

TERMS OF PUBLICATION, **TERMS OF PUBLICATION.** The CARLISLE HERALD is published weekly on a large sheet, containing roury courses, and furnished to sub-scribers at the rate of \$1.50 if paid strictly in advance; \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when supment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscriptions received for a less period than six m withs, and hone discontinued until all arrearages free paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers sent to subscribers living out of Camberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living in Cumberland coun-ty. These torms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements will be charged, \$1.00 per square of twolve lines for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements of less than twolve lines considered as a square. The following rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly public the start of the start VOL. LV.

, ,		~3	Months.	6 Months.	.12 Months.	
			\$5.00	\$8.00 12.00	I	
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1 Column,	• •		8,00	12.00	16.00	Ś.
12 "			12,00	20.00	30.00	
<u>)</u>	. . .		25.00	35.00	45.00	
Advertisem	mts	inse	rtod before	Marriages	and Deaths,	1

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 8 conts per line for first insertion, and 4 cents per line for subsequent insertions. - Communications on subjects of limited or individual interest will be charged 5 cents per line. The Proprietor will not be responsible in dam-ages 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 LUE CARLENE MERALE JOB PRINTING OFFICE IS the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for Plain and Fancy work of every kind, embles us to do Job Printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks or any thing, in the Jobbing line, will find it their in-terest to give us a call. Every variety of BLANKS con-stantly on hand.

stantly on hand.

general & Local Information. U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Prosident-FRANKLIN PIERCE. Vice President-(de facto), D. R. ATCHESON. Secretary of State-WM. L. MARGY. Sucretary of Interior-Robert McCLELLAND. Secretary of Treasury-JAMES GUTHRIE. Secretary of Var-JEFFERSON DAVIS. Secretary of Nary-JAS. C. DOMIN. Post Master General-JAMES CAMPBELL. Attorney General-CAMPS COMPS. Attorney General-CLEB CUSHING. Chief Justice of United States-R. B. TANEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor-WM, BIGLER, Secretary of State-CharLES W, BLACK, Surveyor General-U, P. BRAWLEY, Auditor General-E, BANKS, Treasurer-Joszen Baller. Judges of the Supreme Court-J. S. BLACK, E. LEWIS W. B. LOWBIE, G. W. WOODWARD, J. C. KNOX.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge-Hon. JAMES H. GRABAM. Associate Judges-Hon. John Rupp, Samuel Wood

urn. District Attorney—John M, Shearer. Pr. thonotary—Daniel K. Noell. Recorder, & ...John M. Gregg. Register—William Lytle. High She.41—Joseph McDermond; Deputy, Jame

Widner. — County-Treasurer—N.-W.-Woods — Coronor—Joseph O. Thompson. County Commissioners—John Bobb, James Armstrong, County Commissioners, William When the construction of the commissioners, William

Skiley. Directors of the Poor-George Sheaffer, George Brin-die, John C. Brown. Superintendent of Poor House-Joseph Lebach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

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Chief Burgess-Cul. AUMSTRONG NOBLE. Assistant Burgess-Uharles Ogliby. Town Younedi-John B. Parker, (President) E. Beatty, Henry Myers, I. S. Egbert, David Rheads, Christian In-hoff, John Gutshall, Peter Monyer, Geo. Z. Bretz. Clork to Council-Janes Mullin. Constables-Joseph Stewart, High Constable; Robert McOartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. Conway P. Wing, Pastor.—Sorvices overy Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock

S harde. Rev. Oxford 11 orlock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, I. Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, I. Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. No pastor at present, but pulpt mild by Presbyterial appointments. Services commonce at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M. St. Johns Church, (Prot. Episopal) northeast angle of to Contre Spitare. Rev. Jacob B. Monsa, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. English Latheran Church, Bedford between-Main and Louther streets. Rev. J toon Far, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 0½ o'clock, P. M. German Reformed Church, Louther, botween Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. KREMER, Pastor. Services at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 0½ o'clock, P. M. Methodist E. Church, (first Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. KREMER, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 0½ o'clock, P. M. Methodist E. Church, (secand Charge) Rev. J. M. Joxies, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, P. M. Methodist E. Church, (secand Charge) Rev. J. M. Joxies, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, P. M. Methodist E. Church, College Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M. Methodist E. Church, (secand Charge) Rev. J. M. Joxies, Pastor. W. Doxanoo, every second Sunday. A Germin Latheran Church is in course of creation on the corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. The congregation, which has yet no stated Pastor, hold their services in the above are nocessary the proper persons are requested to notify us.



