams county.—Robert G. Harper.  
Allegheny.—E. Campbell, Geo. Darsie.  
Blair.—L. H. Williams.  
Columbia.—C. Garretson.  
Cumberland and Perry.—E. Beatty.  
Dauphin and Northumberland.—Jas. Fox.  
Lancaster.—Robert Baldwin, Jacob Foreman.  
Mifflin.—George W. Elder.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.  
Adams.—D. J. McConoughy.  
Allegheny.—J. M. K. Snodgrass, Robert C. Walker, Thomas Piny, James C. Lewis.  
Blair.—Lewis W. Hall.  
Bucks.—George Warner.  
Cambria.—A. M. White.  
Cumberland.—Thomas Paxton, Thomas L. Cathcart.  
Dauphin.—Jacob C. Bomberger, H. Murray Graydon.  
Eric.—James Spil.  
Franklin.—A. K. McClure.  
Huntingdon.—John W. Mattern.  
Lancaster.—Andrew B. Knuffman, D. W. Witmer, I. N. Ellmaker, John E. Herr, E. C. Darlington.  
Mifflin.—John A. Wright.  
Montgomery.—Robert Iredell, W. W. Lukens, David Morgan, R. F. Stewart.  
Montour and Columbia.—Charles Cook.  
Philadelphia city.—James B. Freeman, D. B. Beiler.  
Philadelphia county.—George Gantt.  
Union.—Frederick Gundrum.  
Washington.—Joseph Henderson, Edward Riggs.  
Westmoreland.—John Covode.  
York.—John G. Campbell, N. W. Eichelberger, Thomas E. Cochran.

On motion a committee of one from each county was appointed to report officers, resolutions, &c., and the chair appointed Messrs. M'Conoughy, Campbell, (Allegheny,) Chamberlin, Williams, Warner, White, Garretson, Fox, Hill, Beatty, M'Clure, Ellmaker, Elder, Iredell, Gundrum, Cochran, Riggs, Freeman, Gantt, Mattern and Covode, sub-committee. The chairman appointed Messrs. Campbell, of Allegheny, Darlington, M'Clure, Hill and Foreman, a committee on contested seats. The convention then took a recess till four o'clock.

Four o'clock, P. M.  
The convention then re-assembled; and Mr. M'Clure, from the committee on contested seats, reported in favor of J. C. Bomberger and H. Murray Graydon, of Dauphin, and John A. Wright of Mifflin. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. M'Conoughy, from the committee on permanent organization, made report, which was adopted, as follows:

PRESIDENT.  
THOMAS E. COCHRAN.  
VICE PRESIDENTS.  
Joseph Henderson, E. Beatty,  
Robert G. Harper, John F. Herr,  
John A. Wright, James B. Freeman,  
B. B. Chamberlin, George Warner.

SECRETARIES.  
J. C. Bomberger, Robert C. Walker,  
Thomas L. Cathcart.  
Mr. Cochran, on taking the chair, delivered a brief but very pertinent address, thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Chamberlin, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following:

Having assembled in convention to represent the opinions and declare the purposes of the Whigs of this great Commonwealth, be it Resolved, That we fully and distinctly reassert those doctrines of religious liberty and the rights of conscience which the fathers of the Republic emblazoned on all our constitutions of government, State and National; and that the exercise by a citizen otherwise worthy of his inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, ought not to raise a distinction between him and other citizens, nor to disqualify him from a participation in public affairs and trusts.

Resolved, That while we proudly proclaim this country to be the asylum of the oppressed from all nations and climes, and welcome every good and worthy citizen of the Old World to a home on our shores, attributing to him no blame for the fact that his birth occurred in another country—a fact, respecting which, he was not qualified to make any election—we,

nevertheless, are opposed to the policy which permits the rulers of Europe to throw their paupers and convicts upon our soil and our resources for support; and, further, recognizing the right of every government to protect itself from injury, and its institutions from abuse, we hold the question of the naturalization of aliens to be a proper subject for the exercise of a sound legislative discretion under the Federal Constitution, to be so treated as by law at once to prevent the operation of alien influence upon our political affairs, and to admit to the fullest privileges of citizens, all those, and those only, who may prove themselves to entertain a sincere allegiance to our Government, and to be well affected towards the fundamental principles of combined order and freedom on which our republican institutions rest.

Resolved, That we hold our government not to be a selfish thing, but an organization intended to be alike beneficial and conducive to the welfare of the people—that its first duty is protection, and that duty is best discharged by a revenue policy so arranged as to effectually shelter the business, industry and enterprise of our people from a crushing competition, on unequal terms, with foreign capital and unfair policy, and thus to build up a real American system impregnable to every alien attack.

