

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1855.

NO. 30

BEATLY, EDITOR 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; \$1.25 per annum, if not paid in advance; or \$2 in all cases when payment is not made until after the expiration of the year. No subscriptions 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. Those 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 " "	5.00	8.00	12.00
3 " "	7.00	12.00	16.00
4 " "	9.00	16.00	20.00
5 " "	11.00	20.00	25.00
6 " "	13.00	25.00	30.00
7 " "	15.00	30.00	35.00
8 " "	17.00	35.00	40.00
9 " "	19.00	40.00	45.00
10 " "	21.00	45.00	50.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 3 cents 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 for damages for errors in advertisements. Ordinary 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 general 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 in want of Bills, Blanks 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 letters on business must be post-paid to secure attention.

General & Local Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Vice President—(de facto), D. R. ATCHESON.
Secretary of State—Wm. L. MARCY.
Secretary of Interior—GEO. M. MCCLURE.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Secretary of Navy—Jas. G. BOWEN.
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—CALLED CUSHING.
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. TANNEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—JAMES POLLOCK.
Secretary of State—ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Surveyor General—J. P. BRADLEY.
Auditor General—E. BANKS.
Treasurer—JAMES H. BALEY.
Judges of the Supreme Court—E. LEWIS, J. S. BLOOM, W. B. LEWIS, G. W. WOODWARD, J. C. KNOX.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM.
Associate Judges—Hon. John Rupp, Samuel Wood-
Jury.
District Attorney—John M. Shearer.
Prothonotary—Daniel K. Neel.
Recorder—John M. Gregg.
Register—William Lytle.
High Sheriff—Joseph McDermott; Deputy, James Widner.
County Treasurer—N. W. Woods.
Comptroller—Joseph C. Thompson.
County Officers—Hon. John Rupp, James Armstrong, George M. Graham, Clerk to Commissioners, William Brown, Superintendent of Poor House, &c.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ARMISTEAD NOLLE.
Assistant Burgess—Charles Ogilby.
Town Council—John B. Parker, (President) E. Beatty, Henry Myers, I. S. Egbart, David Rhoads, Christian In-
hoff, John Hunsbald, Peter Monyer, Geo. Z. Bretz.
Clerk to Council—James Malin.
Constables—Joseph Stovary, High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. CONWAY P. WING, Pastor.—Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. No pastor at present, but pulpit filled by Presbyterian appointments. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
St. Johns Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. JACOB B. MONSIE, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.
English Lutheran Church, Bedford to Main and Louthier streets. Rev. JACOB FAY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.
German Reformed Church, Louthier between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. KUMER, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 6 1/2 P. M.
Methodist E. Church, (First Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. S. L. M. CONNOR, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Methodist E. Church, (second Charge) Rev. J. M. JONES, Pastor. Services in College Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.
Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street.—Services by Rev. Mr. LEONARD, 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.
When changes in the above are necessary the proper persons are requested to notify us.

DORRINGTON COLLEGE.

Rev. Charles Collins, President and Professor of Moral Science.
Rev. Herman M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.
James W. Mesdell, Professor of Ancient Languages.
Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, Professor of Mathematics.
William M. Wilson, Lecturer on Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
Alexander Schom, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School.
William A. Salvety, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beeton; Clerks, Henry A. Sturgeon, Joseph G. Hoffer. Directors, Richard Parker, Henry Paxton, John S. Stretett, 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. Bidlee; Superintendent, A. E. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day, eastward, leaving Carlisle at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 3 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Two trains every day westward, leaving Carlisle at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2 1/2 P. M.
CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY.—President, Fred-
rick Watts; Secretary, Lemuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm. M. Beeton; Directors, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Wm. M. Beeton, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Gar-
land, Henry Glass.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTER 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 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 pre-paid or 2 cents unpaid.

CARLISLE HERALD
BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
IN THE REAR OF THE COURT HOUSE.

For a description of Book and Job Printing, executed at the Carlisle Herald Office, see a separate advertisement.