A Paper fur the Family Circle.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1855.

of my nature.

THE INAUGURATION OF

HON. JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

TWENTY THOUSAND SPECTATORS

Grand Military Display! THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS, &c.

The most brilliant demonstration probably ever witnessed in Pennsylvania was the inauguration of Gov. JAMAS POL-LOCK yesterday in Harrisburg. The day dawned auspiciously-the air was unprecedentedly mild and genial for the rebukes the wrong, and vindicates the free-season—the sun shone brightly and na- dom of the man—the independence of the ture herself seemed to rejoice with the thousands of happy Americans whom the they are and must ever be, their guardians glorious occasion brought together. The erowd was certainly by lar the greatest tizau attachments, unawed by ecclesias-ever assembled on Inauguration day, and tical authority or ghostly intolerance-in the display of military surpassingly fine. the strength of fearless manhood, and in the Some four companies of cavalry and not less than twelve companies of Volunteer rior benefits of American Republicanism;

Infantry and Rifle Companies joined in proclaiming a true and single allegiance to the Governor's escort. This massive co. God that made and preserves us as a na lumn of troops presented a truly imposing tion appearance, and when "music arose with its inspiring swell" from the various

bands in the line, the effect was exciting beyond description. Among the companies present was the Carlisle Infantry, Capt. Crop and Lieuts. McCartney and Crozier, (who both looked and marched well) and the Big Spring Guards, a

cavality company. At 12 o'clock, the lime of procession having been formed in front of Coverly's Hotel, the Governor-elect took his seat in a handsome carriage, drawn by four milkwhite horses, and the procession moved towards the Capitol, stopping at the resi-

dence of Gov. BIGARR, who took a sent in the carriage with his successor. Ex-Govs. JOHNSON and PORTER followed in

another carriage. At all points along this, and wisely provided for the establishthe line of march the windows of 'dwel- arts and sciences, in one or more seminaries lings were filled with ladies whose bright smiles and waving handkerchiefs gave smiles and waving handkerchiefs gave joyous token of their interest in the ani- not only by perfecting our common schools, mating spectacle. The inauguration cere- but by encouraging and aiding 'one or more' monies took place in front of the Capitol, and accordingly the whole of the vast crease the fund appropriated to educational purposes, are objects which will at all times and accordingly the whole of the vast The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Cookman, after which the oath of office was administened to Gov. POLLOCK by the Speaker of the Senate. In a process should ever for political or sectarian purposes should ever be made or attempted. To divide is to destruct and posterior inclusion distinct tone his inaugural address, which we subjoin. The reading was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause from the immense assemblage, whose tumultu- result. ous shouts rent the air.

MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION! every sentiment of my heart, every impulse | agricultural industry, can not be indifferent to Republican Institutions are the pride, and justly the glory of our country. To enjoy them is our privilege, to mantain them our dustry should receive the fostering care and

encouragement of the Government. duty. Civil and religious liberty-freedom of speech, and of the press, the rights of con-The interests of our great commercial emscience, and freedom of worship-are the porium should receive the considerate attenbirthright and boast of the American citizen. tion of the Legislature. Her manufactures, trade and commerce, are of great and in-No royal edict, no pontifical decree, can restrain or destroy them. In the enjoyment creasing importance, and Philadelphia, as of these blessings the rich and the poor, the consolidated, in population, wealth, enterprise high and the low, meet together-the constict and intelligence, ranks and rivals the first tution, in its full scope and ample, develop- cities of the Union. To make her the first ment, shields and protects them all. When among the cities of our country, should be these rights are assailed, these privileges enthe just pride of every Pennsylvanian. Her interests are so identified with the interests dangered, either by mad ambition, or by influences foreign to the true interests of the of the State, that they cannot be seperated without injury to both. A prudent and liber-Nation, and at war with love of countryal system of legislation, appropriate to her real wants, would promote her own and the that noble impulse of the American heart, which prompts, it to revere home and native land as sacred objects of its affections-it is interests of the commonwealth.

NO. 20.

