E. BEATTY,

PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION. TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Carlier Herald is published weekly on a large school, containing youry colluns, and furnished to subscribbrs at the rate of \$1.504 paid strivty in advance; \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when payment is delayed until after the expiration of the your. No subscriptions received for a less period than six months, and none discontinued until all arrogages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers are paid, unless af the option of the publisher. Papers sent to subscribers living out of cumberland county must be paid for an advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible port in thing in umberland county. Those terms will be rightly adhered to in all cases.

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

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The Carlisle Hearin Job Printikg of Fice is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good Presses, and a genoral 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 fills, Blanks or any thing in the Jobbing ling, will find it their interest to give us a call. Every variety of BLANKS constantly on hand. stantly on hand.

All letters on business must be post-paid to se

Heneral & Local Information.

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Secretary of Interior—Remain Methalian,
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Secretary of War—Jerlanson Davis.
Secretary of Navy—Jerlanson Davis.
Secretary of Navy—Jerlanson Davis.
Post Master General—James Carrietta. Attomey tieneral—Calle Cushing. Chief Justice of United States—R. B. Tasey.

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Secretary of State—Andrew G: Curain.
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District Attorney-Wm. J. Shearer. Protuductary—Daniel K. Nocil. Recorder, &c.—John M. Gregg. Rogister—William Lythe.

ign Sherid-Joseph McDermond; Deputy, James County Treasurer-X. W. Woods,

Coroner—Joseph C. Thompson.
County Commissioners—Jonu Bobb, James Armstrong,
County Commissioners—Jonu Bobb, James Armstrong,
George M. Graham. Clerk to Commissioners, Michael
Wise.

Wise.
Directors of the Poor—George Sheaffer, George Brin-glideshu C. Brown. Superintendent of Poor House— Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess-Col. ARMSTRONG NOBLE. Chief Burgess—Col. Armstrong Noble.
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Could,
Town Counch—K. C. Woodward, (President) Henry
Myers. John Gutzhall, Peter Monyer, F. Gardner, H. A.
Stargeon, Michael Sheafer, John Thompson, David Sipe.
Ciers to Council—William Wetzel.
Censtables—Joseph Stewart High Constable; Robert
McCartney, Ward Constable.

OHURCHES.

Square. Rev. Conway P. Wind, Paston.—Services every Square morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7120 clock,

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7550'clock, P. M.
Sowond Prosbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. Rev. Mr. Ealls, Pastor. Earlies commone at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
St. Johns Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. Jacon B. Moins, Roctor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.
English Lutheran Church, Bodiord between Main and Louther streets. Rev. Jacon Frt. Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
dorman Reformed Church, Louther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. Kreener, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 1½ o'clock, P. M.
Methodist E. Church, (first Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. S. L. M. Conser, Pastor. Services at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
Methodist E. Church, (second Charge) Rev. J. M. Jones, Pastor. Survices in College Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 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

day of each month.

German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and
Bedford streets. Roy. I. P. Naschold, Bastor. service at

10/2 A. M.

See 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

Rev. Charles Collins, Testers of Philosophy Science.
Rev. Horman M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.
James W. Marshall, Professor of Ancient Languages.
Rev. Otis H. Thiany, Professor of Mathematics.
William O. Wilson, Lecturer on Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
Alexander Schem, Professor of Hebrew and Modern

Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Urammar School
William A. Snively, Assistant in the Grammar School

WALL PAPER.—Just received a splendid stock of Paper Hangings, Window Shades and Frebbard Prints, embracing all the newest and most approved styles. The designs are neat and chaste, and the prices such as cannot failte give satisfaction. We invite our friends and the public generality to call and examine our assertment before purchasing obsiders. H. SAXTON, East Main Street, Carlisle

TUST RECEIVED: A lot of pattent Most Grinders, a nice article for Farmers, or family Hanover St., Carlisle

TOOLS.—A mammoth assortment of TOOLS of all kinds now opening at Call and see them. J. P. LYNES.

NTEW GOODS.—The subscriber has instructed a large assortment of Dry Goods, suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold served before.

M. SNODHRASS.

MACHINES of the best make constantly on hand and for sale at the Carifale Foundry and Machine Shop.
FRANK GARDNER.

Job Printing promptly executed.

Cirrle. A Paper fur the Family

VOL. LVI.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1855.

NO. 7.

HERAID AND EXPURITER

Return of the Kane Expedition. NEW LANDS FOUND.

A BRIDGE OF ICE FROM GREENLANI TO THE CONTINENT.