HERALD AND EXPOSTOR.

Town and County Matters.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!—The Carlisle Foundry and Machine Shop burned down!—On Saturday night last, about midnight, a fire broke out in the small frame office of Messrs Gardner & Brown, on Main street, below Bedford, and before our citizens were generally roused and able to reach the spot, it was so completely enveloped in flames that all efforts to save it were fruitless. From the office the fire rapidly communicated to the upper stories of the extensive Machine shop of the same firm, immediately adjoining, and from thence to two dwelling houses on the east side of the Foundry, both of them owned by Mr. F. Gardner. The firemen worked nobly with all the means at their command, but their resistance was ineffectual and in the course of two hours the destruction of the four buildings was complete. "A high wind" was prevailing at the time which rapidly spread the flames, and unfortunately, too, owing to the uncom-
plete state of the Water Works, the fire made most destructive progress before a constant supply of water could be had for the hose and engines. Had it not been for the supply of Canedoguet water, however, the firemen would have found it impossible to prevent the conflagration from covering the whole eastern section of the borough.

The loss by the fire cannot be accurately estimated. It will probably not fall much short of \$25,000, and the amount of insurance we regret to hear is only \$5000 on the Foundry and \$1500 on the dwelling houses. The insurance is divided between the two Cumberland County Companies. Messrs. Gardner & Brown are, however, young, energetic and enterprising men, and we doubt not will promptly set about the rebuilding of their establishment. Their establishment had but recently been well stocked with machinery of the best character, with a new steam engine, and their accumulation of patterns was very large. A number of turning lathes and other tools were rescued from the fire without serious injury, but the greater portion of articles in the shop were destroyed. A number of hands will be thrown out of employment by the fire, and the public will be put to no little inconvenience for the want of such an establishment for a time, but we hope the suspension of business will be but of short duration. It is due to the firemen to say that they worked with great energy, and that their efforts prevented a wider spread of the conflagration. Very efficient service was also rendered by the timely appearance of two companies of the U. S. Infantry from the Barracks, under command of Lieuts. Curtis, Shopper, Ritchie, McConnell and Smead. Their well-ordered services told with signal effect in every quarter and merit high praise.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.—The new Council held their first meeting on Monday night last, and organized by electing R. C. Woodward President of the Council. The following persons were elected to the other offices:
Attorney—Wm. H. Miller, Esq.
Treasurer—James Loudon.
Clerk—William Wetzel.
Market Master—Stephen Keepers.
Tax Collector—S. Colwell.
Street Commissioner—W. B. Mathews.
High Constable—John Cameron.

The appointment of Attorney is a new thing and looks as if the Council was preparing for extensive litigation, but which we hope they will be cautious about entering into.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—Dickinson College has some staunch friends in Baltimore who show their devotion to her interests by the most munificent liberality. In the Baltimore Conference last week, while a motion was pending proposing to raise the sum of \$3000 for the use of the College, the Rev. John A. Collins announced that he was authorized to state that a gentleman present would give \$3000 to the institution, provided the Conference would raise the amount proposed. This gratifying announcement brought the question to a speedy decision. The name of the donor was not given. A year or two since a gentleman in Baltimore made a donation of \$1000 to the College. The College will be relieved of its dependence upon the churches after the endowment gets into successful operation.

VETO MESSAGE.

Veto of the Charter of the Pottstown Bank.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: GENTLEMEN:—I herewith return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, bill No. 276, entitled "An Act authorizing the incorporation of the Bank of Pottstown," with my objections to the same. Should the number of the banks and the amount of banking capital in the State be increased? and if so, to what extent, and in what localities, are questions that deserve and should receive a careful and candid consideration. If local and personal interests are permitted to determine these questions, the answer will be found in the unusual and extraordinary number of applications for bank charters now pending before the Legislature. But the number of applications is no just criterion by which to determine either the wishes or the wants of the community in this regard. Their number, and the pertinacity with which they are pressed, have startled and alarmed the public mind; nor has the favorable action of the Legislature in granting these demands, served to allay the apprehensions and fears thus excited. The policy of the past few years may have been too severely and unnecessarily restrictive; yet this policy should be preserved, rather than abandon the State and the interests of her people to the destructive influences of a wild and reckless system of banks and banking. That some increase of banking capital is necessary in certain localities within this Commonwealth, will not be denied; that a large increase is not demanded, either by public sentiment, or the public wealth, is a truth equally undeniable. In the creation of banks, sound and honest discrimination, as to number, locality, and the demands of trade should be exercised.

