

B. BEATTY,
PROPRIETOR 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 \$1.50 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 arrears 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.

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Secretary of State—Wm. L. MARCY.
Secretary of Interior—GEO. M. WELLES.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
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District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer.
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County Treasurer—N. W. Woods.
Coroner—Joseph C. Thompson.
County Commissioners—John Bobb, James Armstrong, George M. Graham, Clerk to Commissioners, William Ritty.
Directors of the Poor—George Shaffer, George Brindle, John C. Brown, Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lobach.

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THE FEAR OF INFECTION.—The fear of infection recently caused some persons at Aberdeen, Scotland, to burn all the clothing, and even the prayer book of a deceased cholera patient, but six 21 notes found on his person were religiously preserved.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LV. WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1855. NO. 44.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR

SUMMARY OF NEWS

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PRESIDENTIAL.
The number of persons in nomination for the Presidency of the United States is astonishing, in view of the elevated character of the office and the heavy responsibility resting upon the incumbent. In former times only the most eminent statesmen were nominated or run; but now every man who attains public notice, of a general character, is put up for the office, either seriously or in burlesque. Men are often strenuously urged for the Presidency in consequence of their own egotistical ambition or the folly of unwise friends, who have scarcely sufficient abilities to discharge properly the duties of a subordinate administrative office, much less those of a position which requires acute penetration, knowledge of human character, familiarity with systems of public policy, discrimination and mental vigor. In fact, such is now the scrub race for the Presidency, that the dignified statesman, who looks with disgust upon the pursuit as a national degradation, is deserving of more real honor at the hands of a discerning public than the political trickster who caters to the low passions of the mob, and trims his sails to every favoring breeze, in hopes that he may thereby reach the desired haven. We hear a great deal about the office seeking the man, and not the man the office; but, alas! it is a mere abstraction. There is a general scramble for the office, in which we find ex-President, ex-Cabinet Ministers, ex-Ambassadors, ex-Senators, ex-Commanders, and ex-Judges, joining with steamboat speculators, Congressmen, Governors, Justices of the Supreme Court, etc. So inveterate has the Presidential mania become among the politicians, that even when an eminent public man expressly announces, by speech or letter, his desire, under no circumstances, to be a candidate for the office, some friend of a political rival affects to perceive a sinister meaning in the disclaimer, in order to deprive him of the credit of disinterestedness in his public course thereafter. Believing, too, in the efficiency of a party polity and party drill in securing for a candidate a support which his personal merits would never be able to obtain, small men aspire to this high position under cover of party nominations, asking support for principles which too often are only intended to deceive. We find such nominations multiplying all over the country, and our readers will recognize the cases without difficulty. We even find men endeavoring to by their way into the Presidency, depending on no other strength than their well filled purses and the force of party machinery. "Were one of these despicable characters to get the nomination of a strongly organized national party, as there has been great reason to fear might be the case, we trust that there is sufficient public spirit even in these days of party serfdom to spurn the aspirant back to his original obscurity. But it must be evident to all disinterested men that the danger of such a contingency should teach us to support no man for office whom we know to be improper or incompetent, and to discontinue all efforts to establish and perpetuate a party organization and discipline which might render such a contingency possible. As long as the popular mind is left free and untrammelled to choose for itself, we do not fear but that its choice will be generally right—that it will rebuke bad candidates, and support good ones; but with a system of blind obedience to party behests, and the obligation, express or implied, to support the nominations of a particular party, no matter whether they be good or bad, the welfare of the republic demands our most earnest solicitude.—North American.

ALMOST AN ELOPEMENT.—Mr. John H. Stinson, from Philadelphia, but formerly of Illinois, was arrested last Friday evening, at the instigation of Rev. N. Dodge, Principal of the Cedar Hill Seminary of this place, for attempting to decoy one of the ladies from under his charge. Stinson was brought before Mr. J. R. Long, of our borough, and committed by him, in default of bail, to the county prison. He had two separate hearings before Judge Hayes, and was finally released under bonds to keep the peace. One of the young ladies, who was to have acted as bridesmaid upon the occasion, highly delighted with the air of romance about the affair, had commenced a letter to a friend, describing the whole plot. Being suddenly called away, she left the letter lying exposed. The wind carried the letter out of the open window into the yard below. The letter came into possession of the principal, who, with his usual promptness and dispatch, put an end to the affair by arresting Mr. Stinson.—Mt. Joy Herald.

A LONDON MARKET HOUSE.—On the 10th inst. the new Metropolitan Cattle Market, in place of the one which has so long been held in Smithfield, London, was opened with appropriate ceremonies by Prince Albert. The market may be fairly characterized as one of the sights of London. It is situated in the north of the metropolis, near the North London railway, and occupies no less than 15 acres of land, forming a square area of 50 feet, paved throughout with granite, and well supplied with water and drainage. On a sides of the quadrangle are roofed sheds for sheep, calves and pigs, while the open space for the oxen. In the centre is a building for banking purposes, with a clock tower 150 feet high. The market will hold 36,000 sheep, 6,400 oxen, 1,400 calves, and 900 pigs.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.
Further Victories of the Allies!

