

E. BEATTY,  
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The CARLEISE 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 deferred 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 are 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

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 5 cents per line, for a 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. Ordinary notices not exceeding five lines, will be inserted without charge.

JOB PRINTING.

The CARLEISE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Thos. 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.

\$1000! \$1000!!

AFFLICTED

AND

UNFORTUNATE,

Cut out and preserve the following card. It is particularly important to STRAGGLERS AND TRAVELLERS, 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 vicinity of the laws of the State. Citizens know and avoid them.

Having tried one to twenty dollars worth of Quack Mixtures, Extracts, Investigating Salts, Cordials, Intemperant and exaggerated accounts of the efficacy of Self-Abuse, Secret Diseases and their consequences, published in Advertisements, Books, &c., and misled by false receipts and wrong advice contained therein, purposely thinking the more costly to exert large fees, (which is more evident, being sold for less than cost of printing and advertising)—having paid five to one hundred dollars to Foreign and Native Quacks,

WITHOUT BEING CURED, having suffered much and long—though the time lost cannot be recalled, nor the money recovered you paid and were defrauded of, yet you can be cured, however bad, long standing or ankyt your case, by Dr. LEIDY. It is the wisest, cheapest, and most certain remedy.

"Time is Money; Time saved is Money earned." YOUNG MEN OR GENTLEMEN, Single, married, or contemplating marriage, suffering from Self-Abuse or its consequences, or suffering from any other causes, defects, or diseases, 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 OFFICE, No. 114 NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL! ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS is pledged the following cannot be contradicted, namely:

Dr. N. B. LEIDY, No. 114 North Fourth Street, above Race, Is the only regular Physician residing in Philadelphia, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, (1844), (twenty-four years exclusively engaged in the treatment of Secret or Delicate Diseases of both sexes; Self-Abuse and its consequences; Organic Weakness and Liability; Nervousness; Irritability; and other diseases or situations of Females; and which he will cure in less time and less restraint, more effectually, than any other, under forfeit of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Dr. LEIDY has more patients, and cures them too, than all advertising Quacks, so called, or otherwise, in Philadelphia combined, and proudly refers to Professors and respectable Physicians, many of whom consult him in critical cases, and respectable Citizens, Merchants and the proprietors, as to his known skill, reputation and unparalleled success.

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

Subscribers of Inquiry or Information only, (except from patients) to receive attention, must contain ONE DOLLAR, in consideration of time and trouble answering and information given. August 19, 1855.

Coal Yards.

LANCASTER COLLIERY.

TO COAL DEALERS. Introduce ourselves to your acquaintance as extra No. 1 Steam and Shipboard WHEAT ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, at Lancaster Colliery, Northumberland Co., Pa., where we have very extensive improvements and a breaker, which for capacity to prepare and clean Coal, cannot be surpassed. Our sizes of Coal are as follows: Lump, for smelt purposes, Steamboat, for sea, lug and steamboats, Broken, Egg and 3/4, for Family use and steam, Nut and Pea, for Locomotives and Station Engines. Our Anthracite Coal is a very superior quality, to which we would especially call the attention of dealers and consumers. Our point of shipping is St. Mary, where arrangements are made to load early, with no delay. Orders not addressed to us at Shamokin, Schuylkill or Lancaster, will receive prompt attention.

COCHRAN, PHALE & Co., J. J. Cochran, Lancaster, Proprietors; W. B. MURRAY, Schuylkill, Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, COAL COALMINE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving 1000 tons of that very superior RED ASH COAL, from the Lake Placid mines of Boyd, Ross & Co., the only Red Ash Coal brought from the Schuylkill region, introduced and known in Carlisle as the finest 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 the 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 line purposes. For sale only in Carlisle by G. W. HILTON, July 25, '55-St.

FAMILY COAL—500 Tons Lyken's

Valley Coal, broken and screened, prepared especially for family use, receiving and for sale by W. B. MURRAY, Agt., June 20th

LEMBURNS' COAL—2,000

tons Lyken's Valley Nut Coal, a superior article, and for sale by W. B. MURRAY, Agt., June 20th

BLECKSMITH'S COAL—5,000

tons Blecksmith's Coal, a first rate article, receiving and for sale by W. B. MURRAY, Agt., June 20th

ELASTIC BELTS—Just received

a lot of Black and Colored Silk and Worsted Elastic Belts, by GEO. W. HILTON.

# Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 3 1855. NO. 5.

## HERALD AND EXPOSITOR

### Town and County Matters.

**AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.**—The uninitiated of our citizens were taken no little by surprise yesterday morning, by the unusual number of arrivals in the Eastern cars. What could have occasioned this sudden appearance of so many respectable looking gentlemen, without any special heralding of their coming, was the subject of wonder on all hands, and various were the surmises as to who and what they might be. It gradually leaked out however that the "gathering" was nothing else than a convocation of the American State Council, and then the next subject of wonder by the curious out-siders was, "what are they going to do?" But as the Americans have a vexatious proneness to "know-nothing," when interrogated as to their purposes, the spirit of curiosity was forced to feed upon conjecture while the members withdrew to their secret conclaves.

Among the prominent members of the Order present we noticed Gen. Simon Cameron, of Dauphin; Peter Martin, of Lancaster, late candidate for Canal Commissioner; and a host of the lesser lights. The number in attendance however did not quite amount to one hundred.

Of the business transacted we are of course not able to speak except from rumor. The action of the Committee of Thirteen at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, when Thomas Nicholson was agreed upon, in connection with the Whigs and Republicans, as the candidate for Canal Commissioner, was discussed, we understand, and finally confirmed by the Council by a vote of 68 to 4.

### SAVING FUND, PHILADELPHIA.

Our readers who have not read with attention the nature of the SAVING FUND of the National Safety Company, which appears amongst our advertisements, are requested to do so. This old and well established institution, chartered in 1841, now has such a high reputation, that people who have large sums, often come from a great distance to put their money in it so that they may be without anxiety in relation to its safety. This SAVING FUND has been so prosperous that the directors have been able to invest in the best securities, more than half a million of dollars for the benefit of depositors. Five per cent interest is given for money put in there, and the depositor will always have it paid back in GOLD whenever it is called for, without the necessity of giving notice for it beforehand. We understand that very large sums have been put in the Saving Fund by citizens of Schuylkill county, and that the numbers who do so are constantly increasing. This is much better than for people to let their money to lay idle in their own houses, subject to loss from fire, robbery and other accidents which so often happen. The office, which will be remembered, is in Walnut street, south-west corner of Third street, Philadelphia.

### OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

Harper's Magazine for October, a capital number, together with Godey's and Graham's Magazines for October just received at Mr. Piper's Book store.

### THE NEW AND SPLENDID MASONIC HALL,

Chesnut street, Philadelphia, was dedicated on Wednesday last. The ceremonies were said to have been very imposing, and attracted immense crowds of people. The procession numbered, so the city papers say, some 3,500 strong, making a brilliant display. Every thing passed off pleasantly, nothing having occurred to mar the pleasures of the occasion. The Hall is, perhaps, the most magnificent structure of the kind in the United States, or in the world, and reflects credit alike on the architect and on the Masonic Order.

### OHIO STATE FAIR.

The receipts of the Ohio State Agricultural Fair held last week amounted to about \$10,000, exclusive of \$3000 contributed by the citizens of Columbus. The premiums distributed amounted to \$6000. It is stated that \$3000 were offered and refused for one of the best bulls exhibited. Another was held at \$5000, and two others at \$3000 each. The owner of a cow also refused an offer of \$1800. There were eleven imported bulls exhibited, the aggregate value of which amounted to \$25,200, and ten cows valued at \$12,400.

Stroibe—Julius Wethe, a native of Germany, and a resident of Lewisberry, York county, aged about thirty years, committed suicide on the 21st ult., by shooting himself with a gun at the grave of his wife.

## STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

### FALL OF SEBASTOPOL!

Thirty Thousand Lives Lost!

### DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN!

### GREAT REJOICINGS IN ENGLAND.

The Halifax steamer America, and the Bremen steamer Washington, both arrived on Thursday, the latter at New York. The news they bring is highly important. It tells of the destruction of Sebastopol by the Russians, after a terrible assault by the Allies, in which they were repeatedly repulsed, but the French finally effected a lodgment in the Malakoff, when the Russians evacuated the town, destroying everything in their retreat. The loss of the Allies is said to be 26,000; the Russians 10,000.

### FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

The Washington brings the important intelligence of the "Fall of Sebastopol." On the 8th inst., the allied forces attacked the defenses of Sebastopol, and the French succeeded in gaining possession of the Malakoff. The English, who attempted the Redan, were not successful. During the night, the Russians began to sink their ships, blow up their magazines, and burn their city, and on the following morning Sebastopol was evacuated, and the communication between the north forts and the town broken off.

The following telegraphic despatch, received by Lord Panmure from Gen. Simpson, appeared in the English morning journals of the 11th instant: "Sebastopol is in possession of the Allies. The enemy, during the night and morning, evacuated the south side, after exploding their magazines and setting fire to the whole of the town. All the men-of-war were burnt during the night, with the exception of three steamers, which were plying about the harbor. The bridge communicating with the north side is broken. Gen. Simpson regrets that the casualties in the attempt on the Redan were somewhat heavy, but there was no general officer killed."

In a supplement of the Moniteur the following telegraphic despatch, received by the French government from Gen. Pelissier appears: "Karabelnia, the south part of Sebastopol, no longer exists. The enemy, perceiving our solid occupation of the Malakoff, decided upon consuming the place after having destroyed and blown up by mines nearly all the defenses. Having passed the night in the midst of my troops, I can assure you that everything in the Karabelnia is blown up, and from what I could see, the same must be the case in front of our left line of attack. This immense success does the greatest honor to our troops. Everything is quiet on the Tchernaya."

The assault on the Malakoff was at noon of the 8th inst. The redoubts and the Redan of Careening bay were carried by storm by the French soldiers, with admirable intrepidity to the shouts of Vive l'Empereur. The Redan of Careening bay was not tenable, owing to the heavy fire of artillery which was poured upon the first occupiers of that work. On beholding the French eagles floating on the Malakoff, Gen. de Sully made two attacks on the Central Bastion, but did not succeed. The French troops returned to their trenches. The losses were serious.

### THE WAR.

The news by the America confirms the accounts of the fall of the south side of Sebastopol, brought out by the Washington, to which but few details are yet added.

On Saturday, the 8th being twelve months since the landing in the Crimea and three hundred and sixteen days since the opening of the "siege batteries, a final and victorious assault was made on the Malakoff. The assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment; and a despatch from Gortchakoff, permitted to transpire at Vienna and Berlin, saying "Our works suffer," prepared the public for the result. Precisely at noon on the 8th the whole disposable force of the besieging armies moved forward in a four fold attack.

The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the little Redan, which they carried; but which they had to abandon in consequence of the fierce charge made by the Russians. The second and principal assault of the French was against the Malakoff, which, after six repulses, they carried by storm, and decided the fate of the day. A third attack made by the British against the great Redan completely failed, for although they succeeded in gaining temporary possession of the adjacent angle of the work, they were speedily driven back; and the British loss is numbered at 2000 killed and wounded. The fourth portion of the assault was made by the French under De Salles, against the central battery, but also failed.

### PLAN OF THE BATTLE.

The plan of battle appears to have been as follows: The place was attacked in four directions. The British troops attempted the storming of the Redan; the French attacked the Malakoff; the extreme right of the French made a diversion on the little Redan; and a

united attack of the English, French and Sardinians was made on the Central battery. All the attacks were made simultaneously with great spirit and energy; but which was eminently successful was led by General Bosquet and General McMahon on the Malakoff. Both the Redan and Central Bastion were at times in the hands of the storming parties. So accurately did the guns of the Russians cover these that as soon as the English had gained possession of them it was found impossible to hold them.

### JOYOUS RECEIPT OF THE NEWS.

The intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol was received in London and the provincial cities with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. At the theatres and places of public amusement the fact was officially announced, when the bands at each place struck up the National anthems of England and France.

### ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

The life of the Emperor of France has again been attempted, and the city of Paris is in great excitement. On the night of the tenth inst. the emperor's carriage was fired at, the assassin supposing the Emperor was in it. Two pistols were fired, the balls entering the carriage.

The assassin was arrested, and his name is Bellemare, and on examination, was found to be a maniac. He is undoubtedly mad. He will not be tried, but be sent to a lunatic hospital.

The Emperor was to leave on Tuesday for the camp at St. Amer to review the troops destined for the Crimea.

### HOW LONG THE WAR HAS LASTED.

The war in Europe is already two years old. The Russian ambassador left Constantinople on the 22d of May, 1853, and on the 4th of June the English and French fleets received orders to approach the Dardanelles, and they anchored in Besika Bay. On the 26th of June the Emperor of Russia ordered his army to occupy the Principalities. On the 14th of September two French and two English war steamers, from the fleet at Besika Bay, went to Constantinople. On the 27th the Porte declared war against Russia, and invited the English and French fleet to Constantinople. On the 2d of November the Emperor of Russia declared war against Turkey. The French declaration of war was made in March, 1854.

### THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL HAS BEEN RECEIVED

in Canada with much enthusiasm. The news was conveyed by telegraph to Buffalo, and thence to the towns in Canada. At Toronto bonfires were lighted, guns fired, rockets set off, and the greatest excitement existed. At Stratford flags were hoisted all over the town, and the judge on the bench interrupted the proceedings of court to read the news, which was greeted with long continued cheering. At London there was a general exultation. Bells were rung, guns fired, and freemen paraded the streets with bands of music.

### THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia American, writing on the 14th ult., says: "The harvest has been excellent, and no matter what is said, considerably beyond the average; it has been got in by the aid of splendid weather, in the finest possible condition. The intelligence that the harvest in the United States has been unprecedentedly great has not been thrown away; and shortly large arrivals of foreign wheat may be expected, and the price will go down with a hop, skip and jump. Millers and bakers are alive to this, and the supporters of price do not gain much by their move, for purchases are of a very limited kind."

### MR. PURPLE, a member of the Nebraska

Legislature, informed a gentleman at Chicago, a short time since, something how members are gotten up in Nebraska. He said: "Cummings, the Secretary, said to me one morning, 'Purple we want a member from Burt co.' So I harnessed up and took nine fellows with me, and we had got about far enough for Burt county, we unpacked our ballot box and held an election, canvassed the vote; and it was astonishing to observe how great was the unanimity at the first election ever held in Burt county. Purple had every vote! So Purple was declared duly elected, and here I am."

By a strange coincidence, which will not again occur for a long time, the new year of 1855 commenced on the same day as in 1840, and consequently all through the year the date will be on the same day. But what is more singular is, that all the moveable holidays, from Septuagesima to Advent, fall on the same dates and the same days. The Almanacs of 1840, might, therefore, serve for the present year.

### SLAVE STAMPEDE.

Twenty-one slaves escaped from the vicinity of Chestertown, Md., last week aided by the agents of the underground railroad in the neighborhood. These examples have become so frequent in Maryland that many of the owners in the Eastern division of the State are filled with distrust, and purpose sending southward all those whom there is the least danger of losing, in that way.

## THE STATE FAIR.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 26.—Our city has presented a most animated spectacle to-day, and is thronged to overflow with visitors. All the principal hotels are decorated with flags and banners are suspended across the streets at various points. The trains of cars continue to arrive, crowded with passengers, whilst wagons and vehicles of every description are pouring in from the surrounding country. The display of cattle, horses, chickens, agricultural implements, produce and household productions is very fine, and the grounds are admirably arranged. The weather has been very favorable up to the closing this evening, but it is now cloudy and threatening a storm. The President of the United States arrived at 12 o'clock, accompanied by his suite, consisting of Commissioner Shugart, of the Patent Office, Sidney Webster, Judge Nicholson, H. W. Welch, J. W. Forney, Barnum, of Baltimore, and J. P. Kennedy. Rooms were taken for the party at Buehler's Hotel. The President was received by a Committee of the Agricultural Society, amid a national salute of cannon.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 27.—The weather is delightful to-day, and there are upwards of forty thousand persons on the Fair ground. The Fair ground is crowded with spectators witnessing the exciting trial of some dozen trotting horses. Arnold Palmer, democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, P. K. Martin, K. N., candidate for same office, and Judge Lowrie are in town. The Judges have commenced their examination of the articles on exhibition. President Pierce, Governor Pollock, and Ex-Governor Bigler will be present at the Ball to-night.

