

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The CARLEISLE HERALD is published weekly on a large sheet, containing forty columns, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of \$1.50 if paid strictly in advance; \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when payment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscriptions received for a less period than six months, and none discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Orders 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:

1 Square, (12 lines),	3 Months,	6 Months,	12 Months,
\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00
1/2 Column,	3 Months,	6 Months,	12 Months,
50c	1.00	1.50	2.00
1/4 Column,	3 Months,	6 Months,	12 Months,
25c	50c	75c	1.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 50c per line for first insertion, and 4c per line for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of limited or individual interest will be charged 6 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 CARLEISLE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for Plain and Fancy work of every kind, enables us to do Job Printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks or any thing in the Jobbing line, will find it their interest to give us a call. Every variety of BLANKS constantly on hand.
 All letters on business must be post-paid to secure attention.

General & Local Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—FRANKLIN PIERCE.
 Vice President—(do facto), D. R. ARCHERSON.
 Secretary of State—W. M. MANTON.
 Secretary of Interior—ROBERT McCLELLAND.
 Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
 Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.
 Secretary of Navy—JAS. G. BOWEN.
 Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
 Attorney General—CALVIN CURRIAN.
 Chief Justice of United States—R. H. TANEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

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

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM.
 Associate Judges—Hon. John Rupp, Samuel Woodburn.
 District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer.
 Prothonotary—Daniel K. Noell.
 Recorder, &c.—John M. Gregg.
 Register—William Lytle.
 High Sheriff—Jacob Bowman; Deputy, James Widener.
 County Treasurer—N. W. Woods.
 Coroner—Joseph C. Thompson.
 County Commissioners—John Bobb, James Armstrong, George M. Graham. Clerk to Commissioners, Michael Wise.
 Directors of the Poor—George Sheaffer, George Brindley, John C. Brown. Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ANASTASIA NOLAN.
 Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould.
 Town Council—R. C. Woodward, (President) Henry Myers, John Gutschall, Peter Moyer, P. Gardner, H. A. Sturgeon, Michael Shearer, John Thompson, David Sipe.
 Clerk to Council—William Wetzel.
 Constables—John Harder High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. CONWAY P. WING, Pastor.—Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
 Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets. Rev. Mr. KALLS, Pastor. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
 St. Johns Church, (First Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. JACOB B. MOSS, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.
 English Lutheran Church, Bedford between Main and Louthier streets. Rev. JACOB B. MOSS, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
 German Reformed Church, Louthier, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. KANUN, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 6 1/2 P. M.
 Methodist E. Church, (First Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. E. L. M. COXSON, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.
 Methodist E. Church, (second Charge) Rev. J. M. JONES, Pastor. Services in College Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
 Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East Street. Rev. JAMES BARRETT, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.
 German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. I. P. NASHOLD, Pastor. services at 10 1/2 A. M.
 When changes in the above are necessary the proper persons are requested to notify us.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Rev. Charles Collins, President and Professor of Moral Science.
 Rev. Herman M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.
 James W. Marshall, Professor of Ancient Languages.
 Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, Professor of Mathematics.
 William C. Wilson, Lecturer on Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
 Alexander Schen, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
 Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
 Samuel D. Hilliard, Principal of the Grammar School.
 William A. Snively, Assistant in the Grammar School.

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

JUST RECEIVED.—A lot of patent No. 10000 Orinders, a nice article for Farmers, or family use, for sale at
 J. P. LYNES'S
 Hanover St., Carlisle.

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

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

FRENCH CORSETS.—Just received a further supply of French Corsets of extra quality, in narrow Lines, Prizes for trimming, Basques June 20
 GEO. W. HITCHEL.

Fancy Printing well executed

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LXI.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1855.

NO. 9.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR

KANZAS.

