

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
3 " "	7.00	12.00	18.00
1/2 Column, " "	12.00	20.00	30.00
1/4 " "	25.00	35.00	45.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 6 cents per line for first insertion, and 4 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Commencement notices on subjects of limited or individual interest will be charged 6 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 wanting 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 M. CHASE.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. DOBBIN.
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—CALIB CUSHING.
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. TANNEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—JAMES POLLOCK.
Secretary of State—ANDREW G. CURTIS.
Treasurer—General—J. P. BRAWLEY.
Auditor General—E. B. BAKER.
Surveyor—ELI SHEFFER.
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. Noell.
Recorder, ex-officio—John M. Gregg.
High Sheriff—William L. Lyle.
Deputy, James Widner.
County Treasurer—N. W. Woods.
Coroner—Joseph C. Thompson.
County Commissioners—John Babb, James Armstrong, George M. Graham, Clerk to Commissioners, William Riley.
Directors of the Poor—George Sheaffer, George Brindle, John A. Brown, Superintendent of Poor House, Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ARMSTRONG NOBLE.
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould.
Town Council—H. C. Woodard, (President) Henry Myers, John H. Stubb, Peter Mounier, F. Gardner, H. A. Sturgeon, Michael Shearer, 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. WINS, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.
Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. Rev. Mr. EALLS, Pastor. 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 H. MOORE, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.
English Lutheran Church, Bedford between Main and Louthier streets. Rev. JACOB KAY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.
German Reformed Church, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. KRUEGER, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.
Methodist E. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. S. L. M. COLEMAN, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.
Methodist E. Church, (second charge) Rev. J. M. JONES, Pastor. Services in Colgate Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M.
Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street.—Rev. JAMES BARRY, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.
German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. I. P. NAECHOLD, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 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. Higman M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.
James W. Marshall, Professor of Ancient Languages.
Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, Professor of Mathematics and Curator of the Museum.
Alexander Schum, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School.
William A. Sulvey, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.

CARLISLE DEPOT BANK.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beeton; Clerks, Henry A. Sturgeon, Joseph O. Hauser. Directors, Richard Parker, Henry Saxon, John S. Sturatt, 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; Superintendent, A. E. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day Eastward, leaving Carlisle at 7:15 o'clock, A. M., and 6:30 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, Leonard A. Wm. M. Beeton, Edward M. Biddle, Dr. W. W. Cole, Franklin Gardner, Henry Glass.

CORNER of Hanover and Louthier streets, CARLISLE.—The undersigned has always on hand a large stock of superior Cabinet Ware, in all the different styles, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest prices. He invites attention particularly to the PATENT SPRING BOTTOM BEDSTEAD, a most useful article, which entirely obviates all objections. The bottom can be attached to old beds. They have given entire satisfaction to all who have them.
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.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LV.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1855.

NO. 50.

HERALD AND EXPOSTOR.

[From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 7.]

THE LOUISVILLE ELECTION RIOTS.

FULL PARTICULARS.

Origin of the Riots, &c.

We deeply regret to have to record the scenes of violence, bloodshed and house burning which occurred in our city yesterday. We cannot now express our great abhorrence of such things; nor can we find space in which to say what we would wish to say upon this subject.

A terrible responsibility rests upon those who have incited the foreign population of the city to the deeds of violence which were the commencement of the riots in the First and Eighth Wards. We are confident that these riots were not occasioned by anything that happened at any of the several voting places. The election throughout the city, as far as we can learn, had passed off with unusual quiet, with the exception of a brutal outrage in the First Ward, of which we shall speak presently, and some fighting at the Eighth Ward polls, in which no one was much hurt. The riots were occasioned by indiscriminate and murderous assaults committed by foreigners, chiefly Irish, upon inoffensive citizens, peaceably attending to their own business, at some distance from any of the voting places.

