

E. BEATTY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The CARLISLE HERALD is published weekly on a large sheet, containing forty columns, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of \$1.50 per annum 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. Papers sent to subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living in Cumberland county. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per square of twelve lines for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements of less than twelve lines considered as squares. 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 " "	5.00	8.00	12.00
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7 " "	15.00	30.00	35.00
8 " "	17.00	35.00	40.00
9 " "	19.00	40.00	45.00
10 " "	21.00	45.00	50.00

Advertisements inserted before Mondays and Wednesdays 8 cents per line for first insertion, and 4 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of limited or individual interest will be charged 5 cents per line. The Proprietor will not be responsible in damages for errors in advertisements. Oblique notices not exceeding five lines, will be inserted without charge.

JOB PRINTING.

The CARLISLE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for Plain and Fancy work of every kind, enables us to do Job Printing at the 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—M. A. ACHESON.
Secretary of State—W. M. MARCY.
Secretary of Interior—ROBERT M'CLELLAND.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. DODD.
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—CALVIN CUSHING.
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. TANNEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

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

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM.
Associate Judges—Hon. John Rupp, Samuel Wood, Duff.
District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer.
Prothonotary—Daniel K. Nohl.
Recorder, &c.—John A. 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 Wiles.
Directors of the Poor—George Sheaffer, George Brindie, John C. Brown. Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lohach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ARTHUR NOLLE.
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould.
Town Council—K. C. Woodward, (President) Henry Myers, John Gutschall, Peter Moyer, F. Gardner, H. A. Sturgeon, Michael Shearer, John Thompson, David Zipo.
Clerk to Council—N. William Weiser.
Constables—John Harter, High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. Conway P. Wingo, 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. GALLS, Pastor. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
St. Johns Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. JAMES WATSON, 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 FRY, 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. KREMER, 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. S. L. M. CONANT, 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 6 o'clock, P. M.
Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street.—Rev. JAMES HARRIS, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.
German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. J. P. NUSCHOLD, 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 G. Wilson, Lecturer on Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
Alexander Schenck, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School.
William A. Sively, Assistant in the Grammar School.

Education.

WHITE HALL ACADEMY,
Three miles west of Harrisburg.
The tenth Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th of November next. Parents and guardians are requested to inquire into its merits and instruction given in the ordinary and higher branches of an English Education, and also in the Latin, Greek, French and German Languages and Vocal and Instrumental music.
Boarding, Washing and Tuition in the English Branch—\$10.00 per Session, (6 months) \$30.00
Instruction in each of the Languages 5.00
In Instrumental Music 10.00
For circulars and further information address
D. DENLINGER, Principal,
Sep. 26, 1855. Harrisburg, Pa.

JUST RECEIVED.—A lot of patent Metal Grinders, a nice article for Farmers, for family use, for sale at
J. P. LYNES,
Hanover St., Carlisle.

1855 I AM NOW RECEIVING.
my spring stock of PAPEL HANGINGS which is no larger and more varied assortment ever opened in Carlisle, to which I invite the attention of the public, and intend selling at prices which cannot fail to please the closest purchaser.
JOHN P. LYNES,
March 28.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1855. NO. 11.

HERALD AND EXPOSTOR.

THE WAR.

The intelligence received by the Asia, throws additional light upon the relative positions of the belligerents and the prospects of the campaign. The Russians, says the telegraphic despatch, have kept up a constant fire upon the town of Sebastopol, under cover of which they were withdrawing their troops and concentrating them upon Perekop. This inference, we think, is not warranted. As long as the Russian commander intends to defend his position in the Crimea, he will refrain from sending detached corps to Perekop. To do so, would be exceedingly hazardous, as it would weaken and jeopardize the forces left behind. When compelled to yield, he will, if possible, retreat in a compact body, as in this will be his safety. The concentrated movement of the Allies upon Simpheropol, forces their adversaries to gather their corps around that capital, and this, it seems to us, is the explanation of the march of the Russian troops from Sebastopol to the north. Far from being a retreat, it is but the preparation for battle. Like the clouds of a tempest, the antagonistic forces are gradually approaching the heights of Simpheropol, and unless the elements of nature interfere, a concussion and a catastrophe are inevitable.

