

E. BEATTY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The CARLISLE HERALD is published weekly on a large sheet, containing four 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. 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:

Table with 3 columns: Duration (3 Months, 6 Months, 12 Months), 1 Square (12 lines), 2 Columns, 3 Columns. Rates range from \$3.00 to \$12.00.

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 6 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. 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 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—(de facto), D. R. ATCHISON.
Secretary of State—Wm. L. MARC.
Secretary of Interior—ROBERT McCALLAND.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—ALFRED DAVIS.
Secretary of Navy—Jas. C. DOBBIN.
Postmaster General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—ALEX. CUSHING.
Chief Justice of United States—H. B. TANEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—JAMES POLLOCK.
Secretary of State—ANDREW G. CURTIS.
Surveyor General—J. P. BRADLEY.
Auditor General—E. H. HANKS.
Treasurer—ELI SHELPER.
Judges of the Supreme Court—E. LEWIS, J. S. BLACK, W. B. LOVRIE, G. W. WOODWARD, J. C. KNOX.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM.
Associate Judges—Hon. JOHN RAPP, Samuel Wood Jarr.
District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer.
Prothonotary—Daniel K. Noel.
Recorder—John M. Gregg.
Registrar—William Layton.
High Sheriff—Jacob Bowman; Deputy, James Wildner.
County Treasurer—N. W. Woods.
Comptroller—Joseph C. Thompson.
County Commissioners—John Cobb, James Armstrong, George M. Graham, Clerk to Commissioners, Michael Wise.
Directors of the Poor—George Sheaffer, George Bridle, John C. Brown, Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lohach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ANASTROUS NOBLE.
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould.
Town Council—R. C. Woodward, (President) Henry Myers, John Grinstead, Peter Monyer, Leonard Angle of Colgate Square, Rev. James B. Motes, Rector, David Simpson, Michael Shearer, John Thompson, David Simpson, 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. WILCOX, 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 Pontreux streets. Rev. Mr. BALLE, Pastor. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Colgate Square. Rev. JAMES B. MOTES, 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. J. L. M. DODD, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.
Methodist W. Church, (second charge) Rev. J. M. JONES, Pastor. Services in Colgate Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.
Roman Catholic Church, Pontreux, near East street. Rev. JAMES HARRIS, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.
German Lutheran Church, corner of Pontreux and Bedford streets. Rev. I. P. NASCHOLD, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M.

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. Tilney, Professor of Mathematics.
William C. Wilson, Lecturer on Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
Alexander Schlem, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School.
William A. Sulvely, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beeton; Clerks, J. P. Hassler, N. C. Musselman. Directors, Richard Parker, John Zug, Hugh Stuart, Thomas Paxton, R. C. Woodward, Robert Moore, John Sanderson, Henry Logan, Samuel Wherry.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R. ROAD COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Bludie; Superintendent, A. F. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day. Eastward, leaving Carlisle at 10.25 o'clock, A. M., and 3.17 o'clock, P. M. Two trains every day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 9.23 o'clock, A. M., and 2.11, P. M.
CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary, Leonard Todd; Treasurer, Wm. M. Beeton; Directors, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Wm. M. Beeton, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Gardner, Henry Glass and E. M. Biddle.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Postage on all letters of one-half ounce weight or under, 3 cents per pound, (except to California and Oregon, which is 10 cents per pound.)
Postage on "THE HERALD"—within the County, FREE. Within the State, 15 cents per year. To any part of the United States, 25 cents. Postage on all transient papers under 3 ounces in weight, sent prepaid, or 2 cents unpaid. Advertisements to be charged with the cost of advertising.

Cheap Job Printing at this office.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1855. NO. 15.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Cumberland Co.

Table with columns: DISTRICTS, SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, PUPILS, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES. Lists 18 districts and their respective statistics.

of expressing my gratitude to the citizens for their kindness and assistance to me as County Superintendent.
DANIEL SHELLEY,
Co. Sup. of Cumb. Co.
Dec. 12 '55.

EXCITING NEWS FROM KANSAS.

Application for U. S. Troops.

Telegraphic despatches have been received from the West during the last week, giving very exciting and alarming news from the new territory of Kansas. The accounts are not very clear as to the origin of the strife, nor as to the extent of the disturbance. We subjoin the various despatches which have been received:

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—The Kansas Free State papers give the following account of the difficulties in the Territory.—A young man named Dow, twenty-two years of age, while at a blacksmith's shop where several "border ruffians" had congregated, was deliberately shot by one Coleman. An attempt was made to arrest the murderer, but through the assistance of his abettors he escaped to Missouri. A meeting of the citizens, held on the spot where the affair occurred, to inquire into the case, pronounced the act a cold-blooded murder on the part of Coleman, and charged four men, named Hagus, Burkley, Moody and Wagner, with being accessories. A series of resolutions were passed and a committee appointed to investigate still further, to search out the offenders, and to devise means to bring them to justice. Sheriff Jones arrested Jacob Bronson, at whose house Dow lived, for the purpose of having him give security to keep the peace; but while proceeding to Leocompton, Bronson was rescued by a party of his neighbors. "Jones sent to Pawnee, Missouri, for aid, declaring that the Governor of Missouri had assured him the assistance of ten thousand men if required.