The President, accompanied by Gov. Pollock, Sidney Webster, ex-Governor Bigler, Mr. Bowen, and others, visited the fair grounds this afternoon. The President expressed himself much pleased at the display, and especially so with the stock exhibited by Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, and John Evans and Hon. J. N. Ewing, of Indiana county. He also visited the State Lunatic Asylum, and expressed much gratification at the evidences of comfort witnessed. He attends a lecture by S. Haldeman to-night, at the capital, and will afterwards, with his suite, visit the Agricultural Ball. Several additional arrests of Philadelphia pick-pockets were made to-day, the weather continues very fine.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 28.—Nearly 20,000 persons were on the Fair ground at 2 o'clock to-day during the address of Mr. Watts, his afternoon the Judges read the award of premiums. All the Philadelphia exhibitors received premiums.

Mr. Gowen received five premiums for Durham stock. Messrs. Evans, of York, and wing, of Fayette, also received premiums for Durham stock. Mr. Cook, of Chester county, received a premium for best sheep. Numerous premiums for horses were awarded. A mer was given this afternoon, at which the usual congratulations were given.

At 6 o'clock the town is comparatively empty of strangers.

### THE GREAT BATTLE WITH INDIANS ON THE

LAINS.—The telegraph has already given an account of a severe battle between the U. S. troops, under Gen. Harney, and a large number of Sioux Indians, one of the most savage tribes on the plains. The St. Louis Republican as the following additional particulars:

The engagement took place on the 3d inst. at the Sand Hills, on the north fork of the Lute. The entire force of the United States troops who participated in the engagement is stated at four hundred and fifty men. Major W. was in command of five companies of 10th Infantry; Col. Cook had command of six companies of the 2d Dragoons, one company of Infantry, mounted, and a company of artillery. The whole under the command of Gen. Harney.

The battle commenced early in the morning and lasted several hours. Gen. Harney ordered Col. Cooke's command to place themselves in position some distance in advance of the Infantry, and so as to come down with full force upon the enemy. This movement was successfully performed about three o'clock in the morning. The engagement was then brought on by the Infantry, who attacked and drove the Indians in the direction of Col. Cooke's command.

They were, of course, ready and eager for the fray, and commenced a desperate attack upon the enemy. They soon routed them, and a running fight followed for some ten miles. At a point of rocks a portion of the Indians are said to have made a stand, and to have fought with great desperation. But they were completely routed, having seventy or eighty men killed and fifty women and children taken prisoners. They suffered also, the loss of all their camp plunder, a large amount of dried buffalo meat, their lodges and fifty horses. The Indian women, it is said, fought furiously.

One part of Gen. Harney's force five or six were killed and as many wounded. No officers were among the killed. The letters speak of the engagement as a very gallant and well conducted affair, as it undoubtedly was, to be successful in killing so many of the enemy and the capture of their women and children.

This war will not end here. The Indians will not be satisfied with a single engagement, though the result has been most disastrous to them. It is not probable that they will again risk a general engagement, but their policy will be to annoy and harass our troops, by inviting pursuit into distant and inaccessible portions of the country, and there giving them battle. But they will find Gen. Harney, and the forces under his command, ready to meet and chastise them at any point and under all circumstances.

The latest advices from Norfolk and Portsmouth inform us that although the mortality is now receding, the epidemic is still very malignant, and only lacks subjects upon which to feed. The near approach of frost, however, is said to have a cheering effect upon the stricken cities.

By a law passed by the Kansas Legislature, all slaves in the territory are exempt from execution.