All the circumstances connected with these assaults strongly indicate that they were premeditated and instigated by other parties than those by whom they were actually committed. We are not now prepared to say that they were the consequence only of the incendiary appeals, for some time past publicly made to our foreign population by some of the leaders of the Anti-American party, or that they were instigated by direct instructions of men with fiendish hearts, who control in a great measure the passions, and are able to dictate actions to the Germans and Irish who made these attacks.

All the facts will probably be ascertained judicially, and then the responsibility will rest where it properly belongs. The circumstances, as detailed to us, and the confessions of some of the miserable wretches who were made the victims of their insane folly and murderous violence, show that these assaults upon unoffending and innocent native born citizens were premeditated, and that the blame attaches to others who are as yet unnamed.

We have not now time to give details. We assert, however, and are sure that it will be proved by respectable witnesses, that every act of bloodshed was begun by foreigners. That in every instance where mortal violence ensued, the beginning of the riots was an unprovoked slaughter by foreigners of peaceable Americans while quietly passing in the streets at a distance from the polls.

This infuriated the populace, and a prompt and terrible resort to mob violence, by which many foreigners were killed and much property destroyed, was the consequence. In the First Ward, about 9 o'clock in the morning, while the election was proceeding quietly at the polls, Mr. George Porge, a respectable and quiet American citizen, was brutally assaulted by a party of Irishmen on Jackson street, between Jefferson and Green, without having given any provocation; he was knocked down, and horribly beaten with stones and clubs.

He attempted to escape from the hands by whom he was attacked, and ran into the alley of an adjoining house, where he was followed by his blood-thirsty assailants, and cut, stabbed and beaten until he was supposed to be dead, when one of these inhuman brutes deliberately opened his knife and proceeded to cut the throat of the murdered man. When this act of violence was made known, a party of Americans started in pursuit of the murderers, who were subsequently arrested and lodged in jail by the Mayor and City Marshal.

In the afternoon, between three and four o'clock, several Americans were fired upon and severely wounded, while quietly riding or walking by the German brewery on Jefferson street, near the Beargrass bridge. Among these were some gentlemen from Jefferson county, and several respectable citizens. One gentleman who was fired at was riding in a buggy with his wife seated by his side. About the same time a perfect shower of shot and balls were rained upon every American passer-by from the windows of some houses occupied by Germans upon Shelby street, in the neighborhood of Madison street.

As soon as these occurrences were made known it was ascertained that large bodies of foreigners, armed with shot guns and rifles, had assembled in the neighborhood of the brewery and also on Shelby street. An indiscriminate slaughter of American citizens was apprehended. An immense crowd of excited, maddened, infuriated Americans assembled. They were fired at from the windows of the brewery and the houses on Shelby street, and in seeking to arrest these offenders several men were badly wounded and the incensed and infuriated mob burned the brewery and sacked the houses from which the shots were fired.

In the 8th Ward, the most serious disturbances occurred about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. A Mr. Rhodes, in company with two friends, all American citizens, was quietly passing up the Main street, near Chapel, when they were set upon by a party of ten Irishmen, who with horrible oaths swore they would clean the streets of every American. Fifteen shots were fired upon them.

Rhodes was killed, and both his companions

badly wounded, one of them seriously. The Irishmen then ran up Chapel street, and on being pursued took refuge in a house at the corner of Chapel and Market street, whence several shots were fired by the inmates, by which several American citizens were wounded, and two were killed, a Mr. Graham and a Mr. Hobson.

The firing from this house continued some half hour. The Irish were armed to the teeth with fire-arms of every description, while the Americans were almost entirely unarmed, and were obliged to go to their homes to procure arms to defend themselves and their friends from the murderous fire of the insane wretches who had made this attack upon them. Between 6 and 7 o'clock a sufficient force had assembled to capture the murderer of young Graham; an attempt was made to hang him, but we learn that he is still living.

In the meantime a fusillade of shot guns was kept up against any American passing by the row of houses at the corner of Eleventh and Main, belonging to an Irishman named Quinn, a brother of Father Quinn, a Roman Catholic Priest; several Americans were wounded by shots fired from these premises, and the attention of the crowd was given to them.

