

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 \$5.00 per annum in advance; \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$2.25 in all cases when payment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscription 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 a square. The following rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly advertising:

	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
1 Square, (12 lines.)	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
2 " "	5.00	8.00	12.00
3 " "	7.00	12.00	18.00
4 " "	9.00	16.00	24.00
5 " "	11.00	20.00	30.00
6 " "	13.00	24.00	36.00
7 " "	15.00	28.00	42.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 8 cents per line for first insertion, and 4 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects not limited or individual interest will be charged 5 cents per line. The Proprietor will not be responsible in damages for errors in advertisements. Obituary 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 at the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blankets or any thing in the Jobbing line, will find it to 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—WM. L. MARCY.  
Secretary of State—WM. L. MARCY.  
Secretary of Interior—ROBERT M. CALHOUN.  
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES G. BEND.  
Secretary of War—JESSE DAVIS.  
Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. DODGE.  
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Attorney General—CABOT CUSHING.  
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. TANEY.

##### STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—JAMES POLLOCK.  
Secretary of State—ANDREW G. CURTIS.  
Surrogate General—J. P. BRADLEY.  
Auditor General—E. BANKS.  
Treasurer—ELI SLIPER.  
Judges of the Supreme Court—E. LEWIS, J. S. BLACK, W. B. LOWRE, 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 R. Neill.  
Recorder—John H. Briggs.  
Register—William Lytle.  
High Sheriff—Jacob Bowman; Deputy, James Widener.  
County Treasurer—N. W. Woods.  
County Commissioners—John Rupp, 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 Knoch.

##### BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ARMSTRONG NOBLE.  
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould.  
Town Council—R. C. Woodward, (President) Henry Myers, John G. Ditchfield, Peter Meyer, T. Gardner, H. A. Sturgison, Michael Sheaffer, John Thompson, David Sipe, Clerk to Council—William Wetzell.  
Constables—John Harder, High Constable; Robert McCarty, John Constable.

##### CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. CONWAY P. WISE, 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. M. E. KAZMAN, Pastor. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.  
St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. JACOB B. ALOESS, Pastor. 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. KAZMAN, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.  
Methodist E. Church, (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. S. E. M. COSSA, 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 BAUMERT, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.  
German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. L. P. NASCHOLD, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M.

When changes in the above are necessary the proper persons are requested to notify us.

##### DEUKINSON 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 Schott, 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.**  
Thru 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 advantages, and also in the Latin, Greek, French and German Languages and Vocal and Instrumental music.  
Boarding, Washing and Tuition in the English Branches, and Vocal Music, per Session, (3 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,  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Sep. 20, 1855.

**JUST RECEIVED.—A lot of patent**  
Meat Grinders, a nice article for Farmers, or family use, for sale at  
J. P. LYNE'S  
Hanover St., Carlisle.

**IRON! IRON!**—The subscriber has the satisfaction to announce to the public that his large and extensive Ware House is completed, and is filled with one of the largest and best assortment of HAMMERS AND ROLLED IRON ever offered in this place. Those who want would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No member the old stand, East Main street.  
Sep. 10, '55. HENRY BAXTON

# Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1855.

NO. 12.

## HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

### GOV. POLLOCK'S LECTURE.

Gov Pollock delivered the opening lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, of Lancaster, about three weeks since. His subject was the "Known and the Unknown in relation to each other, and to man as a physical, intellectual and moral being." A Lancaster paper says that the lecture was "one of those beautifully complete extempore efforts, to which the abstract reporter can rarely do justice." We copy a brief extract:

In contemplating the wonders of creation, as revealed by revelation and science, but one sentiment should fill our hearts—reverence for their Author. We know, and knowing, desire to know—for the mind of man in its insatiable thirst for knowledge, is never satisfied; it is ever progressive; has no stopping place in time or eternity—all this proves that the soul is immortal. Shall it be said that this exalted desire for knowledge must perish—the mind with the body? Oh, no! The soul shall live. There is a God. How child-like and blighted the heart that doubts it. All things around and within us attest this divine truth. To know ourselves is to know this. Then our duty is plain. In our pursuit of knowledge in the fields of science and literature, let us not forget that higher knowledge which purifies the heart and sanctifies the soul.