At length the two elections for a member of Congress from Kansas territory are over and the result is known. By every right minded person it must be regarded as a complete and triumphant vindication of the course of the Free State Settlers in refusing to recognize a gross and unparalleled usurpation. Up to this period, the strength of the Free State party was boldly denied, and the votes polled were alleged to be bona fide those of actual settlers. This can be done no longer, for a genuine election has now been held, at which the Free State settlers have been unmolested by external interference, & the strength of the party is shown in an unmistakable manner. This election was conducted with all possible formality and care, no person being allowed to vote unless he was known to be an actual resident of the territory for thirty days. At an election thus jealously guarded, Mr. Reeder candidate of the Free State party, has in twenty-two precincts no less than 1935 votes, while the twenty-nine other precincts remaining to be heard from will swell the aggregate to over 3000 votes. There is no sham about this. Every one of these votes was cast by a legal voter of Kansas. All the election officers were regularly sworn in, and the names and residence of the voters have doubtless been registered, and the returns duly attested. Practically, it was the first valid and proper election yet held in the territory. It took place on the 9th inst. A spurious election was held on the 1st inst. pursuant to the order of the spurious Legislature, at which 2540 votes were polled, Whitfield receiving 2564, and Reeder 86. Of these not more than 900 were cast by residents of the territory, all the rest being given by persons who went from the neighboring State of Missouri for the purpose and returned on the same day. Many of these persons voted at a number of different places. There was no law against this, for, under the election regulations passed by the Legislature, actual residence is not required. Even with all these illegal votes, the total number polled at the election on the 1st inst., falls about one thousand short of the number cast at the election on the 9th. No doubt the reader will inquire why, then, did not all these Free State men vote at the election on the 1st, and thus beat their opponents on their own day. Leaving out of view the fact that by so doing, they would have recognized the legality of the odious, abominable acts of the Legislature, it may be urged in reply that the election law disqualifies every man of these three thousand Free State voters. If they had presented themselves at the polls their votes could not have been received. Even such of them as actually held slaves—for it seems there are such—a strait it is mere moonshine to preach acquiescence. There was no other course left to the Free State men than the one they pursued. It is styled by some revolutionary. It was such a revolution as that upon which the liberties of the whole republic are based. These men would have been recreant to the names of Americans had they not revolted. Such was the expectation of leaders of the pro-slavery party in and out of the Legislature. It was openly declared in their speeches and newspapers that no free State man could with any self-respect, submit to these laws. They were not made with the expectation of obedience. They were avowed to be formed with the intention of driving away the anti-slavery settlers, since it was believed that no American would live where he could not vote or hold office, nor be a juror, nor have the liberty of free discussion. Information has been carefully gathered, showing the real number of resident voters in all the different precincts, together with the number of spurious votes cast at each precinct in the territory, and this will be submitted to Congress by Gov. Reeder. A correspondent of the New York Daily Times gives in the following table some of these statistics. In the column headed "illegal votes," are of course only the number cast at the election on the 1st inst. and the third column gives the votes of some of the precincts on the 8th of last March, when the Legislature was chosen:

	Whole No. of votes polled Oct. 1, 1855.	Illegal Votes.	Pro-Slavery votes polled March 30th.
Lawrence,	42	30	781
Franklin,	61	60	
Manhattan,	No poll opened.		
Ortholia's Mission,	20		
Tecumseh,	52	25	376
Heth Precinct,	23		597
Willow Springs,	103	60	
Big Sugar Creek,	6		
Pawnee,	15		
Calhoun,	19		
Leavenworth,	250	125	899
Wyandotte,	242	200	
Shawnee House,	180	160	
Delaware,	300	260	
Atchison,	135	70	
Kickapoo,	75	25	412
Doniphan,	85		
Le Compton,	100	80	
Council Grove,	14		
Council City,	14		

Now it is asking too much that such outrages as these by which the whole purpose of republicanism is defeated, shall be calmly submitted to. It is idle to tell the free state men that they should not permit the outrages. At the election in March the invasion of unqualified voters was double the number of actual set-

ters of all parties. At the election of the 1st inst. the tactics were changed. Then thinking it unsafe to go to the large towns of Lawrence and Leavenworth, they went to small and out of the way places like Fort Scott and Leecompton, and the bulk of the spurious vote was cast in precincts where there were very few residents. This was to avoid the fight which they had so eagerly spoken of in the Legislature. If all the towns in the territory contained a majority of three fourths opposed to Slavery, some mushroom town like Leecompton could be started up temporarily to base a large illegal vote upon. The only way to put a stop to the outrages is to ignore all the persons elected by them, and to disregard all the acts of such persons; and this the Free State men have done. One thing is pretty evident from all the news we have published. It is that a very large majority of the inhabitants of the territory are determined to have a Free State constitution. In that they must eventually succeed, and thus the Missourians have already lost the battle, not withstanding all their outrages. If the people of Kansas in their Sovereign capacity adopt such a constitution, and apply for admission into the Union there will scarcely be a doubt that they will at once be admitted.—North American

