



CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1856.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER CUMBERLAND COUNTY Terms—Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid punctually in Advance \$1 75 if paid within the year.

The State Legislature adjourned sine die on Tuesday last. The closing proceedings will be found in another column. Six hundred and eighty-four bills were passed during the session. The greater number of these were, for the incorporation of various kinds of companies including along array of Banks and insurance companies. The principal acts of general importance are the Liquor Law and the act for the sale of the Main Line of public improvements.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.

The bill providing for the sale of the Main Line of the public works, has passed both branches of the Legislature, received the Governor's signature, and is therefore a law. It fixes the lowest price at seven and a half millions of dollars, except to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who in case they purchase are to pay eight and a half millions. The additional price to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is in consideration of the remission of the three mill tax now imposed upon that company. The bill was passed in the Senate by almost a strict party vote—the Whigs and Americans sustaining it with determined zeal, and the Locofocos, with the honorable exception of Speaker Heister, opposing it with all the force of party discipline they could command.

Considerable doubt is expressed whether the Line can be disposed of at the price fixed in the bill. The Road under its present management, has been going down hill for the last two or three years. The total receipts from Nov. 30 1853, to the 1st of April, 1854, were \$378,963 51; while for the same period in the last and present year they reached only \$248,486 49—thus showing a decrease of receipts in 1855 of \$130,176 08. The people of the Commonwealth will have ample cause for congratulation should the present effort to effect a sale be successful.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION excites more general interest than any other State contest which has occurred for years past. The Old Dominion has so long and so faithfully adhered to the Democratic party, disappointing all expectations of her desertion, even in periods of overwhelming Whig victories elsewhere, that if she change her allegiance now, it will be an event of more than ordinary importance. Our exchange papers from all quarters reveal to us the deep anxiety felt every where as to the result of the excited canvass which is now progressing and beyond a doubt an immense amount of money has been staked upon the issue. These are the invariable characteristics of American excitements. Mr. Wise appears to be quite sanguine of his election as Governor, but he has seen nothing of the operations of his antagonist all of which are secret, nor can he for even a guess as to how many of those constantly meeters belong to the American party.

The Post Office Department has framed a series of instructions for the guidance of Post Masters, upon the introduction of the new system for the registration of valuable letters. The plan is to get into operation on the 1st of July next and after which date any letter can be registered and receipted for, upon payment of a fee of five cents, extraordinary care being taken to insure its safe delivery at its destination.

SLAVERY OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.

A high state of excitement prevails in Kansas territory, concerning the recent disgraceful outrages perpetrated in that Territory. A leader of the Pro-Slavery party, named Clark, has been killed at a public meeting at Leavenworth. A dispute arose as to which party had the majority. Mr. Clark claimed it for his party, and McCrea, of the Anti-Slavery party, replied that this was a lie. Hereupon Clark struck McCrea with a club, stunning him; but as soon as he came to himself, he drew a revolver and shot his assailant dead. This done he escaped, though shots were fired at him. Finally his friends gave him up to the United States officers at the fort, in whose custody he remained, though a desire to take him out and lynch him was manifested.

A handbill was printed and circulated all over the country, up and down the river, calling upon all pro-slavery men, all true friends of the South and of slavery in Kansas, to meet on Thursday at Leavenworth City, to take into consideration the aspect of affairs and to adopt measures of proceeding in the present crisis. The handbill is signed B. F. Stringfellow and John W. Kelly, editors of The Squatter Sovereign, J. Marion Alexander, and a number of others. Mr. George V. Park, whose printing establishment was lately thrown into the Missouri river and himself threatened with death if he did not leave the State by a specified time, has published a manly and eloquent address, in which he declares his determination not to yield to the demands of the mob and that he would prefer death at his own home rather than to flee, like a base culprit, for no offence. It is since reported that his house has been burned down and himself lynched in Kansas, though the report needs confirmation.

