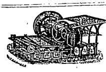
The Herald.



CARLISLE, PA.
FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1866.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Democracy in Council.

On Monday evening pursuant to a call of their County Committee the Democracy held their first campaign meeting in the Court House. As HEISTER CLYMER was advertised to be present in the flesh, they had a very respectable meeting in point of numbers; many person attending for the purpose of seeing and hearing the leader of the Democracy in our State. Our old friend Senator Bucher presided with the same self satisfied expression of countenance which did duty during the three winters he represented this District at Harrisburg. After the meeting had been organized for some time Spahr's band was heard approaching and directly it appeared in the main aisle of the Court Room followed by brother Bratton, with Mr. Clymer, brother Cornman with Senator Latta, and Squire Holcomb, solus. After being introduced and cheered vociferously by the audience Mr. Clymer made a few remarks thanking them for their demonstrations toward him, telling them that he would not make a speech now and closing by exhorting the people to support the President in his efforts to overcome Northern treason.

For Clymer personally we have always had considerable admiration. He is a man of fine personal appearance, genial manners and very considerable intellectual ability.—Politically we have the same feeling for him that we have for Vallandigham, Voorhees and the Woods. He is a most intense specimen of the genus copperhead. During the rebellion he absolutely hated the cause of the Government. He knew that its cause was righteous and its success was necessary to ensure the safety of the people of the whole country, but fearing that because the banner of the Republic was borne by a party to which he did not belong, victory to the nation might be disastrous to the Democracy, he did all in his power to give moral aid and encouragement to the rebels. Not once in all the war did he give his zealous and unqualified support to the Government, but on all occasions denounced and opposed every vigorons measure for the suppression of rebellion. So thorougly was his mind imbued with hostility to the National cause that he opposed every one who was identified prominently with it. When the soldier in the field asked that the elective franchise be conferred on him, Heister Clymer refused the request and his own county gave a large majority against the measure. When Andrew Johnson who at that time was intensely hated by rebels because he remained true to the Union, visited Harrisburg, Heister Clymer refused him the use of the Capitol and denounced him as a usurper and tyrant—These and many other similar acts of his life had but one motive—hatred for anything that opposed Southern treason Will the people of our county give this co-laborer with Vallandigham in the interest of the rebellion their support and turn their backs upon the gallant soldier who has been foremost in the National ranks since the war began? Assuredly this cannot be.

But we have forgotten the meeting whilst speaking of its central figure. After Mr. Clymer had taken his seat Gen. William H. Miller took the stand and retained possession thereof for about an hour. His speech may have been original with him, but to the best of our recollection, we have heard it in substance at every Democratic meeting we have attended. He launched a few anathemas at Thad. Stevens, alluded to the rather genteel performance for a Democratic mob, known as the buckshot, war rotted in the inevitable negro, praised the Democracy in general, said he didn't expect to make a speech when he left home (might have said that he didn't disappoint his expectations) told a funny story about a black heifer, and then walked deliberately out of the Court House. One or two of his expressions were merely indicative of the peculiar faith of the gentleman and we will give them the benefit of a record. Speaking of the rebellion, he said that while he "deplored the rashness of the wrong headed men who inaugurated the Southern rebellion, he never did believe their guilt as great as that of the fanatical, wooden nutmeg making New Englanders who had been laboring for years to bring about that result." We had always considered that rather orthodox Democratic faith and when the gentleman seasoned the expression with a wooden nutmeg we expected a tremendous outburst of applause. We were disappointed—not a sound followed. Is it possible that in the march of events the Democracy have been carried onward so far? Really there is something to hope for when a Democratic meeting dont applaud the speaker when he says that New Englanders are more guilty of treason than Sonthern rebels. Humanity moves onward, assuredly.

Mr. Miller further claimed that "the Democracy always and every where was the party of loyalty, law and order." With the trifling exceptions of the Southern rebellion, the New York riots, resistance to the conscription in the interior of Pennsylvania, the organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle and a few other harmless little eccentricities we have not much doubt that it is about up to the orator's conception of loyalty and good behavior. But we must close. After Mr. Miller, Senator Latta of Westmoreland was introduced. He is an amiable looking young gentleman and claimed the attention of the audience on account of having once made stump speeches with Gen. Geary and having been in the Senate with Mr. Clymer. There was nothing else particularly remarkable about him. After he was through the meeting adjourned. Thus ended the first grand Democratic rally. It was very respectable in numbers and behavior; exceedingly tame and commonplace in oratory and entirely lacking in the enthusiasm which characterized the Democracy of former years. If our opponents dont show more spirit generally in the State we fear their genial looking, courtly candidate wont be Governor.

We take pleasure in announcing that in addition to the victories achieved by the Union Party in Connecticut and Rhode Island, the past week has brought us a most substantial victory in the Congress of the United States. The Civil Rights Bill which had been passed by majorities of nearly three fourths of both houses and which the President returned with his veto has become a law, Mr. Johnson's objections notwithstanding. In the Senate the vote on the bill after the veto was 33 yeas to 15 nays and in the House 122 yeas to 41 nays. This shows conclusively that the representatives of the people have determined that those who opposed the Government in its darkest hour of trial and who fought in the ranks of treason, shall not now legislate for the Country through this medium of a Presidential veto.

This action of Congress assures to the people that our dearly fought victories shall not be turned to the advantage of traitors instead of loyal men. For a short time it was feared that the obstinacy of the President and his unaccountable fondness for consulting the wishes of traitors would virtually give the control of the Nation into the hands of its foes. It was openly boasted that enough of the Union members would support the President to prevent the passage of any measure that he disapproved and that with our Party thus distracted the Democracy would easily win over the people to their support. This hope has been disappointed. The Union men of Congress have triumphed over the President and the late elections demonstrate that they have the sympathy of the people. We hope for the sake of harmony in the National Government that the President may discover how vastly he has mistaken the pleasure of the people, whose servant he has accidentally become and may evince his patriotism by conforming his action to their will. The party that protected Andrew Johnson whilst traitors persecuted his family and would have consigned him to the halter had they power, and who bestowed on him the second place in their gift, can execute its great mission without his aid and even with his opposition Can the President trust his future to the men who wern't powerful enough to conquer him.

