

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 \$1.00 if paid quarterly in advance; \$1.75 if paid within the year; and \$3.00 if paid in full. 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 for each insertion, 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	\$12.00
2 Columns,	8.00	12.00	20.00
3 Columns,	12.00	20.00	30.00
4 Columns,	15.00	25.00	40.00

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 printer 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 lowest rates, 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.

\$1000! \$1000!!
AFFLICTED
UNFORTUNATE,
Cut out and preserve the following card. It is particularly important to STRANGLERS AND THROATACHEES, to prevent their being misled and deceived by the lying boasts, false promises, and spurious recommendations (from the dead and unknown) of Foreign and Native Quacks, of whom there are more in Philadelphia than elsewhere, because of the clemency of the laws of the State. Citizens know and avoid them.

Having tried one to twenty dollars worth of Quack Mixtures, Extracts, Invigorating Tonic, Carbolic Acid, &c., without effect—having been deceived by misrepresented and exaggerated accounts of Self-Abuse, Secret Diseases and their consequences, published in Advertisements, Books, &c., and having been misled by the cunning and wrong advice contained therein, purposely to increase sufferings, and alarm and frighten the unthinking, the more easily to extort large fees, (which is more evident, being sold for less than cost, of printing and advertising) I have now to give to one hundred dollars for Foreign and Native Quacks.

WITHOUT BEING CURED,
Having suffered much and long—though the time lost cannot be recouped and the money recovered you paid and were defrauded of, yet you can be cured, however bad, long standing or affecting your case, by Dr. LEIDY. "Be wise, business; Delays are dangerous." "Time is money; Time saved is money earned."

YOUNG MEN OR OFFICERS,
Single, married, or contemplating marriage, suffering from Self-Abuse or its consequences, or suffering from any other cause, doctor or dispenser, and Ladies whatever their diseases or situations, may honorably rely and confide in Dr. Leidy's skill and success. Accommodations, if required, with kind and efficient attendance, at Dr. LEIDY'S RESIDENCE, No. 114 NORTH FOURTH STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
is vaded the following cannot be contradicted, namely: that

Dr. N. B. LEIDY,
No. 114 North Fourth Street, above Race, Philadelphia, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of 1854, (twenty-two years) exclusively engaged in the treatment of Secret or Dulicate Diseases of both sexes; Self-Abuse and its consequences; Organic Weakness and inability; Nervousness; Irrregularities and other diseases or situations of Females; and which he will cure in less time and less restraint, more effectually, than any other, under forty dollars.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Dr. LEIDY has more patients, and cures them too, than all advertising Doctors, so called or otherwise, in Philadelphia combined, and proudly refers to Teachers and respectable Physicians, many of whom consult him in critical cases, and respectable Citizens, Merchants and Hotel Proprietors, as to his known skill, reputation and unparalleled success.

DISCREET PATENTS
can have necessary advice and medicine sent them by mail or otherwise, to any part of the United States, giving a description of their cases (enclosing a reasonable fee) by letter to Dr. N. B. LEIDY, No. 114 North Fourth Street, above Race, Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.
COAL! COAL! COAL!!!
The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving 1000 tons of that very superior RED ASH COAL, from the Lake Fidler, mines of Boyd, Ross & Co., the only Red Ash Coal brought from the Shamokin Basin, introduced and known in Carlisle as the Helston Coal. It is entirely free from slate and all other impurities, and is perfectly adapted to all mechanical and domestic purposes. Its readiness to ignite, renders it particularly desirable for small stoves, while its intensity of heat and great durability in burning makes it equally so for large ones. He would also call the attention of farmers and others to a superior article of CHESTNUT COAL, from the same mines, for steam and iron purposes.

For sale only in Carlisle by
July 25, '65-64. G. W. HILTON.

FAMILY COAL.—500 Tons Lyken's
Valley Coal, broken and screened, prepared expressly for family use, receiving and for sale by
J. W. MURRAY, Agt.

LEMBURNERS' COAL.—2,000
tons Lyken's Valley Nut Coal, a superior article received and for sale by
J. W. MURRAY, Agt.

BLACKSMITH'S COAL.—5,000
Dust, Blacksmith's Coal, a first rate article receiving and for sale by
J. W. MURRAY, Agt.

