

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 not 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. Copies 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 " " " "	6.00	10.00	16.00
3 " " " "	9.00	15.00	24.00
4 " " " "	12.00	20.00	32.00
5 " " " "	15.00	25.00	40.00
6 " " " "	18.00	30.00	48.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 8 cents per line for first insertion, and cents per line for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of health or individual interest will be charged 5 cents per line. The Proprietor will not be responsible in damages for errors in advertisements. Oblique 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. These 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 anything 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—DOUGLASS B. RICHESON.
Secretary of State—WM. L. MARY.
Secretary of Interior—ROBERT McLELLAND.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. BONNEY.
Postmaster General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—CALEB CUSHING.
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. TANNT.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

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

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—HON. JAMES H. GRAHAM.
Associate Judges—Hon. John Rupp, Samuel Wood-ward.
District Attorney—Wm. J. Scherer.
Prosecutors—Daniel L. Noel.
Recorder, ex-officio—John M. Gregg.
Register—William Lytle.
High Sheriff—Joseph McElmond; Deputy, James Widner.
County Treasurer—N. W. Woods.
Coroner—Joseph C. Thompson.
County Commissioners—John H. Hoot, 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 Lohach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ARTHUR ROULE.
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould.
Town Council—F. C. Woodward, (President) Henry Myers, John Gutshall, Peter Myner, F. Gardner, H. A. Surgenon, Michael Sheaffer, John Thompson, David Elip.
Clerk to Council—William Wetzel.
Constables—Joseph Stewart High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. Wm. P. Wines, 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 Centre streets. Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, Pastor. Services commenced at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
St. Johns Church, (Presb. Episcop.) on the east angle of Centre Square. Rev. J. H. M. M. M. Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
English Lutheran Church, location between Main and Lanthier streets. Rev. J. H. M. Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
German Reformed Church, location between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Methodist E. Church, (first) (large) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. S. L. M. Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Methodist E. Church, (second) (large) Rev. J. M. Jones, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Roman Catholic Church, Pomeroy, near East street.—Rev. JAMES BARRITT, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.
German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomeroy and Bedford streets. Rev. I. P. Caschold, Pastor. Services 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. Thrany, Professor of Mathematics.
William C. Wilson, Lecturer on Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
Alexander Schenck, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School.
William A. Shively, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.

Carlisle Deposit Bank.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Hooton; Clerks, Harry A. Starbuck, Joseph C. Hoffer. Directors, Richard Parker, Henry Saxton, John S. Stewart, John Zug, Henry Logan, Robert Moore, Samuel Wherry, John Anderson, Hugh Stuart.
Cumberland Valley Rail Road Company.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Biddle; Superintendent, A. F. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day Eastward, leaving Carlisle at 7½ o'clock, A. M., and 6½ o'clock, P. M. Two trains every day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2:30, P. M.
Carlisle Gas and Water Company.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary, Lemuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm. M. Beeton; Directors, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Wm. M. Beeton, Edward M. Biddle, Dr. W. W. W. Franklin Gardner, Henry Glass.

CORNER OF HANOVER AND LANTHER STS. CARLISLE.
I have always on hand a large stock of superior Cabinet Ware, in all the different styles, which is prepared to sell at the lowest price. He invites attention particularly to the PATENT RUBBER DRAWING, a most useful article, which entirely obviates all objections. The bottom can be attached to old beds, thus having given entire satisfaction to all who have them in use.
COFFINS made to order at the shortest notice.
JACOB FETTER.

PAPER, PAPER.—Persons wanting WALL PAPER will find an extensive stock for sale very cheap at
Carlisle, April 4, 1855.

HERALD AND EXPOSTOR.

WHAT WILL THE WHIGS DO?