Meantime the people of Kansas have published a memorial, addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. in which they have set forth with minute detail and great force of language the atrocious outrages of which they have been the victims at the hands of the Missouri outlaws, whose interference in the Kansas elections they justly characterize as the "commencement of a well matured and settled plan by a large portion of the people of one of the States of our union permanently to enslave us and constitute themselves our masters." The outrages committed at the election on the 30th of March are thus described;

The occasion came, and with it came our invading and self-constituted masters in thousands, and with the paraphernalia of war. They came organized in bands, with officers, and arms, and tents, and provisions, and munitions of war, as though they were marching upon a foreign foe instead of their own unoffending fellow citizens. Upon the principle road leading into our Territory, and passing several important polls, they numbered not less than twelve hundred men, and one camp alone contained not less than six hundred.

They arrived at their several destinations the night before the election, and having pitched their camps and placed their sentries, waited for the coming day. Baggage wagons were there, with arms and ammunition for a protracted fight, and among them two brass field pieces, ready charged. They came with drums beating and flags flying, and their leaders were of the most prominent and conspicuous men of their respective States. In the morning they surrounded the polls, armed with guns, bowie knives and revolvers, and declared their determination to vote at all hazards and in spite of all consequences.

At one of these polls, two of the judges having manfully stood up in the face of this armed mob, and declared they would do their duty, one portion of the mob commenced to tear down the house, another proceeded to break in the door of the judges' room, whilst others, with drawn knives posted themselves at the window, with the proclaimed purpose of killing any voter who would allow himself to be sworn. Voters were dragged from the window because they would not show their tickets or vote at the dictation of the mob and the invaders declared openly at the polls that they would cut the throats of the judges if they did not receive their votes without requiring an oath as to their residence.

In the commission of a similar outrage in the 18th election district, they state that "the leader and captain was a distinguished citizen of Missouri, but late the presiding officer of the Senate of the U. S. and who had bowie knife and revolver belted around him apparently ready to shed the blood of any man who refused to be enslaved." All these facts add the memorialists, we are prepared

to establish by proof. These are the fruits of that iniquitous enactment which its mischievous authors so loudly recommend as an effectual panacea for all the discord and contention which the slavery question threatened to produce in the territories of the republic.

THE COST OF WAR.

The British people are beginning to feel, by means of augmented taxes, says the N. Y. Courier, that war is an expensive occupation, and the opening of the bombardment by the allies suggests a calculation as to the cost of the iron balls which have been thrown into Sebastopol by the five hundred cannon vomiting their "infernal fire." The Courier gives the calculation as follows:

The accounts by the Asia represent that each of these guns fired one hundred and twenty rounds a day, which gives a total for the five hundred, of sixty thousand rounds. This fire had been continued for thirteen days, making an aggregate of seven hundred and eighty thousand missiles rained upon the city. The weight of the shot fired from the guns of the Allies varies probably from nineteen to one hundred and forty pounds, and of the shells from fifteen to one hundred and ten pounds—and forty-five pounds would probably be a low estimate for an average. This would give a daily delivery of iron to the Russians amounting to two millions seven hundred thousand pounds, and a total for the thirteen days of thirty-five million one hundred thousand pounds, the prime cost of which, in the rough, at the average price of pig iron in England for the last year, was not less than three hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. This is, of course, without any regard to the enormous cost of transportation to the Crimea. If the cannon balls fired from the Allied lines, during the thirteen days, were rolled into rail bars would extend three hundred and thirty-two miles. The charge of powder for each gun would probably average about six pounds, which would show an expenditure for the thirteen days of four millions six hundred and eighty thousand pounds of powder. Such powder is worth here eighteen cents a pound, but in England, would not, probably, cost more than fifteen cents, at which price the powder cost seven hundred and two thousand dollars.