Their number should be determined, more by the actual wants of legitimate trade, than by the wild fancies of stock jobbers and rash speculators. The sudden and unnecessary expansion of the currency should be avoided; and whatever tends to produce such a result ought to be discountenanced, and if possible, prevented. The history of banking, in our own and other States, is full of useful lessons on this subject. Experience should teach us wisdom; and our present and future actions, in relation to banks and banking, should be regulated and controlled by her teachings. The advantages to be derived from an increased number of banks, are more fancied than real. It is an error to suppose that an increase of banking capital adds to the actual capital of the State or nation. Banking capital is but the aggregation of individual capital, previously existing, rendered more efficient, perhaps, but not more useful by such aggregation, and the special privileges conferred by the act of incorporation.

Circulation is not capital, nor does it increase or represent capital. As the representative of credit, based upon the ability of the bank to redeem its promises, it becomes, when properly limited, a useful auxiliary to trade and commerce—when unlimited and excessive, it not only ceases to be useful, but becomes dangerous and destructive to the financial and industrial interests of the people. Without an increase of banks, and the facilities they afford, the commercial and industrial interests of the country would suffer no serious reverse. Inconvenience might be experienced, and the more rapid, and for that reason, the more dangerous progress of business arrested. But this is preferable to the concomitant evils of an inflated currency; overtrading, rash speculation, and a depreciated currency, always terminating in bankruptcy and ruin. That such would be the result, if the numerous banks now before the Legislature should be chartered, cannot be seriously doubted. Personal and private interests may magnify the importance and necessity of incorporating these banks, but no considerations of public policy or interest could justify their creation. Such financial policy, would be nothing less than financial madness and folly.

In population, wealth, trade and commerce, our progress during the past ten years has been rapid and unprecedented. Our mining, manufacturing and industrial interests have been largely and permanently developed, and are now in progress of more ample development; and yet during this period, the additions to our banking capital have been almost nominal, bearing no appreciable proportion to the immense increase of the great interests already enumerated. These facts demonstrate and establish the truth, that although banking facilities may and do aid the business of a country, their increase is not indispensably necessary to its progress and rapid development.

But greater facilities might secure greater results, and therefore it is freely admitted, that although such facilities are not absolutely necessary, yet they are important, and as aids to legitimate business, under proper limitations and restrictions, should be afforded. A moderate and reasonable increase of banking capital, judiciously distributed might be useful to the increased and increasing trade and commerce of the State; but under no circumstances can an extravagant and unnecessary increase be justified or defended. Local and personal considerations may secure the passage of numerous acts incorporating banks, not demanded by the business wants of the community, but such legislation cannot be sanctioned by public policy or sustained by public sentiment.

The financial and commercial embarrassment from which the country is now slowly recover-

ing, requires cautious and prudent legislation, and demands that the actual and real wants of business should be regarded, and the true interests of the people consulted. A sudden and excessive inflation of the currency by the creation of numerous banks, might mitigate and temporarily remove the evils we now suffer, but in the end, would reproduce and aggravate them. The remedy is more to be dreaded than the disease, and its consequences often times more fatal and destructive.

Bank accommodations are, and ever must be, an insecure and unreliable basis of legitimate business. When every thing is prosperous and money abundant, accommodations are freely proffered and loans easily secured. In a monetary crisis, and in the hour of greatest need, the borrower finds his accommodations withheld—his paper rejected and his creditor, the bank, demanding payment of his liabilities. The banks in self-defence, in seasons of pressure, are compelled thus to act, to prevent suspension and their own ruin. In this struggle for life, the debtor must first fall, public and private interests suffer, and a general derangement of business, and the currency immediately follows.

