

**E. BEATTY,**  
**PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.**

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 The *Carlisle Herald* is published weekly on a large sheet, containing forty columns, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of \$1.50 per annum in advance; if not paid until after the expiration of the year, no subscription received for a less period than one year. All arrears must be paid in full before the paper is sent to subscribers. The proprietor is not responsible for any loss of mail or for any damage to papers in transit. The printer is not responsible for any delay in the publication of the paper.

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 The *Carlisle Herald* Job Printing Office is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. There is a general assortment 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 Blank 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 orders on business must be post-paid to secure attention.

### General & Local Information.

**U. S. GOVERNMENT.**  
 President—FRANKLIN PIERCE.  
 Vice President—(do facto), D. R. ATHERTON.  
 Secretary of State—WM. L. MARCY.  
 Secretary of Interior—ROBERT McCLELLAN.  
 Secretary of Treasury—JAMES G. BRYCE.  
 Secretary of War—J. A. CANTON.  
 Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. DUBOIS.  
 Chief Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.  
 Attorney General—JAMES B. HUNTER.  
 Post Office General—R. B. TAYLOR.

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 Governor—WM. BROWN.  
 Secretary of State—CHARLES W. BLAKE.  
 Attorney General—J. P. BROWN.  
 Auditor General—D. B. HAYS.  
 Treasurer—JOSEPH BAILEY.  
 Judges of the Supreme Court—J. S. BRACK, E. LEWIS, W. B. LOWRIE, G. W. WOODWARD, J. C. KNOX.

**COUNTY OFFICERS.**  
 President Judge—Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM.  
 Associate Judges—Hon. John Rupp, Samuel Woodburn.  
 District Attorney—John M. Shearer.  
 Prothonotary—George Zinn.  
 Recorder—Samuel Martin.  
 Register—Alfred L. Spenser.  
 High Sheriff—Joseph McDemmond; Deputy, James Widener.  
 County Treasurer—N. W. Woods.  
 Overseer—Joseph C. Thompson.  
 County Commissioners—John Cobb, James Armstrong, George M. Graham. Clerk to Commissioners, William Hilly.
 Directors of the Poor—George Shaffer, George Brindley, John C. Brown. Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lohs.

**BOROUGH OFFICERS.**  
 Chief Burgess—Col. AUGUSTUS NOLLE.  
 Assistant Burgess—Charles Ogilby.  
 Town Council—John B. Parker, (President), E. Beatty, Henry Myers, L. S. Eibert, David Johnson, Christian Inhoff, John Gutschall, Peter Meyer, Geo. Z. Bretz.  
 Clerk to Council—James Mullin.  
 Constables—Joseph Stewart, High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

**CHURCHES.**  
 First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. Cowser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.  
 Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Harbor and Front streets. No pastor at present, but will be filled by Presbyterian appointments. Services commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.  
 St. John's Church, (Presb. Episcop.), northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. Jacob H. Moser, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.  
 English Lutheran Church, Bedford between Main and Leather streets. Rev. J. M. Jones, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.  
 German Reformed Church, Luther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. KAZMA, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.  
 Methodist Church, (First Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. S. L. M. COOPER, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.  
 Methodist Church, (Second Charge) Rev. J. M. JONES, Pastor. Services in College Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M.  
 Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street. Services by Rev. Mr. BOYLAN, every second Sunday.  
 A German Lutheran Church is in course of erection on the corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. The congregation, which has yet no stated pastor, hold their services in Education Hall.

**DICKINSON COLLEGE.**  
 Rev. Charles Collins, President and Professor of Moral Science.  
 Rev. Herman M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.  
 James W. Marshall, Professor of Ancient Languages.  
 Rev. O. H. Patten, Professor of Mathematics.  
 William M. Wilson, Lecturer on Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.  
 Alexander Schou, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.  
 Benjamin Arbutnot, Tutor in Languages.  
 Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School.  
 William A. Savelly, Assistant in the Grammar School.

