

Carlisle Herald.



CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1856.

The Largest and Cheapest Paper
IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TERMS—Two Dollars a Year, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if Paid in Advance.
\$1.75 if Paid Within the Year.

Anti-Pierce State Convention.



Union for the Sake of the Union.

The undersigned, Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, having been selected by their fellow-citizens, in different parts of the Commonwealth, to devise a plan of united action, by which all opposit to the destructive policy and principles of the National Administration may cooperate in the support of a State Ticket, respectfully invite all who are in favor of such a movement, to assemble in City and County Conventions on the 19th of March next, to elect delegates equal in number to their representation in the State Senate and House of Representatives, to a Convention to be held at HARRISBURG, on the 20th of the same month, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Auditor General, Canal Commissioner, and Surveyor General, to be supported at the ensuing fall election, and to take such other public action as may be necessary to the crisis.

R. B. McCOMB,	J. DOCK,
J. W. KILLINGER,	C. L. HUNSECKER,
JAMES J. LEWIS,	JOHN M. GIBBONEY,
JOHN FEIGENSON,	R. B. MOOREHEAD,
DAVID TAGGAUT,	DELORIA INBIE,
J. O. SUMAN,	JOHN WRIGHT,
L. REED,	A. W. CRAWFORD,
P. W. HOUSEKEEPER,	JNO. HENRY WINTROBE,
JACOB STRUBLE,	JONAS ARGUSTINE,
FR. JORDAN,	G. J. BELL,
E. JOY MORRIS,	T. L. BALDWIN,
PHILIP CLOVER,	W. A. HARRY,
W. E. FRAZER,	D. PHELPS,
ANDREW GREGG,	DANIEL LOTT,
D. A. FINNEY,	DAVID MUMMA, JR.,
HENRY SOUTHER,	JAMES M. BELKES,
HENRY C. PRATT,	JOHN C. FLENNIKER,
SAMUEL KERR,	DAVID MEELINGER,
K. HAINES,	H. GAYLORD,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,	J. BROWN,
SAMUEL GARDNER,	

Harrisburg, Feb. 19, 1856.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—In the American National Convention, on Monday, MILLARD FILMORE, of New York, was nominated for President, and ANDREW JACKSON DONALDSON, of Tennessee, for Vice President. The details of the several days' proceedings in the Convention will be found in another column. The feeling of the country evidently was in favor of postponing the nominations to a later day and we think it would have been wiser to have acted in accordance with that feeling.

EXECUTIVE PARDONS AGAIN.

In his last week's article on the subject of "Executive Pardons," our neighbor of the *Volunteer* shows himself decidedly more moderate, reasonable and candid than heretofore, and we feel disposed to congratulate not only himself but his readers upon the improvement of the editorial tone of the *Volunteer*. We hope it is the opening of a new era.

In the first place we are now courteously acknowledged to be a "freeman" although an office-holder. In the next place the *Volunteer* now candidly admits, in reference to its monstrous charge that Gov. Pollock has pardoned "scores of hardened villains," that it can furnish no proof to sustain the allegation. If we will take the trouble to scan our exchanges, says the *Volunteer*, we will find abundant proof. Now here is just where our neighbor is egregiously in error. Our exchanges furnish no such proof. The fact is that the *Volunteer* and other locofoco papers have no other ground for their fierce hue and cry against Gov. Pollock than the pardons granted in Huntingdon and Philadelphia. The circumstances connected with these, we have sufficiently explained, and they certainly cannot be considered as pardons of "hardened villains." In the third place the *Volunteer* admits, with reference to certain pardons in Cumberland county, that its Editor signed the petitions for them and that the Governor was right in granting them. These subjects of executive clemency therefore we presume are not included among the "scores of hardened villains." What then becomes of the *Volunteer's*

original charge, made in such bold, reckless and sweeping terms, that Gov. Pollock by his wanton abuse of the pardoning power was emptying our penitentiaries of "scores of hardened villains?" We have given our neighbor some credit for candor. Let him now show his worthiness of further credit by candidly admitting that his sweeping accusations have not been supported by an iota of proof—that they are in fact utterly false and unfounded.