Upon such an issue depends the fate of the Crimea. The chances of success are nearly all on the side of the Allies. Their facilities of transporting troops, supplies, ammunition and artillery, by steam, at the shortest notice to any given point, must tell fearfully upon the Russians. They can move a corps or an artillery train in less than one-sixth of the time required by their enemy. This advantage alone, had they not at the same time the superiority of numbers on their side, would be quite sufficient to decide the issue in their favor. Nevertheless, the Russians seem determined once more to face their antagonists in mortal combat, before they yield to his odds. If benten, the bloody business will be transferred to another field—the north coast of the Black Sea. A despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the whole militia has been ordered to the reinforcement of the army of the South under General Luders.

The repulse of the Russians at Kars is confirmed; but the statement of their loss, computed at 7500 by the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has undergone a modification. It is now reported to be 2000. The engagement, no doubt, has been of a sanguinary nature—two Turkish redoubts having been lost and retaken four times. The British papers assigned the honor of the command to Gen. Williamson, but it seems that it was a Hungarian General, Kemerty, who led the Turks and conducted the defense of Kars. Nicholasief is next threatened by a visit of the Allies. The town had no defenses before the Emperor arrived there, a few weeks ago, and it is not very probable that the works commenced since are in an efficient state to resist bombardment or assault. It would not be surprising if it shared a similar fate with Oczakow. Indeed, the time of real trial has arrived for the Muscovite.—North American.

THE ELECTIONS.—The newspapers are again filled with "election returns." Five or six States, within the last week, held their State elections. Considering that more than half a million of voters have cast their ballots in that time, the elections have been very peaceably and quietly conducted. With the exception of New Orleans, where there appears to have been a row, no disturbance arising from politics has occurred, the killing of a man in Albany, on election day, being the result of a private feud of long standing. This peaceable termination of an exciting contest is the best evidence of the people's capacity for self-government.

CHEAP BUILDING MATERIALS.—Very desirable and durable buildings are now being constructed in the West and in New York State, the walls of which are composed of stone cutters' spalls or chips, coarse gravel, sand and lime, mixed into a mortar, at the rate of one part of lime to eight parts of the other ingredients. Movable moulds are set to form the walls, and the mixture shoveled in and left to harden, and then the mould is raised for another course. Wooden frames are inserted as the work progresses, for doors and windows; and it seems that stone caps are not required, since the whole mass hardens into a sort of artificial stone.

CARRYING IT TOO FAR.—The Baltimore Sun of Saturday last, says:—The market for bread stuffs on this side the water is said to be much above the advanced prices ruling in Liverpool and London. The French corn now buy cheaper there than here. The New York Post says that the shipments now making are at one to two dollars including charges per barrel more for flour than in Liverpool; and this fact, alone, readers will draw against them unsafe. Speculation in the foreign markets has been more than anticipated long ago, and as the daily supplies in the New York market have much increased of late, prices are declining. We note another decline in flour and grain in the market, and the tendency is downward.

A THIRD BRIDGE GONE ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Fatality seems to attend this road. The terrible loss of life and the large number of wounded by the falling of the Gasconade bridge had scarcely been reported to the relief of the sufferers, by the earnest, energetic efforts of a few brave men who remained at the scene of disaster, the sufferers were relieved, and the dead were taken out from the wreck of cars. Scarcely, however had the mournful procession bearing the mutilated bodies proceeded half way on its return, when, on reaching the bridge at Beauf creek, amidst the darkness of night and the horrors attending such a progress, when that also was swept away by the flood just as the injured had passed over, and while the cars containng the wounded were in the act of going upon the frail structure. A wonderful Providence seemed to have protected the sufferers. The tide carried every thing before it—amid the storm and rushing of the torrent, the communication between the two banks was cut off—and thus the severed train stood without the possibility of proceeding. Those passengers who had crossed, however, came on to the next depot and reached this city on Friday night. The dead and wounded were ferried over to Washington and then placed on the cars again, and finally reached St. Louis on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock.