**CORPORATIONS.**  
**CARLISLE DEPOT BANK.**—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beaton; Clerks, Henry A. Strangway, Joseph C. Hoffa; Directors, Richard Parker, Henry Saxton, John S. Sterrett, John Zug, Henry Logan, Robert Moore, Samuel Wherry, John Sanderson, Hugh Stuart.  
**CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY.**—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Bidler; Superintendent, A. F. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day Eastward, leaving Carlisle at 10.15 o'clock, A. M., and 3.40 o'clock, P. M.; two trains every day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2.20, P. M.  
**CUMBERLAND GAS AND WATERS COMPANY.**—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary, Lemuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm. M. Beaton; Directors, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Wm. M. Beaton, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Gardner, Henry Glass.

**RATES OF POSTAGE.**  
 Letters Postage.—Postage on all letters of one-half ounce weight or under, 3 cents pre-paid, or 5 cents un-paid, (except to California and Oregon, which are 6 cents pre-paid, or 10 cents un-paid).  
 Newspapers.—Postage on the *Herald*—within the county, free. Within the State 13 cents per year. To any part of the United States, 20 cents.  
 Postage on all transient papers under 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent pre-paid or 2 cents un-paid.

**CARLISLE HERALD BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE,**  
 IN THE REAR OF THE COURT HOUSE.  
 Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

# Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

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NO. 15.

## HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

**SECOND LECTURE.**—The audience of Thursday evening last, on the occasion of Dr. Nevins' lecture before the Union Fire Company, was large and fashionable, although the weather was exceedingly cold and inclement. A correspondent, to whom we are under obligations for the subjoined notice of the lecture, has spoken so fully of its merits that we need add nothing to his remarks. The Quartette company enlivened the occasion by appropriate songs before and after the address. The next lecture will be by **LEMUEL TODD, Esq.** His subject is not announced.

On Thursday evening last, a very respectable audience assembled in Marion Hall, to hear Rev. Dr. NEVINS' lecture, the second of the course given by the Union Fire Company. Two things contributed to make the audience less in number than on the preceding evening. First, the very cold weather; second, the want of a "taking" subject, such as was that of the first lecture, which in these days, when the rage is to "know nothing," has become particularly "taking." There was, however, a quite general curiosity to hear Dr. Nevins, as he is a comparative stranger in Carlisle, and we think the attention of the people was such as to flatter the lecturer. The Doctor has a great advantage, as a speaker, in his personal appearance, which is highly commanding. He speaks with adequate authority, but lacks the inspiration that makes an orator. His manner is that of a lecturer, not that of an orator. His hesitating utterance is a great obstacle to popular effect. But this is compensated to those who can understand him, by the majesty and comprehensiveness of his thoughts. It is a misfortune, however, to the multitude, that his dialect is to them an unknown tongue. His language is made of general and abstract terms, coined and adopted strictly for the purpose of science. Hence he needs an interpreter before the crowd. And we are not sure that the task of the interpreter would be an easy one. His vocabulary is, however, well suited to its place—the lecture room—and none need complain of him for its adoption. The misfortune is not his, but his hearers. If they should elevate themselves to his "stand point" they would comprehend him.

The lecturer began by discriminating education from training, as the acquisition of any mechanical skill or cunning. The former is applicable to MAN ONLY, the latter to beasts in common with man. Education is a growth—a process—not a mere working or a compilation. This growth is the result of two sets of forces—first, the extraneous or objective, derived from the entire sphere of nature, including matter and mind external to one's self. These include all the influences derived from the exercise of our senses and all that flow from society. Secondly, the inward, or subjective, including the man's own appetencies, impulses and volitions. The first class of forces prior in action, but subordinate in importance. Education is impossible without either; but the first serves only as the occasion for the action of the second, which latter class, therefore, constitute the real source and the moving power of the educational process. Therefore, every man who is educated is self-educated, properly speaking. The distinction of self-educated men in common parlance, amounts only to this, that while some have had ready-furnished, from early life, a great abundance of outward occasions to mental activity, others, at first destitute in some measure, have supplied them for themselves. We might here raise a question which the lecturer himself did not, viz: Whether the latter or the former case presupposes the greater inherent mental power? Whether the man who can supply himself with intellectual vias enough to devour and digest the teachings, both of nature and of books, freely furnished him from early life, has more or less intellectual energy than he who educates himself to the same extent, by either supplying the wanting occasions of mental action, or by making more of the few that he has? Who can tell?