The London Times keeps up its assaults upon the Government. It says the great battle the English have to fight in the present war is at home, against the corruption and imbecility of the Government:

While we are pressing Russia on the north and south we accomplish nothing, unless we deal with equal vigor with intestine mischiefs. That this country should be governed at such a moment by a league of a few great families; that the administration of our War Department should be abandoned to a valetudinarian; that our War Department should be worked on principles solemnly condemned and unrelentingly adhered to; that the country should distrust the Government; that the Government should have no confidence in itself, and as little in those it employs; and that Parliament should witness all these things and make no effort to amend them—this is more fatal to our interests than all the myriads of half-starved serfs that are marshalled between the Baltic and Exhine, or all the hordes of Cossacks and Bashkirs who rove between the forests of the Ukraine and the frozen morasses of Kamtschatka.

Much anxiety is evinced for the arrival of the next steamer, as the result of Sebastopol will probably decide the siege. It was expected that the assault would be made after five days' firing; but ten days have not rendered it practicable. The best report from the allies is that their fire is superior to that of the Russians, and that some advantages have been gained over the exterior defences. Meantime, the guns of the besiegers are getting strained, and there are rumors that their ammunition is getting low. It is said that the government has received intelligence which it withholds from the public, and naturally the worst construction is put upon the news that is suppressed.

POSTPONED.—P. Sken Smith, Chairman of the American State Executive Committee, has taken the responsibility to postpone the Open American State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg in the terms of the original call, from Monday, the 7th day of May, to convene on Thursday, the 7th day of June, ensuing, in order to give more time to the different counties to select representatives, and to advance "the progress of the great Open American Movement, which is destined to sweep over the land of Washington, before the Presidential election of 1856."

Capital story on second page.

BROOKS VS. HUGHES.

The Brooks and Hughes controversy is not yet at an end, although the disappointed Bishop has been so badly cornered as to be compelled to ask for a "suspension of public opinion" until he can reply to 'Mr. Brook' last letter. Meantime Mr. Brooks contends, and justly too that he has fairly won that library.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.—The general appropriation Bill passed by the Legislature of this State, at its last session, contained in the aggregate appropriations amounting to \$4,600,094 45, of which amount \$2,000,000 was for interest on the funded debt, \$125,000 for the expenses of the Legislature, 230,000 for the support of Common Schools; \$277,730 for the completion of Portage Railroad; \$250,000 for the relaying the South track of the Columbia Railroad.

BARNUM'S PROPOSED BABY SHOW.—Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, has published an indignant protest against the use of her name in connection with Barnum's proposed baby exhibition. She thus speaks:

I am conscious of a sense of profound pain and "humiliation to think any woman will countenance in any way a demonstration like the one proposed. No true woman can or will do so. Indeed I hardly think any full-born American woman would. It seems to me the natural modesty and decent common sense of the sex might be enough to protect them from what is utterly repugnant to the spirit of womanhood. There is something intrinsically revolting in this attempt to force aside the veil which screens and protects the chaste matron, where she and her "pretty brood" within the sanctuary of home are exempt from the rude gaze of a prying curiosity, and thus thrusting her unblushingly into the public eye, with all the suggestions and none of the decencies of maternity.

The harmonious woman, to whom has been delegated the fostering culture of a beautiful miniature of the Creator, will hold herself as one made holy thereby, and will profane neither herself nor child by any unseemly or ostentatious display of either. If her culture be of a high order she will shrink from it as from deadly sin. If she have a shred of womanly pride in the fabric of her being, she will resent the implied insult offered her when invited to figure personally in a human "live cattle show."

LIQUOR.—OPERATIONS OF THE LIQUOR LAW.—It will be seen by a communication from Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, the proprietor of the "Aromatic Silehad Schnapps," that the Prohibitory Liquor act, in his view of the case, is not likely to interfere with the sale of the article for medicinal purposes. To such purposes he urges now, as he has urged heretofore, that it be exclusively confined. His interpretation of the 1st and 22d sections of the law has strong arguments in its support; and it is quite likely that no attempt will be made to prevent him from doing business under them. There is much force in his remark that the pernicious effects produced by the use of adulterated liquor, are among the leading causes which have led to the enactment of the present law; and although he does not exactly endorse the measure as it stands, he admits, as all conscientious men admit, that restrictions on the sale of liquor much more stringent than those now in operation, were imperatively needed.—New York Daily Times, April 21st.