A sound currency is essential to the prosthen the ballot box in its omnipotence, speaperity of a commercial people. All classes king in thunder tones the will of the people, of society and every branch of industry, in their varied intrests and economical relations, citizen. To the American people have these are interested in securing and maintaining a safe circulating medium. To accomplish blessings been committed as a sacred trust this result, wise and prudent legislation is and defenders. The American citizen, independent and free, uninfluenced by parnecessary. The creation of a well regulated and carefully guarded system of banking, is <u>not only sound</u> policy, but Deneficial to the legitimate trade and commerce of the country; and aids in developing her great natubold assertion of his rights-should exhibit ral and industrial resources. Our present system of banking, with the limitations, re-strictions and liabilities, individual and to the world a living illustration of the supeouherwise, imposed by law on these instituhis country, and to no other power but "the tions, has become the settled policy of the State. The cheeks and guards thrown around them should not be lessened or re-State. moved. Their own safety, and the security Virtue, intelligence and truth are the foun-

dation of our Republic. By these our instiof the public, require their continuance. tutions and privileges can and will be pre-served. Ignorance is not the mother of pat-Notice of numerous intended applications to the Legislature for new banks, an increase riotism, or of Republics. It is the enemy and destroyer of both. Education, in its of banking capital and savings institutions, has been diven as required by the constitu-tion. Without desiring to assume a hostile enlightening, elevating and reforming in-fluences, in the full power of its benificient attitude towards all banks, the propriety of results, should be encouraged by the State .-incorporating all that may be called for, Not that mere intelectual culture that leaves under the notice given, cannot be justified the mind a moral waste, unfit to understand or defended. The extravagant, improper, or the duties of the man or citizen, but that upreasonable increase of banks and bai king higher education, founded upon, directed, and capital, is not demanded by the wants of the community, and will not, and cannot be sanccontrolled by sound and elevated moral printioned by the Executive. The present comciple-that recognises the Bible as the foundation of true knowledge, as the text-book mercial and financial embarrassment of the alike of the child and the American States conntry; the depressed state of trade; all man, and as the great charter and bullpast experience, and the more recent experiwark of civil and religious freedom. The ence of some of our sister States, as seen in knowledge thus acquired is the power contheir ruined banks and depreciated currency, demonstrate the accessity of legislating causervative of States and nations; more potent in its energy to uphold the institutions of freedom and the rights of man, than armies. The number of banks, and consequently

the amount of banking capital should be limited to, and regulated by, the proper de-The framers of our constitution understood mands of active and healthy trade, and the actual business wants and necessities of the community. This policy, honestly insisted upon and pursued, would protect the country from the disastrous consequences of improvident banking. An extraordinary and nn-necessary increase of banks and banking facilities, in sensons of great general pros higher literary institutions, in which teachers can be trained and qualified; and to inmercial distress, aggravates and prolongs the evils it was designed to remedy. Entertaining these views, I will not hesitate to sanction the re-chartering of old and solvent banks, which by prudent and careful management, and, an honest adherance to the le. gitimate purposes of their creation, have merited and received the confidence of the public. Nor will I refuse to sanction the incorporation of new banks, when indispensably necessary and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests of the community in which they may be located. To no other, and under no other circumstances can I yield the Executive consent To promote the welfare and prosperity of the Commonwealth, by regulating and increasing her finances, economizing her resources, maintaining her credit, reducing her debt, and relieving her people from oppressive taxation, will be the objects of my anxious desire : and to the accomplishment by an executive about to assume the func- terests. A kind Providence has bestowed upon tions of that office. The character of our in-stitutions demonstrates the propriety of such declaration. All the just powers of the Gov-offer their ferible soil to the ploughshare of the erument emanate from the people and to the bardeness of such and the providence has bestowed upon and the directed. The public debt, now ex. ceeding forty millions of dollars, and the anual taxation necessary to meet the part ment of its inferest, seriously affect the great industrial interests of the State; drive labor and capital from the commonwealth; prevent the extension and completion of her noble system of education, and the prosecution of those landable schemes of benevolance, which Every consideration of State pride, every government; retrenchment in the public expenditures; strict accountability in all the receiving and disbursing officers of the commonwealth ; and an honest and faithful discharge of duty by all her agents, would contribute much and save millions to the Treasury.

prodigality, extravagance, and corrupt po hical favoritism"—the sale of these im-provements, or at least of the "main line," as a means of reducing this debt, lessening taxation, and saving our financial credit, has for many years occupied the attention of the people, and their representatives.— Bills for the sale of the main line have been passed by three different Legislatures, two of which were approved by the Governois then in office. The people, on the question being submitted to them in 1844, decided, by a large majority, in favor of the sale; and veb these works, from the defective characer of the laws authorizing the sale, restricous contained in them, and from other causes, remain unsold. Public sentiment, fonnled on economical, moral, and political onsiderations, still demands, and the publi. celfare still requires, their sale.