The *Volunteer* turns from the subject of pardons and pronounces our statement that the State Debt had been increased a million and a half of dollars during Gov. Bigler's term, "an unmitigated falsehood." His bold denial of our statement is about on a par with the *Volunteer's* original charge about pardons. The *Volunteer* made that charge without any proof to sustain it. When we asked for "proof" it referred us to our exchange papers as furnishing abundant evidence, which they did not. When we charged, however, that the State Debt had been increased to the extent of a million and a half of dollars under the Administration of Gov. Bigler we knew the allegation could be sustained by official documents. We hurl back therefore upon the *Volunteer* its charge of falsehood and boldly appeal to the official record for substantiation of our statement. In the Auditor General's Report for 1851 the total amount of the Public Debt, is stated to be \$40,114,236 39. Through the three years of Gov. Bigler's Administration it continued steadily increasing up to 1854, when the total amount of the Public Debt is stated to be \$41,698,595 74, thus showing an increase in three years, during which time William Bigler was Governor of the State, of \$1,584,359 35! From the same official document we learn that on the 1st day of December, 1855, the first year of Gov. Pollock's Administration, the Public Debt was \$630,601, 02 less than the previous year. "Figures never lie," it is said, and these results the *Volunteer* will find more clearly stated in the annual message of Gov. Pollock at the opening of the present Legislature. They defy contradiction. Our tax-paying readers will see three facts of great interest to them. First, that during Gov. Johnson's Administration a plan was started for the reduction of the Public Debt. Second, that during Bigler's Administration the increase of the Public Debt again commenced and reached over a million and a half of dollars. Third, that under Gov. Pollock's Administration the reduction of the Public Debt so far is over half a million of dollars. These are not facts derived from "exchange papers" but from public documents. They may be "news" to the *Volunteer*, but will it have the hardihood to deny them?

The defence of President Pierce, with which the *Volunteer* winds up, we need scarcely notice. The great mass of his own party are as much disgusted with the man as are his opponents. His base pandering to the sordid interests of Slavery cannot save him from the doom that awaits him.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention assembled at Pittsburg on Friday last. John A. King, of New York, was called to the chair, as temporary President. About three hundred delegates were present. A committee of one from each State was appointed to report a list of officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. On the permanent organization, Francis P. Blair, of the District of Columbia, was chosen president.

A lengthy declaration of principles for the New party was adopted, and a plan of organization was agreed to, the principle feature of which is to be a National Convention in Philadelphia, on the 11 of June next. The Convention then adjourned sine die. In the evening, a large Kansas aid meeting was held in that city, at which speeches were made by Horace Greely, Rev. Mr. Chandler, and other prominent members of the Republican party.

Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.—The death of this lady at Mariana, Fla., on the 17th is announced. She was a daughter of Gen. Whitney of the United States Army, born at Lancaster, Mass., the wife of Prof. Hentz, of the North Carolina University; and one of the most successful of our American writers.

Town and County Matters.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Thursday morning last was occasioned by the burning of a frame tenement on Locust alley, near Bedford Street, in the occupancy of several families of colored persons as a habitation, and owned, we believe, by Judge Hepburn. The fire was confined principally to the upper floor, in which it originated, but the lower floor was completely "gutted," and the entire building left a wreck. The several companies, notwithstanding the condition of the streets, were speedily on the ground, and prevented further destruction to contiguous property by their endeavors. The gallant Col. was prompt in despatching aid from the Garrison, but happily their services were not needed.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A very serious and perhaps dangerous accident occurred to the lady of Mr. Jason Eby, grocer on Main street, on last Monday evening, by which two of her limbs were broken and her body otherwise injured. We learn the following particulars: She was attracted to the rear of their premises, on which is a large and very deep unfilled ice house, by the noise of some boys in the alley, and in passing through this building, she was precipitated, through an opening in the floor, a distance of fourteen or sixteen feet. After sometime her cries for assistance were heard, and with great difficulty she was removed and placed in the care of physicians.