To day we have to record another calamity and another disaster to this unfortunate railroad. The bridge of the Moreau, four miles this side of Jefferson, gave way on Friday evening, and that structure also is now a mass of broken fragments. This is said to have been the only completed bridge on the whole line. Not one has stood the test of a flood tide—not one but has endangered to a great extent human life—while a single span of a careless arch has hurried twenty eight of our citizens into eternity.—St. Louis Dem.

GASCONADE BRIDGE DISASTER.—We have at length a full report of the dead and wounded by the late awful disaster on the St. Louis Pacific Railway; and the totals are, dead 30, wounded 70, or 100 in all.

The Rev. Dr. Bullard, one of the victims of the Gasconade bridge disaster, has been buried at St. Louis with great demonstrations of respect. He was the pastor of the first Presbyterian church of that city, the congregation of which had just finished the erection of a handsome new church edifice. It had only been dedicated two weeks previous to the calamity. The obsequies of Dr. Bullard took place in the church on the 5th inst., when an immense concourse of people thronged in and about it, including the clergy and many leading citizens. The interior was heavily draped in mourning, and the scene was solemn and impressive. By the side of Dr. Bullard's coffin were placed those of two other victims of the same accident, one containing the body of W. L. Chappell, deacon of the first Presbyterian church, and the other that of Mr. J. A. Ross, an officer of another Presbyterian church.

NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—Several persons have been arrested in Philadelphia, for attempting to pass counterfeit \$5 notes on the Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia. These spurious notes are so well executed as to be liable to deceive the best judges of paper money; but may be detected by two or three imperfections about them. Most prominent among these defects is the margin. In the genuine notes a fine line runs beneath the border very close to the latter; the line is drawn with mathematical precision, and is very close to the border. In the imitation the line is further from the margin, and is, moreover not precisely straight. The vignette in the spurious note is slightly blurred, as in the word "Bank," where it occurs in German text in the body of the note. In the genuine note, in the view of the banking house at the end of the plate there is a fine line which runs along on a line with the arch of the columns immediately under the architrave. This line is blurred over in the counterfeit, or is entirely wanting.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The following semi-annual dividends have just been declared by the various Philadelphia Banks, viz:—Western Bank, 7 per cent. Bank of the Northern Liberties, Kensington Bank, Mechanics' Bank, and Bank of Germantown, each 6 per cent. Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Manufacturers' Southwark Bank, Trademans' Bank, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Penn Township, and Philadelphia Bank, each five per cent. Girard Bank, 3 per cent.

The Miners' Bank of Pottsville has made a regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., and an extra dividend of 2 per cent.,—in all 7 per cent. from the last half years profits.

THREATENED CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.—The St. Louis Democrat says that the Missouri borderers are canvassing the propriety of an appeal to arms. We have had the opportunity of conversing with one or two gentlemen who have just come from that section of the State, and they report the public feeling as being of the most intense and alarming character. One of the gentlemen remarked to us, "you may look out for a civil war in Kansas in less than twenty days."

FURTHER FROM UTAH AND THE PLAINS.—The mail from Salt Lake settlements has arrived at Independence, Mo. after a trip of 30 days. Provisions were reported to be scarce at Salt Lake city. The Mormon emigrant trains were arriving daily in good condition. Owing to the danger from the Indians in the mountains, and to prevent white men from furnishing them with arms and ammunition, the traders in that country are ordered to Fort Laramie, to reside there during the winter.

Gen. Harney intended going into winter quarters soon on White river. Considerable snow had fallen in the mountains, and the ice in the Platte was some ten or twelve inches thick. Plenty of water and grass on the route. The party brought in three passengers. The Indians are considered very dangerous on the route. This party traveled without an escort.

