Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

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E. BEATTY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The CARLISLE HERALD is published weekly on a large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of $1.50 if paid strictly in advance; $1.75 if paid within the year; or $2 in all cases when payment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscriptions received for a less period than six months, and none discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers sent to subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living in Cumberland county. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 5 cents per line for first insertion, and 4 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of limited or individual interest will be charged 5 cents per line. The Proprietor will not be responsible in damages for errors in advertisements. Obituary notices not exceeding five lines, will be inserted without charge.

JOB PRINTING.

The CARLISLE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for Plain and Fancy work of every kind, enables us to do Job Printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks or any thing in the Jobbing line, will find it their interest to give us a call. Every variety of BLANKS constantly on hand.

☞ All letters on business must be post-paid to secure attention.

General & Local Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Vice President—(de facto), D. R. ATCHESON.
Secretary of State—WM. L. MARCY.
Secretary of Interior—ROBERT MCCLELLAND.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. DOBBIN.
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—CALEB CUSHING.
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. TANEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

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

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM.
Associate Judges—Hon. John Rupp, Samuel Woodburn.
District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer.
Prothonotary—Daniel K. 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 NOBLE.
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould,
Town Council—R. C. Woodward, (President) Henry Myers, John Gutshall, Peter Monyer, F. Gardner, H. A. Sturgeon, Michael Sheater, John Thompson, David Sipe.
Clerk to Council—William Wetzel.
Constables—Joseph Stewart High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. CONWAY P. WING, Pastor.—Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. Rev. Mr. EALES, 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 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 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (second Charge) Rev. J. M. JONES, Pastor. Services in College Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M.

Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street.—Rev. JAMES BARRETT, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.

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. Sterrett, 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 twice a day Eastward, leaving Carlisle at 7.18 o'clock, A. M. and 6.18 o'clock, P. M. Two trains every day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 2.20, P. M.

CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPNY.—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.

CABINET WARE-ROOMS. CORNER of Hanover and Louther sts. 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 Bedsteads. They have given entire satisfaction to all who have them in use.
☞ COFFINS made to order at the shortest notice.
JACOB PETTER.

PAPER, PAPER.—Persons wanting WALL PAPER, will find an extensive stock for sale very CHEAP at R. DICK'S.
Carlisle, April 4, 1855.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

THURSDAY, August 16.

The steamships America and Lebanon arrived at New York yesterday. Accounts from Portsmouth, Va., give a melancholy picture of the condition of that city. About 8000 persons have fled from it. The whole surrounding country is overrun with fugitives, who fill barns, kitchens, churches, school houses and dwellings. The town looks quite deserted, entire streets having only one or two families remaining, districts depopulated, hotels and stores closed, business suspended, and society disrupted.

FRIDAY, August 17.

At Bedford, yesterday, an application for a writ of habes corpus in the case of Passmore Williamson, was argued before the Supreme Court of the State by Charles Gilpin and William M. Meredith, but after consultation among the Judges, all of whom were present, the Court finally adjourned until October, without coming to a decision. A meeting was held at the Merchants' Exchange, in Phila. yesterday, to devise means to alleviate the distress caused by the epidemic at Norfolk and Portsmouth. A large committee was appointed to collect money. $600 was subscribed on the spot. A similar meeting was held yesterday, at the Exchange in Baltimore; and also one at the New York Corn Exchange, at which a committee of fifteen was appointed to collect money. In Kansas territory the Supreme Court has decided the actions of the mob legislature legal and valid. The seat of government for the territory has been permanently located at Lecompten, on the Kansas river, about 60 miles from Westport, by a vote of the Legislature. The enormous snake which has been figuring for some time past in Silver Lake, N. Y., has been captured—so it is said. He was 59 feet long His services have been engaged by Barnum, which of course attests the truth of the story. St. Louis papers mention that the steamer Kate Swinney, one of the boats chartered by the government to carry stores up the Missouri river, struck a snag on her return trip from Fort St. Pierre, while passing the foot of Vermillion, 300 miles above Council Bluffs, and tore away nearly the whole bottom of her hull so that she sunk in thirty feet water in about five minutes. So sudden was the wreck that nothing could be saved except the lives of the officers and crew, who made their escape in the boats, and by means of them reached St. Joseph, Mo., six hundred miles distant. The Norfolk Beacon complains that the fugitives from that city are most inhospitably treated by all the neighboring towns, being kept off for fear of the fever. Monday last was observed in Norfolk as a day of public penitence and prayer to the Almighty that he would in mercy stay the dreadful scourge with which a portion of the city is afflicted.

SATURDAY, August 18.