New York, June 28.—The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, with European dates to the 16th inst., has just reached her berth. The papers furnish the details of the French capture of the Mamelon and White Works, after a sanguinary conflict, in which 5000 men were killed and wounded. The French took sixty-two guns and 500 prisoners, and their new position enables them to shell the shipping in the harbor of Sebastopol. Simultaneously with this gallant action by the French, the English stormed and took the riflemen's works in the quarries, but lost five hundred in killed and wounded. Since then the firing has been slack. The allied fleet have achieved fresh successes in the Sea of Azoff, and have burned the stores at Taganrog, Mariopol, and Genitsck, and a land expedition is fitting out against Percep. The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa. There is nothing from Tabernaya or the Baltic. The latest telegraphic advices bring nothing of special importance.

THE CAPTURE OF THE MAMELON.
The fight before the Mamelon was obstinate, but successful. The important point in the action is said to be that the French from their new position can reach the ships in the harbor of Sebastopol. In reference to this battle the London Times, June 11, says: "Within an hour the Mamelon was in the possession of our gallant allies, who pursued the Russians to the works of White Tower, some 600 yards in the rear. The language of the despatch does not clearly explain whether the expression 'White Works,' used by Lord Raglan, applies to the Malakhoff Tower or to the earthworks beyond it, but there is reason to believe that the tower itself had been destroyed in great part by the previous bombardment, and that the most important part of the position has been taken and is held by the French. Having carried the Mamelon, however, General Pelissier expressly states that the French pushed forward until they reached and occupied two redoubts resting upon the Careening Harbor. This was one of the most important results of the day, for it completes the investment of the south side of Sebastopol, and brings the works of the besiegers to the sea within the harbor, thereby enabling them to complete the destruction of the Russian ships, and command the passage of the great harbor. "After the capture of the Mamelon, and the works extending from it to Careening Bay, that part of Sebastopol which is situated on the east side of the military harbor, cannot be much longer tenable. Its capture will deprive the Russians of their arsenals and principal barracks; and what is scarcely of less importance, it will leave the ships, which still remain in the inlet of Sebastopol, denuded of all shelter from the shot and shells of the allies. Already Sebastopol totters to its fall. Nor is the position of the Russian Crimean army in the field much more secure. A simultaneous advance of the allies from Eupatoria and Kertsch would compel it to concentrate itself upon Simpheropol or Sebastopol; and for this force to be cooped up in the southwestern part of the Crimea is to be exposed to the same famine that is already telling so fearfully on the garrison of Sebastopol. The Crimea is lost to Russia."

SAD EFFECTS OF THE WAR.
A letter gives an account of the miserable state Eupatoria. War and "allied occupation" despoiled the inhabitants of every thing they possessed. For some time past the citizens have been subsisting on a scanty allowance of flour, given them by the British. Forty or fifty deaths from exhaustion and low fever take place daily, and around the town new ground has been broken for cemeteries. The houses are mostly in ruins and the air putrid.

THE KERTSCH EXPEDITION RE-CALLED.
A dispatch from Varna, dated June 13, says the French troops have been recalled from Kertsch, probably to assist in some great blow against Sebastopol. It was thought the force under Sir George Browne would return, and land about six miles east of Balakava, and form a junction with the force on the Tchernaya.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.
The Brussels Independence Belge intimates that connected with the recent successes of the allies in the Crimea, the Peace Conference will be re-opened at Paris. The British press contradicts this, but the Independence has many times given the first intimation of diplomatic probabilities.

ENGLAND—EX PRESIDENT FILLMORE PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.
Mr. Fillmore was presented to Queen Victoria by the Earl of Clarendon, at an "audience," and subsequently was present at a "drawing room." Mr. Buchanan accompanied him. Mr. Fillmore afterwards dined with the Queen. He (Mr. F.) is staying at Penton's Hotel, St. James street, and Mr. Van Buren at Long's Hotel, New Bond street, London. A new ship of war, to be called the Howe, is being built of 130 guns, and another is to be laid down of 150. Miss Nightingale is on her way to England on board the Cunard steamer Jura. She is convalescent from her attack of fever, but is recommended to recruit her strength at home for a season.

FRANCE.—HOPES OF AN HEIR TO THE THRONE.
A magnificent fete was given on the evening of the 13th, in the Hotel de Ville, by the Prefect of the Seine, to the King of Portugal.—Queen Christina, the Princess Mathilde, the Lord Mayor of London, and 6,000 other persons were present. The most interesting intelligence refers to Her Majesty the Empress. Dr. Loock, the celebrated accoucher, (who has had considerable experience in Queen Victoria's nursery) was summoned by telegraph to Paris, where, after consultation with Drs. Dubois and Carnan, it was formally announced that the Empress is *en route*.

RATES OF POSTAGE.
Letters Post—Postage on all letters of annual charge, under 5 cents per annum, or 5 cents in advance, (except to California and Oregon, which are 6 cents per annum, or 6 cents in advance.)
Newspapers—Postage on the Herald, within the county, under 5 cents per annum, or 5 cents in advance. Outside of the county, 10 cents per annum, or 10 cents in advance.
Carriage Post—Postage on all letters under 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent per annum, or 1 cent in advance.
CARLISLE HERALD
BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
IN THE REAR OF THE COURT HOUSE.
Every description of Book and Job Printing executed at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.