Gen. Sumner's command, which had started to reinforce Gen. Harney, have been ordered back to Fort Leavenworth, where they will remain during the winter. It is said that Gen. Harney will spend the winter in the States—the elements on White river being too severe for his health.

RECEPTION OF GOV. REEDER—EASTON, PA.
New York.—Ex Governor Reeder was received at Easton, on his arrival at Phillipsburg from Philadelphia to-day, by a very great assemblage of the people of Easton and the neighborhood, who were there to greet him with a hearty welcome home, and an approval of his course in the difficult affairs with which he has been associated in Kansas. He was escorted by an immense concourse of citizens, with music, to Connor's Hotel, where he was received in a short address by Geo. W. Yates, Esq., after which the Governor delivered an impressive speech, which was listened to with profound attention. He gave a rapid but luminous history of the whole of the Kansas affair, explained all seeming inconsistencies in his course, and avowed his fixed determination to stand by, at all hazards and through all consequences, the platform of principles adopted by the Free State party of Kansas. He closed amid the earnest response of cordial agreement on the part of his hearers.

SEDUCTION CASE.—The Pittsburg Dispatch of Wednesday morning says:—A good deal of excitement exists in certain circles of our city, in consequence of the leaking out, within a few days, of seduction and abandonment. The parties were at one time residents of this city; but the father of the lady, formerly a banker here, of some notoriety, is now engaged in the same business in California. The seducer, now a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, is a younger son of an ex-postmaster of this city, now keeper of a hotel in Philadelphia. The unfortunate girl is said to have been residing at the hotel of the seducer's father at the time of her ruin. We understand that the young man is under heavy bond to answer for the offence.

LARGE GRAIN PURCHASES.—One of the most extensive grain operators (says the Chicago Times) has been purchasing wheat for the past six days at the rate of about 100,000 bushels a day, and has already paid out some \$150,000 per day. The purchases are made at about 1 1/2 to \$1 50 per bushel. It is supposed the purchases are made for Messrs Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York, who are buying on foreign account. The magnitude of these operations by a single firm will give some idea of the extent and value of the movements in produce in this city.

The New York Daily Times correspondence at Topeka gives the proceedings of the Kansas territorial convention, to draft a State constitution, as late as the 27th ult. All the members have been regularly sworn to support the constitution and laws of the United States. Numerous reporters were present.—The Convention had a Sergeant-at Arms, and all the customary officials.—Standing Committees have been appointed on all the leading departments of a State government, who will digest and report their appropriate sections.

Holloway's Pills a certain Remedy for Indigestion and Liver Complaint.—Maria Armstrong (27), of Edgartown, New Jersey suffered more than most people from indigestion, accompanied by liver complaint, several very lever medical men told her she was in a consumption, and her friends despaired of her ever recovering, as she had tried every thing they thought likely to benefit her, without success. At last she tried Holloway's Pills, which quickly assimilated with the blood, removed the obnoxious matter, and thoroughly cleansed and renovated the system. The result is, that she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. These Pills are also a certain cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

A FAMILY PARTY.—At Waterford, Michigan, on the 1st inst., four sons of Jesse Chapman, Esq., living in different parts of the State, all made their appearance at the paternal mansion with a lady accompaniment, followed by a clergyman, who joined the whole quatern in the bonds of matrimony.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Another Battle Impending!

The Arago, from Havre and Southampton, arrived on Tuesday, after a voyage of thirteen days. The intelligence she brings is interesting. The allied attack on Kinburn has been consummated by a three days' bombardment, concluding with the surrender of the place.—Its garrison of one thousand five hundred men go as prisoners of war to Constantinople. The London Times announces that General Simpson has been recalled, and that Lieut. Gen. Codrington has been appointed his successor.

Sir William Molesworth, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, died on the 22d ult.—A fatal accident has occurred to a train of cars on the Lyons railway, by which sixteen persons were killed and three dangerously wounded. Oczakow, opposite Kinburn, has been blown up and abandoned by the Russians. A British Consul at Cologne has been sent to prison for enlisting recruits in Prussia for the Crimea.