Resolved, That the Whig party is the party of regulated, constitutional freedom, recognizing the rights of all, but yielding to the aggressions of none; and we would be false to all the traditions of its history, as well as to the convictions of our own minds, were we not here, as we do emphatically, to pronounce our most unqualified condemnation of that latest invasion alike of the rights and principles of northern freemen, by which the time honored Compromise of 1820 has been abrogated—territory solemnly consecrated to freedom has been opened to the aggressions of slavery and the simulated pretext of respect for the popular right of self government, has been exposed by a base violation and overthrow of the franchise of free election by armed bands of bullies and marauders, and the act of broken faith has been crowned by outrages on the absolute rights of persons, by the denial of the freedom of the press, and by a complicity of the highest officers of the Federal Government, as shown by the removal of Governor Roeder, with mob riot and misuse.

Resolved, That we recognize as the urgent question of the present, the necessity of rectifying the great wrong that has been committed, and to that end insist upon the restoration of the abrogated and annulled Compromise, and the re-establishment of the exclusive rights of free labor in the Territories, which have been exposed, and in large part surrendered to the most lawless invasions of hereditary human slavery, which cannot consist with the independent and honorable industry of white northern freemen, which underlies and supports the progress and prosperity of our country; and that until such restoration, we will resist by all lawful means in our power, the admission of any more slave States into this Union.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave law should be essentially modified, and that the personal liberty of no person should be infringed without a trial by jury.

Resolved, That while we are unwilling to interfere in the slightest degree with the institution of slavery in States where by law it exists, yet we hail with pleasure the strong and increasing public sentiment in Pennsylvania in opposition to its further spread, and especially in any attempt to introduce it, even partially or for a day, upon our own free soil.

Resolved, That we adhere to the Whig principle of good faith in all negotiations and treaties with foreign governments, and hold filibusterism—the modern piracy—whether open or disguised, for gain of gold or acquisition of land, to be alike injurious to our national character, and opposed to all the principles of our government.

Resolved, That the administration of national affairs by Franklin Pierce and his counselors, has, by its invasion of the principles we have thus declared, only verified the Whig prognostications made before his election, and drawn upon it a popular rebuke which it well deserved.

Resolved, That holding the views thus avowed, we stand prepared to unite with all others on a common ground of open, manly, equal action in their vindication; and if such cooperation be refused by others, and terms insisted upon by them which demand from us nothing less than an abject submission, alike offensive to our honor and self-respect, while we regret the untoward result which must follow of shielding an injurious national administration from a reiterated and effectual sentence of popular condemnation, we hold ourselves absolved from responsibility, and lament the state of circumstances which throws those who ought to be friends into a position of mutual and recriminating hostility.

Resolved, That the sale of the public works is part of the settled policy of the Whig party, and has repeatedly received the sanction of the people; and that the public interests require that such legislation shall be adopted as will effectually and speedily carry out the will of the people of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor Pollock has met the just expectations of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, by its earnest efforts to dispose of the public works; to reduce our State debt; diminish the crushing burden of taxation imposed upon the people, and to maintain the true principles of economy and reform.

On motion of Mr. M'Clure, the further consideration of the resolutions was postponed

for the present, and the convention proceeded to nominate a Canal Commissioner:

Mr. Chamberlin nominated Passmore Williamson.

Mr. Darlington nominated Joseph Henderson.

Mr. Williams nominated Robert M. Lemon.

Mr. Campbell (Alleg.) nominated Archibald Robertson.

Mr. Elder nominated Geo. R. Mowry.

Mr. Campbell (Alleg.) asked whether Mr. Mowry belonged to the Whig party, and if he was not a member of another political association.

Mr. Elder replied somewhat in an evasive manner, that he thought Mr. Mowry was right on the "goose question," but he had concluded to withdraw his nomination.

Mr. Freeman objected to the nomination of Passmore Williamson as the Whig candidate, stating that he was not now nor had he ever been a Whig.

Mr. Chamberlin and Mr. Darsie advocated the nomination of Williamson on pure republican and anti-slavery grounds.

Mr. M'Clure spoke earnestly against the nomination of Williamson, when

On motion of Mr. Walker, the convention proceeded to vote *crisis* for a candidate for a candidate for Canal Commissioner, with the following result:

For Joseph Henderson, 20  
" Passmore Williamson, 6  
" Robert M. Lemon, 4  
" Archibald Robertson, 1

Mr. Henderson having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the Whig party for Canal Commissioner.