As a remedy for "hard times" and as regulators of the currency banks have signally failed. A well regulated system of revenue by the National Government, protecting national industry, and encouraging the enterprise of the American people, restraining the enormous and now, ominously large importations of foreign products and merchandise, securing the country against the exhausting drain of the precious metals, gold and silver, to pay for products manufactured abroad which we should and could make cheaper at home. Such a system is a better regulation of the currency, and a more certain remedy for financial distress and commercial evils, than all the banks of this and other States, that are now, or may be established by legislative enactment. These principles require no elaboration. Their truth is generally admitted. Their application to particular cases presents a question of more difficult determination. Discriminations may be odious, but in view of the action of the Legislature, on the subject of the incorporation of new banks, they become important and necessary. In the discharge of my official duties in the premises, I may err in judgment, but will shrink from no responsibility.

Having, on the day of my induction into office, declared that "I would not 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," the question now presents itself, is the bank proposed to be established by this bill, necessary and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests of that community? In determining this question, the locality itself—its existing banking facilities—its proximity to other banks, and to the great marts of trade—the means of communication—the amount, value and character of its trade and business, and other attendant circumstances should be considered. From a careful examination of all these, and with proper reference to private and public interests, I cannot discover the necessity that requires, or the wants or interests of the community that clearly demand the creation of this bank.

Feelings of regard for those who desire the passage of this bill would prompt its approval. Considerations of public interest, and the stern demands of official duty require me to withhold my signature.

JAMES POLLOCK.

The steamship George Law arrived at New York on Saturday from Aspinwall, bringing \$317,000 in gold, and later intelligence from California. Adams & Co. have been declared insolvent. Page, Bacon & Co. had not resumed operations, but would do so if a suitable arrangement could be made with their creditors. Wells, Fargo & Co. have resumed payment. Robinson & Co.'s affairs were in considerable confusion. The amount of specie drawn from the bankers during the run was \$2,400,000. From China we have news that a large naval force, British and American, had assembled near Canton, and the city was considered safe from attack on the river side. Mr. McLane, the American Commissioner, has been compelled to depart for home on account of sickness, leaving Dr. Parker as Acting Commissioner. From Australia we have the official account of the fight between the troops and the rebels. It occurred on the morning of the 3d of December, near Ballarat, the troops numbering 300 men. They stormed and carried an extensive barricade, which the rebels had constructed, and held for several days. About thirty of the defenders were killed, and the rest fled. The miners, to the number of 4,000, had held a meeting, and passed resolutions of an inflammatory character.

TUESDAY, March 27.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—The Senate, yesterday, passed bills relative to sales by Sheriffs and Coroners, to incorporate the Seamen's Saving Fund Society, and to authorize the Governor to pay the costs of proceedings in the Wheeling Bridge case. The House was occupied yesterday by a discussion of several motions to elect a United States Senator, and for a final adjournment, etc., on which no final vote was taken.

Ex-Senator Phelps, of Vermont, died on Sunday, at his residence, in Middlebury, Vt.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

THURSDAY, March 22

Pennsylvania Legislature.—Yesterday the Senate passed finally bills to increase the capital of the Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company, relative to foreign insurance, annuity and trust companies, and to prevent frauds and perjuries. In the House bills were passed finally to incorporate the Consolidation Bank of Philadelphia, to erect the new county of Conemaugh, if the people concerned shall so vote, and to charter various coal and insurance companies.

