# E. BEATTY,

PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION. The Cauliste Herato 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 its mathematic and descentioned until all arguments. year. As subscriptions received for a loss period than eix months, and none discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers sont to subscribers living out of Camberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living in Camberland county. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

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LUL V CT LA STATE.		7	45.
	Months. 6	Months.	12 Month
1 Square, (12 lines,)	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
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W Column,	8.00 `	12.00	16.00
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### JOB PRINTING.

The Carlisle Herald 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 dine, will find it their interest to give its a call. Every variety of BLANKS constantly on hand.

stantly on hand.

### All letters on business must be post-paid to se-



# \$1000! \$1000!! AFFLICTED

S1000! \$1000!!

AFFLICTED

UNFORTUNATE,
Cut out and preserve the following card. It is particularly important to SHANGERS AND TRAYELLERS, to prevent their being missed and acceived by the lying boasts, false promises, and Spurious recommendations (from the dead and unknown) of Foreign and Antive Quacks, of whom there are more in Philadelphia than ensewhere, because of the elemency of the laws of the State. Citzen's know and awond them.

Having tried one to twenty doffars worth of Quack Mixtures, Extracts, Invigorating Entairs, Cordials, Inters, A.c., without effect—maying been acceived by misreppresented and exaggerated accounts of Self-Abuse. Se ret Diseases and their consequences, published in Advertisements, Books, &c., and misted by misreppresented and exaggerated accounts of Self-Abuse. Se ret Diseases and their consequences, published in Advertisements, Books, &c., and misted by misreppresented and arising adarm and righton the until thinking, the more easily to extort large fees, (which is more evident, being sold for less than cost of printing and advertising)—naving paid ave to one hundred doflars to Foreign and Mative Quacks,

WITHOUT BERIAG CURED,

having suffered much and long—though the time lost extanot be recalled, nor the money recovered you paid and were defrauded of, yet you can be cured, however bad, long standing or ameting your case, by Dr. LEIDY.

"Be wise, bethems; Deays are dangerous."

"Time is Money; Time saved is Money carned."

YOUNG MEN OF OTHERES,
Single, married, or contemplating marriage, suffering from Self-Abuse or its consequences, or suitering from

YOUNG MAN UK OTHAMS,
Single, married, or contemplating marriage, suffering
from Self-Abuse or its consequences, or suffering from
any other causes, defects, or deseases, and LADLES,
whatever their diseases or situations, may honorably
rery and confide in Dr. Leidy's skill and success. Accommodations, if required, with kind and efficient at
tendance, at DR. LEIDY'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL!
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
is waged the following cannot be centradicted, namely;
finat

DR. N. R. LEIDY.

is waged the following cannot be centradicted, namely; that

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, of 1938, (twenty-two years) exclusively engaged in the treatment of Secret or Delicate Diseases of both sexes; Self-Abuse and its consequences; Organic Weakness and anability; Nervõusness; irregularities and other diseases or situations of Females; and which he will cure in less time and loss restraint, more electually, than any other, under forfelt of

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 Professors 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.

DISTANT PATIENTS

can have necessary advice and medicine sont them by mad or atheirwise, to any part of the United States,

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.

N. B.—Letters of Inquiry or Information only, (ex ONE DOLLAR, in consideration of time and trouble answering and information given.

August 15, 1855.



Nos. 21 and 23 South Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY, Bristol, Pa. SEED GROUNDS (370 Acres) Bloomsdale, near Bristol, Pa,



DRIME RUTA BAGA, AND OTHER TURNIP SEEDS.—Also superior seed Buckwheat, proved Turnip Drills, &c. For sale by PASCHALL MORRIS & Co. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, corner 7th nd Market streets, Philada. july 18. '55

EONARD & EVERETT,
DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE,
Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Will locate Land Warrants, and enter land on time,
loan money on Real Estate security, and pay taxes for
non-residents.

hest make constantly on hand and for sale at the down before the guns at once, but the earth-carlisc Ferndry and Machine Shop.

FRANK GARDNER.

# 

# A Paper fur the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 10 1855.

**N**0. 6.

THE ATD AND EXPOSITION However, so swift and incessant was the pas- | paring damages At 10 orders were sent to

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL! Graphic Account of the Bombardment

The London papers, to the 22d ult., by the Pacific, contain a variety of highly interesting ing summary:

### The War.

THE THREE DAYS' BOMBARDMENT-40F SEBESTO-POL-THE OPENING SCENE.