The Democratic meeting on Monday night nominated EDGAR COWAN to succeed himself. This was entirely proper. Cowan is as good a Copperhead as any of them and in all other respects, from his former associations, better than any man they have. Lately their nominations have been respectable. CLYMER and COWAN are much better men than they have been in the habit of nominating generally.

Resignation

HIESTER CLYMER, Esq., the copperhead candidate for Governor, resigned his seat in the State Senate, on Friday last, having postponed doings so until then in order to render an election during the current session unnecessary, as both Houses have agreed to adjourn on the 12th inst. We hope that he will be equally *resigned* after the election in October next, to the defeat which he will receive from the people of Pennsylvania

Deserters Not to Vote.

A bill has passed the Legislature by a strict party vote depriving all persons who deserted from the Union army during the rebellion of the right to vote at the elections in this State. The provisions of the bill are definite and distinct, and can be carried into effect by a little attention without much trouble. Of course, the copperheads, who sympathize with the deserters and are sure of their votes where they can give them, pronounce the bill unconstitutional, as during the war they did all measures which were calculated to punish the rebels, and compel them to submit to the Government. Copperheads are always on the side of rebels, deserters and skulkers from the service.

A Day's Work.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg declaring eight hours to be a day's labor in all cotton, silk, woollen, paper, flax and other factories and workshops, including miners and lumbermen and excluding farm and and team laborers, by a vote of 69 yeas to 14 nays. We believe that it has not been acted on by the Senate.

Shrinking from their Own Record.

There never was a political party aspiring to power in this country, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, with a record as foul and a purpose as corrupt as those of the party which now arrogates to itself the title of "Democratic." Like the Blue Light Federalists of old, the men who now control the Democratic party were allied to the avowed enemies of the country, and during a long and bloody struggle for the life of the nation, gave to its foes light, aid and comfort. But it is not particularly to the enmity of the men who control this party to the country that we now desire to call attention. It is rather to the new-born love of the same men for the President. This recently awakened adoration received a severe shock in the State Senate on Friday last. Senator Hopkins was indulging in his peculiar cant endeavoring to show that he and his party fellows have been and are now the only true supporters of President Johnson, when Senator Hall, with great force and promptness, brought him to a full halt with the question, "*Do you approve Hiester Clymer's act in slamming the door of the capitol in Andrew Johnson's face?*" Senator Hopkins completely broke down under the obloquy with which this question involved Clymer and himself. Senator Hall simply desired YEA or NAY for an answer. Hiester Clymer, when he refused to give Andrew Johnson a hearing, declared that he was actuated by principle. William H. Hopkins and his copperhead associates now support Hiester Clymer as a man of principle. Hence the question, *Do you approve Clymer's principle in slamming the door of the capitol of a loyal State in the face of a man who came to defend the honor of his country and denounce the foes of its government?* But Mr. Hopkins was not ready for the question. He evaded the issue which it involved, and finally insisted that Clymer must be held responsible and answer for his own acts. Just so. The people are of the same opinion. Clymer will be held responsible for his temerity in insulting every loyal man who made an effort to crush rebellion, from Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, down to the humblest soldier who carried a musket in a Pennsylvania regiment.

—Senator Hall's question is destined to enter largely into the spirit of the campaign for Governor. Clymer's act in slamming the door of the capitol of Pennsylvania, meant that the man who was then defending the honor of the Government by opposing armed treason, was unfit to be welcomed to the capital of the Keystone State—was unworthy of a seat among its legislators—was undeserving of any honor at the hands of the servants of the people. He meant this when he slammed the door of the Senate in Andrew Johnson's face. He slammed the door of the Senate, at the same time, in the face of every soldier. He meant by that act that no man fighting or pleading for his country was fit to associate with himself

(Clymer) or his friends. This is the true translation of this most heartless act and neither Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Clymer, or their friends and apologists, can escape the cudgel which such men as Senator Hall have in readiness for use during the campaign. Are you ready for the question, Copperheads ? *Do you approve the act of **Hiester Clymer** in slamming the door of the capitol of Pennsylvania in the face of Andrew Johnson."*

OUTGOING SENATORS.—With the adjournment of the Legislature yesterday, the terms of seven Republican and four Democratic Senators expired. The list is as follows:

1. Jeremiah Nicholas, Union, Philadelphia.
5. Wilmer Worthington, Union, of Chester.
10 H. B. Beardslee, Dem., of Wayne.
15. D. B. Montgomery, Dem., of Northumberland.
16. David Fleming, Union, of Dauphin.
17. Benjamin Champneys, Union, of Lancaster. J. M. Dunlap,
20. Geo. W. Householder, Union, of Bedford.
24. John Latta, Dem., of Westmoreland.
26. Wm. Hopkins, Dem., of Washington.
28. Thos. Hoge, Union, of Venango.

JAMES STEWART, ESQ., of Kittanning, has in his possession a sword and musket barrel, relics of Armstrong's Expedition, which burned Kittanning in 1756. They where found on Blanket Hill, about five miles east of Kittanning, some ten years ago, having lain there for about a century. Blanket Hill, it will be remembered, is the spot where the expedition stripped itself preparatory to to the fight at Kittanning, and where Lieut Hogg and his party met such a fate. The sword when new must have been a handsome weapon, and probably may have belonged to the above named gallant officer. The musket barrel is a heavy but well made affair, and is stamped "London." The lock, which was found at the same time, is stamped with the maker's name, "Wilson.",

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSE.—Vending trumpery imitations of Lubin's extracts as genuine. The game is about played out, however, for the universal popularity of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has literally taken the wind out of the sales of the tricksters who pretend to sell articles that cannot now be imported except at a dead loss. Sold everywhere.

The Discredited Banks.

(From The Bank Note Reporter)

Oil City Bank, at Oil City. This bank is a State institution, with a circulation of some $260,000, not secured by any bonds. We believe the circulating notes of this bank have only a nominal value

Bank of Crawford County, at Meadville. This is a State bank, with about $350,000 circulation, not secured. It had filed the preliminary papers to recognize as a National Bank—had deposited some bonds in Washington—but has never received any National Currency. Our impression is that the "Bank of Crawford Co." is not as bad a failure as the "Oil City Bank."

Venango Bank, at Franklin. This is a free State Bank converted into a National The old circulation is about $130,000, secured by 7.30 Treasury Notes deposited at Harrisburgh, and $50,000 National Currency, secured by deposits in Washington. We believe that the old circulation will be taken up at its face, after some delay, probably at Pittsburgh. For the present we quote it at 10 discount The $50,000 National Currency will suffer no discredit.