The resolutions, as reported by the committee, were then adopted, with addition of one relative to the State administration, not embraced in the original report.

A resolution was passed giving the President of the convention power to appoint a State Central Committee, to consist of thirteen members.

The thanks of the convention were then tendered to the officers; when

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

### STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The Africa, which left Liverpool on September 1, arrived at Halifax early on Tuesday morning, and the Arago, which left Southampton on August 25, entered New York during the afternoon of the same day. By these arrivals we have a week's later news from Europe. The details are not of much importance. Sebastopol was not taken, but the French Emperor announces, in a letter to general Pelissier, that he has certain information "that the Russians cannot hold out during the winter, and that he hopes the city will soon fall under the blows of the allies." This royal news did not seem to inspire the General with any fresh vigor, for up to the latest moment the positions of the besiegers and the besieged remained just the same as they did at the date of our previous advices. On the 27th of August Prince Gortschakoff wrote that the allied fire was occasionally stronger, but the state affairs were unaltered. In fact the allies dreaded a Russian attack on the Cemetery works and were concentrating their energies to meet it. They report that the Russians lost over nine thousand men, killed, wounded and prisoners, in the battle of Traktir Bridge, and claimed the result of that engagement as a decisive victory. On the 23d of August the French soldiers carried a Russian ambulance on the glaciers of the Malakoff tower, and continued to hold the works. The Russians had doubled the garrison of the tower and were prepared for a desperate defence. The allied commanders had one hundred and fifty new mortars in position, but they still deny that they had commenced a regular bombardment on the 17th of August. They say that their fire was merely to cover their works of approach. General Simpson insisted on resigning his command of the English forces, and Omar Pasha was finally ordered to Asia, where the Turkish army, was in a bad condition owing to the close investure of Karr by the Russians.

From the Baltic we learn that the late attack on Swaborg was in fact a loss to the allied naval forces. The fortress, as such was uninjured. The Russian gunboats from Riga had fought two English war vessels, but we are not informed of the result. Six Russian gunboats from Cronstadt had, on August 15th, attacked three British ships of war, as the engagement lasted for two hours, but the damage done by either party was small.

Queen Victoria arrived at Portsmouth (England) on the 28th of August, from Paris. Previous to her departure from that city she visited the tomb of the great Napoleon, but the ceremony took place at nightfall it was not very fully described. General Canrobert was invested with the order of the Bath. His Majesty received the warmest demonstration of respect from the French people up to the latest moment. The queen arrived safely at Osborne.

There is news of a formidable insurrection in Bengal. The natives to the number of fifty thousand, had armed themselves with their rude implements of warfare, and spread over the region of the Rajmool Hills, in Central Bengal, destroying every thing European. They were said to be acting under species of religious fanaticism. The situation of the Europeans was extremely critical.

E. BEATTY,  
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.  
The CARLISLE HERALD is published weekly on a large sheet, containing forty columns, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 if paid strictly in advance; \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when payment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscriptions received for a less period than six months, and none discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers sent to subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living in Cumberland county. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS.  
Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per square of twelve lines for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements of less than twelve lines considered as a square. The following rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly advertising:

	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
1 Square, (12 Lines),	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
2 "	5.00	8.00	12.00
3 " Columbia, - - -	8.00	12.00	16.00
4 " " " " " "	12.00	20.00	28.00
5 " " " " " "	15.00	25.00	35.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 8 cents per line for first insertion, and 4 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of limited or individual interest will be charged 5 cents per line. The Proprietor will not be responsible in damages for errors in advertisements. Obituary notices not exceeding five lines, will be inserted without charge.

JOB PRINTING.  
The CARLISLE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for Plain and Fancy work of every kind, enables us to do Job Printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Books or any thing in the Jobbing line, will find it their interest to give us a call. Every variety of BLANKS constantly on hand.  
All letters on business must be post-paid to secure attention.

\$1000! \$1000!!  
AFFLICTED  
AND  
UNFORTUNATE,  
Cut out and preserve the following card. It is particularly important to STRANGERS AND TRAVELLERS, to prevent their being misled and deceived by the lying boasts, false promises, and spurious recommendations (from the dead and buried) of Foreign and native quacks, of whom there are more in this delphia than elsewhere, because of the clemency of the laws of the State. Citizens know and avoid them.

Having tried one to twenty dollars worth of Quack Mixtures, Extracts, Invigorating Cordials, Linctuses, &c., without effect, I have been deceived by misrepresented and exaggerated accounts of self-abuse, secret diseases and their consequences, published in Advertisements, books, &c., and misled by false reports and wrong advice contained therein, purposely to increase sufferings, and alarm and frighten the unthinking, the more easily to extort large fees, (which is more evident, being sold for less than cost of printing and advertising)—having paid one to one hundred dollars to Foreign and native quacks.