SEPT. 5 .- At dawn on the morning of the 5th of September the Freuch opened fire .-The air was pure and light, and a gentle breeze from the south-east, which continued all day, drifted over the steppe, and blew gently into Sebastopol. The sun shone serene ly through the vapors, of early morning and wreaths of snowy clouds on the long lines of white houses inside those rugged defences of white houses inside those rugged defences of our gallant siege train doing? They were just earth and gabionade which have so long kept working their guns as usual, and had received our armies gazing in vain on this "august city." The ships lay floating on the waters of the roads, which were smooth as a mirror, French, but they maintained their usual deand, like it, reflected them, and outside our own fleet and that of the French equally inactive, and not quite so useful to us, were reposing from Katzatch to Constantine as idly as though they were 'painted' upon 'a painted

## THE BOMBARDMENT.

The bombardment is beginning to tell on these buildings. A church, decorated with many small pinnacles at the angles of the Some of the best mansions have been split open, or gape from their cracked walls on the day; others are perforated right through with shot-holes, through which the light is visible—windows, doors, pillars and columns are broken or destroyed.

# THE SOLDIERY.

The men in our frenches can be seen sitting down behind the traverses, or strolling about in the rear of the parapets Small trains of animals and files of men are passing over the ground between the trenches and the camp, and the only smoke that catches the eye arises from the kettles of soldiery, or from a rifle in the advance works. On the left, however, it can be seen that the French trenches are crowded with men, and that their batteries are all manued, though the men keep well out of view, and the mantles and screens are yet down before the muzzles of their guns. The men beneath the parapets swarm like bees. A few grey-coated Russians are in view preparing the works of the Flagstaff Battery, or engaged in throwing up a new work, which promises to be of considerable strength, in front of the second line of their defences.

THE JETS OF FLAME. Suddenly, along the earthen curtain between Nos. 7 and 8 bastions, three jets of flame spring up into the air and hurl up as many pillars of earth and dust, which are warmed gusses to blow in the counter-scarp and to serve as a signal to their men. Instantly from the sea to the Dockyard creek there seems to run a stream of fire, and fleecy, curling rich white smoke, as though the earth had been suddenly rent in the threes of an earthquake, and was vomitting forth the material of her volcanoes. The lines of the French trenches were at once covered as though the very clouds of Heaven had settled down upon them and were whirled about in spiral jets, in festoons in clustering bunches, in columns and in sheets, all commingled, involved together by the vehement flames beneath.

# THE STORM OF FIRE.

The crash of such a tremendous fire must have been appalling, but the wind and the peculiar condition of the atmosphere did not permit the sound to produce any great effect on our camp; in the city for the same reason the noise must have been terrific and horrible. The iron storm tore over the the Russian lines, tossing up, as if in sport, jets of earth and dust, rending asunder gabions, and 'squelching' the parapets, or bounding over among the houses and ruins in their rear. The terrible files of iron, about four miles in front, rushed across the plain, carrying death and ruin with it, sweept with its heavy and irresistible wings the Ru sian flanks, and searched their centre to the core. A volley so startling. simultaneous, and tremenduously powerful was probably never yet uttered since the cannon found its voice.

# THE CONSTERNATION OF THE BUSSIANS.

The Russians seemed for awhile utterly paralyzed, their batteries were not manned with strength enough to reply to such an overlapping and crushing energy, rapidity, and strength, kept on filling the very air with loan money on Real Estate security, and pay taxes for non-residents.

Ilaring a large experience in the selecting and purchasing of public land, and acquainted with the most favorable points for investment in western lova, we flatter ourselves that we can locate land warrants to the best advantage upon timber, praire, bottom, or upland, near county seats; adjacent to the line of proposed rail roads; and upon land watered by never falling streams as the judgement or taste of parties may direct.

Persons intrusting money or warrants to our care for loan, will find our terms liberal, we refer to Hon. A. G. Ego, Westminster, Carroll Co., Md.

Geo, F. Hupp, Esq., Strasburgh, Shenandeah Co., Va.
Emanuel Arbogast, Esq., Crabbottom, Ilighland Co. Va.