The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the enforcing of this thought, that education should be universal, that is including all the faculties of man. To confine it to the senses, or the sentiments, or even to the intellect, would be a perversion and would produce monstrosity. As the will is the mainspring of human activity, and gives tone to both thought and sentiment, the education of the will becomes the highest aim and the absorbing feature of the process. Hence education is pre-eminently moral. Man can be perfect only when he is morally perfect. And this end is not attainable without the action of a new force, hitherto not considered, the divine. This is manifested in the Gospel and embodied in the Church. Hence the Church is necessary to man's complete education, and becomes by divine appointment its supreme directress. The State may aid and co-operate but not control.

Such is a brief sketch of the lecture, and we trust not so imperfect as to misrepresent it. The lecture was profound and few are the men who can produce its equal. Carlisle may feel herself favored by the acquisition of Dr. N. as a citizen.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.**  
**Congress.**—In the Senate, yesterday, it having been understood that Mr. Cass' elevation to the chair of presiding officer was but for the day, an election was had for a President *pro tem.*; Mr. Atchison's note not being an actual resignation, but simply a notification that he cannot be present in the Senate for several weeks. Mr. Bright, of Indiana, with very little opposition, was elected, and assumed the duties of the post. A resolution was offered by Mr. Weller, and adopted, requesting President Pierce copies of the correspondence with General Wool, commander of the Pacific division, respecting the military operations in that quarter. On motion of Mr. Shidell, the Senate Standing Committees at last session were continued, the President to fill vacancies. In the House, the Speaker announced the standing committees, being in composition the same as those of last year, except the filling of vacancies. The Civil Patent Select Committee was continued. A resolution offered by Mr. Phillips, directing the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill reducing the duty on railroad iron, and allowing extended credit for the same, was laid on the table by yeas 97 to nays 71. A variety of bills were introduced, or announced as in preparation. Among the latter one to modify or repeal the naturalization laws, and another for the prevention of the enlistment of persons of foreign birth in the army and navy, and to prevent importation of foreign convicts and paupers. An interesting debate took place on a resolution of inquiry relative to the ministerial conference at Ostend. Mr. Soller treated the conference as extraordinary, and without precedent, and hoped it was not for new schemes of foreign embolism. Mr. Bayly defended the conference, and said that as it was the common custom of our foreign ambassadors to hold written communications with each other, and they were officially instructed to keep each other advised of proceedings of interest at their respective courts, he could see nothing improper in a meeting or a verbal conference. Mr. WENTWORTH fully endorsed the foreign policy of the administration, and pronounced it the only one on which a national administration could sustain itself at home. After much further debate, in which various members participated, a motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was rejected, and pending the question on the resolution the House adjourned.

**THURSDAY, DEC. 7.**

The double track over the mountain division of the Columbia railroad of the Pennsylvania Central railroad has been completed and is now ready for business. A collision occurred on the New York Central railroad yesterday, near Clyde, but no particulars have been received, except that one was the lightning express train, and the other an emigrant train. The mail from Salt Lake arrived at Independence, Missouri, yesterday. The mail party was attacked by Sioux Indians near Fort Laramie, and the three men in charge of the mail killed. A man named Kivick was left for dead after being robbed of \$10,500 in gold. The mail bags were robbed of their contents. The outward mails were stopped at Port Lavanie in consequence of this attack. **Congress.**—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Adams of Miss., introduced a bill establishing a uniform rule of naturalization, and repealing all laws now in force relating thereto. A resolution offered by Mr. Slidell, calling for the correspondence relative to the Japan expedition, was agreed to. The bill of last session, relinquishing to Wisconsin certain saline lands in that State was taken up, the House amendment agreed to, and the bill passed. In the House, 15,000 copies of the Treasury Report were ordered to be printed. Mr. Soller's resolution about the Ministerial conference at Ostend was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The vetoed River and Harbor bill of last session was taken up, and after debate as to the propriety of awaiting the President's special message on the subject, a vote was taken on the question whether the bill should be passed over the veto. It was lost by yeas 95, nays 80, not the constitutional majority of two-thirds.