ELASTIC BELTS.—Just received a
lot of Black and Colored Silk and Worsted Elastic Belts, by
GEO. W. HITNER.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1855. NO. 2.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR

RELIEF MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Carlisle held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., the Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM, Esq., and Prof. O. H. TIFEANY were appointed Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting were briefly stated by W. M. Penrose, Esq., W. H. Miller, Esq., A. B. Sharpe, Esq., and Rev. Dr. McClintock, when on motion of W. M. Penrose four committees of three persons each were appointed for the purpose of calling on the citizens of the place to solicit subscriptions in behalf of the suffering citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport.

Committee for N. W. Ward—R. M. Henderson, Dr. Kieffer, J. B. Parker.
S. W. Ward—Col. A. Noble, Jacob Rheem, A. B. Sharpe.
N. E. Ward—Richard Parker, Joseph McDermott, Dr. Dale.
S. E. Ward—G. W. Hitner, R. McCartney, Wm. Dentz.

On motion a subscription was opened and J. B. Parker, Esq., appointed Treasurer to receive moneys collected and forward them through the Baltimore Agent of the Howard Association \$80 were received from members of the Bar, \$50 from Cumberland Star Lodge of A. Y. Masons, and about \$100 by subscriptions at the Court House. On motion, Hon. L. Todd, Rev. Dr. McClintock, and Wm. M. Penrose, Esq., were appointed a committee to issue a notice to the people of the county asking co-operation. On motion, adjourned.

(Signed by the Officers.)

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of Lodge 197, held in Carlisle, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of an All Wise and beneficent Providence, it has pleased the Grand Architect of the universe to call from labor in the earthly lodge to refreshment in the Lodge above, our worthy brother, WILLIAM R. GOULD, who died at Luiston, Eldorado County, California, on the 17th of June last, and as we desire to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of our departed Brother and to recall to mind the virtues and noble traits of him whom we shall no more see on earth, be it therefore

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret and sorrow the intelligence of the death of our worthy Brother, William R. Gould.
Resolved, That we deeply deplore his death in the meridian of his days and that in him society has lost a good citizen and our Order an estimable and worthy member, and we all a faithful and devoted friend. As a Mason he was zealous and faithful and ever devoted to the Order.
Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the parents and relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement, and with them would mingle our tears to the memory of our departed Brother.
Resolved, That this Lodge be dressed in mourning for thirty days.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and that they be published in the Masonic Mirror and Key Stone, and also in the Carlisle papers. By order of Lodge 197.
S. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

PEACH TREES.—A correspondent

writes to us that a formidable disease has recently appeared among the peach trees in this town and vicinity, which will ultimately destroy this fine fruit unless an effort is made to arrest it. A knot is formed on the axils of the twigs, whether by an insect or other cause is not known, which arrests the sap and forces it to exude so as to form a black esophage first on the twig, then on the limb, and finally the trunk of the tree becomes affected, and looks as if scathed by fire, while the fruit and leaves fall off, and limb after limb withers and dies. This disease is communicated from tree to tree like the yellows, and in eight weeks a healthy young tree planted near an old diseased one was utterly destroyed. The appearance is something like the black knots on the plum, and the only remedy yet known is the same, that is to cut off the diseased limb, and if the trunk has become affected to cut away the tree. If this is generally attended to we will soon exterminate the disease for its ravages are yet confined to certain locations, and the orchards north of the town are not yet affected. It appears to spread in the direction of the north-west, and it is unavailing for one person to cut down their trees and plant new ones, while their neighbors suffer theirs to remain. It ought to be simultaneous, and it is disgraceful to see gardens in this town full of plum and morello cherry covered with black knots, spreading the infection from garden to garden and probably originating this very disease to the peach.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The State Fair will commence on the 25th September. The preparations of the Society are on the most extensive scale. The exhibition grounds embrace an area of nearly twenty-one acres, all of which has been enclosed by substantial fencing eight feet in height. The ring for the trial of speed of horses is nearly one-third of a mile in circumference. A number of frame sheds have been erected, one of which is 300 feet in length, and two of 200 feet. Eleven large tents are to be pitched upon the ground for the further accommodation of visitors.—Over one thousand stalls for horses and cattle have been erected, together with pens and coops for swine and poultry. Refectories will also be within the enclosure for the accommodation of all. In short, nothing is left undone by the efficient Secretary of the Society, R. C. WALKER, Esq., to render this fourth exhibition creditable alike to the Society and State at large. Our Hotel keepers and boarding houses are making the most extensive preparations to accommodate the large concourse of strangers who are expected to be in attendance.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