WITHOUT BEING CURED,  
having suffered much and long—though the time lost cannot be recalled, nor the money recovered, you paid cannot be refunded, yet you can be cured, however bad, long standing or ancient your case, by Dr. LEIDY.

"Be wise, beguines; Delays are dangerous."  
"Time is Money; Time saved is Money earned."  
YOU'RE MEN OR CHILDREN,  
Single, married, or contemplating marriage, suffering from Self-Abuse or its consequences, or suffering from any other causes, defects, or diseases, and LADIES, whatever their diseases or situations, may honorably consult and be cured by this kind and efficient at tendance, at Dr. LEIDY'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL!  
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS  
is waged the following cannot be contradicted, namely: that

Dr. N. B. LEIDY,  
No. 114 North Fourth Street, above Race,  
is the only regular Physician residing in Philadelphia, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of 1835, (twenty-two years) exclusively engaged in the treatment of Secret or Delicate Diseases of both sexes; Self-Abuse and its consequences; Organic Weakness and Debility; Nervousness; Irritability; and other diseases or situations of Females; and which he will cure in less time and less restraint, more effectually, than any other, under forfeit of

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.  
Dr. LEIDY has more patients, and cures them too, than all advertising Doctors, so called or otherwise, in Philadelphia combined, and proudly refers to Professors and respectable Physicians, many of whom consult him in critical cases, and respectable Citizens, Merchants and Hotel Proprietors, as to his known skill, reputation and unparalleled success.

DISTANT PATIENTS  
can have necessary advice and medicine sent them by mail or otherwise, to any part of the United States, giving a description of their cases (enclosing a reasonable fee) by letter to  
Dr. N. B. LEIDY,  
No. 114 North Fourth Street, above Race, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Letters of Inquiry or Information only, (except from patients) to receive attention, must contain ONE DOLLAR, in consideration of time and trouble answering and information given.  
August 15, 1855.

### Coal Yards.

#### LANCASTER COLLIERY.

TO COAL DEALERS.  
We beg leave to introduce ourselves to your acquaintance as the sole Agents and Shippers of WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, at Lancaster Colliery, Northumberland Co., Pa., where we have very extensive improvements and a breaker, which for capacity to prepare and clean Coal, cannot be surpassed. Our sizes of Coal are as follows:

Lump, for smelting purposes.  
Steamboat, for sailing and steamboats.  
Broken, Egg and 2. lbs. for Family use and steam.  
Nut and Pen, for Locomotives and steam engines.  
Our Lancashire Coal is of a very superior quality, to which we would especially call the attention of dealers and consumers.

Our point of shipping is St. Mary, where arrangements are made to load boats with Coal at any delay. Orders addressed to us at Shamokin, S.bury or Lancaster, will receive prompt attention.

COAL, RAN, PEALE & Co.  
J. J. Cochran, Lancaster. Ben. Reishold, Lancaster.  
C. W. Peale, Shamokin. H. Langgardner, do.

#### NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.

COAL! COAL! COAL!  
The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving 1000 tons of that very superior RED ASH COAL, from the Lake Eldler, mines of Loyd, Rosser & Co., the only Red Ash Coal brought from the Shamokin Basin, introduced and known in Carlisle as the Helmsford Coal. It is entirely free from slate and all other impurities, and is perfectly adapted to all mechanical and domestic purposes. Its readiness to ignite, renders it particularly desirable for small stoves, while its intensity of heat and great durability in burning makes it equally so for large fires. He would also call the attention of farmers and others to a superior article of CHEENUT COAL, from the same mines, for steam and line purposes.

For sale only in Carlisle by  
G. W. HILTON,  
July 25, 55-56.

#### FAMILY COAL.—500 Tons Lyken's

Valley Coal, broken and Screened, prepared especially for family use, receiving and for sale by  
W. B. MURRAY, Agt.  
July 25, 55-56.

#### MEMBERS' COAL.—2,000

tons Lyken's Valley Nut Coal, a superior article, received and for sale by  
W. B. MURRAY, Agt.  
July 25, 55-56.

#### BLACKSMITH'S COAL.—5,000

tons Blacksmith's Coal, a first rate article, received and for sale by  
W. B. MURRAY, Agt.  
July 25, 55-56.

#### ELASTIC BELTS.—Just received a

lot of Black and Colored Silk and Worsted Elastic Belts, by  
GEO. W. HILTON.