Petroleum Bank, at Titusville. This is a free State Bank, circulation some $200,000, secured by 7.30 Treasury Notes deposited at Harrisburgh Its notes, we believe, will be taken up at their face, at Pittsburgh after some delay. We quote them at 10 discount. This Bank had filed its papers to reorganize as a National Bank.

Culver, Penn & Co owned but a small portion of the stock of the "First National Bank" at Titusville, but its New-York account was with that house. In the uncertainty of the moment it suspended It has since resumed business on a solid basis The losses are not sufficient to impair its solvency. Its managers are of a sound and solid class of local citizens Its drafts on Culver, Penn & Co are cashed by the First National Bank of this city.

These are all the banks that are directly hurt by the failure of Culver, Penn & Co Other banks have been placed in the broken lists published in the newspapers. The Cashier of the Bank of Lawrence County writes us that his bank had no business with C., P. & Co., and no loss whatever will sustained in consequence of the failure.

List Repeated

Oil City Bank, Oil City Pa	75 ⅌ ct dis.
Bank of Crawford County, Pa	62 ⅌ ct. dis
Venango Bank, Franklin, Pa.	10 ⅌ ct dis.
Petroleum Bank, Titusville, Pa.	10 ⅌ ct dis
All National Currency, broken or not	PAR

CHOLERA

Arrival of the Steamer England at Halifax with the Cholera on Board Two Hundred Cases and Forty Deaths in a Passenger List of Twelve Hundred Persons.

HALIFAX, April 9.—The steamer England, from Liverpool, bound to New York, has put in here for medical aid Her dates are to the 28th ult.

The agent of the Associated Press has thus far been unable to board the steamer England, no communication being allowed between her and the shore. Every effort will be made to obtain her news.

The captain of the steamer England reports that on Tuesday, April 3, the first case of cholera occured, since which time one hundred and sixty more cases have broken out, and fifty deaths have occured. She was ordered off by the Government, but owing to the rapid spread of the disease, and the engineers being sick, it was found impossible to proceed, and she now lies below the light house. Part of the passengers will be placed on board the hospital-ship, and shanties erected on the beach for the sick. No communication with the ship will be allowed. The authorities are doing all in their power to relieve the unfortunate passengers. There are three doctors on board to look after the ship. She has 1,202 passengers, and a crew of 100 men. The passengers are principally German and Irish. The captain thinks the disease was brought on board by the German passengers.

From Washington.

Special Correspondence of the Carlisle Herald.

WASHINGTON D. C. April 9. 1866.

Your readers are doubtless aware that the measure spoken of in my last, and known as the Civil Rights Bill, passed the Senate on Friday, the 6th inst., by a two-thirds majority, against the veto of the President. The vote was 33 to 15. If, as is quite probable, the requisite number of votes can be secured in the House, the bill will become a law, and all that remains is for the President to execute it in good faith, which of course he is certain to do. It is questionable whether this will not bring on the conflict with State Constitutions that has been predicted by high authority as sure to occur should its provisions be strictly carried out, and which the veto indicated so clearly and forcibly. I refrain from further remark on the subject. Future developements will pronounce upon the utility of the bill, and the country be bought to distinguish between the right and wrong method of adjusting the disabilities of that class of persons to which it relates.

In these troublous times, when two great branches of the government are in a manner directly hostile to each other, and the inhabitants of the South still remain "unreconstructed," there are many ways devised to settle impending difficulties and harmonize conflicting elements. Some are feasible, and if adopted might result beneficially ; while others are totally outside the pale of possibility, and indeed, sadly deficient in theory. The method proposed by Senator STEWART, some time since, appeared to be rated in the former class, and was generally acquiesced in by the people. Senator SUMNER, that theoretical stickler on every subject ; who, for originating Utopian schemes, is unsurpassed, arose and welcomed the youthful Senator from Kansas with undisguised enthusiasm. But the resolutions suggesting amnesty in return for suffrage, lived, like the popularity of their compiler, but a brief period, and were soon lost sight of amid the whirl and excitement of succeeding events.

The other Senator from Kansas Mr. LANE, has now offered a recipe to heal the malady existing at the South, which lies in a joint resolution for the admission of the States lately in rebellion, to representation in Congress, on condition of their repudiating the rebel debt, annulling all ordinances of secession, and granting the right of suffrage to such colored people as can read, or who own and pay taxes on two hundred and fifty dollars worth of property.

In the House last week, responsive to a [illegible]ution of inquiry as to whether any per[illegible] have been appointed to office since December last in the Post Office or Treasury Department, without taking the test oath prescribed by act of Congress, the speaker laid before the body a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General in relation thereto.—Both communications suggest a modification of the oath of office prescribed by the act of July 2. 1862—in which the President fully concurs and as the subject pertains to the efficient administration of the revenue and postal laws in the Southern States, he earnestly commends it to the early consideration of Congress. The communications enclosed a list of United States officers who cannot literally take the oath alluded to. They are discharging their duties in a faithful manner without compensation. In order that the public business may be properly and efficiently managed by these officers, it is absolutely necessary that some modification of the oath should be made. The message was ordered to be printed and refered to the judiciary committee.

On Friday the House resumed the consideration of the BROOKS—DODGE contested election case, and after some discussion as to the merits of the two parties, declared, by a vote of 72 yeas to 52 nays, that W. E. DODGE was entitled to a seat from the Eighth District of New York.

Reports from Assistant Commissioners and other officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, represent affairs in the Southern States in a favorable light. The freedmen are working well and planters are encouraged in believing that with the aid of their labor, they can be successful in making crops. In some sections of the South the inhabitants are said to entertain a deep and revengeful feeling against the United States Army, and especially when they attempt to elevate the condition of the freedmen. But there is a visible abatement in the number and harshness of those cases of outrage and maltreatment to the latter, coming under the cognizance of the Bureau, and we can but fervently *hope* that through the practical workings of the civil rights bill, the evil, if possible, may be entirely eradicated, and that the planters of the South will accept the situation as an indubitable fact, and look to the interests of the freedmen as a necessary auxiliary to their own.