NO PAY FOR "BORING."—A suit was tried in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, last week, wherein Major John Cummings, formerly of Columbia, claimed to recover from Christian Myers, of Washington borough, the sum of \$200, as compensation for services in procuring the passage of a law awarding Myers (the defendant,) \$400 for damages done to a lot of ground in Columbia by the construction of the railroad. A contract to pay that sum was produced. The defence set up was, first, that no services had been rendered; second, that the contract was illegal, it being contrary to public policy to countenance agreements to pay for the procuring of legislation. The Court sustained the position of the defendant's counsel, and charged that the plaintiff could not recover. "Borers" will observe that the law does not favor them. Cash in advance, will be their motto hereafter.

VIRGINIA LANDS.—At a public sale a few days since in Philadelphia, one hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-six acres of land in Western Virginia were sold, most of it one cent per acre, and the rest at one and a half cents. These tracts are located in the counties of Doddridge, Randolph, Gilmer, Washington, Braxton, Monongalia, Montgomery and Fayette. From the prices it seems pretty evident the land cannot be fit for cultivation, and it is probably some of the mountainous tracts with which those regions abound. In one respect these mountain lands are useful. They are covered by almost inexhaustible forests of wood. If there be any of them susceptible of cultivation we do not doubt that some of our northern farmers will direct their attention to them, as Western Virginia has in this way received many industrious settlers of late years from the middle States.

ANOTHER ISM DEAD.—A year or two ago the people of Wisconsin embraced among other isms, anti hanging ism, and forthwith abolished the penalty of death. Since then murders and assassinations have increased to a fearful extent in the State; and, what is strange, some of the populace, who held up their hands in holy horror at the idea of executing a criminal according to law, did not hesitate, in two cases, recently, to hang them in violation of the express statute of the State by a resort to Judge Lynch. The deliberate murder, however, of Mr. Adams, the banker, at Milwaukee, a few days ago, is likely to be the final end of the anti hanging ism. The papers of the State are demanding that the ensuing legislature shall restore the death penalty, in defiance of the denunciations of modern reformers.

DR KANE'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPEDITION.—The Washington Union states that Dr. Kane will spend some time in preparing the official account of his expedition, and which he expects to complete in the course of two or three months. The narrative part of the expedition, which is likely to prove exceedingly voluminous, cannot be prepared for the press for many months to come. In the brief account of the expedition published in this and other papers, a serious error inadvertently appears. The area of the great Polar sea, discovered by Dr. Kane, is put down at three hundred miles.—It should have been, three thousand miles; and when the charts now in the course of preparation are completed, it is believed that the area will prove to be even much greater.

The Temperance men of Lancaster, are raising a fund to carry on the war against the liquor sellers who are disregarding the requirements of the restraining liquor law.—They have employed Thos E. Franklin, Geo. M. Kline and Jas. Black, Esqs., to conduct the prosecutions. The tavern-keepers, on the other hand, have raised a fund for defence, and have employed Thaddeus Stevens, Reah Frazer and Wm. B. Fordney, Esqs., in their behalf. Prosecutions under the law cannot be brought to trial before the January term of Court.

SPEECH OF GOV. REEDER.

