



CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1855.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

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MODERN WARFARE.

An esteemed correspondent sends us a chapter on modern warfare, which will be found on the seventh page, in which speaking of the Minie rifle, he says it is in use by the soldiers at the Carlisle Barracks, and that experiments in targeting were tried with it a few days since.

While on the subject of the new devices of modern warfare, we may mention that in a recent letter from a London correspondent to a city paper, a description of a more humane invention is given. It is that of a bullet extractor. It is an ingenious contrivance of an air pump attached to a tube; the latter being inserted in the wound, a vacuum is created and the bullet is drawn up without the operation of cutting it out. The English government is sending out large quantities of them for the use of the army.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

A bill has been reported in the House by Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, entitled "An act to abolish the Board of Commissioners and to provide for the better regulation and management of the Public Works." It provides for the appointment, by the Governor, every three years of one person, to serve as Superintendent of the Public Works, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum, who shall perform all the duties now enjoined by law upon the Canal Commissioners, which latter offices are abolished. Said Superintendent shall have the power of making all the appointments necessary to carry on the works, as also to appoint a principal Clerk and revenue Clerk at \$1,500 a year each. The bill is a long one, and we have no room for all the details. One of its provisions is that no free tickets are in any case to be granted.

If nothing better can be done we hope this bill may pass, but we should prefer to see the Public Works sold altogether. A bill for that purpose has been reported in the Senate by Mr. Price, which proposes to dispose of them for eight millions of dollars, payable in twenty annual payments. It has generally been thought that the stringent condition of monied affairs precluded any hope of selling the Public Works, but the New York Herald of last week says that some capitalists of that city, in connection with parties immediately identified with rail road interests in Philadelphia, are making arrangements for the purchase of the main line of Pennsylvania improvements.

Our neighbor Cornman of the Democrat, having understood, as he says, that it was reported he was a candidate for re-appointment as Superintendent of Public Printing, takes occasion to give the report a flat denial. He has no notion of trying to keep in office a la Bailey. Mr. C. has been an efficient officer and as we learn has been the means of saving considerable money to the Commonwealth in the vigilant discharge of his duties.

Among the important bills already introduced in the House of Representatives, is one by Mr. Ball, of Erie, for the economical and thorough collection of taxes. It provides that the Count Treasurer shall give public notice and attend at the several places of election: given times, and receive the taxes levied, for which he shall be entitled to two per cent. on all monies collected and paid out, and all not paid after a certain time, to be collected by the constable.

MODEL FINANCIERING.

In the Senate on the 17th inst. Mr. Haldman offered a resolution calling upon the State Treasurer for information in relation to certain outstanding temporary loans authorized by the appropriation bills of 1853 and of 1854, designating the banks and the amount due each. It appears from the statement made by Mr. Haldman, that under the authority granted in these bills, temporary loans were made, to anticipate the revenue, and that these loans, amounting to over a million of dollars, are still outstanding and unpaid, while the balance nearly, if not quite sufficient to liquidate them, remains in the treasury, and is displayed to an admiring public as a balance in hand. In some instances, the very banks that are the creditors of the Commonwealth for a portion of this loan, are the recipients of the public money in the shape of deposits, so that they realize six per cent. from the Commonwealth on the money loaned, at the same time have funds of the State deposited with them, out of which they make another six per cent. at least. This is a singular specimen of financiering, to permit money to lie idly in the treasury, while interest is paid on temporary loans, and it loudly demands investigation. The resolution of inquiry was passed, unanimously after the explanation given by Mr. Haldman, and some remarks from Mr. Darsie, endorsing the correctness of his statement.

DOWN ON METHODISM!—From attacking the Know Nothings the Volunteer has now got to denouncing the ministers of the Methodist church, and falsely asserts that there are not twenty of them in the State that are not now actively engaged in politics! We should deprecate, as much as the Volunteer, anything like an active interference by ministers of the gospel in politics, but such an assertion the Volunteer could not have made without knowing it to be a gross and unjust exaggeration. The fact that a young minister of that denomination (but whose occupation for several years has been of a rather secular character) has been presented for an important station, forms no ground for statements so widely variant from truth. One of the few Methodist ministers who are interfering in politics it is well known is exerting all his influence in Harrisburg in favor of Gen. Cameron for United States Senator!