The book of nature has been opened before us this evening; but I would not be true to myself and those whom I address, did I not point you to that other Book. The question was asked of old, and is still asked, What is truth? and where can truth be found?—Turn from nature and open the Bible. Truth can there be found—an emanation from the living God—there truth is revealed in letters of living light—there can man his duty learn.

The speaker concluded by exhorting the young men of the Christian Association to go on in the work so auspiciously begun. How many young men in entering our large cities—having left behind a beloved father and mother—out upon the open world, without the compass of their affectionate counsel to guide them through the shoals of life—have fallen into the snares of the tempter, which beset them on every hand, and are lost to themselves and to society. To "seek and to save the lost" is the holy mission of the gospel; but let your aim be to rescue from danger. Say not, in the language of guilty selfishness, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Be as brothers one to another—not well the part of the good Samaritan. Call to remembrance, in the mind of wayward "strangers in a strange land," the happy scenes of childhood—the mother's kiss, the mother's knee, and the childish prayer they learned to lip in confiding accents; with that warm out-gushing of a mother's heart, "God bless my child! Hard indeed will you find the heart that cannot be reached and softened by moral potencies powerful as these.

To encourage you in this noble mission I am here to-night—having risen from the couch of sickness but a week ago—and am illy prepared to address an audience like this; but of one thing let me assure you, that I am ever with you, in heart and soul, in all efforts to promote the literary, social, and moral interests of my fellow citizens and of the whole family of man; and while we devote our energies to these all important interests of time, let us ever remember that there is within our reach a "rest which remaineth for the people of God."

**PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.**—Movements are on foot in various quarters, among the Democrats, for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Dallas are pushing him; the friends of Mr. Buchanan are urging him—and last of all Mr. Wise of Virginia is on the track. In relation to the subject Mr. Wise writes:

"I can say on the subject, that I mean to keep the even tenor of my way, without fear, favor or affection. If the Democracy would be guided by me, I can find one hundred men whom I prefer for the presidency to myself. I can do at least in Virginia. One you know of very well. But if the Democracy can again succeed, and cannot unite upon a better man than I am, and they will unite upon me, I can only say that will a la mode Jackson, fervently and effectually rule black republicanism;—I will rule them! but the idea of ruling or not ruling them shall not turn me a hair's breadth from my own convictions as to what my duty requires as a patriot. I will write, speak, act as I think right, and leave the consequences to God and the 'country,' without thinking of the Presidency.

There's temptation for you! Pierce's nose is out of joint for good, and neither Buchanan nor Dallas can shine in the presence of this Virginia luminary. He 'will rule them,' to the heart's content of his brother slave breeders and their Northern servitors. Enough said. Make way for Gov. Wise, the Democratic candidate for President!

**MARTIAL SPIRIT IN CANADA.**—The Quebec Gazette informs its readers that the 'war felling' in the United States is 'reciprocated according to law.' In that city corps of cavalry, infantry and artillery are organizing.

**FOOD FOR POWDER.**—In our last batch of foreign news we gave a decree, just issued by the Emperor of Russia, authorizing a new levy of troops, in the ratio of ten men to every one thousand souls. This, with the previous levies made during the past two years of the war, will, it is stated, make an aggregate of fifty-three men levied to every one thousand souls in Russia, or about two and a half per cent. of the entire adult population, male and female.