They were filled with Irishmen, and with loaded arms, as the sequel proved beyond a doubt. An attempt was made to drive them out, and the houses were fired, whether on the inside or outside, we do not know. While burning the frequent reports showed that they were well provided with fire arms; and the confessions of a poor miserable devil who was rescued by Capt. Stone, proves that they were well filled with arms and contained thirteen kegs of powder provided for the occasion. The houses are still burning as we write, and the riot is not yet subsided.

We have neither space nor time to enter into any particulars. We will attempt to do so to-morrow. A number of Americans were slain by the foreigners, and a number of foreigners met a heavy retribution. We do not know how many have been killed, but have already heard of some twelve or fifteen in all, and some twenty or thirty have been more or less dangerously wounded. We will give details to-morrow.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RIOT?
This is a question which must be answered. There is a terrible responsibility somewhere, and the proper parties, let them be who they may, must bear it. One thing at least is now known. The foreigners in this city, more especially the Catholic Irish, from some cause and at some instigation, were armed to the teeth, and used their arms, from houses, behind barriers, and from their skulking places have shot down remorselessly unoffending citizens as they passed in the streets.

THE PRESIDENT AND GOV. REEDER.—Washington, Saturday Aug. 4.—The story goes that after some two or three weeks consultation between Gov. Reeder and the President upon the affairs of Kansas, the nature of which is guessed at and whispered here among the knowing ones, but the result of which certainly was that the President refused to issue any proclamation, or do any act for the protection of Kansas, the Governor left for home.—Meanwhile, the troubles in the Cabinet increased, and the President, anxious to please General Davis on the one hand, and afraid of the North on the other, determined to make another appeal to Gov. Reeder's magnanimity, and sent a confidential agent, usually employed by him on such occasions, to call on a special and intimate friend of the Governor, then in the city, who represented in most lugubrious tones that the President was exceedingly embarrassed and perplexed in regard to Kansas, that it gave him infinite difficulty and trouble, and that he really thought Governor Reeder ought to relieve him from his trouble by resigning the office.

The friend, who perfectly understood whence this came and what was expected of him, at once communicated it to the Governor at Easton, who as promptly replied "that if Mr. Pierce believed in resignation as a cure for the difficulties and perplexities of an administration, he might practice it himself; but as for him (Gov. R.) he was no disciple of the doctrine, and therefore could not be expected to act upon it." The reply was rather cool, but not more so than the impertinence of the message deserved, especially when it may be inferred that the Governor was not in a very good humor after discovering by his two weeks' interview that the President was determined to abandon his people to the tender mercies of the Missourians.

In a few days after this message was delivered, the call upon Governor Reeder for explanation of the half-breed land purchase made its appearance, and the unprecedented course was adopted of publishing to the world the accusation without first hearing the reply.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—The Clarksville Tobacco Plant relates a somewhat amusing case of breach of promise of marriage. Squire John Bradsher, of Person county, N. C., had been a widower for only a few months. He was seventy years of age, but began courting Miss Franky Lea, a lady of 57, who possessed the attractive dowry of \$12,000. He was accepted, and a day for the marriage fixed; but a younger suitor (Mr. Johnson, the same age of the lady herself) sent word by a neighbor that she might have him if she chose. She consented, and they were secretly married and hour before the ceremony which was to make Squire Bradsher a happier man was to come off. Bradsher threatens legal process.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, August 9.

A despatch from St. Louis says that the appointment of Dawson, as Governor of Kansas, is unsatisfactory to the Missouri mob.—They are getting up petitions for the appointment of a more compliant instrument. The steamship Baltic arrived at New York yesterday from Liverpool. A large meeting of men of all parties was held yesterday at Reading, who resolved to call a State Republican Convention at Pittsburg on the 6th of September. The yellow fever is increasing at Portsmouth Va. and more than half the population have fled. Sales of City Mills flour in Baltimore yesterday at \$8.62 1/2 a \$8.75.

FRIDAY, August 10.