Mr. Editor:—This is an interesting question and one which I know is seriously exercising the minds of many of the old and faithful whigs of the county, who have not accompanied their former brethren into the ranks of a new organization. Another annual Election is at hand. What shall the Whigs do?—how shall they most wisely act in view of the present condition of things and the position of other parties? I see in the last Herald a call for a Nominating Convention, and in your brief allusion to it you state that although the whigs have but a slender chance of electing their ticket they nevertheless have a most important and influential part to play in the canvass. This is undoubtedly true. They not only have an influential part to play, but I may safely add they have actually the power to control and determine the result. They cannot elect a ticket of themselves, but they can give success to either the American or Democratic ticket, and hence have a controlling influence.

Such is the state of parties and with the balance of power thus in their hands it behooves the whigs to consider well their action. That action I may say in the first place, should not be of a factions character but such as will conduce to the good of the country and to the advancement of sound principles. It seems to me then that there are three different courses open to the whigs. They may effect a coalition with the Americans by adopting the American ticket—they may make a fusion with the Democrats, an arrangement to which the latter I am told are not at all indisposed—or they may maintain a strictly independent organization, by nominating and adhering to a ticket of their own, regardless of what number of votes it may receive. In writing upon this subject I shall merely express my own views, and presume your columns will be open to the views of others who choose to think and act differently.

As to a fusion with the Democrats I for one am utterly and invincibly opposed to it. However odious the secret organization of the Americans and however strongly I may desire to see it broken up, it would be a sorry triumph indeed to effect such a result through victorious leopoldism. There may have been Whigs who a few months since could have consented to form an alliance with the Democrats in order to annihilate the "dark lantern order," but such I am sure would scorn to do so since the democratic State Convention of the 4th of July, when the democracy so much more basely than ever bowed its knee to the dark spirit of slavery, when it coolly winked at the outrages in Kansas, and when with the most shameful meanness it allowed a gallant Pennsylvanian in the person of Gov. Rector, to be come the victim of cold-blooded political assassination, without uttering one word of rebuke while noble old Pennsylvania was thus basely stricken down, her rights outraged and her pride insulted! Shall whigs form an alliance with such a pusillanimous and self-degraded party, and aid them in sustaining the corrupt and traitorous administration of Franklin Pierce? Never! No man with the genuine spirit of a Whig of the olden time can thus debase himself.

Whether the Whigs and Americans shall unite in the support of the same ticket, must greatly depend upon the course pursued by the Americans in making their nominations. If they are determined to continue their exclusive system—to lock themselves up in their midnight conclaves, while they secretly do their plans and nominations—a proper feeling of self respect may also prompt Whigs, whose co-operation is not sought in council, to be equally indifferent when in the hour of trial, their co-operation would be the prestige of victory. The Whigs in my opinion might consistently unite with the Americans—especially since the latter have set themselves right upon their action at the Reading Convention—if the American party would at once abandon their secret organization, and take ground freely and openly with all who sympathize with their leading principles and objects. In connexion with the American party hundreds of democrats have now taken a bold and decided stand against the Pierce Administration, which most of them aided to bring into power. But disgusted with its truckling subserviency to foreign influence and slavery propaganda, they have indignantly renounced its doctrines and nobly broke loose from its degrading thralldom by uniting themselves with the new American organization. There is now but one thing in the way of a union between the Whigs and the Americans, and that can be removed at once by the will of the latter. It is the odious secret organization. The objection of the Whigs is not the principles of the American party in the abstract, but to the secret meetings and the alleged arbitrary domination of the majority over the minority. Freedom of thought and freedom of action are the life of republicanism; the opposite is "despotism." Hundreds of Whigs have gone into this organization and are now acting with it. I impugn not their motives—I question not their patriotism. I only say for myself and other Whigs who are still outside of its pale, that our objections to joining the organization are insuperable. And if the obligation of secrecy is to be obstinately and pertinaciously adhered to, and the Whigs thus debarred from political co-operation, be it so. I can

only express my regret at the blindness and folly which thus recklessly adheres to a false policy at the hazard of political ruin. For it is evident on all sides that the policy of secrecy has fully reached the climax of its potency, that it can no longer be of practical advantage to the party which has adopted it, but that on the contrary its increasing odiousness is rapidly diminishing the power of the American party. The mysterious "Sam" goes not forward now, as a year ago, "conquering and to conquer." His invisible wand has more than once failed to vindicate its potency in recent contests, and the battling democracy seems to be infused with fresh courage. Can the American party see these results and not take warning? Shall an obstinate persistence in their exclusive policy be allowed to precipitate defeat, and defeat be followed by annihilation? The great Presidential contest is approaching. It is the favorable period to unite the allied forces for the grand assault, or the political Sebastopol may gain new strength and after divided and discordant assaults have vainly wasted their fire, may rear its hateful towers in prouder triumph.

