Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

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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, 5 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.

New Advertisements.

APPEALS FOR 1856.—The Commissioners of Cumberland county have fixed on the following times and places for holding the appeals on the triannual assessment for the several townships and boroughs in said county,

County tax, dollar rate 3¼ mills.
State tax, dollar rate 3 mills.

The return to be made by the respective assessors at the times and places fixed for the appeals, at which time the assessors will return two respectable citizens for collectors.

Monroe township, at the public house of Samuel Algier, on Monday, the 3rd day of March.

Upper Allen and Mechanicsburg at the public house of George Sponsler, in Mechanicsburg on Tuesday the 4th day of March.

Lower Allen and New Cumberland at the public house of ——— Hall on Wednesday the 5th day of March.

East Pennsborough and Hampden at the public house Benjamin Chy on Thursday the 6th day of March.

Silver Spring at the Public house of George Duey on Friday the 7th day of March.

Newville and Frankford at the public house of Jno. M. Woodburn in Newville on Monday the 10th day of March.

Mifflin and Newvill at the same place on Tuesday the 11th day of March.

Hopewell at the public House of David Mourey on Wednesday the 12th.

Shippensburg Borough and Township at the Public house of ——— Aughinbaugh on Thursday the 13th

Southampton at the same place on Friday the 14th.

Dickinson at the public hose of Jacob Redsecker on Saturday the 15th

West Pennsborough at the public house at Mt. Rock on Monday the 17th.

North Middleton at the Commissioners Office on Tuesday the 18th.

South Middleton at the same place on Wednesday the 19th.

Carlisle East Ward at the same place on Thursday the 20th.

Carlisle West Ward at the same place on Friday the 21st.

Commisoners Office, Jan. 24, '56.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The annual report of the Hon. A. G. CURTIN, Superintendent of Common Schools of this State, for the school year ending June 4, 1855, with the accompanying reports of the County Superintendents, has just been published. It is a highly interesting document, and will be read with satisfaction by every intelligent citizen of the State

From the tabular statements we gather that, during the year, the whole number of school districts was 1632, of schools, 10,496; number of schools yet required, 650; average number of months taught, 5⅓; number of male teachers, 8003; number of female teachers, 4140; average salaries of male teachers per month, $22,29; average salaries of females per month, $14,39; whole number of male scholars, 295,889; whole number of female scholars, 223,120; total number of scholars, 529,009; number of scholars learning German, 10,015; average number of scholars attending schools, 361,316; average cost of teaching for one scholar per month, 58½ cents; whole number of teachers, 12,143; whole amount of tax levied for school purposes, $1,242,223 70; amount of tax levied for building purposes, $159,076 45; total amount of tax levied for the system, $1,354,937 04; amount received from the State appropriation, $159,554 17; amount received from collectors of school tax, $1,127,992 61; cost of instruction, $1,041,571 96; cost of fuel and contingencies, $110,383 19; cost of school houses, purchasing, building, renting, repairing, &c., $226,198 76. These figures exhibit a large increase over previous years, and indicate that a considerable impetus has been given to the prosperity of the system.

The reader should understand that the totals are all exclusive of the city of Philadelphia; which, strangely enough, makes no report to the State authorities, and has, therefore, no share of the annual statistics. The Governor alluded to this deficiency in his last annual message, and here we see it practically exemplified.

The State Superintendent says, in his report, that the new school law has infused fresh life into the system. It has been found highly salutary and beneficial in requiring better security, and more rigid accountability from treasurers and collectors, and insuring the services of more capable men as Secretaries of the Boards of Directors. But the great leading feature of the new regime, is the creation of the office of County Superintendent which supplies the necessary agency for the administration of the school law in the districts and provides the department with the knowledge and control of its operations. It has worked a great reform, notwithstanding all drawbacks. To these the report alludes in detail, to show the causes of the unpopularity of the office in certain localities. In most cases the salaries of the county superintendents were miserably inadequate. Some counties have not made good selections to fill the office. Two causes, however, were prominent among the difficulties. These were the fear of additional expense of the office and of supporting better schools, and the operation of the law upon incompetent teachers. Of the latter there were a very large number, some of them, the report says, only superior to the children under their care in age and size. The standard of qualifications required by the law for teachers excluded all such, and they have consequently created a popular agitation against it. For twenty years past, every annual report emanating from the office of the State Superintendent has complained of the deficiency in the number of well qualified teachers. Of late years, the teachers themselves have endeavored to remedy this, by forming institutes for mutual improvement, and in this way much good has been done. But in many of the sparsely settled districts these advantages have not been felt. These associative efforts are but poor substitutes for that regular and systematic training required to produce a good teacher, nor were they ever so intended. To provide the requisite supply of competent instructors, the Superintendent again recommends the establishment of State Normal Schools. As to the results of the county superintendence, the report says:—

