Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

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E. BEATTY,

PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The CARLISLE HERALD is published weekly on a large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of $1.50 if paid strictly in advance; $1.75 if paid within the year; or $2 in all cases when payment is delayed 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. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements will be charged $1.00 per square of twelve lines for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements of less than twelve lines considered as a square. The following rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly advertising:

	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
1 Square, (12 lines,)	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
2 " "	5.00	8.00	12.00
¼ Column, - - -	8.00	12.00	16.00
½ " - - -	12.00	20.00	30.00
1 " - - -	25.00	35.00	45.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 8 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 in damages for errors in advertisements. Obituary notices not exceeding five lines, will be inserted without charge.

JOB PRINTING.

The CARLISLE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good Presses, and a 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—ROBERT MCCLELLAND.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. DOBBIN.
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—CALEB CUSHING.
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. TANEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—JAMES POLLOCK.
Secretary of State—ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Surveyor General—J. P. BRAWLEY.
Auditor General—E. BANKS.
Treasurer—ELI SLIFER.
Judges of the Supreme Court—E. LEWIS, J. S. BLACK, W. B. LOWRIE, G. W. WOODWARD, J. C. KNOX.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM.
Associate Judges—Hon. John Rupp, Samuel Woodburn.
District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer.
Prothonotary—Daniel K. Nobil.
Recorder, &c.—John M. Gregg.
Register—William Lyttle.
High Sheriff—Joseph McDermond; Deputy, James Widner.
County Treasurer—N. W. Woods.
Coroner—Joseph C. Thompson.
County Commissioners—John Blackburn, James Armstrong, George M. Graham. Clerk to Commissioners, William Riley.
Directors of the Poor—George Sheaffer, George Brindle, John C. Brown. Superintendent of the House—Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ARMSTRONG NOBLE.
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould,
Town Council—R. C. Woodward, (President) Henry Myers, John Gutshall, Peter Monyer, F. Gardner, H. A. Sturgeon, Michael Sheafer, John Thompson, David Sipe.
Clerk to Council—William Wetzel.
Constables—Joseph Stewart 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 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. No pastor at present, but pulpit filled by Presbyterial 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. MOSS, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A.M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

English Lutheran Church, Bedford between Main and Louther streets. Rev. JACOB FRY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

German Reformed Church, Louther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. KREMER, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 6½ P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. S. L. M. CONSER, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ 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 5 o'clock, P. M.

Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street.—Services by Rev. Mr. DONAHOO, every second Sunday.

German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. I. P. Naschold, Pastor. service at 10½ A. M.

☞ When changes in the above are necessary the proper persons are requested to notify us.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

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

CORPORATIONS.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beetem; Clerks, Henry A. Sturgeon, Joseph C. Heffer. Directors, Richard Parker, Henry Saxton, John S. Sterrett, John Zuck, Henry Logan, Robert Moore, Samuel Wherry, John Sanderson, Hugh Stuart.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Biddle; Superintendant, A. F. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day Eastward, leaving Carlisle at 7.18 o'clock, A. M. and 6.18 o'clock, P. M. Two trains every day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 2.20, P. M.

CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary, Lemuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm. M. Beetem; Directors, P. Watts, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Wm. M. Beetem, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Gardner, Henry Glass.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTER POSTAGE.—Postage on all letters of one-half ounce weight or under, 3 cents pre-paid, or 5 cents unpaid, (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, 26 cents.

Postage on all transient papers under 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent pre-paid or 2 cents unpaid.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR

NATIONAL AMERICAN COUNCIL.

We are at length able to lay before our readers the Platform of Principles adopted by the National Council of Americans, that has been in session for a week past, in Philadelphia. It is as follows:

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

I.—The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe—who presides over the Councils of Nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and developement of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtues, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution, and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, 'the primary object of patriotic desire.' And hence:—

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on 'geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views' between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV. Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles however suspicious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial power of the United States.

And as a corollary to the above:—

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statemanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores, of felons and paupers.

VI. The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws. The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote. The repeal without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds. Implacable enmity against the present demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence. Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other—

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that 'office should seek the, man and not man the office,' and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggresive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training:—thus fulfilling the maxim, "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination, or church to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible situation men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X. The restriction of extensive patronage—especially in the matter of appointments to office,—so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the States;—which schools shall be common to all without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partizan character.

And, in asmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the Schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen up on the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig aimd Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which seperate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territory of the United States and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign government, is to exact justice from the strongest and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order, shall be henceforth everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate council's.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of National Council.
C. D. DESHLER, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary.
JAMES M STEPHENS, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary.

MANIFESTO OF THE SECEDERS.

The following manifesto is published as having been adopted by those who withdrew from the Council, in consequence of the adoption of Article XII.

GIRARD HOTEL, June 14.