Emanuel Arbogast, Esq., Crabbottom, Illighland Co. Va.

mult, or rattled from end to end of the line the hurtling storm, and sent it in unbroken THRASHING MACHINES of the like file-fire of infantry. Stone walls went

The state of the s

sage of these missiles through the embrasures and along the tops of the parapets, that the enemy had to lie close, and could scarcely show themselves in the front line of defences

## THE RUSSIAN RALLY.

For a few minutes, then, the French had it all their own way, and appear to be on the point of sweeping away the place without resistance; but, after they had fired a few rounds war news, from which we make up the follow- from each of their numerous guns, the Russian artillerymen got to work, and began to return our ally's fire They made good practice, but fired slowly and with precision, as if they could not afford to throw away an ounce of power. The French were stimulated rather than impeded by such a reply to their astonishing volleys, and their shots flew with in creased rapidity along the line of defences, and bounded in among the houses of the town.

## THE BRITISH LOOKING ON.

But what were we doing all this time?— What was our admirable Naval Brigade and no orders to open general fire. Our batteries, therefore, rendered little assistance to the structive and solid hammering' on the face of the Redan and of the Malakoff, and aided our invaluable allies by keeping up a regular shell practice on the batteries from the Creek to Redan. Now two or three mortars from Gor don's, then two or three mortars from Chapman's, hurled 10 and 13 inch shell behind the enemy's works, and connected the discharges by rounds from long 32's or 68's. It is not known why this evident want of unanimity existed, and why we did not open fire at the same time with the French. General Pelissier was over at our head-quarters, and had an interview with General Simpson yesterday, and it is not unlikely that the Freuch commander, with his characteristic inpetuosity, resolved on opening fire finding that we were not quite prepared to do so with effect, and relying on his own numerous and heavy ordnance and abundance of ammunition.

REDAN AND MALAKOFF. Meantime our allies are pounding away with exceeding warmth at everything within range of them. Our Quary Battery, armed with two mortars and eight coherus, just 400 yards below the Redan, plies the suburb in the rear of the Malakoff vigorously, and keeps the top of the Redan clear. Redan and Malakoff are alike silent, ragged and torn. At most the Redan fires three guns, and the adjoining batteries are equally parsimonious.-The parapets are all pitted with shot and shell, and the sides of the embrasures are greatly injured so that the gabions are sticking out, and are tumbling down in all directions.— There is no more of that fine polishing and of that cabinet-maker's work which the Russians bestowed on their batteries; our constant fire by night, our riflemen, and incessant shelling have prevented their assiduous anxiety as to external appearance being gratified. After

# RUSSIANS CREEP OUT TO REPAIR.

The Russians crept out to repair the damages to their works and shook sandbags full of earth from the parquette over the the outside of their parapets. Their gunners also took advantage of this sudden cessation to open on our sailors' batteries in the left attack, and cause us some little annoyance from the 'crow's

# FRENCH RE-OPEN FIRE.

At ten o'clock, however, having previously exploded fongasses as before, the French reopened a fire, if possible, more rapid and tremendous than their first, and continued to keep it up with the utmost vigor till 12 o'clock at noon, by which time the Flagstaff road and Garden Batteries in a position to reply. We could see them in great agitation sending men and carts to and fro across the bridge, and at 9 o'clock took a powerful column of infantry cross over to resist our assaults while a movement towards Inkermann was made by the army of the Belbek. Soon after our fire begun, as early as 6 o'clock, the working parties which go over to the north side every morning seemed to be recalled; and were marched back again over the bridge to the south, no doubt to be in readiness for our expected assault. From 12 to 5 P. M., the firing was slack; the French then resuming their cannonade with the same astonishing vigor as at dawn and at 10 o'clock, and never ceased their volleys of shot and shell against the place till half-past seven, when darkness set in, and all the mortars and heavy guns, English as well as French, opened with shell against the whole line of defence.

# HORRIBLE SHELLING.

A description of this scene is now impossi-There was not one instant in which the shells did not whistle through the air-not a moment in which the sky was not seamed with their fiery curves or illumined by their explosion. Our practice was beyond all praise .-Every shell burst as it ought, and the lines of the Russian earthworks, of the Redan, Mala-koff, and all their batteries were rendered plainly visible by the constant light of the bursting shells. The Russians scarcely attempted a reply.

our batteries to open in the morning. At 5.30 all the batteries from Quarantine and Inkermann opened. The Russians were silent .--The cannonade was maintained as it was vesterday.

