Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1856. NO. 22.

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 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:

	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
1 Square, (12 lines,)	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
2 " "	5.00	8.00	12.00
¼ Column, - - -	8.00	12.00	16.00
½ " -	12.00	20.00	30.00
1 " - -	25.00	35.00	45.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 8 cents per line for first insertion, and 4 cents per line for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects 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. ATCHESON.
Secretary of State—WM. L. MARCY.
Secretary of Interior—ROBERT McCLELLAND.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. DOBBIN.
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—CALEB CUSHING.
Chief Justice of United States—R. B. TANEY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—JAMES POLLOCK.
Secretary of State—ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Surveyor General—J. P. BRAWLEY.
Auditor General—E. BANKS.
Treasurer—ELI SLIFER.
Judges of the Supreme Court—E. LEWIS, J. S. BLACK, W. B. LOWRIE, 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 Widner.
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 Brindle, John C. Brown. Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lobach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. ARMSTRONG NOBLE.
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Gould,
Town Council—R. C. Woodward, (President) Henry Myers, John Gutshall, Peter Monyer, F. Gardner, H. A. Sturgeon, Michael Sheafer, 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. EALLS, 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. JACOB E. MOREE, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A.M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

English Lutheran Church, Bedford between Main and Louther streets. Rev. JACOB FRY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

German Reformed Church, Louther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. KREMER, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 6½ P. M.

Methodist E. Church, (first Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. S. L. M. COOPER, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6½ 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 BARRETT, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.

German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets, Rev. I. P. Naschold, Pastor. service at 10½ 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 Schem, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School
William A. Snively, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beetem; 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. Biddle; Superintendant, 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 9.43 o'clock, A. M. and 2.11, P. M.

CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY. President, Frederick Watts; Secretary, Lemuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm H. Beetem; Directors, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Wm. M. Beetem, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Gardner, Henry Glass and E. M. Biddle.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY BANK.—President, John S. Sterrett; Cashier, H. A. Sturgeon; Teller, Jos. C. Hoffer.—Directors, John S. Sterrett, Wm. Ker, Melchoir Brenneman, Richard Woods, Henry Saxton, Robert C. Sterrett and H. A. Sturgeon.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Postage on all letters of one-half ounce weight or under, 3 cents pre-paid, (except to California and Oregon, which is 10 cents pre-paid.)

Postage on "THE HERALD"—within the County, FREE. Within the State, 13 cents per year. To any part of the United States, 26 cents. Postage on all transient papers under 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent pre-paid, or 2 cents unpaid. Advertised letters to be charged with the cost of advertising.

☞ Cheap Job Printing at this office.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Jan. 22.—The Senate was not in session. In the House, Mr. Boyce moved a preamble and resolution stating that in view of the threatening aspect of affairs with Great Britain, the conservative element of the House should unite in a sincere effort to elect a Speaker. Laid on the table. Mr. Tyson offered a resolution that any candidate for Speaker receiving the highest number of votes from a quorum of members should be declared elected, provided the successful candidate and those others who had more than twenty-five votes, should have the appointment of the standing committees in proportion to the number of votes received by each. The resolution was tabled. Three ballots were then had for Speaker, the first and last of which resulted in precisely the same manner. Banks 91, Richardson 67, Fuller 29.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.—The Senate was not in session. In the House, Mr. Richardson stated that he was desirous to see an organization, and in order to relieve members from embarrassment, he would withdraw his name, if possible, that day, or if not, on the morrow, from the list of candidates for Speakership.—A ballot was taken, when Mr. Banks obtained 90 votes, Mr. Richardson 65, and Mr. Fuller 30. Mr. Rust offered a resolution that, if Messrs. Banks, Richardson and Fuller, withdraw from the contest, it would relieve the House of an insurmountable obstacle to an organization. This resolution lies over until to day.

The Democratic members of the House held a caucus immediately after the adjournment. Mr. Richardson having withdrawn his name, Mr. Orr was unanimously nominated for Speaker on the principles, but not the platform, which governed the selection of the former. A proposition to vote for the plurality rule was rejected. The American and Republicans also held caucuses. The Americans are willing to withdraw Mr Fuller, but insist on an organization on a broad national basis.