A meeting of citizens from various States of the Union, representing the American party, was called by general consent, whereupon Hon. J. W. Foster, of Massachusetts, presented the following paper, which, after being read, was signed by citizens of the several States, as follows, viz:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on this fourteenth day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

First. The unconditional restoration of that time-honored compromise known as the Missouri prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will: a wrong no lapse of time can palliate and no plea for its continuance can justify; and that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of this compact until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free States.

Second. That the rights of settlers in Territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the Elective Franchise guaranteed to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the National Executive, wherever violated or threatened, and that we cannot consistently act with those who will not aid us in the correction of these national wrongs, and will *not even* permit their fair consideration and full discussion.

Third. We further declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable efforts to secure such a modification of the naturalization laws, aided by such an elevation of public sentiment, as shall preserve the true interests of the nation and shall guarantee the *three* vital principles of a Republican Government, *spiritual freedom*, a *free Bible* and *free schools*, thereby promoting the great work of Americanizing America.

Fourth. That we invoke the arm of legislation to arrest that growing evil, the deportation, by foreign authorities, of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that as our National Constitution requires the Chief Executive of our country to be of native birth, we deem it equally necessary and important that our diplomatic representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to bias their judgement, or to influence their official action.

OHIO
Thomas H. Ford,
L. H. Olds,
Joshua Martin,
J. K. Marlay,
George R. Martin,
A. McKay,
H. M. McAbee,
John E. Rees

INDIANA.
William Cumback,
Schuyler Colfax,
Godlove S Orth,
J. S Harvey,
F. D. Allen,
James R. M. Bryant.

MICHIGAN.
Israel Coggeshall,
Moses A. M'Naughton.

ILLINOIS.
Wm. W. Danenhower,
Wm. H. Young,
Henry S. Jennings,
D. L Eastman,

MASSACHUSETTS.
Henry J. Gardiner,
Henry Wilson,
J. W. Foster,
A. C. Carey,
H. W. Rugg,
[illegible] Pingston.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Anthony Colby,
Jesse Mann,
Stephen B Sherwin

VERMONT.
Evelyn Pierpont,
Joseph H. Barrett,
Ryland Fletcher,
R M Guilford,
John D. Hatch.

MAINE.
Louis O. Cowan,
A S. Richmond,
Benj. D. Peck,
John L. Stevens,
John S Sayward,
Joseph Covell,
James M. Lincoln.

IOWA.
James Thorington,
Wm. Loughridge.

RHODE ISLAND.
Jabez C. Knight,
Nathaniel Green,
Wm. H. Sweet.

CONNECTICUT.
David B Booth,
Thomas Clark,
N. D. Sperry.

WISCONSIN.
D. E. Wood,
James Dunn,
Andrew A. Richmond. R. Chandler,
C. W. Cook.

I approve of the above—adding no more slave States, no more slave territory.

BUSHNEL WHITE.

The other portion of the seceding members, it seemes caused to be entered on the minutes of the Council, the following protest:—

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and residents of the States set opposite our respective names, solemnly protest against the introduction of any question connected with Slavery into the platform of the principles of the American party—being convinced that no such issue was intended to be embraced within its principles and objects.—That we believe in, and shall ever defend the right of freedom and discussion, on that and every other subjec, not intended to be embraced within the designs of our organization.

That if the question of Slavery is to be passed upon, and made a part of our national creed, then, in that event, we cannot consistently act, in fidelity to our principles, with any national organization whose action on the Slavery question will result in *endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska act*, and *which refuses its sanction to the principles of the Missouri Compromise act of* 1820.

That we believe that time-honored compact was an honorable and fair adjustment of the question of Slavery. We desire to place this protest upon the journals of the Council, that in no future time the undersigned may be charged with infractions of expressed or implied faith to their fellow members.

William F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania.
J. Bowman Bell, " "
D. E Small, " "
B. Coulter, " "
A. S. Livingston, " New Jersey.
E. S. McClellan, " "
Joseph H. Barret, " Vermont.
Horace Kingsley, " "
R. W. Guilford, " "
Evelin Pierpont, " "
J. D. Hatch, " "
John A. Prichard, " Illinois.
Wm W. Danenhower, " "
Richmod Clement, " Delaware.

Signed at Philadelphia, June 14, 1855.

"THE FAMINE" AT THE WEST.—The receipts of breadstuffs at the upper lake ports are tremendous, and the export demand is but nominal, with a limited distilling business, the present prices of this description of grain cannot be maintained.—103,436 bushels were received at ports on the Upper Lakes in one day. At Buffalo and Oswego the receipts reported on Monday reached 7,824 bbls flour, 82,897 bushels of wheat, 180,027 bushels corn, and 193,275 bushels oats.

THE PRICE OF BEEF MUST COME DOWN.—The Chicago Democrat says that immense numbers of cattle and hogs are now being shipped from that city for eastern markets. The cattle have been brought from Texas and wintered in Illinois, and are now being sent forward over the Michigan Central and Great Western, Railroad. A day or two since one train left Chicago with 418 cattle, 1,105 hogs.