On last Thursday evening a "Union mass meeting" was held in front of the City Hall in this city, under the auspices of the National Union Club, of which the Hon. A. W. RANDALL, first ass't Postmaster General, is president. The assemblage was addressed by Hon. D. S. GOODING, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia; Ex Governor JOHNSON, of Penna., Gen. SWIFT, Senator COWAN, Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH and others, after which a series of resolutions, expressive of attachment to the Constitution, and confidence in the restoration policy of President JOHNSON, were adopted. The presiding officer, (Judge GOODING) announced that the great Union church would continue to hold meetings for the preaching of Union doctrines, to which all, men, women, children and negroes, were invited to come, and adjourned the meeting, subject to future calls.

The Ghioni and Susini Italian Opera Company, under the direction of MAX STRAKOSCH commence a six nights engagement at the old Washington Theatre, beginning with this evening. *Norma, Traviata, Lucia di Lammermoor etc*, will be given and lovers of the lyrical drama afforded ample opportunity to gratify their desire. This troupe has just returned from a highly successful tour through the Southern States, having performed for over forty consecutive nights at New Orleans.

Appropos. I notice that Mr. C. D. HESS, one of the "directors" at Grover's theatre, is wielding the pen now, instead of the managerial baton, in a series of articles replete with invective and personal misrepresentations against the dramatic critic of the *Sunday Herald*, published in this city. The latter, in a *resume* of dramatic events which transpired week before last, "came down" with some rather broad strictures upon the monopoly existing at Grover's, as evidenced, among other ways, in the prices of admission being raised, and the culpable failure on several occasions to fulfill promises. The newspaper controversy is exciting some interest; but this mode of vindicating the management of his theatre against a just criticism, is deprecated, as being outside of Mr. Director HESS' province. E.

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[For the Herald.]

CONFIRMATION.

An article in the Herald opening thus: "Confirmation is a principle of the doctrines of Christ, according to the Scriptures of the New Testament" has struck us as a misinterpretation of the words of St. Paul.—Turning to the Bible, Heb. VI. 102, we find instead of the word Confirmation the phrase "laying on of hands," which phrase to millions of Protestants in *our country*, where freedom of opinion, is the birthright of all, has a totally different signification from the word confirmation as used by a small denomination called Protestant Episcopal.

The laying on of hands was practised among the early christians on too many different occasions to allow us to believe that this *must* have only one and that a more recent interpretation.

Our Redeemer *laid* his hands on the sick to heal them, on the dead to raise them, on young children to bless them, but never in the sense of confirmation. The Apostles and early Bishops used the laying on of hands. 1st In healing of the sick, 2d In ordination to office, Acts VI. 6—1. Tim. IV. 14, 3d In imparting miraculous influences of the Holy Spirit. For proof of this latter we quote the passages so misapplied in the article from Acts VIII. 17. "Then laid they their hands on them and they received the Holy Ghost." Now mark well the effect produced by the laying on of the apostles hands, Simon Magus a noted sorcerer, sought to purchase the power as a means of aiding him in his profession. What this effect was we are told in Acts XIX. 6. where we will finish the verse just half quoted in the aforesaid article, and which being half quoted allowed of the misinterpretation" and they all spake with tongues and prophesied," and we say no one be he pope or bishop can lay claim to any such miraculous power. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and surely confirmation is not this laying on of hands. To this miraculous power of "laying on of hands" the apostles have had no successors apostolic or otherwise.

If as in the Lutheran, and many of the Calvanistic churches of Europe, confirmation be regarded as a simple form of church membership without claiming that it is enjoined of God, we have no objections. It would be both appropriate and solemn, if every pastor should lay his hands on the members of his flock, and bless them. In this respect the Protestant Episcopal church would act more in harmony with the doctrins and sentiments of Protestant christianity, if it should follow the example of the Greek Church, with which it is seeking an alliance, and to which it concedes equal apostolicity, which church allows priests, and deacons to administer the rite of confirmation, as well as bishops.

In regard to the 3rd article of C. in which he turns from the Bible to human authority for Confirmation, we will at once say that to quote all writers on this subject would be an endless task, and we do not hold Calvin or any man of more decisive authority on the subject than C. is. The *Bible* is the only authority we recognize, but as he has invoked these Daniels to judgment on the subject of confirmation we would make a few remarks. C. must not forget that article No. 2, was for *prelatical confirmation* which rite as such held by no church but the P. Episcopal and Romish against which prelatical confirmation Calvin fought from the first line he wrote to the last. What Calvin's idea is of keeping the "institution pure" from Romish abuse which retained the *form* without the spirit, was, will be made manifest by his definition of and views in regard to confirmation as laid down in his *institutes*. He says "I sincerely wish we had retained this custom which I have stated as practised among the ancients *before this abortive image of a sacrament, that is confirmation made its appearance* for it is not such a confirmation as Romanists pretend *which cannot be mentioned without injury to baptism*, but a catechtical exercise in which children and youths used to deliver an account of their faith in the presence of the church "Instit. 6. 4. ch XIX." That such was Calvin's view, the anathama denounced against him by the council of Trent, and still retained in the Roman canons against Calvanistic churches sufficiently shows," Whoever shall affirm that the confirmation of the baptised is a trifling ceremony and not a true and proper sacrament: or that formerly it was nothing more than a kind of catechising in which young persons explained the reason of their faith in christ: "LET HIM BE ACCURSED." Of "famous Lutheran Divines" *with whom Beza agreed*, we will mention Melancthon, that dove with the olive branch that fluttered over the deluge of controversy on which that Boaneges Martin Luther sailed his ark, who observes in behalf of the Lutheran Church "*The rite of confirmation as administered by bishops is an idle ceremony*, but an examination of youths in order to a public profession of faith with public prayer for the *pious* part of them &c." Dr. Schmucker, in a work endorsed by the Lutheran Synod, says "The imposition of hands although generally practised is not regarded by us as an essential part of the ceremony. What we regard as essential is practised by *All Christain Denominations* which require a *profession of religion* before admmission to sacramental communion." We turn "finally to that eminent servant of God Mr. Richard Baxter" who wrote famous dissertations on church government and who says of his first, "I proved that English diocesan prelacy is intolerable" and who also wrote a treatise on Confirmation and Restoration the necessary means of Reformation and Reconciliation, to which treatise we are directed by C. "for full satisfaction." On turning to this treatise it will be found, not as its title seems to indicate a defence of the *prelatical* rite of confirmation, but an elaborate effort to prove that all who are baptised in infancy should make a personal and public profession of religion when they arrive at years of maturity," as personal faith is the condition before God so the *public profession of this faith* is the condition of his RIGHT before the church." He does not object to the "laying on of hands" provided the persons themselves agreed to it, or thought it necessary but does not regard it as essential. So far from thinking that diocesan bishops have sole right to confirm he contends that it belongs to all ministers and pastors and that in fact they alone can exercise it. So far from Baxter's having great respect for Episcopal confirmation he tells the following story of his own confirmation. "When I was a school boy about 15 years of age, the bishop coming into the county, many went to him to be confirmed; we that were boys, ran out to see the bishop among the rest, not knowing anything of the meaning of the business. When we came thither, we met about 30 or 40 in all, of our own stature and temper, that had come to be bishoped as then it was called. The bishop examined us, not in one article of faith, but in a church-yard; in haste we were set in a rank, and he passed hastily over us, laying his hands on our heads, and saying a few words, which neither I, nor any that I spoke with understood, and a very short prayer recited, and there was an end. But whether we were Christians or infidels, or knew so much as that there was a God the bishop little knew nor inquired." Thus we find Calvin, Melancthon and Mr. Richard Baxter all agreeing that our faith in God should have a "*Confirmation*" by a public profession of religion but are unanimous that confirmation *is not the rite of laying on of hands by the prelate* as claimed by Episcopalians. C. H.