**FRIDAY, DEC. 8.**

The receiving teller of the Market Bank, New York city, has proved to be a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000, which he managed by balancing his books deceptively. He has been arrested, and admitted the crime. A portion of the sum will, it is thought, be recovered. The teller of the Ocean Bank, in the same city, who is a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000, has been arrested. A man named Levi Blossom has fled from Milwaukee with the proceeds of \$150,000 of bonds, belonging to the Lake

Shore Railroad, advanced by the city of Milwaukee to build the road. He had hypothecated the bonds. A fire at Columbus, S. C., has destroyed an entire block of houses on the main street. Forgeries and other frauds have been discovered in Baltimore, to the amount of \$40,000, said to have been perpetrated by a master carpenter named Kruller. **Congress.**—In the Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution was passed, naming Rufus Choate and J. K. Paulding Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, to fill vacancies. The death of Presley Ewing, late a representative from Kentucky, was announced, and, after brief eulogies on the deceased from Mr. Badger, of N. C., and Mr. Thompson of Ky., the Senate adjourned over until Monday. In the House, Mr. Houston reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, the Pension and Indian Appropriation bills. Various bills were introduced and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The bill remodeling the diplomatic and consular systems was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The death of Presley Ewing was announced, and, after eulogies on the deceased by Mr. Latham, of California, Mr. Bristow, of Ky., and Mr. Smith, of Alabama, the usual resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned till Monday.

**SATURDAY, DEC. 9.**

A fugitive slave excitement occurred in Chicago, yesterday, in consequence of an attempt to arrest seventeen slaves by a party of officers from St. Louis. The officers being unable to get a civil posse to act, called for the aid of three military companies, but could only procure one, by whose assistance some of the fugitives were arrested. This caused so great an excitement that the officers became frightened, and U. S. Commissioner dismissed the fugitives, for want of evidence. A railroad collision occurred at Ravenna, Ohio, on the 6th, by which a conductor was killed and others injured. A fire at Akron, Ohio, has burned an entire square of houses. Loss \$20,000, the buildings not being valuable. The steamer Gipsy was burned at the mouth of New River, Louisiana, on Thursday, and some lives lost but how many is not ascertained. Five mercantile failures occurred at New Orleans, on Thursday, and one money broker was arrested for fraudulently over-drawing his bank account. The late gale has done much damage on the lakes, the northern rivers and the Atlantic coast, especially to vessels.

**MONDAY, DEC. 11.**

The steamship Union arrived at New York on Saturday morning, with later intelligence from Europe, which will be found in another column. The Empire City Bank of New York failed on Saturday. A clerk in the N. Y. office of the Ohio Life and Trust Company has been arrested on the charge of swindling that company out of \$5000. The steamship North Star arrived at New York on Saturday, bringing over a million in gold from California. Ellen Keenan, a young Irish girl, has been arrested in Watertown, Mass., for setting fire to a Catholic church in that place. She had some difficulty with the priest, which incited her to the act. A fire in Baltimore on Saturday evening destroyed seven large four-story stores on Baltimore street, between Eutaw and Saco streets. Loss \$40,000.

**TUESDAY, DEC. 12.**

The assembling of a large British fleet in the West Indies is said to be attributed by Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, merely to the fact of its being part of the Baltic fleet, sent there for exercise in the open sea preparatory to the spring campaign against Russia. The propeller Niagara, bound to Chicago, with a full cargo of goods, has been sunk at Presque Isle harbor, Lake Erie. A heavy failure has occurred in Boston, the firm being Bloislet & Co., dry goods, whose liabilities amount to two millions of dollars. The cities of Boston and Worcester, Mass., yesterday elected Know Nothing municipal officers.

**Congress.**—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Reid, the new Senator from North Carolina, was introduced and took his seat. Mr. Adams introduced a bill which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to establish a uniform naturalization system, and to extend the probationary term to 21 years. A resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence respecting the arrest of the French Consul at San Francisco. In the House, leave was refused for the introduction of resolutions to tender the mediation of the United States in the European war, and to send an expedition in search of the American one now in the Arctic seas. The appropriation bills for the Army and West Point Academy were reported from committee. The various topics of the President's message were appropriately referred. The Ocean Mail Steamer appropriation bill was also referred.

## LATER FROM EUROPE!

### The Bombardment of Sebastopol!

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

#### ANOTHER DESPERATE BATTLE.

By an arrival at New York on Saturday morning of the United States mail steamship Union, Capt. Adams, we have dates from Havre of the 21st, Southampton and London to the 22d ult.