The Corn Exchange of New York, has sent $2,000 to the Norfolk sufferers by yellow fever. In Portsmouth, on Thursday, there were fifteen new cases of yellow fever, and twelve deaths. The fever at Norfolk is increasing. In Baltimore, $5,000 has been raised for the sufferers. Five deaths and three new cases of yellow fellow fever occurred at Richmond on Thursday. The South Carolina Know Nothing State Council has abolished the Catholic test, and allows any native to join the order who renounces all civil allegiance to any foreign potentate. A duel between Messrs. Faulkner and Boteler, two members of the last Congress, has been prevented by the arrest of the principals.

MONDAY, August 20.

The yellow fever continues its ravages in Norfolk and Portsmouth, the number of cases per day increasing even while the number of population is rapidly diminished by flight.—More than three-fourths of the stores in Norfolk are closed. The Howard Association is doing heroic service. There were 29 new cases of the fever in Norfolk on Friday. The deaths at Portsmouth average eight per day, in a population of 2000. Miss Lucy Andrews, of Syracuse, New York, has arrived at Norfolk, and offered her services as nurse. The deaths in the city of New York last week numbered 638—an increase of 71 over the previous week. The deaths in Philadelphia last week numbered 280, of which number 196 were children, 109 being under one year old. The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Massachusetts, expired in Boston, on Saturday morning at eleven o'clock, in the 63d year of his age, of congestion of the liver. The yellow fever in New Orleans is at a stand. The deaths in the Hospital for the past week were 138, and the number of cases cured 132. The majority for Winston, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Alabama, is over 11,000 votes.

TUESDAY, August 21.

A large Democratic meeting to sympathise with the sufferers by the Louisville riot, was held on Saturday evening at Milwaukie. Yesterday afternoon the merchants of Boston met in Faneuil Hall, and resolved to close their places of business on the day of the funeral of Abbott Lawrence. A fire at Lewiston, Me., on Friday, destroyed property to the amount of $100,000, including twenty-six dwellings, and the greater portion of the business establishments. The news from Mexico, as we find it in full in the New Orleans papers, entirely falsifies the late telegraphic despatches, and shows that the operator omitted all the items except those which favored the rebels. No conducta of specie had been captured, nor was there any fear of such an event. The government troops, instead of being beaten by the rebels, have beaten them.

THE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT FORT RILEY.—The New York Tribune has a letter dated Fort Leavenworth, August 5th, giving an account of the reports that had reached there in relation to the ravages of the cholera at Fort Riley. The writer says:

Major Ogden, (commanding officer at the fort,) dispatched a messenger on Wednesday last, staung that his men were dying off by dozens daily; that he and all the other officers were almost worn out by their exertions in taking care of the sick. And in addition to this calamity seven of the newly erected buildings had been struck by lightning and almost demolished, killing eleven men.

Yesterday another messenger arrived with dispatches to Col. Sumner at Fort Leavenworth stating that Major Ogden was attacked with the disease, which was assuming its most fatal character—proving fatal in many instances in thirty minutes. Mr. Danton, of this city, brother in-law of Major Ogden, left here at six o'clock last evening for Fort Riley, taking with him Dr. Phillip. Some forty miles on the road they met Sergeant Long with dispatches containing news of the death of Major Ogden and many others —The wife, four children and servant girl of Maj. Woods died within one hour from the time the first was attacked. Mr. P. found Sergeant Long at the road-side perfectly exhausted, having ridden down three horses, after being up several days and nights taking care of the sick. Serg. L. represents affairs at the Fort in the worst condition imaginable. None were found willing to bury the dead. Dr. Simmons and all the ladies of the garrison had fled.—The chaplain was the only officer left alive, and the soldiers scattered in every direction.

Mr. Sawyer, who has charge of the public works at Fort Riley, was having much trouble with the hands employed by the government, who had broken into the store rooms, seized the liquors, and were, at the time of the messenger's leaving, endeavoring to get hold of the government funds. A detachment of troops left Fort Leavenworth to-day, and hope to reach Riley in time to prevent further outrages by the mob.

AN INDESTRUCTIBLE MATERIAL.—An undertaking has been started in England under respectable auspices, called the British Slag Company, with the view of carrying out a method patented by Dr. W. H. Smith, of Philadelphia, which has lately attracted considerable attention, for converting the slag or refuse of iron works into an indestructible material capable of being applied to various common uses for which stone or marble is at present employed. The amount of refuse in the manufacture of iron is in the average proportion of 2 tons to 1 ton of metal, and this product has hitherto been not only valuless, but a serious and accumulating cause of annoyance. By the new process it is alleged to be made available for paving, flagging, tiling and all general building purposes, while at the same time it will receive polish and color, so as to fit it for the more choice requirements of ornamental design. It is computed that 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 tons of iron slag are thrown aside as refuse in England every year, and if the invention should realize the promise held forth as regards its inexpensiveness, the supply of the new material would consequently reach any extent of demand. The remuneration of the patentee is stated to have been made entirely dependent on the success of the enterprise, and to test the questions of cost and consumption it is proposed to confine the first outlay for works to a moderate sum, not exceeding 5,000 or £10,000. The capital of the company is fixed at £120,000, in £5 shares.