The condition to be paid, the note erms and conditions of the sale, ought to be carefully considered. Just and liberal in-lucements should be offered to purchasers; whilst at the same time the people should be protected against wrong and imposition. By avoiding the errors of former legislation, a sale on terms favorable to the State, and beneficial to the purchaser, may be secured. "It is in vain to hope for a reduction of the debt, and relief from taxation, without a sale of the whole, or part, of our public works. Incumbered with debt, and taxed to support a system, the management of which has been marked by extravagant expenditure, fraudalent speculation, and a reckless disregard of a public interests, the people demand relict and release from these burdens. The press and the ballot box have declared the popular will on this subject, and that will should be obeyed. Duty, and a conviction of its propriety, will prompt me to give a cordial support, to the accomplishment of this object. In this connection, and whether a sale of II, or any of the public improvements be effected or not, the abo'ition or re-organization of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the substitution of some other efficient and responsible system of management, are subjects wolthy of consideration. Every measure of reform in this regard, calculated to increase the efficiency and responsibility of the supervisory power; protect the inter-ests of the State; and correct the real or aleged abuses of the present system, will reeive my approval.

The people having in the recent election lecided against the passage of a law proli-piting the manufacture and sale of spirituous quors, it will become the duty of the Legisature and Executive to consider what other legislation may be necessary to control and correct the evils of intemperance. Our present license system, although highly penal, and corrective of many abuses, is still defective. The facility with which licenses are obtained for, the sale of malt and other liquors, is an evil that demands reform. The should be limited by law; and no license granted unless by the Courts, and in the nanner now required in the case of public nns and taverns ; and subject to the samo egulations, restrictions and penalties. The desecration of the Sabbath by a traffic

so fruitful of evily and so demoralizing in its results, is in direct opposition to the law of God, and the moral sentiment of the people; and is a reproach to the age in which we live. A stringent and comprehensive law, remedial in its provisions and vindicating the great law of the Sabbath, in its physical and moral relations to man, is required, not only by the moral sense of the community, but would be justified by every sentiment of humanity, every consideration of philanthropy, every impulse of pure and genuine patriot, ism. The history of intemperance is written in tears and blood. Pauperism, taxatioz-aud crime follow in its train. A remedy should be applied; and public sentiment, with the full force of its moral sanction, will

DICHINSON COLLEGE.

Ray, Charles Collins, President and Professor of Mora Scier Rev. Horman M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy

and English Literature. James W. Marshall, Professor of Ancient Languages. Rev. Otis H. Tifkany, Professor of Mathematics. William M. Wilson, Lecturer on Natural Science and

'Ourator of the Museum. Alexander Schom, Professor of Hebrew and Modern

Languages: Bohjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages. Samulo D. Hillinau, Principal of the Grammar School. William A. Snively, Assistant in the Grammar School

CORPORATIONS.

CARGINE DEPOSIT BANK.-President, Richard Parker, Cashior, Wm. M. Beetem; Clorks, Henry A. Sturgeon, Josoph U. Holfer. Diroctors, Richard Parker, Henry Sax ton, John S. Sterrett, John Zug, Henry Logan, Robert Moors, Samuel Wherry, John Sanderson, Hugh Stuart. Moore, Samuel Wherry, John Sanderson, Hugh Stuart. CUMBERLAND, VALEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts: Scorotary and Treasurer, Edward M. Biddlo: Superintendaut, A. F. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day Eastward, lowing Carlisle at 10.15 o'clock, A. M. and 3.40 o'clock, P. M. Two trains overy day West-ward, loaving Carlisle at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 2.20, P. M. Avara, loaving Gariisie at 9 o clock, A. M. and 2.20, P. M.
CARLISCE GAS AND WATER COMPNY.—Prosident, Frederick Watts; Socreatry, Lemuel Todd; Trensurer, Win.
M. Boctom; Directors, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Wat. M. Bootent, Dr. W. W. Dalo, Franklin Gard-tone, Honry Gluss.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

ner, Henry Glass.

LETTER POSTAGE.—Postage on all letters of one-hal. onnee weight or under, 3 cents pro-paid, or 5 cents im-prid, (except to California and Oregon, which are 6 cents pro-prid, or 10 conts unpaid.)

preprid, or 10 conts unpaid.) NEWSPAPERS.—Postage on the HERALD—within the sounty, rage. Within the State 13 cents per-year. To say part of the United States, 20 cents. Postage on all transfert papers under 3 ounces in weight, I cent pre-paid or 2 cents unpaid.