"The hostility which exists in some parts of the State against the office, has served to attract public attention to the subject of education, and the condition and wants of our system have thus undergone thorough and useful examination. It has effected a useful adjustment of the business operations of the boards of directors, in correcting the deranged state of their finances, and in many instances in recovering money of the schools overlooked or supposed to be lost. It has elevated the profession, and established more uniformity in the character and qualifications of teachers in theory and generally in practice; the incompetent and unworthy have been rejected, while the door has been opened wide for the admission of the meritorious and qualified, and a stimulus has been given to study and self improvement. It is the great medium of connection between the Department and the schools; and while it has produced unity and harmony of action between them, it has secured to the system power and efficiency hitherto unattainable. It has excited many enlightened and zealous friends of education, who have no official connection with the system, to renewed interest in its success; and bright hopes for the future are now entertained by many who had watched its uncertain existence and doubtful usefulness, with fears of its ultimate decay and abandonment."

The requirement that there should be a perfect uniformity of text books in each district, has answered the most sanguine expectations of its friends, where it has been thoroughly and prudently tested, but it has not yet been carried out everywhere. By the end of the current year, it is hoped, the law will be generally complied with.

THE KANSAS AGITATION.

The New York Post says, that Missouri State stocks, which stood at 97 before the last invasion of Kanzas, have since fallen to 86.—This however, may just as well be owing to the newly adopted policy of the State, of extending aid lavishly to railways. A person named White, recently lectured at the capital of Georgia, on the subject of colonizing Kansas of which he alleges himself to be a citizen. He said that his mission was to raise pro-slavery recruits to triumph in Kansas at the ballot box, but that if his party failed in this they were determined to achieve a victory at the cannon's mouth. He wanted the Georgia Legislature to make an appropriation in aid of the cause. A man named Buford is busily engaged in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina, in raising a regiment of five hundred men, divided into companies of fifty, officered, armed, and disciplined, to go to Kansas. A Mr. E. B. Bell, of Edgefield, S. C., also advertises that he will lead one hundred southern emigrants to Kansas on the first of March.—Buford does not purpose to start before the last of March. At Newcastle, Indiana, $1000 was subscribed and sent to Kansas, and contributions for the purchase of Sharp's rifles were going on vigorously. At Painesville, O. money and arms were, at the last accounts, freely contributed for Kansas. The arms consist of guns, rifles, pistols, and swords. From Ashtabula county, Ohio, arms sufficient for two companies have already been sent to the territory, and in Summit county a regiment of 300 men is said to have been already enlisted. In Worcester and many other towns Massachusetts, the people are making liberal contributions. The spring emigration from New England will be much larger than last year. A company of two hundred emigrants is being organized in Connecticut. In Salem, N. J., a company is organized which will probably reach fifty, all armed with Sharp's rifle. The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that after making careful inquiries relative to the various districts, he is satisfied that the population of the territory at this time is nearly 60,000. The total result of his inquiries gives an aggregate of 85,000, but this he thinks an exaggeration.

PROCLAMATION ON KANSAS.—President Pierce has issued a Proclamation on Kansas, invoking "all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to law," meaning, of course, that all shall submit to the enactments of the Missouri mob-Legislature of Kansas.—Commenting on this movement of the President to aid the Missouri bullies, while professing to aid the people of the Territory, the *National Intelligencer* says:

The Government paper of yesterday contained an Executive Proclamation which, for the information of our readers, we transfer to our columns. Following on the heels of his recent special Message to Congress on the same subject, it is evidence that the President anticipates something like civil war in the land of vaunted "Squatter sovereignty," and is preparing to meet the crisis. It is proof, also, of another thing, which perhaps the President does not discern so clearly; and that is, the political error which has brought these troubles upon him and upon the country.—Surely, never has any false step of Government in our brief history, in the history of any free country, been so fruitful of evil—of unmixed, uncompensated evil—as the uncalled-for repeal of the Missouri Compromise.—And now the President is endeavoring, with the best intentions no doubt, to avert one of its disastrous consequences by a Proclamation. What a sight in this free Republican country, to behold an Executive proclamation forbiding civil war! We most devoutly hope it may have the effect; but we fear that men who are aiming rifles and revolvers at each other's fraternal breasts will be little disposed to heed the President's admonitions. And then should he find it necessary to interpose the military power of the General Government—and that must be the next step—what a state of things shall we not then present to the world and to the country!—Is it not enough to make angels weep to see so happy, harmonious, peaceful a country—blessed in every element of natural and domestic happiness as was this only two short years ago—suddenly, by one mad and perverse act, converted into an universal arena of discord and of threatened commotion?