Gen. Sam Houston has written a letter fully endorsing the principles of the Know Nothings. A fire in St. John's N. B., yesterday, destroyed fourteen dwelling houses. A large factory at Stamford, Ct., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, with all its contents. Insurance, \$40,000. Last week, the number of deaths in New Orleans numbered 336, of which no less than 223 were caused by yellow fever. At Portsmouth, Va., there is no abatement of the yellow fever, which has also spread through various parts of Norfolk. The Native Americans of Ohio, dissatisfied with the nomination of Chase for Governor, have held a State Convention, and nominated as their candidate for that office Ex-Governor Allen Trimble. Advice from Kentucky say, that in 62 counties, Morehead, K. N. for Governor, gains 5000 over Scott's vote in 1852.—To Congress, six Americans and two Democrats elected, and two others are in doubt.—Both branches of the Legislature are largely American.

SATURDAY, August 11.

Returns of the Alabama election show that Geo. Shortbridge, K. N., is elected Governor, and that James F. Dowdell, Dem., is elected to Congress from the Third district. A violent hail storm passed over a portion of Goddard county about four miles north of Carthage, Ill., on Sunday evening last, doing great damage to the crops. Some fields, we are told, were literally beaten down and shattered into shreds. The ground was covered with hail as large as partridge eggs. The Crawford, Pa., Journal places the name of A. H. Reeder, late Governor of Kansas, at the head of its columns, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner in this State. The Hon. John L. Dawson has arrived at Pittsburg on his way home, and declines the appointment of Governor of Kansas. President Pierce has appointed Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, Governor of Kansas in place of Mr. Dawson, who declines. Yellow fever is increasing at Portsmouth, Va., and seven thousand of the population of the city have fled.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival at New York, on Wednesday, of the steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, we have news from Europe one week later than previous advices. It was rumored that General Simpson and Omar Pacha, had resigned their commands, and the latter has arrived at Constantinople. In the Sea of Azoff, the Azoff, the British fleet has destroyed the bridge of boats at Genitschi. Preparations continue for a campaign on the Danube. At Constantinople, the Bashi Bazouks had mutinied and committed great excesses. The next assault upon Sebastopol will be by land and sea, 40,000 men attacking by land, 100 ships attempting to force their way into the harbor. The Russian fire on the night of the 13th of July, demolished the new French battery between the Mamelon and Malakoff. The German Diet accepts the Austrian propositions, with three additional points submitted by Prussia. The English have commenced the construction of a citadel at Heligoland. Gen. Todleben, the skillful Russian engineer of Sebastopol, is dead. A formidable insurrection has occurred among the Arabs in Tripoli. The Queen of England and Prince Albert, are to visit Paris on the 17th of the present month. Great preparations are being made by the Emperor for their reception.

THE WILLIAMSON SLAVE CASE.—An application has been made to Judge Lewis for a writ of habeas corpus, to release Williamson from the possession of the U. S. Marshal.—Judge Lewis declined to order the writ on the ground that every judicial tribunal is competent to judge of cases of contempt, and that it would create a conflict of jurisdiction for one court to review the cases of another court. In an affidavit of Jane, one of the slaves, made at New York, she states that she voluntarily left the service of Wheeler, and, if she is to be believed, she was not abducted by Williamson nor in his possession. She left the boat according to her previous determination, but sooner than she intended. In the opinion of eminent jurists, Williamson has been falsely imprisoned by Judge Kane. Had the return of the habeas corpus been untrue, it did not constitute a contempt, but when we have every reason to believe it to be true, the enormity of the imprisonment of Williamson is wholly without justification.

MODEL FARM SCHOOL.

We extract from a recent letter of the Dublin correspondent of the Philadelphia American, the following account of an Irish Model Farm School. As the establishment of such a school has been determined upon by the officers of the State Agricultural society of Pennsylvania, and as the matter of securing its location in Cumberland county has been agitated, our readers will be warmly interested in the description. It will enable them to form a correct idea of the design and practical operations of such an institution, and they will perceive that its advantages will not be confined to pupils alone but will be shared, as a source of agricultural instruction, by the farming community at large.