Mr. Editor, I have written, as one Whig, to indicate what I think is the probable spirit and feeling of a majority of the Whigs—"To concentrate the elements of opposition which now exist against the Pierce administration I think an all-important object. Will the Americans continue to pursue a course which must not only defeat that object but eventuate in their own ruin? I trust not in the spirit of PATRIOTISM.

Carlisle, Aug. 1855.

*Certainly; we invite a full and free discussion of the subject.—Ed. Herald

PERRY WARM SPRINGS.—A correspondent of the Wrightsville Star who is now rusticiating at the Warm Springs in Perry county, and evidently in a high state of enjoyment with the attractions of the place, writes as follows:

The Springs are situated about 35 miles West of Duncannon Iron Works, and persons taking the Morning train from Philadelphia or Baltimore, or any intermediate points to Duncannon, about 14 miles North West of Harrisburg, on the Central Railroad, and there taking a coach which is always in readiness, will reach the Springs about five o'clock. The building a large and roomy structure, well and conveniently furnished, stands upon the North bank of Sherman Creek,—a beautiful sheet of water, over whose bosom you may glide in in pleasure boats, or try your piscatorial skill in seducing the finny species from its depths, has every requisite for comfort. The baths embrace warm or cold tub, shower and plunge, one of which latter your humble servant rather unexpectedly partook, falling in the creek whilst "paddling his own canoe," to the small amusement of some laughter-loving, mad cap belles, for whose especial benefit and enjoyment I had risked the plunge. The Springs are in close proximity to the house, and are large and excellent, possessing medicinal qualities.

Immediately before us, towering high above, is Pisgah Mountain, whose heights invite a rambles these bright mornings, an exercise, though arduous, yet not the less exhilarating and healthy, besides the view of the surrounding country from the summit, which is picturesque in the extreme, will well repay for the labor.

Of amusements there is no lack; if you are disposed to partake of and in them. In the cool of the morning, a tramp up the mountain side, a visit to the bowling saloon—a drive on one of the many summer roads, or a ramble on the banks of the "Sherman" road in hand, in quest of a "bite." Again in the heat of the day,—what so pleasant as a visit to the "Island," a delightful cool spot, covered with shade trees. A summer house and swing serve to make it still more attractive. In the evening the creek invites a "row," upon its placid bosom, or a stroll upon its moss covered banks until the dews of night begin to fall when you are recalled to the house by the music of the Band, which tells you the hop has commenced—when if you "trip the light fantastic" you adjourn to the dancing hall—a (large and airy room on the first floor, tastefully fitted up for the purpose), and glide in the merry mazes, until sleep wooes you to your chamber and her embraces.

Persons visiting the Springs will find in Mr. Eter all that can be desired in a host, one who knows how to attend equally to the wants and well being of the inner man, as to the comfort and convenience of the outer.

OREGON, having voted at the recent election in favor of forming a State constitution, and applying for admission to the Union, the question has been started there as to whether the Constitution shall tolerate or prohibit slavery. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the territory, says that there are large numbers of settlers from Missouri and other slaveholding States, who are very desirous of having slaves. In view of this question, an Anti-Slavery Convention was to be held at a town called Albany, on the 27th of June.

PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI.—The time consumed in travelling between these important points, is now reduced to thirty-one hours, a shortening of five hours having been effected on the route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, August 1.