COURTS OF CONCILIATION.—A bill has been introduced into the lower House of our Legislature entitled "An act to establish Courts of Conciliation." The bill provides that the voters of the several wards, boroughs and townships shall elect annually a "judge of the Court of Conciliation" for their respective districts who shall have jurisdiction in all the minor criminal offences, and in civil suits where the claim is not exceeding \$500. One of the sections provides that the examinations are to be conducted in private, and another, that the parties must appear in person, and not by agent or attorney, and that no oaths or affirmations shall be administered, except both parties assent thereunto, nor shall the parties call and examine witnesses. The author of this bill is a Mr. Clapp, who hails from Venango county. The bill is simply ridiculous, and never should, and we trust never will, become a law.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—In Pennsylvania the election of a Senator, to succeed Hon. James Cooper, will take place on the 13th of February. The prominent candidates are Hon. A. G. Curtin, Secretary of the Commonwealth, ex Governor William F. Johnston, Gen. Simon Cameron, James Vecch, Esq., Hon. David Wilmot and Professor Tiffany.

CATHOLIC CHURCH DIFFICULTIES in the United States are getting frequent. In Chicago four of the clergy at the Catholic College have been removed. The congregation of the church of the Holy Dame in that city have held a meeting and protested against the removal of their clergyman, in whom they express the highest confidence. They have appointed a committee to appeal to Rome on the subject.

UNWHIPPED OF JUSTICE

An extraordinary trial took place in Philadelphia last week, which terminated in an extraordinary verdict. It was the trial of Robert J. Simpson, State Treasurer of Philadelphia, before Judge Black of the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius. A letter writer says:

Simpson at the time he went out of office, was a defaulter in the sum of \$175,000, but he has since that time paid it up to \$30,000. Messrs. Seasey and Harris, Simpsons securities, and W. A. Christman his confidential Clerk, was also indicted on the same bill, but the Court agreed to give them separate trials. The trial as it progressed developed a most extraordinary state of affairs. The parties loaned out the State Tax in their possession at usurious interest and speculated in real estate. In fact it was contended by the Counsel for Simpson, that he had the money, but it was invested in property in an adjoining county, and that he could not realize it at present without a great sacrifice! Simpson is an illiterate man, and was elected to office during a high political excitement. He at one time kept a small oyster stand in the Second Street Market, where retailed soup at three cents a bowl, and when he was elevated to the office he was making money by keeping an Ice Cream garden in Queen street.

It requires very heavy security (\$30,000) for the office of County Treasurer, and in order to obtain this, Simpson placed himself entirely in the power of his securities. Christman, who was his confidential clerk is the son-in-law of one of the securities, and it appears that he had notes of hand in the bank of Penn township, in the year 1853, amounting in the aggregate to over one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, while those in the Girard Bank run up to nearly as much. The money of the State was used for shaving purposes, and, in the opinion and according to the ruling of Judge Black, with the knowledge of Simpson, he adopted the most charitable view of the case, not that which would make it actual theft of the money by Christman. The opening speech of B. J. Brewster, one of Simpson's counsels, made the defendant open his mouth and eyes in wonder. He set out by saying that Simpson was an ignorant man, wholly unfit for the office, and predicated the defence on the ground that he was made the tool of crafty and designing men, and was not therefore, himself accountable for any misapplication of the funds in his charge during his administration? One of the witnesses testified that Simpson did not know the debit side from the credit side of his books!

The charge of the Judge was most decidedly against the defendant, but the jury, after thirty-six hours deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty!

A VOLUME IN A WORD.—The following is John Mitchell's opinion on the Naturalization question. This is enough to weigh down all the rhodomontade of the foreign-party press in this country about the persecution of the foreigner:

"I will avow at once my opinion, that the naturalization laws of the United States require change; that, however needful they have been for promoting population and introducing labor in time past, they are too liberal now; and that no body in the world would be entitled to complain in the least, if Congress should at any session, limit within any bounds it might see fit, the creation of citizens by adoption. The new law would soon become known, and then no foreigner coming here for the future would run the risk of being cheated."

FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES.—The intelligence from Washington is, that the Free Traders are at loggerheads among each other. The Secretary of the Treasury has had interviews with several leaders of the Free Trade School in the Senate and the House, and the result is believed to be rather a widening than a closing of the breach between them. He will not modify his plan by yielding any of the features which they stigmatize as Protectionist, and they will except nothing less than the absurd and destructive measures of the Committee of Ways and Means. The consequence is that nothing will be done.

SAM AGAIN!—An election lately in Wheeling, Va. for city officers, resulted in the election of the whole Know Nothing ticket, the mayor receiving about 400 majority. This looks bad for Wise's prospects in the old Dominion.