According to the N. Y. Tribune, the average levy in time of peace is about five men for every one thousand souls for one half the empire, the other half furnishing recruits the next year. These figures serve to show the gigantic nature of the struggle in which Russia is engaged. France has also suffered from the same absorption of her able bodied male population, but there is not so much of an evil as in Russia, in consequence of the redundancy of the French population. Still, as the main source of supply for the ranks of the allied armies is French, the prolongation of the war must gradually convert it into a great drain of the French as well as of the Russians. Great Britain, though having the same redundancy of population as France, has in this war, as in all preceding ones, let her continental allies feed the armies, while the burthen falls with comparative lightness upon her own people. If her game were to play off one of her continental rivals against another, in order to exhaust both, she could not pursue it with more shrewdness than she has done. Thus, in the two years of the pending war, Russia has absorbed into her armies eight hundred and sixty thousand men, and France into her's three hundred thousand, while Great Britain has probably absorbed about fifty thousand.

**THE ORDINANCE OF '87.**—"An inquirer" wants to know just what is the Ordinance of '87, of which he hears so much in the journals.

The Ordinance of '87 was an act passed by the last Continental Congress under the old Confederation for the government of the Territory north west of Ohio—that is of all the territory then belonging to the Confederation. In that ordinance the proviso that Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, should never be allowed in the Territory, was the first time enacted, though it had been drafted by Thomas Jefferson three years before. That proviso saved what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin from the curse of slave holding—saved them in spite of a petition from all the authorities of Indiana territory (including what is now Illinois) to be allowed to legalize slaveholding for a term of years owing to the scarcity of labor. This petition Congress, on the report of a committee composed of two slave holders out of three, unanimously refused to grant, leaving them to get along as well as they could with Free Labor alone. Such was 'Popular Sovereignty' fifty years ago—the sovereignty of the whole American people over what vitally concerns them all, and their posterity after them.

**A LOVER'S PUBLIC APPEAL.**—When Sally Larrabee reads the following, which we find as an advertisement in the North Adams (Mass.) Transcript, we hope she will "come along." If not she deserves to die an old maid. NOTICE.—Sally Larrabee can have an interview with the subscriber by writing to him where she may be found, or coming to his residence at Timothy Walters' in Whitingham, Vermont, one and a half mile from Jacksonville. I have been at a good deal of trouble to find her, and have got almost tired of it, and as I had a good many chances to get married, and want to get married as soon as spring opens, I hope she will take no offense if I should be obliged to give up the chase, and have some one else. I should be very happy to have her come over as quick as she could, as I cannot bear the thought of forgetting her forever, and can never love any body else as well as I do her.  
DANIEL WALTERS.

**STRANGE DEVELOPMENT.**—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes from Pittsburg that, when the case of Passmore Williamson was argued, last summer, at Bedford, on the motion to bring Williamson out on a writ of habeas corpus, three of the Judges (Messrs. Lowrie, Woodward and Knox) were in favor of granting the writ, and two (Messrs. Black and Lewis) opposed to it. When the Court re-assembled in Philadelphia, Judge Kane and his friends had an interview with our Judges, and communicated to them the fact that the President had ordered the United States Marshal, in case the Court should direct the writ to issue, to remove Williamson from Moyamensing to the United States receiving ship, and defend him there, with United States marines and soldiers, against any force the State might send to take him. The question presented to our Judges was, whether it was prudent to risk the threatened collision? I am sorry to say they thought it was not.

They had not the nerve to stand up for State Rights. Judges Lowrie and Woodward changed their opinions, and the writ of habeas corpus was not issued. The threat—for it was a threat—should have been an incentive to its issue. Instead of the pusillanimous course adopted; for the question of State Rights has got to be settled, and this was the opportunity he needed.

**PROPERTY AND SCANDAL.**—The New York Evening Post notices a suit involving property and scandal in the Roman Catholic Church, which is now before J. M. Van Colt, Referee:

This suit, as novel in its character as it is important, is brought by the widow of one Charles Smith, a Catholic priest, deceased in 1851, to recover her dower in certain lands conveyed by her husband, in the alienation of which she did not join him. The lands in question consist of two lots in Jay street, Brooklyn, now valued at \$10,000, of which in 1848 Charles Smith was seized, and which in the same year he conveyed in fee to Archbishop Hughes for the sum of \$1000. They are opposite St. James' Church, of which Smith was the pastor, and the defendant Laughlin, who is the Roman Catholic bishop of Brooklyn, is now in possession of the property as tenant. The plaintiff claims to have been the wife of Charles Smith at the time of the conveyance of the property, and for many years previous, and to have had two children by him, who are both living. The defendant denies that the plaintiff was the wife of Smith, and sets up that the property was purchased, held and conveyed by him in a fiduciary capacity.

