

E. BEATTY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
The CARLISLE HERALD is published weekly on a large sheet containing four columns, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance; \$1.50 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when payment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscription 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).	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
2 " "	6.00	10.00	16.00
3 " "	9.00	15.00	24.00
4 " "	12.00	20.00	32.00
5 " "	15.00	25.00	40.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 6 cents per line for first insertion, and 4 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of public 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 great 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 wanting of Bills, Blank or any thing in the Job 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.

General & Local Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Vice President—(do. do.), B. R. ARTHUR.
Secretary of State—W. M. MARCY.
Secretary of Interior—ROBERT MCLELLAN.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Secretary of Navy—G. B. BROWN.
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—CALEB CUSHING.
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. TAYLOR.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—WM. BALLOU.
Secretary of State—CHARLES W. BLACK.
Surveyor General—J. P. BRAWLEY.
Auditor General—E. BANKS.
Treasurer—JOSEPH BAILEY.
Judges of the Supreme Court—J. S. BLACK, E. LEWIS, W. B. LOWME, 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 Zina.
Recorder—Samuel Miller.
Register—Alfred L. Spangler.
High Sheriff—Joseph McDermond; Deputy, James Widner.
County Treasurer—N. W. Woods.
Coroner—Joseph C. Thompson.
County Commissioners—John B. Bobb, James Armstrong, George M. Graham, Clerk to Commissioners, William Riley.
Directors of the Poor—George Sheaffer, George Brindle, John C. Brown, Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ARTHURSON NOBLE.
Assistant Burgess—Charles Ogilby.
Town Council—John B. Parker, (President) E. Beatty, Henry Myers, L. S. Ebert, David Hoades, Christian Inhof, John Gutzwill, Peter Meyer, Geo. Z. Bretz.
Clerk to Council—James Muffin.
Constables—Joseph Stewart, High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. CORWAY P. WISE, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Puffer streets. No pastor at present, but pulpit filled by Presbyterial appointments. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. JACOB B. MONAGHAN, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
English Lutheran Church, Bedford between Main and Louthier streets. Rev. JACOB J. PASTOR. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
German Reformed Church, Louthier, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. KROEMER, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
Methodist Episcopal Church, (First) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. S. L. M. COSSA, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
Methodist Episcopal Church, (second) Church, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
German Lutheran Church, in corner of erection on the corner of Puffer and Bedford streets. The congregation, which has yet no stated Pastor, hold their services in Education Hall.
42—When changes in the above are necessary the proper persons are requested to notify us.

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. Otis H. Tiffany, Professor of Mathematics.
William M. Wilson, Professor of Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
Alexander Schenck, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Mehlan Arboest, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School.
William A. Sylvester, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.

CARLISLE DEPOT BANK—(President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beaton; Clerks, Henry Sturgeon; Jos. Hoffer, Directors, Richard Parker, William Kerr, John Zug, Henry Saxton, Samuel Wherry, Jacob Lelby, John S. Herret, Henry Logan, Robert Moore.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY—(President, Frederick Watts; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Hiddle; Superintendent, A. F. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day Eastward, leaving Carlisle at 7 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M. Two trains every day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.
CARLISLE GAS AND WATER 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.

LETTER POSTAGE—Postage on all letters of one-half ounce weight or under, 3 cents prepaid, or 5 cents unpaid, (except in California and Oregon, which are 6 cents prepaid, or 10 cents unpaid).
NEWSPAPERS—Postage on the HERALD—within the county, FREE. Within the State 13 cents per year. To any part of the United States, 25 cents per year.
Postage on all transient papers under 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent prepaid or 2 cents unpaid.

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

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LV.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1854.

NO. 3.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Cholera at Pittsburgh—Irish Riot in New Orleans—Whig Victory in Maine, &c.
THURSDAY, Sept. 14.