REAR OF THE COURT HOUSE. Reary description of Book and Joh Printing exercted the second will be both a science, the tribute of its aid. Pernsylva-and munagement of her system of internal duty and a pleasure, in full harmony with uia so deeply interested in the succe s of her improvement—n system of system. CARLISLE HERALD

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THE ADDRESS. FELLOW CITIZENS .--- Custom sanctions and ers conferred.

The people are sovereign, and in the exer-

duty and a pleasure, in full harmony with his so deeply interested in the succe s of her improvement—a system characterized by iony with phie so

To improve the efficiency of The integrity of this system and its fund must be preserved. No division of this fund destroy. Party and sectarian jealousies would be engendered : the unity and harmony of the system destroyed ; and its noble object frustrated and defeated. Bigotry might rejoice, patriotism would weep, over such a

and navies in their proudest strength.

In the performance of the duties now devol-ved upon me, it will be my desire to aid, by all constitutional and legal means, the development of the resources of the State; and demands, a brief declaration of the princi- to encourage and promote her agricultural, ples and policy, to be adopted and pursued mining, manufacturing and commercial inernment emanate from the people, and to husbandman, and reward with their rich prothem should be communicated the manner ductions his honorable toil. Our inexhausin which it is proposed to execute the pow- tible coal fields; our rich iron deposits; limestone everywhere, and just where most re-

quired; the interminable forest, and our cise of their sovereignty they have "ordained rushing streams; all invite the energy and and established" a constitution for the gov- enterprise of our citizens to the development ernment of the State. That constitution, I of their treasures, and promise a rich reward enlightened needs have this day, in the presence of my fellow to their labors. The smoke of our furnaces, citizens, and of Him who is the searcher of the crash of the rolling mill, the hum of the hearts—and with humble reliance on llis spindle, and the din of the workshop, attest cuzens, and of 11m who is the searcher of the crash of the rolling mill, the hum of the hearts—and with humble reliance on llis spindle, and the din of the workshop, attest wisdom to direct—sworn to support. The high powers therein delegated to the respec-tive and co-ordinate branches of the Govern the anvil unite in the productions of wealth, rigid economy in every department of the high powers therein delegated to the respective and coordinate branches of the Govern the anvil unite in the productions of wealth, ment are clearly expressed and defined.— commerce, by her thousand avenues, is bear-Side by side with the grant of powers, stands ing their valuable and abundant products to the declaration of the rights of the people, our marts of trade. Amidst all these great in-recognizing the general, great and essential terests, and their rapid and almost remutic principles of liberty and free government.— development, it is a matter of congra ulation To guard against the transgression of the that agriculture, in its various departments, powers delegated; and to preserve forever has awakened public attention to its impor

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approve all prudent and constitutional legistation on this subject.

The pardoning power-the harmonious blending of mercy and justice in our Constitution-will be exercised with a just regard to both these important principles. With every desire to extend mercy to the unfortunate and repentant transgressor, justice, in her stern demands, will not be overlooked by the pardon of the vicious and hardened criminal. This power has been conferred on the Executive, not to overthrow the administration of justice, but to aid and promote it. It should be exercised with creat caution, and only upon the most satis-actory assurance that it is due to the conlemned, and that the rights and security of he public will not prejudiced by the act. To revent the abuse of this power, and to proect the Executive from imposition, notice of he intended application should be published in the city or county where the trial and conviction took place.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of subscriptions by municipal, corporations, to the stock of railroad companies. This is especially true in relation to county subscriptions. The practice should be avoided, or at east not encouraged by future legislation.

Leg'slation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation ought to be discouraged, when, the object can be obtained by general laws. Its tendency is pernicions; and general principles, and public good, are often sacrificed to secure personal and private benefits. "Omnibus legislation" being improper in: itself, and demoralizing in its influence, can, not receive my sanction. The views and: practice of my immediate predecessor onhis subject, meet my cordial approval.

Pennsylvania, occupying as she does an important and proud position in the sister-hood of States, cannot be indifferent to the policy and acts of the National Government. Her voice, potential for good in other days, ought not to be disregarded now. Devoted to the Constitution and the Union-as sho was first to sanction, she will be the last to endanger the one, or violato the other. Re-(garding with jealous care the rights of her sister States, she will be ever ready to defend her own. The blood of her sons poured out عاد ر. م

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