Independence, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1855.

Last night and this morning many persons from this city and county started to Leocompton for the purpose of placing their services at the disposal of the Governor. A letter from one of the editors of the Western Dispatch dated at Shawnee Mission to day, states that the writer has learned that a number of citizens are missing at Hickory Point, and that sixteen or more houses had been burned.—The Governor calls on law abiding citizens to suppress the outbreak. Despatches from Weston and St. Joseph last night state that large meetings of the citizens have been held and companies formed to go to Kansas.

A despatch from Independence states that Jones, the Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas, and acting United States Deputy Marshal is still at Leocompton, with fifty two men, organized and equipped to aid in enforcing the laws and suppressing the insurrectionary movements of the Lawrence people. The latter are organized also, and drilling for action. They have five pieces of cannon and are reported to be well prepared to resist and defy the law.

The "Law and order people of the Territory which means the pro-slavery men, are rallying to the aid of Jones, who has sent to Shawnee Mission for a wagon load of ammunition, and for cannon. Jones has a warrant for the arrest of forty-two men at Lawrence, and will proceed to execute it, we presume, as soon as he is satisfied of the sufficiency of his force for the task. Then the conflict will come, unless moderate counsels and reason prevail, and we may have to chronicle the slaughter of American citizens by those who should be their brothers. The people of Lawrence refuse to deliver up the offenders, defy the law, and declare that they will hang Jones and Coleman.

As we said yesterday, the Free State men of Leavenworth and other towns are going to Lawrence to side with the people of that place on the fight. The sky of the West looks lurid, and we tremble every moment lest we may hear the clash of resounding arms and see the smoke of civil strife curling over the fresh fields of Kansas.—St. Louis Evening News, 1st.

The Washington Union publishes the following despatches, showing that President Pierce did not order U. S. troops out as requested by Gov. Shannon.

Westport, Mo., Dec. 1, 1855.—I desire authority to call on the United States forces at Leavenworth to preserve the peace of this Territory, to protect the sheriff of Douglas county, and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands. If the laws are not executed, civil war is inevitable.

An armed force of one thousand men, with all the implements of war, it is said, are at Lawrence. They have rescued a prisoner from the sheriff, burnt houses, and threatened the lives of citizens. Immediate assistance is desired. This is the only means to save bloodshed. Particulars by mail.

WILSON SHANNON.
To his Excellency, FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Washington, Dec. 8, 1855.—Your despatch received. All the power vested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve order and enforce the laws. On the receipt of your letter the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out troops will be promptly executed, and you will then be fully advised.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.
To WILSON SHANNON, Gov. of Ter. of Kansas

The above figures do not exactly set forth the true state of things, for instance in a number of the districts voluntary contributions have been made to increase the salaries of well qualified teachers. In the cost of teaching each scholar per month there is a great difference; this is occasioned by the fact that in some districts the cost has been estimated by the number on the list, in others by the average number in attendance; the latter should hereafter be the basis for calculation. In visiting the schools during the last sessions I found but little uniformity in teaching, each teacher having his own mode, and there were as many modes as there were teachers, each supposing his own to be the best. This defect was remedied to a considerable extent by organizing Teacher's Institutes, so that at the close of the session there was much more uniformity than at the beginning. From the very little interest manifested by a few of our teachers in regard to a faithful discharge of the duties of the school room, I was led to conclude, that they had but an imperfect idea of the importance of the qualifications of a teacher, and greatly underrated their responsibility; the idea, that sufficient attainments in scholarship to entitle them to a respectable certificate was all that was requisite, was prevalent, whilst the study of a conscientious discharge of duty seemed to be almost totally forgotten. We had a large number of well qualified and acceptable teachers, and they were mostly those, who had been fortunate enough to remain for a number of years at the same place, who by their industry and intelligence had won the confidence and esteem of both parents and children; this fact should teach us, that when we have a good teacher we should not part with him for the sake of a few dollars per month; a good teacher never receives a compensation equal to his valuable services, while an incompetent one receives too much, if he receives any compensation at all. I am assured that some of our teachers are cheaper at fifty dollars per month, than others are at five. This thing of wanting "cheap John" is a poor affair. The idea that almost any kind of a building was suitable for a school-house must have prevailed when some of them were built. We have a number of good houses, and as soon as the people will properly appreciate the health of their children we will not find such houses as some we have at present. The school-house is the place where we expect the children of a district to spend from five to fifteen years; here the glad shouts of the children will be heard, here is the place where their character is to be formed for future usefulness, and the mind properly directed in the knowledge requisite for the business of life. Should it not therefore be a pleasant place? We all answer, yes. But is it so? No. Many of our school-houses are, entirely too small, and badly located; and when the organ of order is not largely developed in the teacher, we find a dirty floor and windows, the walls decorated with cobwebs; also, rusty bucket and tins and other various ornaments, such as spit-boxes, well filled with chewed tobacco and ends of cigars. Whilst there was not a few of this sort, there were also many, where there appeared to be great attention paid to cleanliness and order; the one most distinguished for neatness and order in the arrangement of the school furniture, was in South Middleton, taught by Miss Amelia Wolf, and the opposite