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For the Herald.

The communication of an "Anxious Enquirer" suggests the following reply. Salvation is the Gift of God, ordinarily bestowed only through the Gospel, which is the Divinely appointed system of doctrines and of duties founded on the Revelation of Jesus Christ as our only Saviour. By His Death and Resurrection and Intercession for us, and by His Holy Spirit dwelling in us, we may receive all the gifts embraced in our salvation. But we must repent of our sins past; we must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ; we must be baptized with water and the Holy Ghost and for the remission of sins; we must look for the Resurrection of the dead and for the eternal judgement which is to try us. It was the purpose of my first communication to say that the *Apostle Paul* includes "the doctrine of laying on of hands" among "the first principles of the oracles of God." How he would have answered the nine questions of you correspondent I may or may not find in the Bible. But evidently he laid his consecrated hands on some, and they *did* receive the Holy Ghost. The same gift was also conveyed when St. Peter *batized*; and *our Saviour* declared that "we must be born again" of "*water* and of the Holy Ghost."

We find that Apostles were sent to *lay hands on* those whom Philip baptized, and we infer that he could not perform that rite. We know that when St. Paul "would have come unto some once and again, Satan hindered him," and we doubt not the loss to the Thessalonian christians. Nor is there any Scriptural or valid reason why a Bishop's visit may not be as necessary for some good uses in the Christian church as a minister's preaching. His agency in Confirmation is no more than the ministers in Baptism or in the Lord's Supper. All the ministrations of men in things pertaining to God, must have divine authority, or they are mere assumptions of power which no no one is bound to respect. It is true that miraculous gifts accompanied the first ministration of the Apostle, both among Jews and Gentiles; they were necessary then to authentricate their mission; but they were never deemed a part of the continued work of the Church.

It cannot be admitted that the Holy Ghost whom Jesus sends, works contrarily to the appointments of God. There must therefore be some mode of reconciling the diversities of Christians, and we respectfully suggest that 'prayer be made unceasingly to God' for this fruit of the Spirit's Power: "that they all may be one, as Thou, Father art in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in Us, that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." St. Paul knew no such divisions among christians as now unhappily exist; and the power of the Holy Ghost is no where so truly shown as where the spirit of unity prevails over discord and strife. C.

Town and County Matters.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—On Monday last, at the residence of his son, SAMUEL ZUG, in South Middleton Twp., Mr. JACOB ZUG, died at the extreme age of Ninety-Eight years, four months and twenty-five days. Mr. Z. was probably the oldest man in Cumberland County, and up to the time of his death, enjoyed excellent health, and in pleasant weather was out of doors nearly every day. His excellent wife is but few years his junior, and is in good health.

Last week we noticed what was supposed to be the theft of Ex-Gov. Ritner's pocket-book containing a large amount of money. The Gov. was of opinion that the money had been stolen from him while in the cars on his way from Chambersburg to Carlisle.

The sequel shows that he was entirely mistaken and that he dropped the book from his pocket while in Carlisle; for on Monday last the day the money was lost, Mr. EDWARD WEIBLY, a young man who lives in our town, found the book and immediately returned it to the owner none of the contents having been displaced. We are glad to record that Mr. W. received a handsome reward for his creditable conduct.

We learn that Brevet Col. Wm. B. Royall has been relieved from command of Carlisle Barracks, the term for which officers are usually appointed to this command having expired. Col. Royall is to be succeeded by Lieut. Col. Wm. A. GRIER of the 1st U. S. Cavalry. Col. GRIER is well known to many of our citizens and we predict will make a popular and efficient commandant

Free Lecture on Temperance Rheem's Hall, Friday evening 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. Cromlich.

COURT MARTIAL.—There is a Court Martial, for the trial of several enlisted men, now in session at Carlisle Barracks. The court is under the Presidency of Major ROYALL, and most of the members are officers in *Hancock's* Corps.

OFF FOR TEXAS.—On Wednesday morning last, a detachment of 374 recruits left Carlisle Barracks to join the 6th U. S. Cavalry, stationed in Texas, under Gen. PHIL. SHERIDEN. The detachment is under command of our brave and talented friend Lieut. DEANE MONAHAN, with the gallant Brevet Captain HENRY WILLIAMS, as second in authority.

The commanding General of that department in reply to the inquiry as to how he liked Texas, replied that if he owned that State and H—l, he would rent out Texas and live in the other place. From this estimate of the desirableness of a residence in the locality to which our aforementioned friends are destined, we can hardly say that we envy them the trip. However the effeminate conventionalities of civilization have few charms for a "sojer" at best. His delights are those of the "tainted field and sanguinary bottle." Ho! for the lone star.