A despatch from Columbia says that the total number of deaths since the cholera made its appearance there is 84. There were 40 cases still under treatment.—Intelligence from Washington says there is no truth in the statement that a treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands has been received.—Further returns from Maine confirm the great triumph of the Whigs and Anti Nebraska party in the late State election. They have carried the Governor, members of Congress and Legislature.—A heavy rain fell at Cincinnati yesterday.—A despatch reports the cholera as raging in Knoxville and Madison, Tennessee, and the panic-stricken inhabitants fleeing in all directions.

FRIDAY, Sept. 15.

At Columbia, Pa., yesterday, six deaths of cholera were reported, and four new cases.—The ravages of the yellow fever at the South are terrible. In Charleston, last week, there were 116 deaths, 76 being by yellow fever.—In Savannah the deaths by fever on Saturday alone, were 32, and on Monday 46.—Many of the physicians were sick, but others from the country were going to their relief. Nearly every place of business was closed, and there were not hands enough willing to bury the dead. The bodies were thus left remaining at one cemetery unburied. In New Orleans, last week, the deaths at the Charity Hospital by yellow fever, numbered 125. At Brownsville, Texas, on the 24, the disease was increasing.—The damage to the rice crop, in the interior of South Carolina and Georgia, proves to be immense. All the plantations along the principal rivers have been completely desolated.—A battle is reported to have occurred near Victoria, between the government troops and the insurgents, lasting three days, the latter retiring finally with a small loss, and the former losing four hundred men. San Luis Potosi is said to have raised the rebel standard.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16.

A great riot at New Orleans, between Native Americans and the Irish, took place on Sunday evening last. Several hundred persons, variously armed with murderous weapons, participated in the conflict; many persons being shot, and some three or four killed. The military were immediately called out, and though they arrived too late to prevent the shedding of blood, yet they prevented the renewal of the fight.—The cholera broke out suddenly at Pittsburgh two days ago. Some ninety deaths were reported on Thursday and Friday. The Supreme Court adjourned in consequence of the prevalence of the epidemic.—At Columbia seven deaths were reported yesterday, and four new cases. The impression prevailed that the disease was decreasing. The water in the river had risen nearly two feet, owing to rains in the North, and a cool breeze was prevailing.—Yesterday a dillently took place at Lexington, Ky., Agricultural Fair between Thomas Bedford and George H. Thomas. Each party fired four times, when Mr. Thomas was wounded in the thigh, and one of the balls took effect in the person of a colored girl, wounding her seriously. Thomas Ferguson, a friend of one of the parties, was seriously cut with a bowie knife.

MONDAY, Sept. 18.

The cholera at Pittsburgh is reported as diminishing, the weather being more favorable. On Saturday twenty deaths and ten new cases occurred. At Columbia, on Saturday, there were six cases of the epidemic in the hospital.—The cases in the hands of private physicians were generally doing well. A good deal of distress still existed among the poorer classes.—Bishop Wainwright, of New York, is lying very ill of typhus fever.—A special messenger, with despatches from the British Government to the British Minister, relative to the Greytown bombardment, arrived at Washington on the 1st instant.—Affairs in Tamaulipas, Mexico, are extremely unsettled. Governor Woll had stopped all communications with Matamoros from Texas. A great force of the insurgents is reported at Victoria.—A singular excitement at Washington, D. C., has been caused by the publication of a long list of names purporting to be all the members of one of the ward associations of the Know Nothing order, and the threatened publication of similar lists from all the wards of that city.

TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

The New Orleans riot between the Irish and Americans was renewed last Friday, and one woman and three men wounded. The Mayor had issued a proclamation ordering all the bar-rooms to be closed, for the present, at eight o'clock in the evening, and directing the enrollment of a special police.—From the particulars given it appears that