FREAKS AMONG THE PEACH BLOSSOMS.—Dr. White, the postmaster at Union Star, Ky., in a letter to the Louisville Courier, notices a singular fact:

In that section throughout every peach orchard there has been a greater bloom than for many years past, and upon examining the blossoms a singular phenomenon is observable. In some orchards for every blossom examined there has been found inside the cups from one to as many as seven well-formed peaches, and a large majority of the blossoms have three or four cups in them. This has never been observed in that part of Kentucky before.

IT SHOULD BE UNIVERSALLY KNOWN—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dyspepsia, cholera, morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the city inspectors weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that dyspeptic! think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay a day) to Hoffman's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, which, as an alternative, purgative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General depot, 120 Arch street. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above.—Philadelphia City Item. See advertisement.

NEURALGIA.—This formidable disease, which seems to baffle the skill of physicians, yields like magic to Carter's Spanish Mixture. Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., is one of the hundreds who have been cured. Since his cure, he has recommended it to numbers of others, who were suffering with nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known. *See advertisement in another column.

JOHN.—Good morning, Sir. How are you? STRANGER.—Good morning, sir; can you tell me where I can find the cheapest READY MADE CLOTHING, and the best?

JOHN.—Yes, sir. We have a number of good Clothing Stores in Carlisle, but Mr. S. STEINER & BROTHER, at the South East corner of the Public Square, has it the cheapest.

STRANGER.—Well, so everybody says in the country. I did not know that that was so. I thought I would inquire of your own city.

JOHN.—What kind of Clothing do you wish to buy?

STRANGER.—Why I would like to buy a suit of the best

Dress Coat and Pants for myself, and a Coat and Pants for my boy. JOHN.—Well, STEINER & BROTHER, they have excellent Over Coats for \$7.00, Dress Coats for \$5.00, and Winter Pants for \$2.50 well lined. STRANGER.—What about Boy's Clothing. JOHN.—What about them? Why STEINER & BROTHER turn out the cheapest lot of Boy's Clothing, both for Sunday and every day that you will find in Carlisle. STRANGER.—Well, then I'm off or Steiner & Brother. Clear the way. JOHN.

Marriages.

In Pittsburg, on the 10th inst. at the residence of Jno. Thaw, Esq. by the Rev. David Mallin, Mr. ALEXANDER P. LEON, formerly of Carlisle, to Miss ELIZA T. DENNISTON, of Pittsburg. In Columbia, California, Feb. 5th, Mr. JOSEPH DAVIS, of Montezuma, to Miss FERRELLA LEONARD, of Sonora.

Deaths.

On Monday morning last, Mr. SAMUEL C. WONDERTLICH, aged 28 years.

New Advertisements.

MEETING OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of the Agricultural Society of Cumberland county, will be held in the Court House, in Carlisle, on TUESDAY, the 22d of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Business of great importance requires general attendance. WM. WOODBURN, Pres. pro tem. R. MOORE, Secretary.

DOCTOR S. P. ZEIGLER recently from Lancaster city, offers his professional services to the citizens of Carlisle, and vicinity, at all its various branches. Office and residence in the house formerly occupied as Sener's Hardware Store, North Hanover Street, where he can be consulted at all hours when not professionally engaged. Calls to the country promptly attended to. Charges moderate. Carlisle, May 10, 1856-3m

PIANO FORTES! PIANO FORTES!—FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY. Several of the above beautiful instruments from the celebrated manufactory of Hallett Davis and Co. Boston and A. H. Gale and Co. New York, will be on exhibition in the Ladies Drawing Room of the Mansion House where those desiring a superior Piano are respectfully invited to call and examine these instruments. They will be sold at FACTORY PRICES. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange. Reference as to the superiority of these instruments may be obtained of Christian Inhoff Esq. Miss Bentz and others. Pianos tuned. These Pianos are from the extensive Ware Rooms of H. Osborn exclusive agent No. 1 North Charles street Baltimore Md. May 10 '56