Thursday, Jan. 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Clayton introduced a communication from the President, in Executive session, with a copy of Lord John Russell's letter to Mr Crampton, in 1853, declaring that the British government would strictly adhere to the Bulwer-Clayton treaty. Messrs. Clayton, Cass, Seward and Mason debated the question for some time, when its further consideration was postponed until Monday. A message from the President was then received relating to Kansas. He alludes to the threatening state of affairs in the Territory, which he designates as revolutionary in character and likely to reach a hight when it will be the duty of the Federal government to interfere. He recommends the inhabitants of Kansas, if desirous of forming a State, to appoint delegates to prepare a constitution.—The message was referred to the Committee on Territories, and the Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House, Mr. Fuller expressed a desire to retire from the contest for Speaker. A ballot was taken, when Mr. Banks received 96, Mr. Orr 68, Mr. Fuller 12, and Mr. Ricaud 18 votes. A message from the President was announced, which caused a scene of much confusion, many members being of opinion that it was out of order. Finally it was agreed to receive it. The message is identical with that sent to the Senate. Voting was renewed with the same barren result as before, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 25.—The Senate is not in session. In the House, an ineffectual effort was made to repeal the resolution precluding all debate during the present week, or until a Speaker shall be elected. The House then voted three times for Speaker, the last or 127th ballot standing as follows:—Mr. Banks 94, Mr. Orr, 64, Mr. Fuller, 25, Scattering 12. Necessary to a choice, 98. The House then adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 21.—In the Senate, Wm. Bigler, Senator elect from Pennsylvania, was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Cass addressed the Senate on the subject of Central American affairs, arguing, in reply to the National Intelligencer, the "the ship of State was on its true course, and the pilot doing his duty." He strongly denounced the positions assumed by the British government. Mr. Clayton corroborated the statement of Mr. Cass, in regard to Great Britain being the real ruler of the Mosquito Territory. Mr. Collamer also denounced the British construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty. Mr. Seward obtained the floor and the subject was then postponed. The Senate adjourned until Thursday. In the House, a resolution offered by Mr. Leiter, for the election of Speaker by a plurality vote, was tabled by a vote of 106 to 100. Mr. Tyson submitted a resolution for the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote, and giving the candidates receiving not less than 25 votes the appointment of Standing Committees in proportion to their relative strength, which was rejected. The House then proceeded to another ballot, which resulted as follows:—Banks 97; Orr 67; Fuller 35; Pennington 3; Scattering 4. There being no choice, the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Jan. 22.—In the Senate, after several bills had been read, the resolution of Mr. Wilkins, relative to the fortifications at Fort Delaware, was passed. Mr. Straub's resolution, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to seek an appropriation for the construction of six war steamers, was negatived. The bill to erect the new county of Monongahela was passed. The State Treasurer's reply, showing in what banks the public moneys had been placed since May last, was handed in. Bills relative to Notaries Public, and to enable the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to purchase land at Pittsburg for a depot, were passed. The bill to provide for the incorporation of insurance companies passed through committee. At noon both Houses met in Convention, to allot the public printing for two years from the 1st of July next, but adjourned for a fortnight in order to devise some new system. In the House, the bill supplementary to the act to encourage manufacturing operations were passed. The supplement to the act incorporating the Lebanon Valley Railroad was amended and passed. Several other bills were passed, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan 23.—In the Senate, bills were read to incorporate the Beaver County Deposit Bank, the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company, and to consolidate the Trenton and Susquehanna Railroads and the Shamokin Improvement Companies. A supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was also read. It was resolved that, when the Senate adjourn on Friday, it shall be to meet on Tuesday afternoon next. A resolution from the House, tendering the thanks of the Legislature to Dr. Kane for his discoveries in the Arctic seas, was debated till the hour of adjournment. In the House, a similar resolution was passed unanimously. Several bills having been read, the act to repeal the liquor law was again taken up, and after considerable debate passed second reading—yeas 70, nays 27.