an Irishman having shot a dog owned by an American, for biting him, the American endeavored to get a watchman to pursue and arrest him. But the watchmen in that section being nearly all Irish, a difficulty ensued, in which the American and his friends were arrayed against the Irish police. The cholera at Pittsburgh caused forty deaths on Sunday, and fifty-three yesterday; and the total number of deaths for the last five days was two hundred and fifty-three. Great alarm prevailed, and many persons were leaving the city.—Cholera at Buffalo last week caused twenty-five deaths.—The Prohibitory Convention of Phila., met again yesterday. A resolution nominating James Pollock as the temperance candidate for Governor was offered, but declared out of order. The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Hamilton, the Temperance nominee for Senator, reported in extenso favorably to Mr. H. A number of gentlemen, however, expressed their dissatisfaction with the report, and declared their intention to vote for Mr. Browne, the democratic nominee for the same office. Subsequently, during the afternoon session, a resolution was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote, recommending the Hon. James Pollock as the temperance candidate for Governor.—The Independent Whig Convention, yesterday, nominated Thomas McGrath for Recorder of Deeds, Jacob Bennett for Prothonotary of the District Court, James Robb for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, and Casper P. Lukens for Coroner. A democratic mass meeting was held last evening in Independence Square, to celebrate the adoption of the Federal Constitution. There were processions by torchlight, a display of fireworks, and a glorification generally.

TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

The packet ship Yorktown, just arrived at quarantine, New York, from Liverpool, had 21 deaths from cholera on her voyage and the ship St. Petersburg, from Havre, had 45 deaths from the same disease. Bishop Wainwright, the Episcopal prelate of New York, was so low yesterday that only faint hopes were entertained of his recovery. At Charleston on Monday, the deaths from yellow fever were 17; total deaths for the week 160, including 127 by yellow fever. Upwards of sixty deaths by cholera occurred at Pittsburgh yesterday, but the new cases were diminishing. In the sixth Congressional district, Maine, Milliken the fusion candidate has been elected. The New York Whig State convention meets to-morrow at Syracuse.

NEW YORK.

Downward tendency of Flour, &c.—Sunday Riots—Weekly Mortality—Great Race, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

The late news from Europe reporting the prospect of very full crops, and the consequent fall there in the price of flour and grain, had produced a good deal of excitement here and given the markets a decided downward tendency. Holders seem anxious to make sales, while buyers hold off for lower rates. Sales, it is said, made for October delivery at \$8.87 50—about \$2 per barrel below the present current rate. When the market shall be liberally supplied, there must be a great falling off in prices, but how soon that will be, even speculators cannot determine. From present indications we shall have flour at \$6 per barrel, and wheat at \$1.25 per bushel within the next three months. It is now believed, on what is esteemed reliable information from all parts of the country, that there has been an average crop of wheat, and though there has been some fears of the corn and potato crops from the late drought, even these are being gradually dispelled, as further information from the interior is brought to light.

The great race, two mile heats, between Logan and Maid of Orleans, purse \$5,000, came off over the Union course, Long Island, Thursday afternoon. The purse was taken with great ease by the Maid of Orleans.—Time, 3.57 1/2; 4.00. This was understood to be a contest between the North and South, Logan from the former; Maid of Orleans of the latter.

The number of emigrants arrived at this port, from foreign countries, from the 1st of January to the 6th inst., is officially stated to have been 217,662—showing an excess of 22,515 over the arrivals for the corresponding period last year.

On Thursday, midnight, two ten pin colored boys, going home from the bowling alley where they were employed, quarrelled, and one named Robert Lane, aged seventeen years, struck the other, named John Colling, aged fifteen years, whereupon Colling drew out his pocket knife and stabbed him in the groin, cutting the femoral artery so that he died in a few minutes. The murderer, fled, but was pursued and caught.

The total number of deaths in this city for the last week, was 675, including 124 from cholera.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Great State Fair—Independent Whig Nominations—Premium for Babies—Homicide, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.

Liberal collections have been made in this city for the sufferers by yellow fever at Savannah, Georgia, and also for the relief of the poorer classes suffering under the cholera pestilence at Columbia. A large quantity of flour has been forwarded to the latter place and gratefully received.