Gov. Bigler, just before going out of office, pardoned Alexander Hutchinson, convicted and sentenced to be hung for the murder of a negro, Edmondston, at the canal basin, in Hollidaysburg, about four years ago. He escaped from prison some two years since, and the authorities have allowed him to go free ever since.

JUDGE PORTER, the man who was going to play perdition with the Know-Nothingings, prosecuted an editor of Easton for libel. The trial took place last week, and the jury, after mature consideration, fined the editor fifteen dollars! adjudging that to be the value of the Judge's reputation.

Town and County Matters.

SLEIGHING.—The weather for some days past has displayed a rather disagreeable mixture of snow, rain, slush and finally a cold snap, which has converted the slush into an icy foundation which the young folks are determined to avail themselves of for sleighing. The beautiful moonlight of the nights enhances this rare enjoyment.

PENMANSHIP.—Mr. P. Hamman, Teacher of Penmanship, proposes to open classes in our borough for instruction in this most useful art. We have known Mr. H. a number of years as a successful teacher of writing, and can therefore warmly commend him to patronage. His specimens show him to be thoroughly master of the art. Terms \$3 a course.

THE STORM AT SHIPPENSBURG.—The violent storm of Sunday night a week last, it appears was very destructive in its effects in the vicinity of Shippensburg. The News says several buildings in town were injured. The brick school house known as the "bull's eye," was unroofed; one of the gable walls fell in and other portions of the walls are so much injured that it will be necessary to take them down. The Catholic church on the South side of town was also unroofed. The barns of Charles M. White, Jacob Rebeck and Wm. Weakly, and the cabinet maker shop of Col. Rebeck, were blown down and some of the contents destroyed. The barn at the "Bank farm" now occupied by John McPherson lost a portion of its roof. The barns of Wilson Snodgrass North of town, and of the Messrs. Crisswell at Scotland, Franklin county were unroofed or injured to some extent. Thousands of panels of fence were levelled with the ground. In some of the woods and orchards trees were uprooted. The storm seems to have been the most destructive on the South side of the valley, we have not heard of much damage being done on the North. The temperature of the air changed immediately after the storm and since Monday morning it has been colder and more seasonable. From our exchange papers we learn that the gale of Sunday night prevailed as far East as New York and West as Chicago, doing a great deal of damage to buildings, shipping &c.

EXHIBITION.—We neglected last week, to notice the Exhibition of the "Big Spring Literary Institute," in their New Hall in Newville, on the evening of the 11th inst. The exercises were of an interesting character, and were attentively listened to by a large and respectable audience. The "Big Spring Brass band" made their debut on the occasion, and though but young in practice, performed in a highly creditable manner.—The Institution is in a flourishing condition, and through their energy and perseverance, have erected a large and commodious Hall three stories high, which will be when finished, a magnificent structure.—News.

REVIVALS.—We learn from the Mechanicsburg Gleaner that extensive revivals of religion have taken place in different parts of the county. In the church at Kingston there have been about forty accessions of converts—about eighty-five in New Cumberland—six in Mechanicsburg and from fifteen to twenty in Wellsville.

REGISTER OF SALES.—Sale bills for the following sales have been printed at the Herald office.

- Sale by John Mitchell, of West Pennsboro township, on Monday the 30th of January.
- Sale by Elizabeth Hunsberger, of Newton township, on Monday, the 13th of February.
- Sale by Simeon Fisk, of Dickinson township, on Thursday the 15th of February.
- Sale by administrators of Joseph King, dec'd, of Upper Allen township, on Tuesday the 20th of February.
- Sale by the executors of George Widder, dec'd, of Dickinson township, on Tuesday the 30th of January.
- Sale by Jacob Plank, sr. of Monroe township, on Thursday the 15th of February.
- Sale by John Ditmore, of Monroe township, on Monday, the 12th of February.
- Sale by John Brandt, of Monroe township on Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th of March.
- Sale by the administrator of Andrew Senseman, dec'd., of East Pennsboro township, on Monday the 6th of March.
- Sale by L. McDowel, Adm. of Martha Bowman, of Frankford township, on Wednesday the 7th of March.
- Sale by Jacob Miller in South Middleton township, on Thursday the 22d of February.
- Sale by Adam Givler in Lower Allen township, on Thursday, March 1st.

SAVANNAH DEBATING SOCIETY.—Monday evening, Jan. 22d, 1855.—Society met and

ssrs. Abram M. Line, John Fishburn, jr. and George Kissinger were appointed by the President, as Judges to decide upon the arguments. The question adopted at the last meeting of the Society, viz:—"That Capital Punishment should be abolished," was now taken up and discussed: Geo. W. Leidigh and John Lee appeared in the Affirmative, and Dr. Wm. G. Myers, Joseph Ritner, jr. Jas. Lee, in the Negative. The decision was given in favor of the Negative.