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship Atlantic, we have news from Europe one week later. There is a report that General Camrobert has concluded a treaty of alliance between Sweden and the Western Powers, to take active effect both by land and sea early in the spring. It was also said that the Emperor of Russia had assented to Prussia's informing the Western Powers that he is willing to treat for peace. The allied Generals at Sevastopol are said to have determined to bombard the Russian fortifications on the north side of the harbor. The King of Sardinia had arrived in Paris. The London Post authoritatively contradicts the reported Swedish alliance, and says there is no prospect of such an event at present. Lady Emeline Stuart Wortley, well known as the author of a book of travels in America, died at Beyrout, on the 25th ult. General Sir Colin Campbell returns to the Crimea at the end of his leave of absence. In Asia Omar Pasha was expecting a battle, General Mouravieff the Russian commander having detached a division of his army which was making forced marches for Kutais. In the sea of Azoff, the town of Mariopol was bombarded by the Allies on the 31st, and set on fire. It was rumored that General Wrangel menaced the allied position at the straits of Yenikale, but the Allies had 30,000 troops there, and expected 15,000 more. A British steamer is watching in the Baltic for an American clipper, laden with a cargo of revolvers. The fanatical Turks at Constantinople are persecuting the Christians.

Three magazines belonging to the French Artillery, had been blown up near Inkermann killing seventy soldiers and two officers, and wounding one hundred soldiers and ten officers. The magazines contained 30,000 kilograms of powder, 600,000 cartridges, and 300 shells, all of which were destroyed. A large quantity of Russian grain had been destroyed on the Gheiskeinan coast. A terrific fire had occurred in the government bakery. Twenty eight thousand quintals of corn and an equal quantity of flour and biscuit were burnt. The destruction of Russian grain on the coast near Gheiskeinan, was effected by allied shells sent for the purpose. The grain, was intended for the Crimean army, and was packed in six tiers, which extended two miles along the coast. The Czar has dismissed Prince Menshikoff as Chief of the Staff, and appointed General Allenburg in his stead.—Advices from Kars state that General Mouavieff, overcome by his defeat before Kars, had become insane, and Gen. Butloff had been summoned to assume his command.

The USURY LAWS.—Agitation respecting the Usury Laws has commenced in earnest in several Legislatures recently convened. In South Carolina the subject is beginning to attract the serious attention of the Legislature, and may possibly be brought to a final issue at the present session. In the Tennessee legislature a bill is pending authorizing a conventional rate of interest of ten per cent., but leaving the present legal rate of interest—six per cent.—to stand in the absence of an agreement between the parties to a contract fixing another rate not higher than ten per cent.

UNITED STATES TROOPS FOR THE FAR WEST.—In view of the disturbed state of our relations with the Indians in the Pacific department, the ninth regiment of infantry, now at Fort Monroe, Va., under command of Col. Wright, has been ordered to California; from whence says the Washington Star, they will promptly be sent to the seat of the Indian war. They are expected to sail from New York on the 14th inst. Including officers, this fine regiment will probably number nine hundred men. It is one of the new regiments created by Congress at its last session.

BEARING THE LION.—The Grand Duke Constantine seems to have some of the vigor and boldness of his father, the Emperor Nicholas. It is stated in a Paris paper, the Pays, in a letter from St. Petersburg, that in a council of war he proposed to arm and equip the whole fleet of Cronstadt, Revel, and Swaborg, to embark 20,000 men of picked troops, to make sail at a propitious hour, to force a passage through the allied squadrons, or await their departure, and the moment they left the Baltic to effect a landing in Scotland or England. The Emperor opposed the enterprise, and the Emperor harkened to his wife's advice.

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN OUR GRAIN MARKET.—The Rochester Union states that the agents of the French Emperor have been largely engaged this fall in purchasing wheat in the west, on his account. They have purchased 900,000 bushels of which 650,000 came to Buffalo, and 250,000 to Oswego. All but 40,000 went down the Erie Canal. The same agents are still buying in Illinois and other Western States, to go down the Mississippi and out by New Orleans.

COURT MARTIAL.—The members of the court-martial lately held in New York, for the trial of Lieutenant Halleman, of the eighth regiment of the United States Infantry, are ordered by President Pierce to re-assemble for further investigation of the case. Some information has been discovered in the minutes of the former proceedings transmitted to the War office, and General Scott will open the court for their correction.

LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD.—The project of a railroad from Littlestown to Hanover, Pa., has been revived. The distance is seven miles, and the estimated cost, according to the Hanover Spectator, only \$60,000.