## YET ANOTHER DAY.

SEPT. 7.-The cannonade was resumed at day-break, the Inkermann batteries firing briskly. A Council of Generals was held today at head-quarters, the sick were cleared out of the field hospitals, and it gradually oozed out that the assault would take place tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The firing was tremendous all day, but clouds of dust, which a high wind from the north drifted into our faces, rendered a view of the place impossible.

SEPT. 8, 11 A M .- All comers from Balaklava and the rear of the camp are stopped by a line of sentries. Another line of sentries in front prevents any one going as far as Cathcart's Hill, or the picket houses, except staff officers or men on duty. The fire is exceedingly heavy. The assault takes place at noon. The 4th division is now under arms.

# CAPTURE OF THE MALAKOFF AND REDAN.,

The following details of the assault itself sere from a French letter, dated Constanti-

'The Malakoff Tower, attacked with unexampled impetuosity to the cry of 'Vive l'Empercur, was carried after a murderous struggle on both sides. The formidable position was occupied without delay, and batteries were established on it with remarkable celerity .-The Little Redan of Careening Bay was also taken, but as the Russian batteries poured down a tremendous fire on those who were the first to occupy it, our men were obliged to abandon it to return to it afterwards. The few details I have picked up I send you in haste, as the Indus weighs anchor in two

On the night of the 7th all the necessary arrangements were taken by General Pelissier with admirable precision. On the 8th, at midday, our assaulting columns issued from their posts, and marched on against the enemy to the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur,' with an impetuosity beyond all description, and in spite of a tremendous fire in front and flanking fire from the Little Redan, the ditch was soon passed, and after an hour of a murderous struggle, the French flag floated on the tower, and was hailed with one electric shout of triumph by the whole army. Butteries were instantly placed in position, and we are established in the Mulakoff in as, solid a manner as if we had held the place for a very long time past. Our battery poured down on the Russians fleet a perfect storm of shells; three ships were set on fire in spite of the precautions by the Russians, and the following morning those that had not been destroyed by our shot were sunk by the Russians. The south part of the city was on fire, and the Russians passed into the north forts.

Our losses are severe. Several Generals two long hours and a half of furious fire, the have been killed; four are wounded. I have into ruddy hues by the horizontal rays of the artillerymen of the allies suddenly censed in only been able to ascertain one name among sun. The French have exploded three fou- order to let their guns cool and to rest them the latter—that of Gen. Bosquet. We have, moreover, 4,000 men hors du combat. I cannot vouch for the exactness of this last number, and the first estimate is too often erroneous. The attack on the Redan by the English was made with the utmost vigor. They were re-pulsed three times, but each time those gallant troops returned to the charge, and remained master of the position. The Little Redan of Careening Bay was also occupied, but the Russian fire, which inflicted enormous injury on the first occupants, did not allow us to maintain it.'

> CHEAP FLOUR THE BEST .- The New York Times has recently been discussing a question of very great importance to the consumers of flour, and the facts it has elicited should be universally known. It alleges but little reliance is to be placed upon the brands found on the barrels sold in the market, and that the words "extra Genessee" do not always iudicate that the barrel bearing them contains the best quality of flour. It bases its assertion on certain results elicited by chemists, viz: that the whiter the Flour the less nutriment it possesses, and the less digestible it is. Dyspeptic people have to use bread about one fourth bran, which proves that the dark part of the grain is the most healthful. The Flour which can be bought now for seven and eight dollars per barrel is stronger and sweeter than the "extra Genessee," but as it is less white it is generally rejected in favor of the dearer article. It is time that housekeepers understood this fact, and that they bought Flour not to please the eye, but to gratify the stomach, and at the same time have a respectful reference to the capacity of one's pocket.

A Tourist .- Miss Murray, one of Queen Victoria's household, who has been in the U. States for over a year, has recently returned from an excursion through the great wilderness region of Northern New York. She was accompanied by Gov. Seymour and one or two others, and spent about a fortnight in the expedition-comping out in tents most of the time. The party entered from the north, by the Saranae Lakes, and passing through Long Lake, the Raquette and chain of Fight Moose, SETT. 6 .- Last night a steady fire was kept | River Lakes, emerged at Boonville. She is

THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR. -This exhibition, held at Elmira last week, vas quite successful. Up to noon on Friday the receipts amounted to over \$11,000, against \$9,000 last year, and \$6,000 the year before. Governor Wright, of Indiana, delivered the annal address' which is said to be a most able production. The Governor, after touching upon agricultural resources, products, said;

"We must cultivate the roots-not the tops. We must make the family government, the school, the farm, the church the shop, the agricultural fairs, the laboratories of our future greatness. We must educate our sons to be farmers, artizans, architects, engineers, geologists, botanists, chemists-in a word practical men. Their eyes must be turned from Washington to their States, counties, townships, districts homes. This is true patriotism; and the only patriotism that will perpetually preerve the nation."