INDIAN PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—A CARD.—Notice hereby given, that I will be at the house of William Crozier, in Carlisle, on the 15th and 17th of May, also the same days every month for one year. I profess to describe diseases and symptoms aside from asking any questions. I treat all diseases that "flesh is heir to." My medicines are composed of roots, bark, buds, leaves, and greens, which grow in almost every country in America, they are perfectly harmless. I operate on the eye and ear remove all kinds of Wens, Tumors, and Tonils, which should in all cases be amputated, as they eventually will cause Pulmonary Consumption, Cancer, Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism and Salt Rheum, cured and warranted. Write for free all cases. Hours of consultation from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. Dr. W. M. SIMMONS. May 10, 55. 1y.

NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.—The undersigned having enlarged and fitted up the Store-room formerly occupied as the Post Office, immediately opposite the office of the American Volunteer, in South Hanover Street, has opened a large and general assortment of NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, comprising a great variety of fancy and staple French, British and domestic goods, a general assortment of Ladies Leghorns, Straw, Newspaper and Gimp Bonnets, Bloomers of various kinds and colors, the latest fashions, Youth and Children's Panama, Leghorn and Straw hats, white and colored Carpet Chains, Groceries &c. &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. May 10, '55 ROBERT DICK.

DONNETS, BONNETS.—The subscriber is just receiving another supply of Spring and Summer Bonnets consisting of English Straw chip, Braided, satin Straws, Neapolitan, and Den Braids, also a new supply of very choice Colored and White Bonnet Ribbons varying in price from 12 1/2 to 50 cents per yard. Also a large assortment of Childrens and Misses Straw and Braided Hats. GEO. W. HITNER. May 10, '55

ESTATE OF SAMUEL BEAR, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Bear, late of West Pennsboro township, Cumberland county, deceased, have been duly granted by the Register of said county to the subscribers, the first residing in Dickinson and the latter in West Pennsboro townships. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to DAVID BEAR, PHILIP BEAR, Admrs. May 10—pl.

BAKERY REMOVED.—George Grossman informs his customers that his Bread and Cakes Bakery has been removed to the room formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Sener, as a Hardware store, in North Hanover street, where he has made the following arrangements:—that hereafter in his taking department with the view of accommodating the increased demand for Domestic Bread, he will bake FRESH BREAD and ROLLS every day from the very best Flour. A variety of cakes kept constantly on hand. Families supplied at short notice with Breakfast and Tea cakes. Thankful for the public for the patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors. 1 m. May, 9 '55. GEORGE GROSSMAN.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Just opening a large assortment of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, consisting of Plain and Figured Serges, Plain and Figured Silk Tissues, Barage de Laine, Plain Lawns, Figured Swiss Mullins, Organzies, Scotch Ginghams, and a great variety of other goods at low prices as can be found any where in the town. May 9th, '55. GEO. W. HITNER.

TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—I am authorized to offer at private sale a two story STONE HOUSE, and lot of ground 30 feet in front by 240 in depth situated on the south side of Main St. in this Borough, adjoining Mr. James Loudon's Book Store. The sale will be made on easy terms. May 9, '55. JNO. B. PARKER, Atty. for the owners.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR'S ORDERS.—The "Quintana Guards," a uniformed Company of Volunteers, is hereby ordered to meet at Churchtown, in Cumberland county, on Monday, the 7th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for inspection. The Carlisle Light Infantry, will meet at their Armory, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Saturday, the 12th day of May. The First Regiment will meet at Newville, on Friday, the 18th day of May, for review and inspection. Commanding officers of companies will be held responsible for the good condition of all public arms and accoutrements. SAMUEL CROFT, Brig. Insp. Office, 3rd Div. 16th Div. Carlisle, May 3, '55-2t.

HATS.—SPRING STYLES received and for sale at KILLBEE'S Old Stand on North Hanover Street. A beautiful assortment of Gentlemen's White and Colored Hats, the fashionable style at low prices now on hand. Call and see them. May 10, '55.

SCHOOLMASTER in Dickinson County. For particulars apply to the Editor. May 10, '55.