**CARS BLOWN OVER BY A HURRICANE.**—The Tribune gives a full account of the accident on the Harlem Railway, near "Boston Four Corners," on Monday evening in which a hurricane turned over a train of four cars. They all rolled down an embankment some 30 feet in height, making four complete summersets. Two men were killed and fifteen men, women and children injured, some of them seriously, if not fatally. Only thirty passengers were on the train, and it appears a wonder that any of them escaped. This accident is the most remarkable one on record, when we consider the cause to which it is ascribed. All reports agree, that the overturning was enacted by a gust of wind, and yet it is stated that the cars weighed from twelve to fifteen tons.

**THE WAR OF 1812—National Convention.**—The Hon. J. B. Sutherland, president of the convention held in 1855, has issued a call for the defenders of the country in the war of 1812 who met last January in the city of Washington, to assemble there again on the approaching anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, pursuant to the resolution adopted at their last session, to which time and place the convention adjourned. As many of the delegates have gone to their last account since the adjournment, it is recommended that additional delegates be chosen. Many important propositions will be presented to the consideration of the convention.

**MEMORY.**—The people of Valparaiso on the 18th of September, were edified with the spectacle of the Romish priesthood blessing a lot of new locomotives, for a railroad that has just been completed there! The iron horses were profusely sprinkled with holy water by the good Bishop of Juliopolis. Whether the 'steam devils' had the manners to return a puff or two from its chimney, by way of response, the newspapers have forgotten to mention.

**THE RIOTS IN BATH, ME.**—Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, the Catholic priest of Bath Me. has issued a card to the people of that city in regard to the recent disgraceful riot in that city, by which the Catholics were prevented from laying the corner stone of a new Church. He says the Catholics of that city 'throw themselves, without reserve on the protection of their Protestant brethren,' from the violence of a licentious mob, composed of but a few of the population of the city.

**CASE OF CAPTAIN U. P. LEVY.**—The Charlottesville Jeffersonian publishes a correspondence between Captain U. P. Levy, one of the 'dropped naval officers, and Secretary Dobbin. Captain L. remonstrates against the gross injustice and tyranny of the course pursued against him. The Secretary's answer is brief, informing him that the charges made against him were made prior to his captaincy, and that since that time the Secretary has not thought fit to assign him any duty, though he had frequently applied for the same.

**SICKNESS IN OHIO.**—Several parts of Ohio are said to be afflicted with sickness unparalleled in the history of the State. It is not confined to particular localities, but appears to be general—on the hills as well as in the valleys, in towns as well as in the country.—In Central Ohio, where the chills were never before known, they have been shaking the people most cordially.

**A WHOLE FAMILY SWEEP AWAY.**—The Pittsburg Post tells of a family, consisting of a husband, a wife, and three children, who left Pittsburg last spring for Iowa. On Monday the father returned, having in the brief time elapsed buried his wife and all his children, who had died in their western home of typhoid fever.

#### STILL LATER FROM EUROPE

##### ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

##### WAR PANIC IN ENGLAND.

##### Peace Negotiations Reported.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on Thursday last, with news from Europe seven days later than previous advices.

##### WAR EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

An extraordinary excitement prevailed throughout England, amounting to almost a panic, on the subject of a war with the United States. The London Times, in a series of malicious editorials, started the subject, which, exaggerated by the provincial press; speedily obtained such dimensions that extras were issued announcing that the American Minister had demanded his passports. General astonishment and regret were excited by this announcement and energetic protests were made against the Government forcing the country into a dangerous war. Our Liverpool agent telegraphed to Mr. Buchanan, who promptly and courteously sent him the following explicit contradiction:

"London, Friday Night, Nov. 2, 1855.—It is not true that the American Minister has demanded his passports from the British Government, and there is no foundation for such a report."