STEAMER FOR THE GOOD WILL.—Last week the committee appointed for the purpose of purchasing a steam fire engine for the Good Will Hose Company of Carlisle, completed a contract with the Gould Machine Co. of Newark, New Jersey, for a second class Steam fire engine with double pumps, and 500 feet of new hose, the whole to be completed and delivered in Carlisle by the first of August of this year. The engine is to cost $5,100 and the hose $1,060.

CHOICE SEGARS AND TOBACCO.—Mr. WM. CHENOWETH, has opened a new Tobacco and Segar Store, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Railroad Depot. We have examined his stock and find it replete with every imaginable brand and shape of the fragrant weed. Some of his higher priced brands of segars are the finest and best flavored we have sampled for many a day.

A WARNING.—It will be well for our citizens to remember, that some time last summer, among the caravans of pilgrims, on their road to the tomb of Mahomet, at Mecca in Arabia, the cholera broke out with great violence, carrying off immense numbers of those unfortunate devotees of a false religion. It was said, that this terrible disease, was never as uncontrollable and fatal, as in this instance of its reappearance. It immediately spread through Asia Minor, all along the borders of the Mediterranean sea until it reached the Dardanelles and into Europe by way of Constantinople, where, late last fall, it raged with great violence.

Since that time it spread westward over Europe and, early in the winter, was very severe in Paris. Following the highway of travel and commerce, it has crossed the Atlantic, and is now spreading over the islands in the Gulf of Mexico.

Indeed it was brought from France to New York last winter, but the strict quarantine regulations to which the vessel and its inmates were subjected, together with the cold weather checked it, and it disappeared. But with the opening of the heat of the coming summer, with absolute certainty we may look for its spread over all our land.

Since the above was in type the despatch has been received (which we print in another column) announcing the arrival of the dreaded scourge at Halifax.

With these facts and solemn monitions before us, is it not the duty of our town authorities, to have all the streets, alleys and water courses of the town, subjected to an immediate and thorough cleansing. It will not do to delay this operation until the filth and garbage, that covers and lies in heaps in the streets and alleys have engendered their fatal miasmatic vapor, and prepare the atmosphere to be a proper media for the speedy development of this terrible disease.

Let our people be warned in time, and act accordingly. Every citizen should co-operate with our town authorities, and thoroughly cleanse his cellars, his stables, and his out-houses, and after he has done so, spread quick lime through and about them.

If our citizens will take these precautionary measures we may escape with but a slight visitation of the cholera during the coming summer. If we do not—if we fold our hands and sleep on in indifference and security, punishment, sudden, terrible and fearful, will wake us from our supineness, and then perhaps it will be too late to remedy the consequences of our folly.

The Mutual life insurance Co.N.Y. has declared the following Dividends, on Policy

No.	Amt. of Policy	Dividend
No. 12,316	$3000	$462,83
" 22,493	2000	114,06
" 24,528	2000	187,83
" 25,746	3000	322,57
" 26,971	2000	225,82
" 28,738	2000	171,01
" 28,798	1000	76,42
" 30,177	1000	67,42

The policy holders not included in the above will receive their dividends in a few days. Our Friend Samuel K. Humrich is agent for this Company.

APRIL COURT.—The several Courts of this County commenced their sessions for the April term on Monday last. Hon. J. H. Graham and Hon. Hugh Stuart only were present at the opening of the Court, Judge Cocklin taking his seat on Wednesday. The first day of the term was occupied in swearing in Constables and receiving their returns, and passing upon the numerous applications for license for Hotels and Lager Beer Saloons. The applicants were all successful, except Thomas J. White, Garber, Davis, Kennedy and Mrs. Fry.

On Monday afternoon the list of causes in the Common Pleas was taken up. The first case tried John Swisher vs. Henry F. Geyer and S. C. Bowman. This was a feigned issue to try the validity of a judgment entered in favor of the Plaintiff. Verdict for Plaintiff. Sharp for Plaintiff. Miller and Ritner for deft.

William Smith vs. Peter F. Ego. This was an action on the case to recover damages for malicious prosecution. Our readers will remember the murder of an old German, connected with circumstances of an unusually horrid character, which occurred three or four years since in the vicinity of Boiling Springs. Smith the plaintiff in his suit with one of his sons was arrested, on the information of Mr. Ego. The Smiths were taken before Squire Sponsler and after a hearing were discharged. Shortly afterwards they instituted this suit against Mr. Ego for the arrest. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Ego who was well acquainted with the murdered man, immediately after the murder employed, two detectives of this Borough to go to Boiling Springs and ferret out if possible the guilty parties. They ascertained that there was a wide spread suspicion in the neighborhood that this Smith family were the murderers. They also obtained the information that one of the Smiths had confessed that he had done the deed. A knife belonging to the murdered man was also found in the cabin of the Smiths. Under these circumstances, Squire Ego, after consulting counsel made the information on which the Smiths were arrested. In charging the Jury the Court remarked that from the circumstances it was their opinion that Mr. Ego's action in the matter was entirely commendable and that the plaintiff had failed to show that the prosecution was commenced through malice or without probable cause. Verdict for the defendant. Shearer for Plaintiff, Smith, Miller and Hepburn for deft.

Special Notices.

Court Week is an anxious one to many persons, but if the people could buy all their Dry Goods, Carpets and House Furnishing Goods, from W. C. SAWYER & Co., they would have great peace of mind for W. C. Sawyer & Co., have the largest, cheapest and best Selected Stock of Dry Goods, in Carlisle. Go and See for yourselves.

STORE KEEPERS.—Why go to Phila. for your Groceries & Queensware, Teas, Spices, Tobacco, when you can buy all these and much more in small quantities of the best quality of Wm. Blair & Son, South End, Carlisle Pa.

Coal Sold lower than last month at
A. H. BLAIR'S, yard.
Feb. 16, 1866.

Haverstick has just received a large and fresh assortment of all varieties of garden seeds.

LIME BURNERS ATTENTION.—Price of Coal reduced again at
A. H. BLAIR'S,
Feb. 16, 1866. Coal Yard.

Notice—No more orders for Coal will be received at Delaney & Blair's office, for Delaney & Shrom. But at Monesmith & Baker's Grocery, at Kreamers jewellry, Harns Grocery, and Fallers Grocery stores, where all orders left will be promptly attended to

DELANCY & SHROM.

HAS ANYBODY RHEUMATISM?