WHAT THE RUSSIANS SAY.—The official organ at St. Petersburg expresses the opinion that the Allies, by their inactivity and want of enterprise, have allowed the opportunity to slip by when Sebastopol might have been taken. It now says the city is impregnable; that it can replace one hundred dismounted guns in a night, or can exchange 50,000 fatigued troops against 50,000 fresh troops; that the Allies cannot, with double the force they can dispose of, cut off the communication by Perekop; that the Russian army, fighting for its country and its sovereign, is animated by a better spirit than is the heterogeneous mass of French, English, Turks, Egyptians and Sardinians, contending for an abstract idea and a confused interpretation of the duties of civilization. There is some force in these remarks, and the Allies themselves appear to be impressed with the same idea, for the preparation of defences they are making at Kamiesch look very like a protection in the event of being compelled to re-embark.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Shawnee, says:

"During my absence last week, a bill making negro stealing a capital offence, was passed by the Council, and is now in the hands of a House Committee. When it is recollected that in such cases the evidence of negroes is admitted, this act will excite wide spread astonishment. The lives of no citizens are safe against the hate of any slaveholder who chooses to instruct his negroes to commit perjury. Unless extraordinary pains are taken in trials for such cases, this act may yet lead to many cold-blooded official murders."

A Westport, (Mo.) correspondent of the New York Post gives the following report of a speech of General Stringfellow in that town:

"General Stringfellow being called out, said he was at a loss to know on what topic the people desired him to treat. They certainly did not want him to congratulate them on the removal of Reeder. He did not consider that a subject of congratulation; they had fought and mastered the present governor, and did not want to do the work over. He did not know the new governor, but Pierce was a coward, and had not the nerve to appoint a man who would do the South justice. For instance, he had appointed a Southern man to govern Nebraska, where slavery could not naturally go, while in Kansas, which is of the South, he has given us a northern man. Men who come here from the Northern States, professing to stand on the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, were asking to make the territory a den of thieves and a harbor of abolitionism.

The idea of a national democratic party in Kansas, he said, was ridiculous. Every national democrat is an abolitionist in disguise—such a one might not steal a nigger himself, but would pat those on the back who do—nine out of ten men in the north are abolitionists. We want no more importations from Pennsylvania; we have enough of the Pennsylvania popular sovereignty men, if this is the way they practice the doctrine.

He further said that if they wanted to be congratulated upon the election of the present legistature, he could do that. The work had been done thoroughly and well. He had never seen a legislature embracing more talent, or one whose laws were more indicative of wisdom—their legislation would be sustained—he could pledge himself that the Supreme Court of the territory were all right. The legislature would pass laws making criminal the expression of abolition sentiments.

He had been astonished that people of Jackson county (Westport is in Jackson) allowed the head quarters of abolitionism to be planted on their soil (Kansas City;) they were suspected of being unsound for letting northern emigrants cross their county on their way to Kansas; all northern men were alike, and it was the duty of our people to prevent any northern man from setting foot within our boundaries. What was wanted was more hemp, or honest men would not be able to remain here in peace. For himself, if northern men were to hold Kansas he should seek a home further south.

A great many other characteristic specimens of Mr. Stringfellow I have neither time nor inclination to repeat. Particularly he was severe upon Pennsylvanians, saying that the Pennsylvanians who had come here in search of d—d fools would yet go away with fleas in their ears. Stringfellow, as a speaker, is admirably calculated to accomplish his object with the people among whom he lives, which is nothing more nor less than bloodshed and final disunion.

MORE EXCITEMENT IN KANSAS.—They have had another row out in Kansas. It appears a man from Cincinnati named Kelly, said to be an abolitionist, undertook to lecture a Missourian named Thomason upon the impropriety of holding slaves, which resulted in a fight, Kelly being severely whipped. Immediately a public meeting was called, at which resolutions were passed declaratory of an intention to rid the territory of all abolitionists. A committee was appointed to warn Kelly to leave the territory within an hour, but when the committee went to wait upon him he was not to be found.

DEATH OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—A dispatch from Boston brings us intelligence of the death of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, an event which the recent accounts of his feeble health and failing strength have rendered every day more probable. He died at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. His disease is reported to have been congestion of the liver. As a well known member of an enterprising, wealthy and munificent family, his loss will be deeply felt in his own State and will attract attention throughout the country, through which he was extensively known as one of the chief supporters of the great manufacturing interest, and in a lesser degree as a public man.