"Yesterday his excellency drove to the National Agricultural Training Institute, more generally known as the Model Farm. This institution which was established by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland in the year 1838, is designed to supply such instruction both in the science and practice of agriculture, as is requisite to qualify young men for discharging the important duties of teachers of agriculture, land stewards, farmers, &c. With this view the pupils, seventy-five in number, are instructed alternately in theoretical and practical husbandry, while their literary teaching, which, in addition to all the branches constituting a sound English education, embraces all matters relating to, or that may be useful in, the performance of farm operations, is cultivated to a point surpassing by many degrees anything of the kind to be met with in ordinary schools. The boys are all trained to habits of order and neatness, whilst their moral character is subjected to the most rigid scrutiny even for some time after they have quitted the institution. The buildings, which were completed in 1853-4, comprise an extensive dining hall, lecture and school room, museum, library, and laboratory, with apartments for the staff of resident officers, the upper apartments being devoted to the range of dormitories, which are upon a scale fully equalling, if not superior to any other institution in point of arrangements, whilst the scenic panorama visible from the windows, is probably not excelled in point of grandeur and varied combinations by the far famed beauties of Killarney. The farm contains 185 statute acres, upon the separate divisions of which, with a view of exemplifying the most approved systems of culture, various rotations of cropping are followed; while in the comprehensive range of farm offices, the process of house-feeding cattle is pursued both in winter and summer.—The completeness of the machinery attached to this department affords a fair idea of the perfection visible in every other quarter of this truly model farm; for by the medium of the steam power, the straw is chopped and cooked for the cattle, turnips are washed and sliced, liquid manure forced through pipes to the most distant portion of the grounds, and every requisite operation, including the churning in the dairy, performed with marvellous rapidity and ease in and about the buildings. The entire work of the farm is performed by the pupils; but in order that they may be made practically acquainted with the most approved appliances of steam power, they have been granted the use of a very select collection of farm implements, which, while affording great assistance in the cultivation and permanent improvement of the soil, are also of much value in economizing labor. The distribution of the liquid manure is among the most remarkable of these appliances. Two large tanks, placed under ground, receive the droppings from the cattle sheds and the water from the lavatories, which, when thus collected, form a valuable admixture; and this liquid being forced in pipes to a certain distance, is then conducted by a hose to the precise portion of grounds to which it is to be applied, and a top dressing of guano having been lightly shaken over the surface, it is then washed into the bosom of the earth by the force of this system—which can, of course, only be imitated on a large scale—that two cuttings of grass have been already obtained this year in the same field, and it is confidently anticipated that there will be, at least, three more before the end of the season. It having been found highly desirable in practice that the pupils should, in addition to a knowledge of husbandry, be, to a certain extent, proficient in horticulture, additional sessional lectures upon botany are now delivered, and the gardens and greenhouse are entrusted to a gardener of long practical experience."

A CONTENTED FARMER.—We are glad to record an anecdote apparently authentic, of a farmer contented with his crop. The Cincinnati Commercial of last Monday, after stating that a friend who had recently returned from a tour through Northern and Southern Illinois, confirms all the previous accounts of the vast grain crops now on the ground and being gathered in that country adds the following:
Between St. Louis and Vincennes a great deal of wheat is rotting on the ground for want of labor or machinery to secure it. Our informant hailed one well to do old farmer near Carlyle Station, who, though half a dozen plethoric stacks stood guard round his barn, seemed to have abandoned twenty or thirty acres of fine wheat, and asked "Why in the world don't you harvest that grain?" "L-o-r-d," drawled out the farmer, looking towards the barn, "Ain't, I got enough."

Of the terrible, the horrible consequences of these assaults we have not the heart to speak. There is no language too strong—there is no language strong enough for its condemnation.

The Harrisburg Herald says the dysentery is very prevalent there, and in several cases fatal.