BECAUSE, you may depend on it, that excruciating malady will yield to nothing but the application of Radway's Ready Relief. The Read. Relief acts like magic; and not only upon sprains and bruises, cuts, wounds, aches, spasms, and soon, but in the worst cases of inflammatory rheumatism. We have positively known it to give the sufferer so much relief in a few minutes as to make him shout out with joy, and quite as loudly as he had shrieked with pain but a little time before. It is the marvelous quickness with which the Ready Relief affords ease, that may be called its grand characteristic. With other remedies your rheumatism seems to coquet at its leisure. It defies and mocks at their power. It seems to go for a moment, and then return more savagely than ever, racking your joints, twisting your muscles, and darting from spot to spot as if taking a malignant pleasure in punishing you for daring to attempt to battle with it. But it is not so when you apply Radway's Ready Relief to your rheumatism. The foul fiend starts with dismay at once. He perceives his conqueror at hand. He suddenly resigns his hold of your joints, muscles, and flesh. He retires, not slowly, but at a leap. You suddenly feel as if you had gotten rid of your great enemy. A delightful sensation of relief convinces you that you are safe. You perceive with surprise that you can again lift your limbs without anguish. You thank heaven that you were wise enough to use Radway's Ready Relief, and you inwardly protest that the 50 cents you paid for a bottle was the best investment you ever made in your life. Sold by Druggists.

N. B.—One bottle of Radway's Read. Relief will do more good than will the sum of ten dollars, expended for the official remedies for that complaint, and you will then possess a remedy that can be used with success for many other complaints. Read the following letter, written by the well known correspondent of the New York Herald, London Times (England), New Orleans Picayune, Delta, Charleston Mercury, &c.

WM. SYDNEY MYERS, ESQ.,
Havana, Cuba.

Messrs. Radway & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I have been a sufferer from Acute Chronic Rheumatism for the last twenty years of my life, my sufferings during that period, neither tongue nor pen can express. I have spent a little fortune on doctors' bills, without deriving any substantial benefit. Recently I had one one of my frequent periodical attacks. I was very ill for a week, and had not slept an hour at any one time. A Spanish friend, to whom I related my sufferings, told me he had a remedy which would give me relief, and he kindly presented me with a bottle of "RADWAY'S READY RELIEF." Although skeptical of deriving any advantage from its use, I that night applied it freely on going to bed, and, to my great astonishment, felt relieved, and slept soundly. The next night I again applied the Ready Relief, and awoke in the morning free from pain, having only used about half the bottle.

Heartily do I return you my humble acknowledgments for your invaluable medicine, which may well be called "a blessing to man."

Thanking you, from my soul for your wonderful remedy, I have the honor to subscribe myself, Yours, respectfully,

W. SYDNEY MYERS.

April 6, 1866—2w.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.
Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

Jan. 26, 1866—1y.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address,

WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.
March 31, 1865—1y.

Special Notice.

"GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW."

THE worst diseases known to the human race spring from causes so small as to almost defy detection. The volumes of scientific lore that fill the tables and shelves of the medical fraternity only go to prove and elaborate these facts.

Then guard yourselves while you may. The smallest pimple on the skin is a tell tale and indicator of disease. It may fade and die away from the surface of the body, but it will reach the vitals, perhaps, at last, and death be the result and final close. MAGGIEL'S BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC and DIARRHEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIEL'S SALVE is Infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 43 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

Jan. 19, 1866—1y

The Long Looked For Has Come!
DR. COLLINS'
GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

INDIAN Pain Killer.—For the quick Relief of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Stomach, Back or Side, Painter's Cholic, Cramp, Frosted Feet or Ears, Burns, Fresh Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Diarrhea, Sore Throat, and all similar complaints. Toothache relieved in eight minutes. Earache relieved in ten minutes. Burns relieved from smarting in fifteen minutes. Cramp or Cholic cured in ten minutes. Sprains relieved in twenty minutes.—Sore Throat relieved in thirty minutes.

I have spent years in selecting the herbs from the vegetable kingdom, to find out the kinds best adapted to suit diseases of the human family, and now I have it complete. Every Bottle Warranted. Try it! Try it!

These things we prove on the spot, and before your eyes, only bring your cases.

Dr. COLLINS has also for sale his Syrup of Roots

BARKS AND HERBS,

Indian Eye Wash and Powhattan Salve. This Syrup cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all similar complaints. Also purifies the blood. The Salve heals Sores or Breakings Out in the Face, draws fire from Burns; warranted to cure Bealed or Sore Breasts. The Eye Wash cures Sore or Inflamed Eyes, &c.

Dr. Collins Valley Herb Pills,

For the cure of Sick or Nervous Headache, Female Irregularities, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Kidneys, Fever and Ague, &c.

Dr. COLLINS can be consulted at his Office, on Diseases of various kinds.

These Medicines are prepared and sold by

SAMUEL COLLINS, Indian Medicine Man,
71 Market street, Harrisburg.

Also, for sale at HAVERSTICK'S Drug and Book Store, Carlisle.

All orders should be addressed to Dr. S Collins, Harrisburg. These Medicines are purely Vegetable.

June 16, 1865.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO.
Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.
Nov. 3, 1865—6m.

MARSHALL'S Catarrh Snuff, is a sure cure for that bothersome disease, Catarrh.
Jan. 12, 1866—1y.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Oscar G. Moses & Co., headed "LIFE—HEALTH—STRENGTH."
Jan. 12, 1866—1y.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS, the great Cough Remedy an sold by all Druggist. See Advertisement.
Jan. 12, 1866—1y.

SEE advertisement of Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.
Jan. 12, 1866—1y.

Markets.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.

Carlisle, April 12, 1866.

FLOUR (Superfine)	6 50
do. (Extra.)	7 50
do RYE	3 75
WHITE WHEAT	2 35
RED do	2 25
RYE	65
CORN	58
OATS,	20
CLOVERSEED	4 50
TIMOTHYSEED	3 25

GENERAL PRODUCE MARKET.

April 12, 1866.

Corrected Weekly by Wm. Bentz.

BUTTER	45	BACON SIDES,	16
EGGS,	18	WHITE BEANS,	1 75
LARD,	15	PARED PEACHES,	25
TALLOW,	11	UNPARED PEACHES	18
SOAP,	9--12	DRIED APPLES,	300
BEESWAX,	35	RAGS,	5
BACON HAMS	20		

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Carlisle, State of Pennsylvania, the 13th day of April, 1866.