A court house in Taylor county, Virginia was struck by lightning on the 23d ult., while the court was in session. One man was killed, and several others severely injured. Many of the free State emigrants are said to be leaving Kansas, being discouraged in consequence of the outrages of the Missourians, and the refusal of government protection.—The steamers Kentucky Home and Telegraph No. 3 came in collision on the Ohio river, on Monday night, and the former sunk almost immediately in twenty feet water, drowning four of the crew. The Hon. Mr. Wheeler's female slave is in New York, and says she was carried off at her own request. Yellow fever continues its ravages at Gosport. Yesterday 20 cases and 4 deaths occurred. In Portsmouth, 68 cases and 26 deaths.

FRIDAY, August 3.

Advices from the Rio Grande say that the revolution was progressing. General Woll had fallen back upon Matamoros, desiring to make a stand there, and two bodies of revolutionists were following. The steamship Asia arrived at Boston yesterday noon. Her mails will reach here to-day. The Turkish loan bill passed the British House of Commons by only three majority. The steamship Washington arrived at New York yesterday with Liverpool papers of the 17th. Her news will be found in our columns to-day. Last week there were 275 deaths in New Orleans no less than 173 being from yellow fever, which is now said to be epidemic. Two men were arrested in Reading yesterday afternoon for passing counterfeit \$10 notes on the Bank of Montgomery county, Pa.

SATURDAY, August 4.

On Wednesday night, a man, named George Debar called at the house of a German, named John Mucha, at a place called the Bend, in Washington county, Wisconsin, and murdered him, his wife and hired boy. He then robbed the house, fired it, and fled, but was arrested and narrowly escaped lynching. The yellow fever still rages at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport. At Norfolk, there have been 24 cases and 6 deaths; at Portsmouth and Gosport nearly 100 cases and 41 deaths. Yesterday morning, just before eight o'clock, the drying house of Garesche's powder mills, at Eden Park, near Wilmington, Del., containing about one and a half tons of powder, exploded with a terrible report, blowing the building to atoms and killing three Frenchmen and a boy. The explosion of the drying house caused also the explosion immediately after of a powder mill about three hundred yards distant, containing about 1400 lbs of powder. The report of the two was terrific. By the second explosion the mill was utterly demolished, one man killed and four dangerously wounded. Mr. Garesche thinks that the original explosion was caused by one of the Frenchmen who was addicted to smoking a pipe. President Pierce has appointed Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, to be Commissioner of the General Land office; Josiah Minot, of New Hampshire, to be Commissioner of Pensions, and Murray McConnell, of Illinois, to be Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. A fire in Baltimore on Thursday morning destroyed the wholesale drug and paint warehouse of Messrs. Poppelin & Thomson, No. 181, Baltimore street, together with most of its contents. After the fire about 210 barrels of lard oil, and 700 bags of salt petre were taken from the cellar. The loss of the firm is \$50,000, fully covered by insurance. The first returns from the Southern elections indicate that the Americans and Whigs have carried Tennessee but lost North Carolina.

NEWSPAPERS.—Judge Longstreet, whose views on any subject are sensible, practical and worth treasuring up, thus sets forth the value of a newspaper:

"Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper; and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette he takes, it is impossible to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from home should furnish him with a paper. I well remember what a difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain: they had command of more facts. Youths will peruse newspapers with delight when they will read nothing else."

ACQUITTAL OF DR. STEINER.—The Huntsville (Texas) Item, of the 14th instant, says: We see that Dr. Steiner, who killed Col. Arnold some time last year, has been acquitted by the district court of Hill county, and a troop of soldiers, who were in attendance to arrest him on leaving the court, were prevented from carrying out their orders by a party of men who carried the prisoner off to a place of safety.

On Saturday 10,000 bushels of corn deliverable in September, were sold in New York at 88 cents per bushel.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA!

Another Preparation for the Assault at Sebastopol.

THE PALMERSTON MINISTRY STILL IN POWER.

HALIFAX, August.—The steamer Asia arrived here last night with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 21st ult., one week later than previous advices.

There is nothing decisive, as yet, from the seat of war.