At a mass meeting in Lawrence city, previous to the late election, Ex-Governor Reeder made a speech, from which we extract the following passages:—

We say to our brethren of the Union who differ from us, that although we might deny their right to hold slaves in the Territory, yet in the spirit of liberality, we will find no fault that they bring their slaves along, when they come to enter into fraternal contest at the ballot box, for determining the character of our institutions, and will recommend that their slaves be in the mean time unmolested; and we declare that when free institutions are established, the right of property which they claim in the slave, within our bounds, shall be treated with that moderation and charity which should exist between brethren of a great republic who differ in opinion. [Applause.] Thus far our prospects have at every step improved.—We know that our numbers have increased—our organization has grown in strength and efficiency—and our friends in all parts of the territory have emerged from a state of distrust and silent apprehension to the bold outspoken cheerfulness and willing united effort of sanguine and determined men. Enemies have become friends; and friends have become more united, cordial and efficient. It needed the outside pressure we have received, to complete our organization and develop our strength. That we are in a most decided preponderance of numbers over our opponents, no opponent who resides in the Territory and values his reputation will pretend to deny. All about us in every portion of the Territory, as you well know from the report of the canvassing committees, our friends are fervent in the cause, and those who a few short months ago were pro-slavery men, and some of whom are slaveholders yet, convinced by the contrast presented in the creed and conduct of the two parties, and awakened to a sense of their own disfranchisement, are rallying in numbers to our flag, and identify themselves permanently with our party.

The pro-slavery men around you who still adhere to their opinions, to a large extent, as you know, concur with us in repudiating the acts of the Legislature, and avow their determination to fight on the side of Kansas and stake their lives beside the ballot box whenever another invasion shall make it necessary. These are cheering signs indeed, and give us high assurance that Providence in its wisdom has decided the fate of Kansas—that our institutions are fixed far beyond the power of small demagogues and their misguided followers to change or affect; and that in due time, instead of congratulating each other on our prospects and our hopes, we shall be rejoicing over the consummation; and instead of my assurance to the few hundred persons within these walls, the shout of thousands shall boom along our lovely plains, and the blazing bonfire from every hill shall announce that our work is done, and that Kansas is free! (Loud, prolonged and deafening cheers.)

The fact is confirmed by reports from various sources that many of the slaveholders of the territory have joined and are now acting with the Free State party, being disgusted with the outrages of the Missourians. Emigrants from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are reported to be rapidly crowding into Kansas. Movements have been started in Georgia and Alabama to raise a general fund for sending pro-slavery emigrants to Kansas. We think, however, it is too late.

MAKING VOTERS.—New York holds its State election on next Tuesday, and Locomotion is busy manufacturing voters for the occasion. We see it stated that since the 18th January last, 8,560 aliens have received their papers of naturalization in New York city alone. During the past week, an average of about 100 per day have received their certificates from the Court of Common Pleas, and 40 or 50 from the Superior Court. Last Tuesday, the whole number in both Courts was 145. At this rate, the number yet to become voters before election, will be 1450, or a total of 10,000 from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, of the present year, or exactly one thousand per month, or twelve thousand per year.

DIVORCES IN INDIANA.—In Perry county, Indiana, at the late term of the County Court, there were no less than twenty-two applications for divorce. One lady set forth as the ground of her application that her lord always slept with his back towards her. She obtained a bill instantar, as, of course, she ought.

CORN IN THE WEST.—The Madison (Indiana) Banner says everybody in that region is engaged in building corn cribs. The like of the crops in Indiana and Kentucky was never seen before. The farmers have their hands full.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.—The first liquor case under the new law was tried in Pittsburg, on the 24th inst. Wm. Bennett, the defendant was convicted of three counts. On the rendition of the verdict he was absent, when his bonds were declared forfeited and a process issued for his arrest.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE
 ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