ANOTHER DREADFUL MURDER occurred in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon, in the vicinity of the Reading Railroad Depot. Christian Kauck, a young man 25 years of age, son of a police officer of the 13th ward, was shot dead in the middle of the afternoon, in one of the most public thoroughfares, by Robert Dorman, a bar tender at William Mullen's tavern in Eighth street, below South. Dorman was one of the delegates to the Locofoco City Convention, and the murder occurred during a recess of the Convention. The cause, however, is stated not to have been occasioned so much by politics as on account of a Fireman's quarrel. The author of the deed says that he committed it in self defence. He was pursued through the streets by a mob—one of whom had a knife drawn in his hand, and Dorman, finding that he could not escape, turned upon his assailants, and fired a shot from a six barreled revolver which resulted in the manner stated.

Since the above was in type we see that the Coroner's jury, who had the matter under consideration, has returned a verdict that the act was committed by Robert Dorman in self defence.

THE SILVER LAKE SNAKE.—The Perry Times published in Western New York, devotes nine columns of last week's issue to facts and stories concerning the aquatic monster seen by people of that village. It states that a joint stock company has been organized with a capital of \$1,200, who are taking advice in regard to the means of capturing the creature. R. H. Smith is president of the "experiment company." They have constructed large hooks attached to cables, which they intend to bait with live birds, and in that way put a hook in the jaws of the leviathan. An observatory is to be constructed on the shore, and constant watch kept. Other parties are in pursuit of the nondescript, with intent to capture and exhibit him. Several shots were fired at the snake on Wednesday by persons watching for it.

TROUBLE REVIVED.—Many of our readers will, no doubt, remember the affair of Lieutenant Beverly Randolph, of the United States Navy, who pulled President Jackson's nose for striking his name from the navy list, on account of his failure to make good a balance claimed to be due from him as ex-officio successor of Purser Timbecklake, who died on board the ship commanded by Randolph. The claim was made against him at the time by Amos Kendall, the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury. Since the nose pulling the case of the unsettled balance has never been brought to trial, from what cause we are unable to say; but the present Secretary of the Treasury having insisted on a prompt collection of all old balances, the case is now undergoing investigation at Richmond, Virginia, with a fair prospect of a verdict in a few days.

IN HARRISBURG.—Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT—the gallant hero of a hundred battles—passed through Harrisburg on Saturday noon last en route for the West. He dined at Kanagy's Hotel, and although he stayed but a few minutes he received the salutations of a number of his friends who happened to know of his arrival. The old Hero appeared to be enjoying excellent health, and looked as though he was able to fight the battles of his country over again, and old Pierce besides.

TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK CITY.—Two German sisters, named Stem, who, with a little boy, the son of one of them, had been living in one room in a dwelling house in the Bowery, New York, in great distress, were found on Thursday dead in their room, where they had locked themselves in, poisoned the little boy with prussic acid, and then committed suicide with the same drug. Nothing was seen of them since Tuesday, and as a disagreeable smell arose from their room, the door was forced open. The three dead bodies were found lying on the floor. They had supported themselves by working at the manufacture of straw bonnets, but were thrown out of employment by the failure of the firm they worked for, and after straggling along with great difficulty finally committed the above dreadful deed.

EXECUTION OF REBELS AT CANTON

In our remarks on the retirement of the rebels from Sunchow, it is stated that thousands of men brought to Canton as prisoners are now being decapitated at the rate of a hundred and fifty a day. That was the number, we were told, executed on Saturday last, a spectacle to which we were witness. The Canton execution ground has before been described in this journal, and for all our readers it is not necessary to repeat that it is situated about 100 yards from the river, at a distance of two miles or so below the factories. The ground is oblong, about 160 feet in length, the entrance on the side nearest the river being about six feet. This is closed with bars during the practical operations. At the grand entrance the ground is about 20 feet wide. On the right hand, doorways open on to several ovens and tile manufactories.