The Spanish government has signified its willingness to pay damages in the Black Warrior case, on the production of the necessary proofs. A tornado at Nashville, Tenn., had done damage to the amount of \$10,000, to public and private buildings. It is said that orders are to go out to Haynes for our naval force there to seek reparation for the El Dorado outrage. The number of volunteers in Cuba is stated officially at 113,000. If the prisoners on the trial of the condemned prisoners may be believed, the alleged conspiracy was not so much of a fiction as is generally thought. Governor Reeder has ordered that the voters for members of the legislature in Kansas must be actual and permanent residents. Governor Pollock has issued an official order that hereafter all applications for pardon must be preceded by at least five days notice to the District Attorney of the locality concerned, and ten days notice in a newspaper.

FRIDAY, March 23

Pennsylvania Legislature.—The State Senate, yesterday, passed the act to extend the charter of the Bank of North-America, and also charters for the Mount Moriah Cemetery Company, Elm Mutual Insurance Company, Delaware and Schuylkill Basin Company, and the Meadville and Weston Insurance Company, and bill relative to subscriptions by Allegheny county to the stock of certain Railroads. The House of Representatives, a large number of corporation bills were reported. The bill to confirm the title of Windmill Island, in Delaware river, was amended and passed. The committee of the Whole, and then was debated the length in the House, and passed finally. The bill to extend the charter of the bank of Pennsylvania, passed also.

The Richmond (Va.) coal pit explosion, proves to have been a most awful affair. Not less than 31 persons were killed, and a number of others fatally injured. The earth shook violently for miles around the pits. Out of fifty persons who were in the pits at the time but three escaped serious injury. Sixty were taken out desperately burned. The injury to the pits is serious, and it will cost a considerable sum to get them under way again. Wednesday afternoon, a fireworks factory, in Greenville, near Jersey City, N. J. exploded with a tremendous report, filling the air with smoke and fragments. The building, which was two stories high, and 16 feet by 30, contained at the time ten persons, of whom one was instantly killed, another subsequently died from his injuries, and the rest, except one, were badly burned. The explosion was caused by two boys striving at their work, to see which could fill cartridges fastest—the friction igniting the powder. Lieut. Henry Hartstone, of the Navy, late in command of one of the California steamers, has been appointed to command the expedition to the Arctic seas, in search of Dr. Kane. A terrible snow storm occurred at Norfolk, Va. yesterday.

SATURDAY, March 24.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—In the State Senate yesterday, various bank and other corporation bills were reported negatively, as also was a bill to authorize the banks to issue small notes. The Senate passed a variety of corporation supplements; a bill to provide for the publication of the State Geological Survey. The bill to abolish the office of County School Superintendent, in certain counties, was considered and postponed. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the charter of the Bank of Pennsylvania. In the House, a message was received from Gov. Pollock, vetoing the bill to charter the Pottstown Bank.

In the afternoon, the Senate passed a number of private bills, and one relative to the sale and purchase of the Schuylkill Falls Bridge. The bill to increase the capital of the York County Bank was rejected. The charter for the Trustees of the Presbyterian Publication House, was passed. In the afternoon session of the House, the Senate bill relative to subscriptions by Allegheny county to a stock of certain railroads, was passed finally, and a debate took place on the Governors veto of the Pottstown Bank bill.

The representatives of England, France and Spain have made a written protest at Quito, South America, against the United States acquiring any further control over the Gallapagos Islands. A prohibitory liquor law has passed the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia. Kissena, the bank forger, has been sentenced at New York, to six years and two months in the State Prison. The foreign imports of dry goods entered at New York thus far this year, shows a decline of \$10,247,000 as compared with the same period of last year. A heavy snow storm occurred in the neighborhood of Columbia, S. C., on Thursday night, and it is feared has caused great injury to the crops.

MONDAY, March 26.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—In the House on Saturday a number of bank charters were reported from Committees, with a variety of insurance and other company charters. In the Senate a petition was presented from lay members of Catholic congregations in Philadelphia, against the sixth section of the bill relative to church property. A bill passed authorizing a census of Philadelphia.

Distressers.—On last Friday night week the dwelling of Mr. Keller, in Rye township Perry county, Pa., was destroyed by fire, and mortal to relate, his three children perished in the flames.