☞ The Story of rude treatment on the part of President Pierce to Senator Hale, at the President's levee which went the rounds of the newspapers, some weeks ago, is pronounced untrue. The newspaper which started it now "learns that it is incorrect, and that no indignity was offered to Mr. Hale."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Feb. 12.—In Senate, Mr. Crabbe read in place a bill to incorporate the Bank of Pottstown. Mr. Wilkins bill to repeal the Liquor Law was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Browne's amendment. The bill was debated in forenoon and afternoon session, when the question was taken on the first section of Mr. Browne's substitute, and it was agreed to, yeas 19, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Browne, Crabb, Ferguson, Flenniken, Frazer, Gregg, Hoge, Jamison, Jordan, Lewis, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Taggart, Wherry and Piatt, Speaker—19.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, McClintock, Straub, Walton, Welsh and Wilkins—13.

This is regarded as equivalent to the defeat of Mr. Wilkins' bill. The other sections of Mr. Browne's substitute were then agreed to, as far as the sixth, by a similar vote, when the Senate adjourned. In the House, the bill to incorporate the Pottstown Gas Company passed finally. The consideration of the bill to incorporate the Franciscan Brothers of Clarion county was resumed, when a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely and negatived—yeas 28, nays 58. A motion was then made to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire into the constitution, by-laws and oaths of the Order. Lost—yeas 19, nays 50. The first section of the bill was then agreed to—yeas 58, nays 30. The bill then being on its final passage, Mr. Morris addressed the House for half an hour in opposition to it, and was followed by Mr. Johns in support of it. The bill then passed finally—yeas 60 nays 20. All the '*Democrats*' present voted in the affirmative, excepting Mr. Fry, of Lehigh. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Jameson read in place a bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Tavern License Bill, when the several sections of Mr. Browne's amendment to the 10th inclusive, were adopted, with various amendments. A motion to strike out $50 as the price of a license and insert $20, was lost—yeas 15, nays 17. In the House a number of petitions were presented but no business of importance transacted.

Thursday, Feb. 14.—In the Senate, after the usual morning business the Tavern License Bill was again taken up, and the question being on Mr. Buckalew's amendment to reduce the minimum rate of license from $50 to $20, it was lost—yeas 12, nays 20. The motion to strike out malt liquors was then lost by the same vote and the section passed. In afternoon session the additional sections of the bill were passed in committee without material amendment, and the bill then passed second reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Browne, Crabb, Ferguson, Flenniken, Frazer, Gregg, Hoge, Jamison, Jordan, Lewis, Mellinger, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Taggart, and Wherry—17.

Nays—Messrs. Cresswell, Fry, Evans, Ingram, Killinger, Knox Laubach, McClintock, Straub, Walton, Welsh and Wilkins—12.

Messrs. Pratt, Finney and Piatt, were absent. Mr. Buckalew took part in the discussion but did not vote, having paired off with the Speaker. The bill was ordered to be printed as amended, and the Senate adjourned at 7 o'clock in the evening. In the House, among a number of bills reported was one to erect a new county to be called 'Madison,' out of parts of Allegheny, Butler and Westmoreland; one to erect the new county of 'Monongahela,' out of Fayette, Westmoreland and Washington, and one to erect 'Mahoning' county, out of parts of Indiana and Jefferson. A bill to divorce Helen H. and John B. Jordan, was passed finally. A bill was read in place against taxing money at interest, and the bill providing for the election of a State Printer, for a term of years, and for the re-adjustment of the prices, passed finally, yeas 46, nays 31.

A DEMONSTRATION OF THE LEAP YEAR.—A rather singular and amusing occurrence took place near Cochranville, Chester county, in this State a few weeks since. A Mr. Bachtell, from Medina, Ohio, was introduced to a Miss Duquet, the afternoon of the 16th ultimo, and married her within three hours afterwards. Both are said to be worthy and respectable persons, but very lively. They were jesting on the subject of matrimony, when she jestingly "popped the question," to which he acceded. One reply brought on another until they went to the parson's and had the ceremon performed.