By the arrival, at Halifax, of the steamship Africa, we have news from Europe one week later. Perekop has been threatened by the allied forces, but their advance is checked for the present. French forces are gathering on the Danube. A fleet of the allied vessels is before Odessa, preparing to commence an immediate bombardment. Ten thousand men are employed in making a road from Balaklava to the allied camp at Sebastopol. A British fleet has been sent to Naples. During the three weeks preceding the fall of Sebastopol, the Russian losses were over 32,000 men, exclusive of deaths by disease. A battle has been fought in Asia by the Russians, under Mounavieff, and the Turks, under Ali Pasha, in which the latter was himself taken prisoner, and had 300 men killed. It seems to have been a cavalry fight. Kars still held out, but the garrison was reduced to great extremity, and Omar Pasha was advancing from Batoum to attempt to raise the siege. At Swaborg the Russians were actively repairing the fortifications. Nineteen Russian merchant vessels have been captured off the coast of Finland, and ten more burned at the mouth of the Sulis. An alliance between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Royal of England is rumored. It is announced that the Danish government has invited all the maritime powers including the United States, to meet in Congress at Copenhagen to settle the Sound Dues. In Greece the ministry have resigned and a new cabinet been formed.

A FORAY INTO MEXICO.

We learn from Texas papers that on the 14th inst. a bloody and desperate battle was fought in Mexico, near the Rio Grande, opposite Eagle pass, between a force of one hundred and ten Texan Rangers under command of Capt. Callahan and about seven hundred and fifty Indians and Mexicans, headed by the Seminole Chief Wild Cat. These Indians were the remnants of various fugitive tribes from the United States, who taking refuge in Mexico, have been continually sallying forth from hence into Texas, committing outrages and robberies, until at length the Texans found it necessary to disregard treaty obligations, and cross the Rio Grande in order to chastise the savages. The latter suffered a disastrous defeat, but in consequence of their large force the Texans were obliged to retreat to a town on the bank of a river, where they fortified their position and sent home for reinforcements. Capt. Callahan, of course, had no authority to enter the territory of Mexico for the purpose of waging war. His object in crossing the boundary, as avowed in his address, was to chastise Indians charged with having committed depredations in Texas; but subsequently he seems to have directed his wrath also against the Mexican people, because, probably distrusting his purpose, they did not aid him in his war upon the Indians. The matter will no doubt receive due attention upon the part of our Government.

A PARAGON OF A WOMAN.—The Indianapolis Journal gives the following account of a lady residing in Paris, Tennessee. Her example is worthy of imitation, not so much as regards the extraordinary fecundity she has herself exhibited, as the generous conduct she has manifested towards those not of her own blood. We are sorry that we cannot give her name in full. The matron in question is a Mrs. D—, now eighty-seven years old.—She had twenty three living children, and prayed to the good Lord to give her one more to make the round and godly number of two dozen. Besides these, she has raised fourteen orphan children.—her own and a portion of the orphans—and for many years sent nineteen children to school in Paris, and their dinners with them. She says that none of those she has reared and educated have ever disgraced her or themselves. The girls have all married well, and are rich. The boys have all done well—one of her orphan proteges has been in Congress, several others in the State Legislature; there are sundry Colonels, &c., among them and all are highly respectable.

THE GRAIN MARKET.—Notwithstanding the admitted abundant crops throughout the United States, the prices continue 'up'—wheat varying not much from two dollars a bushel—a very remunerative price for the farmer.—These prices are no doubt the result of an anticipated foreign demand. The immense armies now in the field throughout Europe, not only diminish the number of producers, but vastly increase the market demand and thus operate upon the prices. The important question to farmers is, will these prices continue? We hardly think they will, but there is no telling. The harvest in France is a failure, and more or less so throughout Europe. The main reliance in Europe will be on the United States, and if the war continues prices may be kept up.

A LUCID EXPLANATION.—Mrs. Gore Nichols, in a letter to the New York Times, gives the following definition of "Free Love:—" "By the freedom of love we mean an elevation out of the preponderant sensuality, and consecration of the whole love nature, or life, to the development of all the faculties of men and women, and to a wise paternity." Clear as mud!

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—The Gettysburg Star states that two offers have been made to build this road: One to grade and bridge the direct route to Hanover for the sum of \$115,000—\$95,000 in cash and \$20,000 in stock; the other to grade and bridge the route, via Oxford, for \$105,000—\$85,000 in cash and \$20,000 in stock. The direct route is shorter by a mile or more, but will require heavier grading and bridging. The contractors propose to ascertain to what extent releases for the right of way can be secured. The board will require \$15,000 or \$20,000 additional stock before closing the contract.