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. 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
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.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LV. WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1855. NO. 45.

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. Noel.
Recorder, &c.—John M. Gregg.
Register—William Lytle.
High Sheriff—Joseph McDermond; Deputy, James Widner.
County Treasurer—N. W. Woods.
Coroner—Joseph C. Thompson.
County Commissioners—John Bobb, James Armstrong, George M. Graham. Clerk to Commissioners, William Riley.
Directors of the Poor—George Sheaffer, George Brindle, John C. Brown. Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ARMSTRONG NORLE.
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 Sabbath 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. Morss, 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 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (second Charge) Rev. J. M. ROSS, 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. Hoffer. Directors, Richard Parker, Henry Saxton, John S. Storrett, 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. Biddle; Superintendant, A. F. Smith. Passenger trains three a day Eastward, leaving Carlisle at 7.18 o'clock, A. M. and 9.18 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, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Wm. M. Beetem, Edward M. Biddle, 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.

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.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR

For the Herald.

REV. MR. HAYS' ADDRESS.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that the following remarks may interest some of your readers I take the liberty of sending them to you for publication.

The Rev. Wm. Hays, Pastor of the Middle-Spring Church near Shippensburg, delivered by invitation in Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 27th ult., a lecture before the young ladies of Mrs Le Conte's Female Seminary and citizens of Harrisburg, on "Woman's high and responsible mission and her consequent befitting education." The lecture was distinguished by just and noble sentiments appropriately and often beautifully expressed and delivered with animation and eloquence. The Rev Lecturer gave to woman a high position and showed that Providence had placed her in her noble sphere for the most important and beneficent purposes—that man from his earliest infancy, through all the stages of his existence and in the highest spheres of human life felt the influence of woman and that to her he was indebted for his noblest aspirations and by her excited to the greatest achievements. He gathered from the history of the world and especially our own country both the proofs and the illustrations of his position. In passing he paid a just tribute of praise to the mothers, the wives and sisters of our revolutionary heroes, and expressed his belief that under Providence we were as much indebted to the influence of the former as to the patriotism and valor of the latter, that, indeed these would not have existed but for that influence.

With such views of woman's high and responsible mission he urged the necessity of a befitting education—an education which educed the powers of the mind and led to a proper development of each faculty, which laid the foundation for future usefulness in solid acquisitions and did not overleap them for that which merely adorns. But while he urged the first as the most important, he expressed his hope that our female schools would unite with these acquisitions all the real accomplishments that adorn the female character blended however with the pure and genial influences of our holy religion, as he considered such an education the pioneer in our advancing civilization.

In conclusion he congratulated the young ladies of the Seminary on the advantages they enjoyed, advantages he was persuaded not surpassed in any female institution of learning in the country and the proof they had given of their improvement of these advantages in their examination. He expressed the hope that their future lives, both in usefulness and happiness, would realize the fond hopes of their parents and friends and that their existence here would be but the introduction to a blessed immortality hereafter

The audience highly appreciated the effort of the Rev. gentleman. He was listened to with profound attention through the whole of his address, and there was not one but responded most cordially to the truth and appropriateness of his sentiments.

We were glad to hear Mr. H. say that the examination of Mrs LeConte's school far surpassed his expectations. He remarked that although he had heard of Mrs. LeConte's school, he had not dreamed of the existence of such an institution till he visited the seat of government, and had become acquainted personally with the mode and the extent of the instruction given, and that he should feel it to be a duty which he owed to the cause of female education to extend its patronage by every means in his power. W.

Harrisburg, July 10th, 1855.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY.

MR EDITOR.—There are, doubtless, in many families of our Commonwealth, Manuscript Letters, Papers, and Public Documents, Printed Pamphlets, and Books of old dates, containing much that illustrates the character and habits of the early settlers of our country;—disclosing names hitherto unknown to fame, that deserve to be held in remembrance;—events that form important links in the chain of our History, yet unpublished, or but little known;—and Facts and Incidents that will increase in interest with the lapse of time. These Manuscripts and Books, of little value to the possessor, but of great value to the public, are fast disappearing. At every house-cleansing, and every removal, many of them are destroyed, to get rid of the trouble of finding a place for them.