AN OPEN SEA FOUND.

The propeller Arctic and the barque Refor Commander Kane, of the missing Aretic expedition, returned to New York on Thurslat, 79 30, when they were stopped by the ice. Working their way to shore, they discovered an Indian village, and learned from the expeditionists.

PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

which was, in fact, equal to a sacrifice of the various escapes to return to the brig. concealed as a means of retreat.

upsetting of the stores.

losing her jibboom, best power anchor and a hunt, relieved their party. At bue time, four hours without food—a state of affairs bulwarks, besides about 600 fathoms of wrap- every man of the expedition, except Dr. Kane which produces a far greater want of energy ping line. They were cheered, however, by a and Mr. Bonsell, were confined to their bunks small daily progress; and by the 18 of Sep. with scurvy. Dr. Kane had to cook, cut ice, tember, 1853, they had succeeded in gaining &c., and Mr. Bonsell had to do other menial the northern face of Greenland, at a point no service. By Providential interference, the ring the assault is estimated with what truth ver reached before.

Here the young ice froze around the vessel,

and compelled them to seek a winter asylum. in which they experienced a degree of cold much below any previous registration. Whisthe party in time to prevent their imprison-ment for a third winter, which, with their deficiency of tuel, would have proved most disastrous, if not fatal. Under these circum-below zero. This is the greatest degree of below zero. cold ever experienced by man, and their winter quarters were nearer the Pole than ever

before occupied. The scurvy was easily controlled, but the most fearful, as well as the most novel, feature of the winter was a tetanus, or lockjaw, which defied all treatment. It carried away fifty seven of the best Exquimqux sledge dogs. and was altogether a frightful scourge.

THE SEARCH.

The operations of search were commenced as early as March—the first parties under the guns supplied them with animal food-no personal charge of Dr. Kane, crossing the ice provisions being carried in the boats except at a temperature of flyty seven degrees below powdered breadstuffs and tallow. (Tallow, zero. The loss of their dogs oblidged them as says the Doctor, is a very good thing) From an only alternative, to adopt this early travel. Many of the party were frost bitten, and underwent an amputation of their toes It was water, shooting eider duck and seal, and colby means of these efforts that the expedition lecting enough eggs to keep the party in good succeeded in bringing back its results. parties were in the field as late as the 10th of July, only ceasing from labor when the winter's darkness rendered it impossible to tra-

THE GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS OF THE EXPEDI TION.

Greenland has been followed by Dr. Kane, and surveyed with a coast line towards the Atlantic, fronting due north, until a stupen dous glacier checked their progress. This mass of ice rose in lofty grandeur to a heigth of five hundred feet, abutting into the sea .followed out to sea, the party rafting them- their steps. selves across open water spaces upon masses of ice. In this way they succeeded in travelling eighty miles along its base, and traced it into a new northern land. (This glacier is, we believe, the largest discovered by any navigutor.

THE NEW LAND.

This new land thus cemented to Greenland, by protruding ice, is named Washington. The large bay which intervenes between it and Greenland, bears, we understand, the name of Mr. George Penbody, one of the proprietors of the expedition. This icy connection be-tween the Old and New Worlds is a feature of

singular and romantic interest.

The range of the cledge journeys may be understood from the fact that the entire oir-

its shores completely charted.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA. But the real discovery of the expedition is erry.

the Open Polar Sea The channel leading to these waters was entirely free from ice, and this feature was rendered more remarkable by the existence of a zone or solid belt of ice, extending more than one hundred and twentyfive miles to the southward. This sea verifies the views of Dr. Kane, as expressed to the Geographical Society before his departure) The lashing of the surf against this frozen beach of ice was, we are assured, impressive beyond description. Several gentlemen with wonder and admiration. An area of three thousand square miles was seen, entirely free lease, of the expedition fitted out to search from ice. This channel has been mimed after Hon. John P. Kenedy, late Secretary of the day evening, having Commander Kane and of this channel has been charted as high as his party on board. The propellor and barque |82 deg. 30 min. This is the nearest land to the Henry Grinnell, the founder of the expedition which bears his name.