Roebuck's motion for a vote of censure, made in the House of Commons, has been rejected by a vote of 190; consequently the Palmerston ministry still exists. It was rumored that Sir William Molesworth will succeed Lord John Russell as Colonial Secretary.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

There is nothing from the seat of war except that formidable preparations were in progress before Sebastopol for an assault on the Malakoff. Two or three small sorties had been made, but each were repulsed by the allies.

Three successive sorties were made by the Russians on the French works on the night of 15th, the assaults coming from the Malakoff tower. Each assault was repulsed by the French without material loss.

Another sortie was made upon the English on the night of the 17th, which was also repulsed.

On the 18th another sortie was made upon the batteries at Careening Bay, which was vigorously repulsed.

The Russian ships were beginning to suffer from the French batteries at Quarantine Bay. The report that Prince Gortschakoff has received reinforcements is fully confirmed.

Another Black Sea expedition is being fitted out by the allies, supposed for Odessa or for the relief of the Turks, who are hard pressed at Anatolia.

ASIA.

The Russian army had invested Kars Kutai, and were hard pressing the Turks in Batoum. The Russians were bringing up the siege guns, and the situation of the Turkish force was considered critical, as the Russians held all the roads to Erzeronon.

GERMANY.

Austria has addressed a circular to the German Diet strongly favoring peace, and threatening to hold the principalities while hostilities continue, and asking the Germanic confederation to maintain their present attitude. The Diet replied that the circumstances existing do not call for fresh measures, and it does not contemplate extending its obligations or engagements.

SPAIN.

Don Escalante has been appointed minister to Washington. The rupture between Rome and Spain is now complete in consequence of the church property bill. The Papal charge has demanded his passport. The Black Warrior dispute has been definitely settled by the amount of 1,000,000 reals.

RUSSIA.

Dissensions are still reported between the Czar and Constantine. The Prince of Prussia is about visiting St. Petersburg to act, as is supposed, as a mediator.

The Russian official journal complains that on the 2d of July six English boats, under the protection of a flag of truce, entered the harbor of Kanba and plundered the shipping until driven off by fire from the shore.

WHEAT SPROUTING.

Even admitting that a large portion of the wheat crop has been subjected to the late heavy rains, and sprouted in consequence, it by no means follows that the farmer is "ruined" and a "failure" inevitable in consequence. An article in the New York Tribune—a paper which is always thoroughly posted up in all important facts—completely knocks the wind out of these "sprouting" panic-makers. The writer shows that when wheat is sprouted a good winnowing machine will remove most of the injured kernels which make excellent feed for animals. If there be a predominance of sprouted grains in the grist that goes to mill, it is not spoiled for food; it is only spoiled for light bread. The dough, instead of rising by the ordinary process, has a tendency to spread out and form a sticking mass that will not be kneaded into loaves. It makes good unleavened bread, and is quite nutritious, with a sweet taste. By many persons bread made of sprouted wheat is preferred, but in market the least appearance of grown kernels will injure the sale. Some millers even contend that one per cent of such kernels will injure the quality of the whole. It is therefore important to the farmer that he should be very careful to keep the sprouted sheaves separate from the sound, and should also separate the sound from the unsound grain in winnowing, as far as possible.

THE CROP AND THE HARVEST.—The panic got up in Western New York about the ruin said to have done to the wheat, has subsided. The damage, it is said, was greatly exaggerated. From Wisconsin, a letter dated at Ottawa, July 26, says: "There are excellent crops in Wisconsin of every description, and the harvest is now general. Corn and potatoes also promise well." The advices from Tennessee and Georgia are that a large corn harvest is rendered certain. The wheat crop in those States is also large. The Southern wheat crop has been well gathered, and the grain is arriving in market. It is said that the peach crop in New Jersey and Delaware will be the largest ever known.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.—A heavy provision dealer of New York, just returned from an extensive business tour in the West, says there are "no two ways about it; prices have got to come down; not only flour, but provisions of all kinds, will soon be lower than they have been for several years."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Hon. Rush Elmore, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, has been removed by the President, on grounds similar to those assigned for Gov. Wheeler's displacement. Judge Moore, of Alabama, has been appointed his successor.