THE SLAVE CASE AT CINCINNATI.—The grand jury at Cincinnati have found a true bill for murder against Peggy as principal, and the rest of the adult Kentucky fugitive slaves as accessaries, to the murder of the child. The writ was placed in the hands of the sheriff, who when the fugitives were brought to jail by the marshal for safekeeping turned the key upon them, and they are now in his possession. The case grows more and more complicated. No decision has yet been made as to the ownership of the slaves.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

PEACE PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

HALIFAX, Feb. 17.—The Royal Mail Steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool on the afternoon of February 2d, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The London Morning Advertiser has the following announcement:—"We regret to hear that at an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr Buchanan had together at the foreign office on Tuesday, very angry words passed between them relative to the Central American question."

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The despatches of the Russian government completing and confirming the telegraphic announcement of the unconditional acceptance of Austria's propositions, were received at Vienna on the 23d ult., and a courrier immediately conveyed them to Paris and London.

A memorandum, embodying the propositions, has been signed at Vienna and sent to Paris and London.

It is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris on February 17th, that very little time will be lost in the discussion of the subject, and that the whole matter will be brought to a conclusion by February 25th.

The signing of the preliminaries prior to the opening of the Conference, now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish Prenipotentiary.

It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to her admission into the peace conferences, and that consequently she will be excluded from the Conference, but be invited to sign the final deed of settlement.

Baron Brum and Count Orloff are the Russian Plenipotentiaries, assisted by Messrs. Titoff and Fenton. Lord Clarendon represents England; Marquis D. Azeglio, Sardinia; Count Buol, Austria; M Walewski, France; Dervish Pacha, Turkey.

THE BALTIC.

Letters received to the 30th ult. speak of mild weather, and the resumption of navigation, more or less, at Pillau, Memel and Cuxhaven. The ice was breaking up.

THE CRIMEA.

The correspondence from the Crimea, from the English camp, to January 18th, reports the army healthy. The Russians continued to fire from the North Forts. Prince Gortschakoff had handed over the command to General Luders, and issued a new valedictory to the commanders in the Crimea.

On the 9th of January, the Russians made an expedition over the ice to attack Kertsch, but Gen. Vivian being on the alert, they retired.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Prometheus has arrived at New Orleans, with San Francisco dates to the 21st of January, and from San Juan to the 5th inst. The papers furnish no news of striking importance, but it is stated that the agricultural accounts are better, and the mining prospects are encouraging. The Legislature is still in trouble in regard to the U. S. Senator, but as several of the candidates have withdrawn, a new man is expected to harmonize the American party.—More fighting has taken place with the Indians at Walla Walla, and the U. S troops engaged, lost twenty-three men, killed and wounded. Affairs in Nicaragua are quiet; but Walker has retaliated for the refusal to receive Mr. French, by suspending diplomatic relations with our Minister, Mr. Wheeler.

INGENIOUS ESCAPE.—A prisoner named Jacob France, confined in the Maryland Penitentiary, at Baltimore, effected his escape from that institution on Sunday night, by cutting the grating at the window of his cell and removing the bricks from the wall. He appears to have been employed in the blacksmith shop, where he had probably fabricated the tools for his escape, or got the materials for making them. With a fine saw he cut through the cross bars where they entered the wall, and the upright bars outside, so that in either case detection would be probable. After this he drilled two holes through the upright bars with a ratchet drill. All this part of the work was done previous to Sunday night, as was shown by its being rusty and he prevented scrutiny by covering the places with whiting to resemble the whitewash of the wall. On Sunday night he drilled out the iron sill, removed the upright bar, cut off the remaining half of the cross bar, and made a hole in the wall large enough to allow his body to pass, though it must have been tight squeezing, as it was only a foot square of room. He then carefully removed the bricks from the left side of the loop-hole which afforded ventilation to the cell, without breaking any of them, and so passed to the east wall of the yard, where he found a number of iron bars. One of these he bent so as to form a hook at both ends, and with this and a rope he managed to climb over the wall and railing. All this was noiselessly done, and the escape was not discovered until the prisoner was missed from the gang on Monday. France is a native of Pennsylvania, forty-three years old, and speaks German fluently. The crime of which he was convicted was petty theft, but he added to it by assaulting an officer.

☞ France has since been recaptured. When he escaped on Sunday night week he walked five miles out on the York road, but the cold was so intense that he had to take shelter in a barn and remain there until Tuesday night. He then walked as far as the Falls of Gunpowder, where the deep snow and severe cold again arrested his steps, and seeking shelter in a farm house, he was detected by his prison garb. On being charged with his identity by a person who had read of his escape, he confessed it and expressed a desire to return to prison. While this hardy criminal was thus braving the elements, two poor persons died in the city of Baltimore from cold and exposure.