The arrangements for the State Agricultural Fair, which opens in this city on the 26th inst., are on a magnificent scale. The area of the ground enclosed for the purpose is twenty-five acres, upon which have been erected a number of substantial buildings, and an almost interminable line of stables, &c. The centre hall, facing the visitor as he enters the enclosure, is devoted to the Mechanic Arts, and is 260 feet long by 90 wide. The southern hall, for Horticultural and Floral purposes, is 240 feet long by 50 in width. The northern hall, intended for the exhibition of Agricultural Implements, is 160 feet long, 50 feet wide. There are, besides, three refreshment houses; two, each 140 feet long, 30 wide, and the smaller one, for ice cream and other purposes, 40 feet in length. Ranged around the grounds, upon the outer edge of the enclosure, are neatly constructed 498 cattle stalls, 118 horse stalls, and 120 pens for sheep, pigs, &c. The stalls and pens are built in such a manner that the animals are effectually protected in case of unfavorable weather, yet at the same time can be conveniently examined by visitors. A large number of coops for chickens have also been constructed. The arrangements for a supply of water during the exhibition, are of the most liberal character. Eighteen hundred feet of lead pipe are being laid throughout the grounds, and a fountain will shortly be placed in a conspicuous position. Near the entrance are erected two offices for the use of officers, managers, &c., of the Fair. The preparations made for this Exhibition are of the most creditable description, and calculated, upon the occasion of the Fair, to attract to our city thousands of visitors from the interior of Pennsylvania, and from adjoining States. It will be the finest agricultural exhibition ever witnessed in the old Keystone State.

The great baby fair, which takes place in Springfield, Ohio, on the 5th of October, is the subject of much remark at this time, especially among the heads of families, in which there are fine babies. If the fair grounds were not so far off, Pennsylvania would, we have no doubt, be well represented there. As it is, it is too far to carry the little ones. The prizes which the company intend to award are displayed in the west window of the establishment of Messrs. Archer & Warner, on Chestnut street below Fourth, and consist of three silver tea sets, finished in an exceedingly rich and chaste style. The following is the inscription engraved upon the pieces—"Presented by the Clark County, Ohio, Agricultural Society, as a Premium for being the finest Baby shown at the Annual Fair, 1854." Accompanying the set is a Parian marble figure representing the Saviour of mankind, in the act of receiving little children. The babies must have been born in the United States, and not over two years of age. The idea of such a fair is truly a novel one, and worthy the great and growing State of Ohio. We trust there may be spirit enough among the possessors of fine babies in Pennsylvania to make a respectable show at any rate.

The Independent Whig Convention for the selection of candidates for the Senate and Assembly, within the bounds of the Second Congressional District, met last evening at the American Hotel. The following candidates were selected:—Senate, William Welsh, Assembly, H. K. Strong, Thos. Biddle, Jr., Jeremiah Nichol, Wm. Devine.

The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler has accepted the independent whig nomination for Congress in the second district. In his letter of acceptance, after referring to his past efforts to serve his constituents, he says:—"If re-elected, these efforts shall not be abated; and I pledge myself that they shall be joined to an unflinching vigilance against all inroads and innovations which may have for their objects a weakening of the rights which the Constitution secures to every citizen of the United States, and which render our common country an asylum for those who are objects of persecuting intolerance; or are sufferers under the iron heel of relentless despotism."

On Wednesday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Robert Simpson, late Treasurer of the county of Philadelphia, Wm. J. Christman, his chief clerk, and John Sizer, one of his surties. In the bill of indictment they are charged, under the act of Assembly, with a felony in the embezzlement or loaning of the sum of \$80,789 33, belonging to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The total number of deaths in the city last week was 226, of which 11 were from cholera.

For the Herald.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

MR. EDITOR:—That a question, which shall be the law, should be submitted to a vote of the people, is as palpable a violation of the spirit of our Constitution, as it is unwise, inexpedient and unjust towards the people themselves. But the subject of a "Prohibitory Liquor Law" has been submitted; and the result is to be taken for the will of the people. What is proposed, and its consequences, should be understood. To prohibit the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits is the proposition.

I am opposed to it, because such a law is violative of the spirit of our Government, and that liberty of action which is intimately interwoven into the habits and business of our people; and I am especially opposed to it because it is unnecessary for the attainment of the object which the judicious friends of temperance have in view.