KNOW SOMETHING CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—The Know-Something or Republican Convention, convenes in this city to-day. Every Free State is fully represented. Among the delegates from New York State, are H. Thompson, of Staten Island; McMullen and Seymour of New York City; Stebbens and Van Voothies of Rochester, and Richardson, of Albany; Charles W. Slack, of Boston, and Ex Governor Boutwell, with thirty delegates representing Massachusetts.

The reports from the several States show that this new organization is progressing with rapid strides and already has possession of about five of the Northern and two of the Western States.

The news of the adoption of the pro-slavery platform by the Know Nothing Convention of Philadelphia, was received in the Convention this afternoon with much joy. It was considered the death-knell of 'Sam' in the United States, and the beginning of Jonathan's triumph. Nearly all the States represented have a delegation equal to the number to which they are severally entitled in the lower house of Congress. The demonstration is large and enthusiastic, and is looked upon as one that will have a most important bearing upon the ensuing Presidential contest.

CLEVELAND, June 14.—The Committee of the Know Something Convention appointed to draft resolutions, and which consisted of one from each State, made report this afternoon, which was revised, slightly modified, and passed. The preamble asserts that servility to the slave power is characteristic of the existing political parties, and at once perilous to manhood, to the best interests of the North, and the liberties of the Republic. The resolutions declare the issue before the American people to be whether freedom shall be limited to the free States, or slavery to the slave States; that the issue has been forced upon the country by the aggressions of the slave power, and especially by the Nebraska outrage, and that the assault upon the elective franchise in Kanzas has aroused the freemen of the Republic, and they will maintain their rights, and resist the creation of all additions to slave territory; that they will maintain the nationality of freedom; that the friends of freedom should make principles, not birthplace, the test of admission to citizenship; that they will repel every ecclesiastical interference in political affairs, either by potentate, pontiff or priest, as destructive of the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, as well as of liberty. They recommend the action by the several States for the promotion of Temperance, and agree to support free schools and free labor. They take ground in favor of harbor improvements, and urge upon the people to strive for the election of men of integrity and ever to resist aggression of any and every kind. For these objects they are ready to unite with all men, under any name or organization that promises to aid in carrying into operation these principles.

The Convention is in session this evening, and will probably finish its labors and adjourn to-morrow.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—The Know Something Convention have resolved to dispense with the oath, substituting a pledge of honor, to remain anti-slavery, and anti papal. An attempt to bind the organization to support Mr. Seward, by the insertion of an article to that effect in the constitution was opposed by several delegates, and finally postponed. The constitution was adopted last evening, and Hiram Griswold, of Ohio, was elected President, and Wm. Richardson, of Albany, Secretary. The convention is nearly ready to adjourn.

FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL.

In pursuance of the law of the last session, incorporating the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, the Board of Trustees met at Harrisburg on Taursday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of organization, and selection of a site for the location of the Institution. The Board is composed of Governor Pollock and Secretary Curtain, who are ex-officio members, and Messrs. Frederick Watts of Cumberland, Dr. A. L. Elwyn and Algernon S. Roberts of Philadelphia, H. N. McAllister of Centre, R. C. Walker of Allegheny, James Miles of Erie, John Strohm of Lancaster, Wm. Jessup of Susquehanna, A. O. Heister of Dauphin, and James Gowen, President of the State Agricultural Society, ex officio. The members were all present but Wm. Jessup, James Gowen, and Algernon S. Roberts.

Communications to the Board informed it that Gen James Irwin, of Centre county, offered gratuitously 260 acres of good limestone land in Harris township, upon condition that the school should be located there. Judge Miles offered 200 acres, situate on the bank of Lake Erie, upon the line of the railroad, on the lake shore, if it should be located there, and it was said the commissioners of the county of Dauphin would probably offer a farm owned by that county. Besides these, other persons proposed to sell, upon moderate terms farms located in Delaware and Chester counties. All these communications were referred to a Committee, composed of Gov. Pollock, Judge Watts and Dr. A. L. Elwin, with instructions to make an examination of the several properties ofered, and report their determination to the next meeting of the Board which will be held for that purpose early in July. The Committee will meet at Harrisburg on Monday, the 25th inst., and proceed by the Pennsylvania railroad to Spruce Creek, and thence to the land of Gen. Irwin, and by the way of the Elmira railroad, at Williamsport, to the New York and Erie road, and thence to Erie county, and returning will examine the other proposed sites.

The Board evinced at their meeting a determined purpose to establish this school without delay, and to prosecute it with all the means and energy at their command; and we are pleased to hear that the means are probably quite ample to make a beginning.

MARRIAGE AMONG THE NOTABLES.—Miss SUSAN, daughter of Col. T. H. BENTON, was married in St. Matthew's Catholic Church, Washington, on Monday afternoon last, to Mr. G. DE BOILEAU, Secretary to the French Legation. A splendid entertainment was given the bridal party at the residence of the bride's brother in-law, Col. FREMONT.