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY is the proper Depository for all such works. They will there be accessible to every individual who may come to the Seat of Government, and have the curiosity to look at them, and they will be safely kept for the perusal and examination of future Historians and Antiquarians. As the State Librarian, I would, therefore, respectfully request all your subscribers who may read this note, to examine their Libraries, Chests and Cases, and those parts of their dwellings where such articles are usually kept, and if they find any Manuscript, or Pamphlet, or Book of the kind we have named, that they would be willing to part with, to send them by mail, or otherwise, addressed to the "State Librarian, Harrisburg, Pa" Every work of this description will be thankfully acknowledged, put into permanent form, and preserved with the utmost care in the Library.

Authors and Publishers are invited to deposit copies of their works in the State Library. They will remain here for the perusal of future generations, and as the permanent record of their industry, learning and genius

WM. R DEWITT, *State Librarian.*

Harrisburg, June 27, 1855.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

WEDNESDAY, July 4.

A party of seven men, on the road from Fort Union to Fort Sharpy, has been attacked by three hundred armed Sioux, and one man killed. The rest escaped. The Sioux are congregated in great numbers around Fort Pierre McCrea, who shot Malcolm Clark, at Leavenworth, is said to have been committed to jail on the charge of murder, bail being refused. A violent personal recontre has occurred in Kansas between Mr. Stringfellow and Governor Reeder, in which the latter is said to have been badly beaten. Preparations have been made to celebrate this day in different parts of Canada.

FRIDAY, July 6

The steamship America arrived at Halifax with very important intelligence from Europe. The steamer Lexington, from St Louis for Louisville, having 80 souls on board, and a cargo of 250 bales hemp, exploded her boilers on Saturday last at three o'clock, A. M., four miles below Rome, on the Ohio, and, the wreck taking fire, was immediately burned to the water's edge. The steamer D A. Given came promptly to the assistance of the passengers, and succeeded in saving many. Twenty five lives are believed to have been lost.—Some twenty or thirty were injured, and among them Captain Therp, who is badly scalded. The ladies and children all escaped uninjured. The Lexington was an old boat—

The city councils met yesterday. The City Councils met yesterday. In the Select Council the new Fire Department bill received its quietus promptly. Both branches met in joint convention and elected the Commissioners of Highways, City Property, etc. The Know Nothing State Council met at Reading on the 3d, and rejected the slavery plank of the Philadelphia platform In its stead a resolution was inserted demanding the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Ten delegates seceded and adopted the Philadelphia platform. The president and faculty of Madison College have resigned, and their resignations have been accepted by the Trustees. Difference of opinion on slavery is the cause.

A serious riot occurred at Columbus, Ohio, on the 4th, in which a procession of German Turners had a violent conflict with a mob—Firearms were freely used, and one young man killed, and many others badly wounded. The police have arrested twenty four Turners. The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, met on the 4th, at Harrisburg, and nominated Arnold Plumer for Canal Commissioner.

SATURDAY, July 7.

A destructive thunder storm occurred at Hamilton, Canada, on Wednesday night of last week, by which the streets, cellars, gardens and low grounds were flooded. The torrents descending from an adjacent mountain swept down huge piles of stone, earth, &c, and these choking up the sewers, diverted the floods from their proper channels. In this way a large garden was buried beneath debris to the depth of three feet. The foundations of several buildings weakened so that it was found necessary to prop them up, and all the streets were covered with stones, trees, &c. The arrivals of foreign emigrants at New York during the past six months have fallen off half, as compared with the arrivals during the same months of last year. The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during the past week show a falling off of about one million of dollars, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The measurement of grain at Philadelphia during the quarter ending June 30, 1855, was 602,802 bushels corn, against 362,731 for the same quarter of last year; 204,749 bushels wheat against 153,086 last year, 58,657 bushels rye against 10,637 last year, and of oats 166,594 against 88,716 last year. The shipments of coal on the Schuylkill navigation for the week are 24,983. The trade of the season thus far is 447,809 tons, against 383,232 for the corresponding period of last year.