As we approached the execution ground many were met with hands to their nostrils, or with their tails tied round their faces for the purpose of avoiding the horrid stench, which could literally be "felt" at a considerable distance. The ground was covered with partially dried gore, the result of the past day's work. There are no drains to take the blood away, nor is any substance used to slake it. One man was found digging holes for two crosses, on which, he said, four were to be tied and cut in pieces.

The execution had been fixed for noon. At 11½ half a dozen men arrived with the knives, preceded by bearers of rough deal wood boxes decorated with bloody sides. These were the collins. Unconcern was the general appearance of the soldiers and spectators, of whom, altogether, there may have been one hundred and fifty. The day was dull, a fresh breeze from the eastward carrying the stench away from foreigners, who, to the number of a dozen, had obtained admittance to the top of one of the houses on the far side of the street passing the entrance of this "field of blood." At 11½ the first batch of ten prisoners arrived, speedily followed by the rest in similar quantities. Each prisoner (having his hands tied behind his back, and labeled on the tail) appeared to have been thrust down in a wicker basket, over which his chained legs dangled loosely, the body riding uncomfortably, and marked with a long paper tally, pasted on a slip of bamboo thrust between the prisoner's jacket and his back. These "man baskets," slung with small cords, were carried on bamboos on the shoulders of two men. As the prisoners arrived, each was made to kneel with his face to the south. In a space of about 20 feet by 12 we counted as many as 70 ranged in a half a dozen rows. At five minutes to twelve a white button mandarin arrived, and the two to be first cut in pieces were tied to the crosses. While looking at this frightening process the execution commenced, and 20 or 30 must have been headless before we were aware of it. The only sound to be heard was a horrid cheep—cheep—cheep, as the knives fell. One blow was sufficient for each—the head tumbling between the legs of the victim before it. As the sword falls, the blood-gushing trunk springs forward, falls on the breast and is still for ever.

In four minutes the decapitation was complete; and then on the other victims commenced the barbarity which to think of only is sufficiently barbaric. With a short sharp knife a slice was cut out from under each arm. A low suppressed fearful groan from each followed the operation of the weapon. Dexterous as butchers, a slice was taken successively by the operators from the calves, the thighs, and then from each breast. We may suppose, we may hope, that by this time the sufferers were insensible to pain; but they were not dead. The knife was then stuck into the abdomen, which was ripped up to the breast bone, and the blade twisted round and round as the heart was separated from its holding. Up to this moment, having once set eyes on the victim under torture, they had become fixed as by fascination; but they could be riveted there no longer. A whirling sensation ran through the brain, and it was with difficulty we could keep ourselves from falling. But this was not all; the lashings were then cut, and the head being tied by the tail to a limb of the cross, was severed from the body, which was then dismembered of hands and arms, feet and legs, separately. After this the mandarins left the ground, to return, however, with a man and woman; the latter, it was said, the wife of one of the rebel chiefs—the man a leader of some rank. The woman was cut up in the way we have described; for the man a more horrible punishment was decreed. He was flayed alive. We did not see this, but it was witnessed by the Sergeant of Marines of the United States, J. P. Kennedy—the cry at the first insertion of the knife across the forehead, and the pulling of the flesh over the eyes, being most horrible.—*Friend of China, March 14.*

FLOUR MILLS AT OSWEGO, N. Y.—There are sixteen flouring mills, with eighty-four run of stone, capable of manufacturing about ten thousand barrels of flour per day at Oswego, N. Y. The facilities for handling grain are extensive; the elevating capacity about thirty-six thousand barrels per hour, and 10

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.—During the week ending on the 4th inst., 2737 immigrant passengers arrived at New York from foreign ports bringing with them \$111,301 23 in cash.—The whole number of immigrants who have arrived in New York this year to Sept. 5th is 95,995, against 215,452 to the same date last year, being a decline of 109,507.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