On motion of Jas. Lee, the following was adopted, as the subject for debate at the next meeting of the Society.

Resolved, That the present wants of our country require a Protective Tariff. Society adjourned to meet Monday evening, January 29th 1855.

SPECIAL COURT.—A special Court is ordered, to commence on Monday the 19th of February. The list of jurors is as follows:—

- Carlisle.—Earnest Brady, John Mell, Eph. Steel, John Irvine, David Grier, William Line, William Barnitz, John McCartney, sr. Dickinson.—William Johns, Samuel Cornman.
- East Pennsborough.—David Deitz, Frankford.—John Doner.
- Hopevelt.—Robert Boyd, William Brown.
- Hampden.—Levi How, Peter Basehore.
- Lower Allen.—Daniel Drawbaugh.
- Mifflin.—Robert Middleton, George Hoon.
- Mechanicsburg.—George Bobb, Henry H. Eberly.
- Monroe.—Samuel Algeir, John Gleim.
- Newton.—Daniel Kindig, Josiah Lindsey.
- New Cumberland.—George Chapman.
- North Middleton.—John H. Spahr.
- Newville.—John Dunfee, John M. Davidson.
- Silver Spring.—Adam Bishop, Jacob Leidy, Solomon P. Gorgas.
- South Middleton.—John Anthony, Jonas Rudy, William Moore.
- Southampton.—John Stough, George C. Hawthorne, William K. Weakly.
- Upper Allen.—Simon Dean.
- West Pennsborough.—John Elliott.

CUMBERLAND'S SHARE.—From the Auditor General's Report we learn that Cumberland County has contributed to the State Treasury during the last year, the sum of \$39,915 35, derived from the following sources, viz:

Tax on Real and Personal Estate,	\$31,423 29
Collateral Inheritance Tax,	3,909 69
Militia Tax,	1,460 87
Retailers' Licenses,	1,281 42
Tavern Licenses,	899 65
Tax on Writs, Wills, &c.,	473 05
Tax on Corporation Stocks,	180 00
Distillery and Brewery Licenses,	126 35
Baking Houses Licenses,	80 75
Billiard Room Licenses,	50 00
Patent Medicine Licenses,	9 50
Pedlers' Licenses,	7 61
Pamphlet Laws,	6 18
	\$39,915 36

BEAUTIFUL PLATE.—The publishers of Graham's Magazine, R. H. SER & Co. 106 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, have issued an elegant steel engraving of the likenesses of the fourteen Presidents of the United States, designed as a present to each of the subscribers to their excellent monthly, and all others who may become so for the present volume. The execution of this engraving is highly creditable to the artist, and its offering by the publishers as a souvenir will be highly appreciated by their subscribers, who will doubtless see its claims to framing and suspension on their parlor walls as a useful national as well as ornamental picture. The terms of the Magazine are, for a single copy \$3.00 per annum, with which you receive this plate, itself worth the money. By clubbing, 2 copies can be had for \$5.00, 5 copies for \$10.00, and 10 copies for \$20.

EXPOSURE OF THE MORMONS.—The Boston Daily Times publishes a letter, dated Chicago, Jan. 16th, from two females, signing their names Mrs. Sarah Young and Miss Eliza Williams, who say that they have just returned from the Mormon settlements at the Salt Lake, after a sojourn of ten years, on the part of the first, among the "Latter Day Saints." Mrs. Young was one of the wives of Brigham Young, and speaks in terms of indignant disgust of him and the whole community. She announces her purpose to expose the infamy thereof in a course of lectures, and will produce documents to sustain her assertions. She intimates that the Mormons have secret plots and purposes inimical to the welfare of the Union.

AMERICANISM IN NEW JERSEY.—The Trenton correspondent of the Newark Mercury says, there is a very general disposition among the leading Americans of the State to re-organize their organization of its secret operation. While persuaded that its secret character has contributed greatly to its amazingly rapid development, they fear that, having served this purpose, it will hereafter prove an injury rather than benefit, all experience having demonstrated that publicity is the law of American affairs, and that every political agency which seeks to operate powerfully upon those affairs, must rigidly observe it. It is not at all improbable, therefore, that a shall have an open and distinct American party in this State. There are agencies in operation, not yet distinctly manifested to the public eye, which are fast producing their result. It is sufficient that it will advance rapidly enough to have a most important bearing upon the next election.