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—At the time of the opening of this institution in our city, nearly two years ago, we alluded to the important position it seemed destined to assume among the educational establishments of the country. We inferred this fact that, while common schools and literary colleges had here attained a ripe development, little or nothing had been done for industrial education—that education which combines practice and science, and which is so eminently adapted to the American mind and to American necessities. The Polytechnic College has grown up out of the demands of the times. Its plan of instruction was adopted by a highly intelligent Board of Trustees, after one of their number had visited the Industrial Colleges of Europe, and after the systems employed there had been carefully compared with those of this country. The plan includes a school of engineering, of mechanics, of chemistry and of mines. The department of chemistry was first opened, then those of engineering and mechanics, and efforts are now making to place the school of mines on an equally liberal foundation. In furtherance of these efforts, the College has recently been provided with one of the choicest and best selected cabinets of minerals ever imported into this country. The collection was brought together in Europe by the labor of years, and without regard to cost, and is especially valuable in its new position, because of its adaptedness to the purposes of instruction. While so much is being done by the establishment of lyceums, institutes and free lectures, to diffuse knowledge among the masses, of both sexes, it is gratifying to the friends of education to know that our Industrial College, in which young men are professionally educated in the applied sciences, is receiving that encouragement and support to which it is so justly entitled.—*Ledger.*

A Frightful Snake Story.

The following incident was related to us the other day by one whose veracity is unquestioned, and who was an eye witness of the fact. It is more appalling than any we recollect to have ever read in the history of these reptiles:

Some time last summer the inhabitants of Manchester, Mississippi, gave a barbacue, which was attended by most of the beauty and fashion of the town and surrounding country. It happened that among the guests there was a young lady, Miss M., recently from one of the eastern cities, who was on a visit to her relations in the neighborhood of the town.

Miss M. was a gay and extremely fashionable young lady, and withal possessed an uncommon share of spirit and courage, except in a matter of snakes, and of those she had so great dread that she scarcely dared to walk anywhere, except in the most frequented places, for fear of encountering them. Every effort was used, but without avail, to rid her of her childish fears. They haunted her continually, until at last it became the settled conviction of her mind that she was destined to fall a victim to the fangs of a rattlesnake. The sequel will show how soon her terrible presentiment was fulfilled.

Towards the close of the day, while scores of the fairy feet were keeping time in the dance to the music, and the whole company were in the full tide of enjoyment, a scream was heard from Miss M., followed by the most agonizing cries for help. The crowd gathered round her instantly, and beheld her standing the perfect image of despair, with her hands grasping a portion of her dress with all the tenacity of a vice. It was sometime before she could be rendered sufficiently calm to tell the cause of her alarm; and then they gathered from her broken exclamation that she was grasping the head of a snake among the folds of her dress, and feared to let go her hold for fear of receiving the fatal blow. This intelligence caused many to shrink from her, but most of the ladies, for their honor be it told, determined not to leave her in her direful extremity.

They besought her not to relax her hold, as safety depended upon it, until some one could be found with courage enough to seize and remove the terrible animal.—There were none of the ladies, however to perform the act, and the situation of Miss M. was becoming more and more critical every moment. It was evident that her strength was failing fast, and that she could not maintain her hold many minutes longer.

A hasty consultation among the calmest of the ladies was held, when it was determined that Mr. Tison, who was present, should be called to their assistance. He was quickly on the spot, and being a man of uncommon courage, he was not many minutes within the circle of half fainting females, until he caught the tail of the snake and wound it found his hand to make sure of his hold.

He then told Miss M. that she must let go at the moment he jerked it away; and to make the act as instantaneous as possible, he would pronounce the words one, two, three, and at that moment he pronounced the last word, she must let go her hold, and he doubted not he could withdraw the snake, before it would have time to strike. All stood in breathless horror, awaiting the act of life or death, and at the moment the word three was pronounced; the doctor jerked out the largest an most diabolical looking bustle that was ever seen in Mississippi. The whole affair was then explained. The fastenings of the machine had become loose during dancing, and it had shifted its position in such a way that it dangled about the lady's limbs, and induced the belief that it was a snake with an enormous head.

The doctor fell right down in his tracks and fainted—he did.—*Mississippi Journal.*

☞ A boy at a crossing having begged something of a gentleman, the latter told him that he would give him something when he came back. The boy replied:

"Your honor would be surprised if you knew how much money I lose by giving credit in that way."