SANGUINARY BATTLE ON THE TCHERNAYA.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Thursday, with news from Europe one week later. We learn from the advices that an additional force of fifty thousand French troops is to be sent to the Crimea. In the White Sea the squadron of the Allies had captured two Russian ships, and was preparing to quit that sea. In Annotia a Russian division had driven the Turks from Kenpri Kevri, and encamped three leagues from Erzeroum. Russian agents had been sent to the chief cities of Europe to raise a loan for the Russian government. At Sweaborg the loss of life was quite small, but according to the account of the Russian admiral, the Allies did no damage whatever to the fortifications, batteries, or guns. Two English steamers bombarded Riga on the 10th but apparently without effect. Gortschakoff commanded the Russian troops at the battle of Tchernaia, consisting of six thousand cavalry and twenty batteries of artillery. The whole number of Russians buried was 3829, and three of their Generals were killed. On the 19th the artillery of the Allies opened a fire upon Sebastopol, but the bombardment had not commenced. Gortschakoff's latest despatch, dated the 21st, says that the fire of the Allies satedly diminishes and does but little damage.—The English have blown up four sunken Russian steamers in Berdiansk Bay, and burned the suburbs of the town. One British gunboat went ashore during the attack, and was taken by the Russians, together with a complete code of the Allies' signals.

AWFUL RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

The last daily report of the yellow fever at Norfolk sums up fifty four deaths, and at Portsmouth twenty-one deaths. A meeting of the refugees from Norfolk was held at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, on Thursday morning, in reference to the refusal of President Pierce to evacuate Fort Monroe and allow it to be used as a refuge for the people of Norfolk. About 150 persons were present and great dissatisfaction was expressed that the President refused to accede to their request. Another committee has been sent down to see if it can be evacuated in ten days, if necessary. The President of the Norfolk Packet Company has offered to move all the troops from Fort Monroe to Fort Washington in 24 hours with all their equipments.

There was a scarcity of provender for the horses, food for the people and coffins and graves for the dead, both at Norfolk and Portsmouth. In Norfolk there were one thousand persons sick and four hundred at Portsmouth. The acting Mayor of Norfolk has proclaimed martial law, with a view to obtain vehicles to bury the dead, &c., by impressment; and since then carts, wagons, hearses, and every other two and four wheel conveyance have been used for that purpose. Some carry one, some two, some three, and some four bodies at a time. Women with children in their arms were running about the streets, crying "bury my poor husband; but it is hard to get the dead buried. Numbers were buried in common rough boxes, and numbers are putrefying for want of conveniences of burial. The relief fund in Philadelphia exceeds sixteen thousand dollars, and in Baltimore reaches nearly thirteen thousand. Two Philadelphia physicians are reported to have died of fever in Norfolk.

THE ANGLI-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The English and French journals are filled with accounts of the visit of Queen Victoria to Paris. The event was waited for on the south side of channel with great impatience and curiosity. Very extensive preparations were made for it, the design being to render it altogether the most splendid pageant of the kind ever exhibited. The ceremonies, so far as they are yet described, were truly regal in pomp and circumstance. But one incident—aye, the very grandest and most glorious—that which it was intended should form the crowning grace of the ovation, did not transpire. It was more than intimated several weeks ago, when the Court of Versailles was getting ready for the reception of her Britannic Majesty, that the capture of Sebastopol by the Allies would be graciously put off until Victoria should reach the Tuilleries, when it would be ordered to take place by way of adding *clat* to the occasion. But, as we have said, though that capital feature was embraced in the programme of the festivities, it did not by some unlucky chance, constitute a part of them in the subsequent performance. In that particular, at least, the play did not fulfil the promise of the bills. Sebastopol has not fallen, and, from present appearances, it does not seem likely to figure hereafter as a complimentary incident in any *fic* with which the French and English Sovereigns may seek to signalize their interchange of hospitalities and cement their alliance.

THE NORFOLK REFUGEE.

The military companies of Baltimore, having deputed a committee to assist in erecting tents at Craney Island, to serve as a refuge for the inhabitants of Norfolk, the Mayor of Baltimore detailed twenty of his police-men to accompany the committee and aid in the work, under the direction of one of the members of the Baltimore City Councils. This party left Baltimore on Friday evening, taking with them a sufficient number of tents to meet present wants.

NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The New

York census, taken the present season discloses the fact that outside the cities and larger towns there has been a diminution in population within five years. This is not the case in Pennsylvania. A census taken now would show a vast increase of population in the rural districts, especially along the northern borders and in all the counties in which the mining of coal and iron is prosecuted. It affords continue in the present channels New York will soon lose the proud pre-eminence of being the Empire State and Pennsylvania will win it.