PRICES OF FOOD.—The movement for reduction of the prices of provisions by combination of the consumers, is assuming considerable importance. A large meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Thursday evening. where a scheme for an extensive joint stock provission establishment was presented. It was stated that while the five cent Baker's loaf weighs but nine ounces, a pound loaf could be afforded, at present prices of flour at 30 per cent. One firm in Boston had made a net profit of \$240,000 during the last year, on its flour trade, and another small establishment had cleared 100,000. While Beef retails in Boston for from 17 to 25 cents per pound, beef cattle roll in Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinatti for \$3 50 per hundred, and the cost of transportation from Chicago to Boston is not over one cent per pound. Other similar facts were stated, showing that an immense profit is made on the necessaries of life, while passing from the producer to the consumer. The consumers propose to go into business for themselves, and save the profit.

COURT MARTIAL. - A court martial has been sitting in New York, since September 26, under the presidence of Captain Samuel Jones, 1st Artillery, judge advocate, to try First Lieutenant Horace Haldeman, Eighth Regiment U.S. Infantry, for "conduct unbecoming -an officer and a gentleman."

The charges are fradulently withdrawing \$900 from the Treasurer of the Fund at Fort Columbus, and embezzlement of provissions belonging to the United States soldiers to the amount of about 4,390 pounds. Lieut. H. was the acting commissary at the fort from July 1st to September 1st. The case is a very serious one, and the trial will probably occupy several days. The friends of the accused officer are very much concerned in his behalf. and they ask that public opinion be suspended until the trial is concluded and his defense is heard. It has not yet closed.

INDICTMENT OF A JUDGE FOR BRIBERY .- In the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the Grand Jury presented, among other cases, two indictments against Sidney H. Stuart, City Judge, one for bribery, and the other for conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice. Wm. G. Elder, policeman, is indicted for conspiring with Judge Stuart to defeat the ends of justice. Judge Stuart apprehending such a result in the matter, on hearing that he had been presented by the Grand Inquest, appeared immediately after the papers vere returned to the Court, and gave bail in the sum of \$2,500 to answer the charges. He states that he is innocent of the complaints preferred against him, and hints that it is a conspiracy to ruin him, and that he can es lish his innocence before the proper tribunal. Officer Flder states the same as the City Judge in regard to his innocence. He also has given bail to answer. The charges made out in the indictments are accepting bribes in two specified cases for defeating the ends of justice.

The intelligence from Nicaragua is that Col. Kinney has been chosen Provisional, Civil and Military Governor of Greytown, and the territory thereunto belonging. He has issued an inaugural address, in which he pledges himself to spare no effort to procure from our Government indemnity for the losses sustained by the burning of Greytown. Col. Walker has turned up victorious at last. On he 3d ult., he proceeded from San Juan del Sud with one hundred and fifty men to Virgin Bay, where he was attacked by Gen. Guardiols. with four hundred men. The government troops were handsomely beaten, with a loss of fifty men, while Walker lost only one white man and four natives. It was reported that he had returned to San Juan with the intention of attacking Rivas, the head quarters of the government forces.

Major Jack Downing's Orinion .- The reloutable Mojor Jack Downing has written mother letter to the President, through the columns of the National Intelligencer. The nimitable satirist winds up as follows:

I see things are thickening up all round you, and with the troubles in Mexico, and Denmark, and Kansas, and the melting down and mixing up of about 15 political parties all over the country and running them into thirty new moulds, you must have your hands full. and will need all your friends to stick by you; and I assure you I am not the man to desert an Administration so long as I hold an office under it.'

A Good Suggestion .- A correspondent of the New York Commercial suggests that as twenty-six physicians in attendence upon the sick at Norfolk and Portsmouth have fallen while in the discharge of their duties, inquiry should be made whether any of them have left families unprovided for, and if so, that they as well as orphans, already remembered, should be pecuniarily assisted.