It is the first time in this country that it has been proposed to provide by law, what a man shall not eat, drink or wear; or in what business he shall not engage; and I trust the time is far distant, when the people of Pennsylvania shall be brought to the test of obedience to such a law. If such a measure be now apparently sustained by a popular vote, it will be because it is not understood. To prohibit the manufacture of whiskey in Maine or Massachusetts, where none ever was or ever will be manufactured, because there they raise no grain, may well be submitted to; but to apply the same rule to Pennsylvania, where rye and corn are amongst their staple commodities, is to strike deeply and fatally at the interests of not only the farmer but, through him, the whole community. It must not be forgotten, that whiskey, in the arts, and for heat and light, has become a necessary of life, and must be manufactured somewhere. Shall the farmers of our State be made to pay the expense of carrying their corn and rye hundreds of miles out of the State, that it may be manufactured into alcohol and burning fluid, and brought back and sold to them at a proportionately enhanced price? If this be so, then there is but one more step to be taken—provide by law, that they shall not raise corn and rye.

But I have said such a provision by law is wholly unnecessary. What is the root and origin of the evil complained of? Is it the manufacture or sale of ardent spirits? We answer, emphatically, no. And we ask the sincere and sensible friends of temperance to look at this subject dispassionately. We assert as the result of our observations, that the source of the evil, and the only source, is in the BAR-ROOM. A hundred years hence, when we trust, many of the vices of the present day may be forgotten, it will scarcely be believed, as an item of history, that Pennsylvania, licensed for a price, paid into her coffers, a place furnished with the seducing appliances of a school for drunkenness. Break up this stigma upon our character, this legalized curse upon our community—this place, appointed by law, where youth escape from the heat of the day or the chills of the night, at a trifling cost, to purchase their eternal ruin. To permit such a system as ours to exist, and attempt to regulate it, is to give a harmless course for poison through the veins.

It is not the manufacture of whiskey, nor the sale of it, and, I may add, the drinking of it, that is the evil to be cured; but that man, should learn to drink. Drive away the bluishments of the landlord, the elegance of his fashionable saloon, the conveniences of his house, the comforts of this place of assignation for young men and old, and the end is accomplished.

Spirits are so extensively useful that they must and will be made, and that the business of men should ever by law be brought under the periodical surveillance of a Court, is a principle we cannot assent to. Let the farmer alone in the pursuit of his business, let the distiller manufacture his products, and let the merchant dispose of it when he pleases, but punish the man by imprisonment who sells spirits and affords a place to drink it.—This is the root of the evil, at which every good man should strike, and not array such a host of interest against so holy a cause as that of temperance.

B. The author of the above, although he differs widely from the friends of Prohibition, in respect to the means of abolishing a great evil, we know to be a true and sincere friend of Temperance. His views are entitled to careful consideration.

SPEED ON RAILWAYS.

In 1818, thirty-six years ago, Mr. Meigs often predicted in the newspapers, and two years after, in the Legislature of New York, that the time would come when railways would be travelled at an average speed of 15 miles an hour! Few believed him. He has recently published a book, in which he states that Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, has taken the first great step in the construction of railways, which looks to the attainment of the highest practical speed in travelling on them.

Instead of opening narrow cuts, and going round every obstacle, the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow, 500 miles, is made on a straight line, and opened 200 feet wide, so that the running engineer can see everything on the way. The gauge of the track is broad and the locomotive is on wheels of large diameter, and the signals and time are perfectly fixed, and the roads crossing the tracks are shut off by gates, as the trains approach. In this way speed of 100 miles an hour is attained, and Mr. Meigs thinks this may be increased to 300 miles. On some straight runs, 60 miles an hour has been made in the United States, and 100 in England.

A line of road is now in progress of construction from Savannah, Georgia, to the Gulf of Mexico, on a perfectly straight line, and is to be opened 150 feet wide. If open way is secured, curves avoided, and proper machinery provided, we see no reason why 100 miles an hour cannot be as safely run as 30, is on our common roads.—Cincinnati Ga-