THE WINTER OF 1854--- '55

the inhabitants that Dr. Kane and his party made evident that the brig could not be liberhad gone south. They then returned to Dis- ated before the winter set in. She was fast co's Island, where they found Dr. Kane and imprisoned in the centre of a large field of ice. The expedition succeeded in crossin: Mcl. in quantity. Under these trying circumstanville Bay, and reaching the headland of Smith's | ces Dr. Kane, with a party of volunteers, in | the less true that they are greatly straightened Sound, as early as the 6th of August, 1853, an attempt to reach the mouth of Lancaster for provisions, and that nothing short of a Finding the ice to the North completely im- Sound, in hopes of meeting the English experimental can prevent from being forced either penetrable, they were forced to attempt a ditions, and thus giving relief to his associates to surrender, or to risk a battle of terrible temporary passage along the coast, where the passed in an open hoat over the track of Baf. I fierceness and magnitude in case of a retreet rapid tides, running at the rate of four miles fin's travel, riving out a heavy gale. They an hour, with a rise and fall of sixteen feet, if ound an uninterrupted barrier of ice, extend had worn a temporary opening. Previous to ing in one great horse-shoe from Jones' to tacked the Russ'an Infantry on the 22d Septaking this step which involved great risk—to Murchison's Sounds, and were forced, after tember, when the latter retreated. On the

brig in which Dr. Kane, was-a Francis me- During the winter that ensued, they adopted alic life boat, with a cashe of provisions, was the habits of the Exquimaux, luring apon raw ing villages on the left flank of the Russians, noncealed as a means of retreat.

The penetration of the pick-lice was attendable with a property of the penetration of the process of the penetration of the talic life boat, with a cashe of provisions, was the habits of the Exquimaux, Juring apon raw ed by many obstacles. The vessel grounded the scurvy indivinced with steady progress; with every tide, and but for her extreme but by the not of a single team of dogs. Dr strength she would not have been able to Kane succeeded in effecting a communication sustain the shocks. She was several times with the Exquimanx, seventy miles to the report which derives a strong confirmation in on her beam ends, and once on fire from the southward, (the coldest drive according to the doctor, that he ever had.) By the system of of the Allies, the Russian troops were parally z d Some idea of this peculiar navigation may mutual assistance, the Expedition exchanged and spiritless, and at the time were literally be formed by a knowledge of the fact of her ment with the Exquimaux, and by organizing exhausted with fatigue, having been twentyparty escaped without a single death.

> The great belt of ice made it clear that no relief expedition from the South could reach

ESCAPE TO THE SOUTH.

brig on the 17th of May-the temperature at that time being five degrees below zero. They crossed a belt of ice 81 miles in diameter, dragging their boats behind them, and carrying four sick comrades, by means of a dog sledge After a travel of 316 miles, with 31 days of constant exposure, they reached Cape Alexander and embarked in open water. Their says the Doctor, is a very good thing) From Cape Alexander they travelled to the southward, sometimes over ice, sometimes through condition. At Cape Fork they burned up their spare boats and sledges for fuel, and left the coast. Striking out into the open sea of Melleville Bay, they then steered for the north Dainish settlements of Greenland. Here they providentialy landed on the 6th of August, in rigorous health, after their travel of 1300 miles, and eighty one days of constant exposure. LEAVING THE COAST-FALLING IN WITH HART-

STEIN'S EXPEDITION. From Opernivik, the largest of these settlements, they took passage in a Danish sailing vessel for England. By great good fortune, It undoubtedly is the only obstacle to the they touched at Disc, where they were met insularity of Greenland—or, in other words, by Capt. Hartstein's Expedition. This last the only barrier between Greenland and the searching expedition had found the the ice of Atlantic. It is, however, an effectual barrier Smith's Sound still unbroken, but having comto all future explorations. This glacier, in municated with the Exquimaux, had heard of spite of the difficulties of falling bergs, was the departure of Dr. Kane, and had retraced

THE DEATHS ON THE EXPEDITION.

The Expedition has to mourn the loss of three of its comrades, two of whom perished of lockjaw, and one from abcess, following apon a frozen extremity. These men may be a noble duty. Their names are: - Acting carpenter, Christian Ohlsen : Jefferson Baker, of Philadelphia, and Peter Schubert, volunteers.