Notwithstanding this denial, an uneasy feeling remains upon the public mind.

##### THE WAR.

The intelligence from the Crimea brings no stirring events. The Allies have returned from their late advance to their previous positions, and were in expectations of an attack from the Russians. It is nevertheless, very unlikely that any further operations will take place this season. Both armies are preparing for the winter. Some trilling success have been gained by the fleets, which have now sailed towards the Gulf of Percep. Gen. Cordington has been appointed to the command of the British troops in the Crimea.

A despatch received at St. Petersburg states that all the liners of the fleet off Kinburn had proceeded seaward, and that the allies had attempted nothing new. Prince Gortschakoff telegraphed to St. Petersburg, on Thursday, that there was no new movement in the Crimea.

##### RUMORS OF PEACE.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, writing from Berlin, alludes to rumors of peace, but they are looked upon in diplomatic circles not only merely because Russia has resorted to a fresh levy of conscripts, but because every communication from that empire discounts the belief that Russia will make concessions to the demands of the Western Powers.—On the other hand all the letters from Vienna allude to rumors of peace. The correspondence of the Daily News, declares that Russia positively intimated at both the Courts of the Courts of the Great German Powers, her willingness to negotiate alone upon the basis of the four points, and that of the Allies of December 24. They are disinclined to resume a diplomatic conference, although the Western Powers have at the same time declared that they can only consent to such a step when there is a sure prospect of attaining a satisfactory result. It is added, that Persia is very far from declining the co-operation of Prussia.

The Prussian Gazette of October 30th affirms that this very moment the French Government intimates at Vienna its readiness to negotiate with Russia on the basis of the four points, adding that it was resolved to continue the war, and re-commence military operations next spring, with redoubled energy, should peace not be concluded in the interim.

**KANSAS EMIGRANTS.**—The Kansas Herald, published at Lawrence, of October 27th, states that "seventy-nine wagons, loaded with pioneers from Iowa and other Western states, passed Kansas city between Sunday and Wednesday of last week, destined for Nercho."

**AN INJUDICIOUS MOVEMENT.**—The Pennsylvania, of Monday, contained in its advertising columns a very injudicious and incendiary appeal, addressed "To the Irishmen in Pennsylvania," the object of which was to urge Irishmen in the various counties to form associations, with a view to an organization of a Filibuster movement direct against Ireland. The appeal was signed by several individuals as Presidents of several Irish clubs now existing in Philadelphia. It was further stated, that "a National Convention of Irishmen" would soon be held, which would furnish the local organizations all instructions necessary for future operations. The Pennsylvania, in an editorial article, condemns the movement, and very properly adds:

"We deny the right of Irishmen, Germans, or any other people of foreign birth, after they have been naturalized, to organize under any other name than that of American citizens, and condemn the policy with our stoutest opposition. They are in truth and in fact American citizens, and any attempt to ignore the title, places them in a position to be opposed by citizens of native birth. If they organize as foreigners, they must expect Americans to counteract their power by organizations among themselves."

The extract we have quoted contained the whole gist of the recent American movement in this country. The American party was organized, in self-defence, against just such organizations as are here condemned.—Reading Journal.

**REEDER VS. PIERCE.**—Gov. Reeder appears to have been thoroughly weaned from his old attachment to Pierce & Co. In his speeches he talks of the weakness and wickedness of the President. He says:

"Our Union has been too strong for Northern fanaticism, or Southern nullification; for the filibustering after Cuba, as well as Canada; and too strong to be injured even when the weakness and the wickedness of a pusillanimous and faithless Chief Magistrate may misdirect its energies and pervert and debase its uses, and my word for it, it will be too strong for the assailants of the ballot box."