Thursday, Jan. 24.—The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Auditor General, transmitting a statement showing what Banks have reported the amounts of their unclaimed dividends and deposits; and also a statement from the Board Canal Commissioners of the number of trucks in use on the Allegheny Portage Railroad. The bill from the House to repeal the restraining liquor law was received. Mr. Bucalew moved its reference to a special committee, which was debated at length, and with considerable warmth by Messrs. Buckalew, Brown, Price, Wilkins, Killinger, Ingram, and Welsh, and was still pending when the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Moorehead offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if further legislation be not necessary to protect the personal liberties of citizens of this Commonwealth from the arbitary proceedings of Judges of the United States exercising jurisdiction in this State. The resolution was negatived, yeas 38, nays 64. The House then took up on third reading the bill to repeal the restraining liquor law. Mr. Hill moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of adding a proviso that whatever license system revived by the repeal of the present law, shall be subjected to whatever law in reference thereto this Legislature may hereafter enact. Mr. Hill briefly explained the proposition, and it was then negatived—yeas 41, nays 53. The bill then passed finally—yeas 69, nays 25. The House refused by a vote of yeas 30, nays 65, to take up the joint resolutions of instruction to our Senators, &c., to vote for the repeal of the Kansas Nebraska act. The bill for the better protection of life and property on railroads, passed Committee of the Whole, and was pending on second reading when the House adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 26.—In the Senate, several bills were read, an adjournment took place till Tuesday next. In the House, the bill to increase the pay of justices of the peace, alderman and constables passed finally. The bill to increase the pay of jurors and witnesses was postponed for the present. A motion to take up the resolutions in favor of the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act was negatived.—The bill relating to collectors of State and County Taxes passed finally. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Auditor General stating that no militia fines or taxes have been paid into the State Treasury from Philadelphia since Consolidation. The joint resolution of instruction to our Representatives in Congress, relative to the protection of American citizens in the enjoyment of the rights of conscience and religious worship in foreign countries, after being briefly debated by Messrs. Ball, Morris, Montgomery, Getz, Ingham, Moorhead and Miller, was negatived, yeas 41, nays 46. Mr. Montgomery, from the Judicary Committee, made a written report on the right of citizens of the South to bring their slaves through Pennsylvania, sustaining that right as existing under the laws of nations, the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the State. Mr. Phelps made a report from the minority of the committee, denying the right, and arguing the question at some length. One thousand copies of the reports were ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE ABOUT KANSAS.

On Thursday last, in Congress, a message was received from the President of the United States, in which he says that circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of the government of Kansas, producing a condition of the things which renders it incumbent on him to call the attention of Congress to it, and urgently recommends the adoption of such measures as the exigency seems to require. He alludes eulogistically to the principles embraced in the Kansas Nebraska act, and the system of government and laws passed to put it into operation.—While Nebraska has been successfully organized, the organization of Kansas has been long delayed, attended by serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly from local mal-administration, and party from unjustifiable interference from the inhabitants of some of the inhabitants of some of the State, with views foreign to the interests and rights of the territory. Governor Reeder, instead of constant vigilance in the exercise of his duties, allowed his attention to be diverted from his official obligations by other objects, him elf setting an example of violation of law and duty which impelled the President to remove him. He alludes to the misdirected zeal of the propagandist emigration, and the clashing of the slavery and anti slavery interests, as the cause of the mischief, and as emphatically condemns the efforts to anticipate or force the determination of that question in this inchoate State. The first Legislative Assembly, whatever may have been the informalities in the election of members, was, for all practical purpose, a lawful body; and in this connection the President reviews Gov. Reeder's conduct regarding the removal of the seat of government and his refusal to sign the bills passed by that body.

The ill feeling in that territory has now reached such a point that it threatens the peace, not only of Kansas but of the Union. Relative to the recent Convention which formed a Free State Constitution, he says it was by a party and not the people, who thus acted contrary to the principles of public law, the practice under the Constitution of the United States, and the rule of right and common sense. The movement in opposition to the constitutional authorities of Kansas, was revolutionary in its character, and if it shall reach a point of organized resistance it will lead to treasonable insurrection, and it will become the duty of the Federal Government to suppress it. It is not for the President to define the duties of the States or the Territories, or to decide whether a law is wise or unwise, just or unjust. It is his duty to cause it to be executed. The great popular prerogative of self government must be respected.

The President says it is his duty to preserve order in the territory and to vindicate the laws, whether federal or local, and to protect the people in the full enjoyment of self-government from all encroachments from without.—Although serious and threatening, the disturbances announced to him by Governor Shannon, in December last, were quieted without the effusion of blood. There is no reason now, however, to apprehend renewed disorders there, unless decided measures be forthwith taken to prevent them. He concludes by saying, that if the inhabitants of Kansas shall desire a State formation, and be of sufficient numbers, the proper course would be a convention of delegates to prepare a constitution, and recommends the enactment of a law to that effect, in order for its admission into the Union in a lawful and proper manner, and that a special appropriation be made to defray any expenses which may become requisite in the execution of the laws, or in maintaining public order in that territory.

Mr. Seward differed from the President.—Under the present state of our foreign relations, he would forego argument on that matter now; but when, in the judgment of the majority of the Senate, the time shall have come for action on the subject, he would endeavor to make good his opposition to the policy, the position, and the sentiments which are contained in the President's message.