The Courier line of steamers, running from Liverpool to New York, have been withdrawn by the Government for use in transporting troops, and only the Boston and Halifax line will run during the winter.

The details of the battle and sortie of the 5th ult, as given in the English papers are of the most startling character, and have created great excitement in both England and France.

The alarm in England seemed to have been less as to the position of the allied armies in the Crimea, which, with reinforcements arriving, were deemed sufficiently strong to carry out the object of the campaign successfully. A winter campaign in the Crimea will evidently take place, and wooden barracks for 20,000 men were being shipped by the British government.

Since the great battle of the 6th November, the battle of Inkermann, as it is called, the Russians have obtained from our fresh attacks—and English and French reinforcements being then begun to arrive—the allies made a demonstration out of court, because the Russians to draw back from the ground they took from the Turks in the attack of the 25th of October.

The policy of the Russians is said to have become more reticent, and the allies were consequently endeavoring themselves, with the view to wear out the Czar in his plan of sacrificing life, and of thus tiring the allies with slaughter. Even after the 5th, no doubt was entertained that as soon as Menschikov could bring his men to encounter a re-primed of the loss then sustained, he would again thrust them forward at all hazards.

The desperate attack made by the Russians on the position of the allies on the 6th of November is called "The Battle of Inkermann." All the additional particulars respecting this sanguinary struggle are given below:

**THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.**  
 The Journal of Constantinople, contains the following account of the victory of Inkermann:

"Early on the morning of the 5th, a Russian army of 40,000 strong, of whom 30,000 men consisted of reinforcements which arrived on the preceding evening, under the command of General Dannenberg and the Grand Duke Michael and Alexander, profiting by an intense fog, marched upon Inkermann, to the extreme limit of the English army, and attacked them vigorously."

"General Cathcart assembled about 8,000 men, whom he opposed to the Russians, and for more than two hours this handful of brave soldiers had been struggling with the most heroic intrepidity against an army so superior in number, when the French troops arrived in all haste, and joining themselves to the English with an admirable spirit of fraternization, opposed to the enemy a body of about 3,000 men, who charged the Russian masses one against five, and repulsed them with the most irresistible impetuosity. The Monet brigade arrived soon afterwards, and its arrival completed the rout of the Russians, who retired in disorder about 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

"During this engagement 8,000 men of the garrison of Sebastopol made a sortie, and attacked some companies who supported the French lines, which were not more than one hundred metres from the place. General de Lournel went immediately with a few battalions to the assistance of these companies, who sustained the attack with intrepidity, repulsed the Russians, and forcing them to take flight, pursued them to within twenty paces of the quarantine Battery. At that point a serious wound forced him to stop, and the Russians were enabled to take refuge in the place."

"In these two affairs the Russians, in killed and wounded, lost the service of more than 10,000 men. The loss of the allied armies amounts to about 3,000 men in killed and 1 wounded."

"The English loss was also great: Four generals—Cathcart, Strangways, Guldie and Torrens, were killed, and four wounded—Brown, Bentinck, Buller and Adams. Thirty-eight English officers were killed, 412 were wounded, and two were missing—412 rank and file were killed, 1,760 wounded, and 135 missing. The French had 1 general killed, 2 wounded, 13 officers killed, and 21 wounded. The English Guards alone lost 29 officers."

"In confirming the intelligence of the battle of Inkermann, Gen. Canrobert states that the battle was the most obstinate and bloody, and that the Russians loss was enormous."

#### LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Strong Russian reinforcements were in motion towards the Crimea, and it was evident that the struggle for Sebastopol is still to be maintained with all the power of the Czar. It is evident that the allies were in a most precarious condition, that they were so weakened as to render an assault on Sebastopol an impossibility, and that they suffered very severely, more especially in officers and the very best portion of the armies.

The Russians were swarming the Crimea in immense masses.

**GRAIN STUFFS.**  
 Flour.—The demand is moderate, and prices in favor of buyers. Philadelphia and Baltimore at 4½s. Wheat is in moderate demand, with sales of white at 12s 6d. Corn has declined 1s., with sales of mixed at 4½s; cloy at 45s. and white at 46s.