ORDERED OFF .- A young man wholexpressed his oppositisn to the "peculiar institution" at Macon Geo., a few days ago was ordered out of town forthwith, and escorted to the cars by a large crowd of citizens, who disputched cuit of Smith's Sound has been effected, and him north ward. You must not speak against slavery at the South, but the place owner may bring his chattels here and be defended by our Judge Kanes. This is the glorious land of lib.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

AFFAIRS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax

on Tuesday evening, with European dates to whom we have conversed, speak of it with | Saturday the 29th of Sept. The intelligence which she brings is highly interesting indicating that the Allies are about to follow up the success of Sebastopol by prompt and vigorous Navy, under whose auspices the expedition efforts. No other course, indeed, remains owns taken. The land to the north and west near to them, unless they would have the entire Crimen expedition turn out far more disas reons y than any one has as yet dreamed of. made their way north in Smith's Sound up to Pole yet discovered. It bears the name of Mr. On the 23d Sept., Gortschkoff telegraphed that the Allies had landed twenty thousand men at Eupatoria, and that the enemy have now thirty thousand on the Russian flank. Monnwhile The extreme severity of the previous senson | the French are advancen; their cavalry and infantry towards Bakslesz i It is evident that the Allies are winding a net around Seimprisoned in the centre of a large field of ice. bastop d, from which the Russians can only The provisions, although abundant, were not escape by a violent and desperate struggle calculated to resist scurvy, and the fuel, awing. On the 16th of Sept. the latter were busied in to the emergencies of the winter, was deficient, fortifying the North side of Schustopol, and were constructing new batteries, but it is not Great preparations of an active campaign are of course being made by the Allies. They at-25th, the Allies above 23,000 strong, debouch ed from Eupatoria and occupied the neighbors had been heightened by a terrible storm and heavy rains. The "demoralization" of the Russian army is reported to be complete-a the fact that from the beginning of the assault which produces a far greater want of energy among them than would be supposed, as their rations generally are far from being abundant or wholesome. The total loss of Russians duwe know not, at 18,000 men. It has been already proved that Pelissier over estimated by about one-half the number of cannon taken on the occasion. Four hundred Poles have deserted to the Allies

Meanwhile great preparations are being made in Russia for the winter campaign .-They evidently repose the utmost confidence in the defence which will be afforded by their stances, Dr. Kane wisely determined to abandon his brig, and attempt to descend to the they retreat. Sebastopol will be effectually South by a combination of boats and sledges. conquered, but the war is far from being ended In accordance with this view they left the The Russians have abandoned Erzeroum, but Kars is still invested and the garrison are said to be reduced to extremities for want of provissions. Austria has declared through her press that she will mantain a mediatory attitude-meaning thereby that she will be neutral to the last. We shall await with impatience the next arrivals, as may ere long confidently anticipate a grand change in the entire aspect of the war and a considerable display of for more rapid action.

Breadstuffs have slightly advanced. Flour has been in active speculative demand, and prices have advanced Is. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 41s. a 13,s.: Western Canal flour 40s. a42s. White Corn 45s, a46s.; yellow 40s. 6d. a 41s.

THE FRENCH LOSS.

Gen. Pellisier, after stating that the besieged army had, at various times during the siege, 800 guns in battery, and had fired more than 1,000,000 times, add:-2'Our losses on this day (September 8) were five generals killed, four wounded, and six contused; 24 superior officers killed, 20 wounded, and two missing; 116 subaltern officers killed, 224 wounded, eight missing; 1,489 sous-officers and soldiers killed, 4,259, wounded, and 1,400 missing-total 7,051.

THE RUSSIAN LOSS.

It is stated in a letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 11th ult.—'We have suffered horri-ble less.—General Yusasoff is dead. Generals Chruleff, Martineau, Luref and Wojenkoff are severely wounded, and Kollen is taken prison-

The total Russian loss is said to be 1800. It is further reported at Varna that General Osten-Sacken had committed suicide. The Presse d'Orient says that the Bussians destroyed all the forts and bastions south of Schastosaid to have fallen in the direct discharge of | pol, including forts St. Paul and Nicholas .-Fort Alexander blew up, and Fort Quarantine was set fire to.

> MAA State Agricultural College for Ohio been organized at Cleveland with five canable Professors.

MEA. The next Democratic National Convention will be held at Cincinnati, Ohlo, May 1850.

In Putnam county, Indiana, last week. two hundred thousand dollars' worth of mules were sold.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL

SCENES IN THE HOSPITAL

The Dying and the Dead.