MILITARY CONVENTION.—A State Military Convention assembled at Harrisburg, last Monday, and was organized by the choice of Gen. G. Cadwallader, as President. Resolutions were passed for the reorganization of the Military department of the State, to increase its efficiency, enlarge its powers and provide reasonable pay for its officers; that it should be made a separate and independent bureau of the Executive branch of the Government;—that the military tax should not be less than $1 for each citizen taxable for military purposes; that a board of field officers, selected in each brigade for that purpose, be empowered to make lists of persons taxable, appoint collectors and Treasurers, and disburse the fund raised in payment of the expenses of the brigade; and that all collecting receiving and disbursing officers be required to give security, to be approved by such board, for the faithful performance of their duty,

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The arrival of the Collins steamer Baltic puts us in possession of three days' later news from Europe. The Czar's answer to Austria's peace propositions have not been received.—The members of the Council of War have assembled in Paris. The rumor prevalent last year, that the emperor Napoleon intended to place himself at the head of his army is again revived. A letter from St. Petersburg states that the nation is sincerely desirous for peace. Nothing of importance has happened in the Crimea and in Asia. The St. Petersburg War Council has, it is stated, caused a great change in the plans adopted for the spring campaign, and may lead to the Russians evacuating the Crimea. Denmark preserves her strict neutrality. The Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular in which he admits Sweden's alliance with the Western powers, and censures the aggressive spirit of Russia. Advices have been received from Montevideo to the close of November. On the 25th of that month a revolution broke out, and lasted four days, during which time more than a hundred lives were lost. The report of Herat having been taken by the Persians is discredited.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived at New Orleans from San Juan, with a fortnight's later news from California. New diggings had been discovered on the American river, and the mines generally were yielding largely. Trade is dull. On the 2d inst. a shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco. The Sacramento Valley Railroad had been opened a distance of 22 miles. Herman, a money agent of San Francisco, had had attachments issued against him for nearly 150,000. The trial of Cora for the murder of Gen Richardson had commenced. The Indians in Northern California still continue their depredations. Nothing had been heard from Col. Kellys party in Oregon since their setting forth to attack the Indians in Northern California still continue their depredations.

Evil Effects of Study out of Schools.

The length of time to be employed in mental application by young persons at school, is a question which we are surprised not to see oftener discussed in medical books and journals, since there are few subjects that have a greater bearing on the bodily health, as well as the intellectual advancement of the young. On the one hand the importance of mental cultivation is denied by no one; the education of the people is the boast of our country, and is of incalculable advantage to a republic, in preparing its citizens for the responsible duties of self-government, and in promoting, to an indefinite extent, the means of happiness of the individual. On the other hand, we must take into account the dangerous effect of over stimulation of the intellectual powers, and the absence of a due amount of bodily exercise, at the expense of the physical organization; and this view of the subject, we apprehend has been too much overlooked by the instructors of youth, in their desire to bestow upon their pupils the advantage of a highly-accomplished education.

The vast increase, of late years, in the amount and variety of studies taught in our schools, leaves, we fear, too little time for the proper recreation necessary both to body and mind.

There are few schools in our city where the higher branches are taught, which do not impose upon the scholars, in addition to at least six hours to mental labor in the school-room, lessons requiring from one or two hours' hard study at home, which time must, in some cases, be greatly extended by those of inferior powers of acquisition, whose ambition will not permit them to fall behind their more gifted companions. In many instances, we are afraid this extra work is prolonged into those hours when both mind and body should be reparing the losses of the day by sleep.

Now young persons, especially, require both amusement and out door exercise, and much more of the latter than the most of our young friends are able or disposed to indulge in. The bow which is always kept bent, soon losses its elasticity. The youthful mind by too much application becomes either heavy and incapable of healthful exertion, or else, by over stimulation, is rendered visionary, eccentric and impractical, prone to fanaticism or even to insanity.

Sedentary habits predispose the system to dyspepsia, phthisis, and a host of other diseases. Over-use of the eyes, especially by lamp light, and on closely printed books, (often in the crabbed character of the Greek or German,) when it does not immediately give rise to acute inflammation, often lays the foundation of permanent weakness of sight, and constitutes a source of misery which may last a life-time.

The School Committee of this city have wisely prohibited the imposition of lessons out of school hours, in the grammar schools. We hope they will ere long see the wisdom of introducing the same reform into the higher schools. In our opinion, no lessons should, as a general rule be learned out of school.—Six or seven hours daily, are quite enough to be spent in application to books, especially by children who are passing through that period in which the changes taking place in the system render it particularly susceptible to evil influence.

Nor would a diminution of the time spent in studying prove a real loss in the end; on the contrary, we believe that children would work with more interest, and make more progres in their studies with their minds refreshed and bodies invigorated by exercise. Children should study hard, but they should also play hard! and it is just as much our duty to induce them to play as to make them study. The apparent progress made by incessant mental application in early years, is too often compensated in after life by ruined health and disappointed expectations.—*Medical Journal.*