Published by official authority in the paper having the largest circulation.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," give the date of the list and pay two cents for advertising.

If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

GEO. ZINN, P.M.

Augher Elizabeth
Butler James
Broomal R S
Brindle A C
Carter Harry
Clepper Sarah
Day James
Finkinbinder Adam
Green Thomas
Gallagher Jefferson
Greet S C
Gatreal Henry
Hood W G
Held Peter
Hoover D
Haycock Sergt W
Kenny Chas bks
King C F
Kincade Sally
Lindsey John
Lucas Susan
Mullins Sergt J
Murray George
Mallon Catharene
Snowden, Mray
Snow Mary
Shambaugh Callie A
Sholly Mary
Shouldize William
Simons Sergt Jas
Shoophert B K
Shissler C
Shissler Philip
Snyder Charles
Sherman Rob
Thompson Robert
Tate Tilitha
Thomas Diana
Walker Peter R
Wagner Mary
Woods Dr Geo
Wrthins D F
Washam Henry
Ziegler Joseph

ESTATE NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Esther Baum, late of Sumit Co., Ohio, have been issued by the Register to the undersigned residing in West Pennsborough, Twp., of Cumberland Co., Pa. All persons having claims will present them, and those indebted will make payment to

ISAAC LAFEVER,
Administrator.
April 13, 1866.

To the School Directors of Cumberland County.

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the forty third section of the act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Carlisle, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D., 1866, being the first day of the month, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

GEORGE SWARTZ,
Supt. of Cumberland Co.
April 13, 1866—3t

Newville Stoneware Works.

THE subscriber is now prepared to deliver to Merchants, the largest assortment of Stoneware, Rockingham Ware, &c., ever offered in Cumberland Valley. His stock consists in part of

STONEWARE,

Cream Crocks, Butter Pots, Milk Pans, Spittoons, Pitchers, Jugs, Fruit Jars, &c

ROCKINGHAM & YELLOW,

Spittoons, Pitchers, Nappies, Bakers, Pie Plates, &c.

Glass Flasks, Fruit Bottles and Patent Fruit Jars.

Stone Water Fountains Churns, Water Pipe, Drain Tub, &c., furnished when ordered.

In facilities for manufacturing, quality of wares and prices, he would defy competition. For Price lists &c. Address SAMUEL J. IRVINE, Newville.

April 13, 1866—6m

Great Rush for Spring Goods.

Next Door to the Post Office, Carlisle, Pa.

THE subscriber having taken the Store Room formerly occupied by WM. A. MILES, next door to the Post Office, Carlisle Pa., can offer to the Public a New and Fresh supply of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of
CHALLIES,
MUSLINS,
DELAINES,
ALPACAS,
LAWNS and
CALICOES,

Of all Qualities and Choicest Styles, which will be sold at prices to defy competition. Furnishing Goods of all kinds, including

Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c.

Also a Splendid Assortment of RIBBONS, LACE, &c. My stock of White Goods cannot be surpassed, and Customers may rely upon always getting GOOD GOODS at the lowest possible prices. Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CROTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

ALSO HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES

of all Qualities and Styles. All the above Goods will be displayed to the citizens of this place and vicinity on Saturday, April 7th, and all are cordially invited to purchase, as my motto is Quick sales and Small profits.

PETER BOBLITZ.

April 13, 1866.

The noted "Dry Good" Store in South Hanover Street.

THE most attractive place in Carlisle is at A. W. Bentz's great,

"MERCANTILE EMPORIUM"

where can be purchased the best, handsomest, and cheapest goods in the Country. We have just replenished our stock with a large invoice of the choicest goods in the Market, and will continue to renew the supply daily, or as necessity requires.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the articles in our extensive line of business.

We have now a fine assortment of Ladies Spring Dress Goods.

POPLINS PLAIN AND PLAID,
CHALLIES OF BEATIFUL PATTERNS &C.,
PRINTS AND ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

A variery of Gentleman and Boys wear. An extensive stock of,

TABLE,
STAIR AND
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
OIL SHADES.

Blind Materials and Carpet Chains.

"Hopkins" Superior Skirts all lengths and widths.

We shall be happy to have all call and examine our "new stock," as we feel confident that our selection will please all tastes.

A. W. BENTZ.

Carlisle, April 11th 1866.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated, 1850. Charter Perpetual.

CASH ASSETS, $2,000,000.

JAMES C. WALKLEY, President.

Policies Issued on all Popular Plans.

A FEW REASONS WHY PEOPLE Insure in the Charter Oak.

1st.—All banking privileges are prohibited, the business being confined exclusively to the insurance of lives.

2d.—Its Risks are selected with great care, thus incurring small losses, and consequently large dividends accrue to Policy holders.—See Mass. Insurance Reports last six years.

3rd.—Its Ratio of Expenditures, including Death Claims and Working Expenses, to Receipts, are unprecedentedly low.—Same Reports.

4th.—All the profits are divided among Policy holders the original capital being limited by Charter to eight per cent dividends, no more than it earns for the Company at interest.

5th.—It declares and pays its Dividends *annually* in CASH, thus assisting the insured in the payment of premiums.

6th.—Its business is distributed over more than twenty Northern States, making it impossible to much reduce its large surplus, set apart for contingencies, even in the event of a scourge of Cholera.

7th.—It is prompt in the payment of losses, having paid to Widows and Orphans nearly ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and has *never litigated a claim.*

8th.—The man of wealth insures as an investment.

9th.—Men of small means insure to guard their families against want.

10th.—The man of business insure to provide against possible loss in trade a life Policy, being a basis for capital.

11th.—Persons in debt insure that their earnings for years of toil may not be sacrificed at death from want of ready cash to cancel liabilities.

12th.—All insure, as money thus laid away by littles is sure to come back largely increased to their families, death being certain to occur.

Dr. S. B. KIEFFER, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. D. ADAIR, Agent Carlisle, Pa.
E. H. BLAIR, State Agent, for Eastern Pa.

☞ Office Bushong's New Building, North Sixth Street, Reading, Pa.

Persons desirous of insurance will please apply to the agent. For information relative to agencies address the State Agent.

April 13, 1866.

CHOICE SEGARS & TOBACCO,
AT RALSTON'S.