Three Days Later from Europe.

GREAT BATTLE IN THE CRIMEA

DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES.

Reported Loss of 4,000 Men.

The steamship Hermann arrived at New York on the 5th, bringing Liverpool dates up to the 20th ult., and the steamship America, which arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of the 5th, brings dates to the 23d. ult.

The news from the seat of war is scanty, but most important. The French and English troops, on the 18th, attacked the Redan and Malakoff forts, and were repulsed by the Russians with great slaughter.

The details have not transpired, and the despatches published are fragmentary and incomplete. Private advices fix the loss at no fewer than 4,000 men in killed and wounded, including General Campbell and seventy-six other officers.

DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES—TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

The allies have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The most sinister rumors prevailed in regard to the transaction. By some accounts the English loss is set down at four thousand men, but the report is believed to be much exaggerated. The following are the only official notifications of the event.

"Lord Panmure regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan and the French the Malakoff Towers, at daylight on the morning of the 18th, without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th inst. (June) at the earliest."

The Moniteur announces that the government has received two despatches from Gen. Pelissier, the first, dated 17th, informs of operations concerted between the General and his allies, and that the Turks and Chasseurs made a reconnoissance towards Aitodar, General Bosquet occupying the Tchernaya.—The next day, at daybreak, the French and English were to attack the Malakoff Tower.—The second despatch dated the 18th, announces that the attack had failed, and that, although the troops had showed the greatest ardor, and had gained a footing in the Malakoff Tower, General Pelissier was obliged to order their retirement into the parallel This was effected with order and without molestation by the enemy.

Private accounts, published in the London Standard say the loss of the British in killed and wounded amounts to no less than seventy. Among the killed are Gen. Sir. J. Campbell, Col. Yea and Col. Sandforth. From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at the Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct, the loss in killed and wounded of the British alone amounts to very little short of 4000.—The greater portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops.—There is reason to fear that the loss has been very great, but Lord Palmerston said last night no additional information had arrived. The Allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion they recaptured the Mamelon Tower

Previous advices were to the 17th, stating that there had been smart firing on both sides but without any result of importance.

A despatch from Bucharest, via Vienna, confirms that an expedition has been undertaken against Perekop Pelissier is exceedingly savage against the telegraphic messages Napoleon sends him. He is reported to have recently replied that, when anything occurs, he will let the Emperor know, but that he has no time to act as a telegraph operator.—This, according to rumor, accounts for the recent absence of news in the Moniteur.

Scenes Within Sevastopol.

The Austrian Military *Zeitung* contains an interesting letter from Sevastopol, under date of May 13. The following is a summary:

"In spite of all the efforts which the enemy have made, our bulwarks stand as fast as ever. Long before the bombardment began the journals of the West informed us that our walls and forts were speedily to be put to a new proof. This made us to redouble our precautions, and we bore more firmly the truly murderous fire which threatened all with destruction. Nevertheless, thousands were devoted to death, and it made one shudder to see the Elborus (the steamboat) pass every two hours during the bombardment from the south to the north with so many wounded that she could scarcely carry them. While standing in Bastion No. 4—the bastion which suffered most of all—I forgot the danger to which I was exposed in Admiration of the cool and stoical conduct of our sailors. They fell and expired without a cry, though racked with the most fearful agonies.

"The southern side of our town has suffered most severely and is hardly to be recognized. Five hundred houses have been totally destroyed, and grass is growing on their ruins. The beautiful theatre no longer exists. Though the upper districts of the town are not so much damaged, yet there is not a single house to be seen which does not bear manifest traces of the bombardment. The streets are everywhere plowed up by shot, and the pavements is totally destroyed, while at every corner stand whole pyramids of the enemy's cannon balls and exploded shells, which were daily collected before the opening of the fire. In many streets five or six such pyramids are to be seen, each of them from eight feet to ten feet high. Nevertheless, business is continued, and booths are opened for the sale of goods. Prices, however, are enormously raised, and sugar costs one silver rouble (2s.) per pound. The supply of meat is more than abundant, but bread is exceedingly scarce. The streets are filled with people, and crowds of children run to and fro, assisting at the construction of barricades and pelting each other with balls of clay.