CHOLERA.—A letter from Flemingsburg, Ky., dated the 18th, states that up to that time there had been 43 deaths from cholera in the town and its immediate vicinity. Most of the victims were slaves, but some belonged to the most respectable class of citizens.—About twenty families only remained in the place, the rest having left. The cholera is raging in various parts of Fleming county also.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of St. Johns Lodge, No. 260, A. Y. Masons, at their Lodge Room on Thursday evening 16th inst., the secretary reported a communication from brother J. A. Sterry, the gentlemanly manager of the troupe of "Continentals" so favorable known in this community informing him of the death of their colleague, brother W. R. FRISBIE. The lodge ordered the following minutes to be put on record.

Resolved, That we not only admired brother Frisbie as a man whose voice unrivaled for its depth and richness of tone failed not to thrill the auditor with delight, but we had the best grounds to entertain for him a high regard as a man; and as late a member of this Lodge, we held him in brotherly confidence and esteem and it is therefore with much regret that we have received the intelligence of his early death.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be communicated to the Widow of our lamented brother, and to his living colleagues, Brothers Sterry, Franklin, Smith and Huntington.

Resolved, That this minute also be published in the papers of this borough

J. M. ALLEN, *Sec'y*

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Lebanon arrived at New York on Wednesday, with news from Europe two days later. A report was gaining ground that General Simpson, commander of the English army at Sebastopol, was about to resign on account of ill health, and be succeeded by Lord Hardinge, but another report says that Pelissier has arranged the forces for an assault upon the Russian works; Canrobert to command the right column, Simpson the left, and Pelissier the reserve. General Count Zamoyski, a distinguished Pole, has arrived in London by special invitation of the British government, to consult, it is supposed, on the Polish question. The French works at Sebastopol are so close to the abattis of the Malakoff that a man may throw a stone into it. There seems to be a doubt about the death of General Todleben, the Russian engineer, and some accounts state that he is recovering from his wounds. An earthquake occurred at Lyons on the afternoon of July 26th, which was also felt at Valence, on the Rhine. At Lyons, some houses were damaged, but no lives lost.

The America also arrived on Wednesday at Halifax from Liverpool, bringing news four days later than the Lebanon's advices. She brings a report that the bombardment of Sebastopol had been recommenced, and that preparations were making for a general assault. Schamyl, the Circassian chief, is not dead yet, but has again descended from the mountains and threatened the Russians. Offers for the French loan amounted to 3,600,000,000 francs. Spain is said to have consented to send a contingent force to the Crimea, but the report is doubtful. In China the recent reverses of the insurgents were but temporary check.

ESCAPE OF A FORGER FROM WILLIAMSPORT JAIL.—The Gazette of the 15th, gives the following account of the escape of Herman Fink, confined in the Williamsport Jail, on last Thursday night.

His escape from jail was a most desperate feat, in no wise owing to any lack of precaution on the part of Sheriff Bubb. He was heavily ironed and strictly confined in the northwest corner of the jail. He had repeatedly expressed an intention to kill himself rather than go to the penitentiary. He sawed off the chain which confined his legs with a knife borrowed from one of the other prisoners in the jail. With a piece of stove grating as his only instrument, he succeeded in digging a hole through the wall of the jail, and getting out into the yard. With the slats from accross the bottom of his beadstead, he built a kind of platform on which he reached from one window to the other on the outside of the jail wall and succeeded in climbing upon the roof.

Walking along the jail roof, he attempted to descend the lightning rod, as is supposed, at the eastern end of the jail, and finding a descent impracticable, either fell or jumped to the ground from the roof of the building.—He must have fallen with great violence upon the brick pavement. The bricks were broken and driven into the ground, and marks of blood found where he fell, and upon the gate where he went out. He escaped without other clothes than his shirt and pantaloons, and with irons upon his legs. He probably had confederates about to help him away, as no clue has since been obtained of him. It is a hard matter to keep in confinement a man who evidently had so little regard for his own life. His escape was truly wonderful.

MURDERERS SENTENCED.—The trial of the two brothers Mask, who were charged with the murder of Miss Smith, in Marshall county, Mississippi, has just terminated at Holly Springs. They were found guilty, and one is sentenced to be hung, the other to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—Justice for once, it appears, has been meted out to murderers.

INVITATION TO CANADA.—The Scotch, English, German, and other foreign settlers in Canada, have recently issued a circular, addressed to adopted citizens in the United States, inviting them to Canada, in order that they may rid themselves from the influence of the Know-Nothing societies, which they assert is directly pointed against them in their business, political and religious matters.

☞ In New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine there will be a large crop of apples, although it is what is called the "non-bearing year."

☞ Gideon M. York, member of the last Pennsylvania Legislature from Northumberland county, died at Sunbury a few days since.

☞ A female in Page county, Va., is said to have lately given birth to five children.