The arrival of the Asia on Wednesday morning places us in receipt of three days' later news from Europe. In the Crimea the French and Sardinians were advancing from the line of the Chernaya on the valley of Baidar; and on the 13th ult. the French outposts were said to be within nine miles of Bakhiserai, and close upon positions where, if anywhere, the Russians were expected to make a stand. To the lines of the Allies the Russians opposed thirteen infantry divisions—one on the north side of Sebastopol, two at Inkerman, two at McKenzie's farm, and the rest along the plateau which stretch toward Aitodor, and thence toward Bakhiserai, and the rivers Belbeck, Katcha, and Alma. The fire from the north side of Sebastopol was very heavy, chiefly against the Malakoff and the French quarters west of the Karabelnaya ravine. English correspondence of the 12th supposed, in the face of this fire, that the Russians were retiring on Perekop. A Russian dispatch states that on the 22d the Allies advanced from Eupatoria toward Toulst, forty thousand strong, but retired behind Aktakht on the 23d, finding themselves flanked by Russian lancers. The entire Russian militia had been ordered to reinforce the army of south. Two liners, sixteen frigates and a number of gun-boats had entered the Dnieper and the Car had gone from Nikolaieff to Elizabetgorod. Preparations were being made for another levy of recruits, and prayers were offered at St. Petersburg for the Emperors safe return from the Crimea. Florence Nightingale was again in Sebastopol, and the hero of the Redan, Col. (now General) Wyndham, was at the head of the Fourth division. A million of shot and cartridges and half a million pounds of powder was found by the Allies in the south side of Sebastopol. Their land forces, including the sick, amounted to two hundred and ten thousand men. At the assault on Kars, the Russian loss was 2,000 men. The Turks lost and retook two of their redoubts four times. They were commanded by a Hungarian.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Northern Light, we have intelligence from California, Central America, and the Pacific coasts, fifteen days later than previous advices. Two million dollars in gold is on the way thither from California. In Nicaragua the contending parties had patched up terms of peace. Walker had declined the Presidency, which had been conferred upon General Rivas. Parker H. French, one of our American filibusters, had been appointed Commissary of War. The people of Nicaragua were said to be pleased with this state of things. Walker is reported to intend attempting to expel Kinney from the country.

Five hundred men have left California to join Walker. On board of the steamship Sierra Nevada, on her last trip from San Juan to San Francisco, 45 passengers died of cholera. In Oregon, Major Haller and his forces were surrounded near the Dalles, by hostile Indians, forty-eight hours without food or water.—Lieut. Day and 150 men were sent to his relief. The U. S. steamship John Hancock, at San Francisco from Petropaulowski, brings news that the Russians were at Amoor in great force, both on sea and land, and anxious to meet the allied fleet, which was probably in the Gulf of Tartary. Off Elizabeth Island, the British steamer Baracouta captured a Bremen brig having on board 140 Russian officers and soldiers. The Indians on Rogue river, Oregon, having massacred fifty whites, were pursued and overtaken by a body of troops under Major Fitzgerald, who, in battle, killed thirty of the savages. Ten of the troops were killed.

AWFUL CRIMINALITY.—Some wretches recently formed the following plan of blowing up a passenger train on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad.—The plan was to sink a joint of stove-pipe filled with powder and stopped up at the end, under the track—to have a train of powder leading from the mine several yards alongside of the track, mixed with percussion caps; so that when the locomotive crushed and ignited the caps and fired the train of powder, the passenger car would be directly over the mine, and suffer a destructive explosion.

A SINGULAR WILL.—A man, named J. de Dios Chacon, recently died at Lima, Peru, leaving a fortune of one million of dollars, all won at the gambling table. He willed the whole to a woman residing in that city, on condition that she should give a *pesa* (quarter of a dollar) each day to every convalescent discharged from the hospital, and receive a hundred poor men and women daily at her table. In case of the legatee neglecting to fill either of the provisions above mentioned, the usufruct of the money is to be vested in the Governments of France and England, on the same conditions.