We copied last week a graphic narrative or the capture of Sebastopol. The army correspondent of the London Times, under date of Sept. 11th, gives the following terrible picture of scenes among the dead and dying:

Of all the pictures of the horrors of war which have been presented to the world, the hospital of Sebastopol presents the most horrible, heart rending and revolting. It cannot be described, and the imagination of a Fuseli could not conceive anything at all like mate t How the poor human body can be mutilated and yet hold its soul within, when every limb is shuttered and every vein and artery is pouring out the life stream, one might study here at every step, and at the sametime wonder what little will kill. The building used as an hospital is one of the noble piles inside the dalk yard wall, and is situated in the centre of the row at right angles to the line of the

The whole row was peculiarly exposed to to the action of shot and shell bounding over the Redan, and to the missiles directed to the Barrack Battery, and it lears in sides, roofs, windows and defors frequent and destructive proofs of the severity of the camounde. Entering one of these doors, I beheld such a sight as few men, thank God, have ever witnessed! In a long, low room, supported by square pillars, arched at the top and dimly lighted through shattered and unglazed window frames, lay the wounded Russians, who had been abandoned to our mercies by their gener-The wounded did I say? No but the dead, the rotten festering corpses of the soldiers who were left to die in their extreme agony, unattembed, uncared for; packed as. lose as they can be stowed; someon the floor, others on wretched trestles and bed-teads, or pallets of gtraw, sopped and saturated with blood, which mozed and trickled through upon the floor, mingled with the droppings of corruntion.

With the roar of exploding fortre ses in their ears; with their and shot foreing through sthe roof and sides of the rooms in which they lay; with the crackling and hissing of five around them, these noor fellows who have served their loving friend and master, the Czar, but too well, were consigned to their terrible fate. Many might have been saved by ordinary care; many lay yet alive, with maggets crawling about in their wounds; many nearly mad by the scene around them, or seeking escape from it in their extremest agony, had rolled away under the beds, and glared out on the heart stricken spectators, oh! with such looks. Many with legs and arms broken and twisted, the jugged splinters sticking through the raw flesh, implored aid, water, food and pity; or deprived of speech by the approach . of death, or by dreadful injuries on the head and trunk, pointed to the fatal spot.

Many seemed bent alone on making their peace with heaven. The attitudes of some vere so hideously fantastic as to appal and root one to the ground by a sort of dreadful fascination. Could that bloody mass of clothing and white bones ever have been a human soul? It was fearful to think what the answer must be The bodies of numbers of men were swallen and bloated to an incredible degree, and the features distended to a giant size, with eyes protruding from the sockets, and the blackened tongue lolling out of the mouth, compressed tightly by the teeth which set upon it in the death rattle, made one

shudder and reel round. In the midst of one of these chambers of harrors'-for there were many of them-were und some dead and some soldiers, and among them poor Captain Vaughan, of the 90th, who has since succumbed to his wounds. I confess it was impossible for me to stand the eight, which horrified our most experienced surgeons-the deadly clammy stench, the smell of gangrened wounds, of corrupted blood, of rotting flesh, were intolerable and odious beyond endurance. But what must the wounded have felt who were obliged to endure all this, and who passed away without a hand to give, them a cup of water, or a voice to say one kindly word to them.'

Most of these men were wounded on Saturday-many perhaps on the Friday before-indeed, it is impossible to say how long they might have been there. In the hurry of their retrent the Muscovites seem to have carried in dead men to get them out of the way, and to have nut them upon pallets in horrid mockery. So that their retreat was secured the enemy cared but little for the wounded. On Monday only did they receive those whom we sent out to them during a brief armistice for the pur-pose, which was, I believe, sought by our-selves, as our over-crowded hospitals could not contain, and our over-worked surgeons ould not attend to any more.

The Great Redan was next visited. Such scene of wreck and ruin! All the houses behind it a mass of broken stones--a clock turret, with a shot right through the clock-a pagoda in rains—another clock tower with all the clocks destroyed save the dial, with the words "Barwise, London," thereon-cookhouses, where human blood was running among the utensils; in one place a shell had adred in the boiler and blown it and its contents, and probably its attendants, to piece's. Everywhere wreck and destruction. This evidently was a deau quartier once.

The oldest inhabitant could not recognise it now. Climbing up to the Redan, which was carfully cumbered with the dead, we witnes. sed the scene of the desperate attack and defence, which cost both sides so much blood, The ditch outside made one sick—it was piled un with English dead, some of them sociolied and blackened by the explosion and others lacerated beyond recognition. The quantity of broken gabious and gun carriages here was extraordinary; the ground was covered with them. The bomb proof were the same as in the Malakoff, and in one of them a music book was found, with a woman's name in it, and a canary bird and vase of flowers were outside the entrance.

Cutoano, Oct. 15 .- Judge Thomas Clingman, of Carroll county, Missouri, was murdered on the 9th inst by a field slave. The neighbors lynched the slave immediately.