THE "SOFT TERM."—Indications of a general thaw were prevalent one or two days last week, but Monday morning dispelled all fears of too sudden a return at present of the winter garb to a fluid state, and a "few more days" of slides on uncleaned sidewalks and joyous sleigh rides under the "cold term" may be expected. Meriam has dealt out his prophecies of the season very lavishly and most provokingly correct. The "soft term" has been postponed, we presume, on "account of the weather."

MUSICAL CONVENTION.—We understand that Prof. Johnston and Frost, of Boston, who have been holding Musical Conventions in different parts of this State and Maryland during the present winter, purpose holding one here if the music loving portion of our community are willing to engage in it. The musical festivals given by these gentlemen the present season have been very popular, and have generally continued not less than four or five days. In Baltimore, which place they left a few days ago, they remained about three weeks, and were obliged to give something like fifteen concerts in succession. They are now in Frederick, and next week they will be in Chambersburg, after which they will come here and spend four or five days, if arrangements are made for that purpose. As their time was so short last winter, and Mr. Frost being obliged to leave before the final concert, they did not have the opportunity of testing the quality of the singers here or making the preparation for the concert they should have had. They therefore wish, if they come on the present occasion, to remain long enough to give a full and thorough course. One new feature in their conventions of the present season is a juvenile class and a concert altogether by juveniles. This is said to add greatly to the interest and entertainment of the exercises. They are assisted by Miss Whitehouse, who was here on a former occasion, and Miss Briggs, who is said to be a most brilliant and accomplished singer.

LECTURE BY PROF. O. H. TIFFANY.

We have not been a regular attendant upon the lectures delivered before the *Union Fire Company*, during the progress of the present winter; and, consequently, we are poorly prepared to institute a comparison with regard to their relative merits. Were we prepared to do so, the task would be an invidious one; and the responsibility greater than we are willing to incur. The celebrity of recent lecturers, however, has attracted us to the scene where forensic logic and persuasive rhetoric are wont to lend their aid for the purpose of promulgating entertaining and useful knowledge. We listened with pleasure to the profound, and as we think, philosophical discussion of "The Democratic Tendencies of Science," and were delighted with the masterly manner in which the distinguished speaker analyzed his subject. Better than all, the discourse was eminently practical; and on leaving the hall we felt richly repaid for the sacrifice of time it had cost us.

Encouraged by our success on this occasion and lured on by the hope of being still more richly entertained, if not more profoundly instructed, we concluded to hazard another quarter and draw upon old Kronos for another hour, when the evening approached for the sublime question of "Woman's Rights."

Indeed we would like to know how any man of a feeling heart, could absent himself on such an occasion. If he is a father, it is but reasonable to suppose that he will wish to know the rights of his daughters; whether they have a right to spend all their early years

in the acquisition of accomplishments, which can only adorn the maiden, not the matron; whether they have a right to frustrate the laws of their physical development, by cramping, distorting, and disfiguring the beautiful proportions which nature moulds for them; whether they are to glitter for a while as butterflies in the sunbeams; and then pine and languish for the remainder of their lives; finally, whether they shall become the channels through which the hard-earned wealth, the result of many years of laborious industry shall make its way into the wide world, whence it has been gathered with a prudent hand.

These are rights which fathers wish to have defined. There are others which affect the relation of husband and wife, of a not less interesting character. Young men, too, want to be instructed in matters pertaining to the rights of the fair angels who are to scatter roses along their future pathway, or stud it with thorns.

Even an old bachelor may occasionally manifest some desire to pry into the hidden mysteries of this most abstruse and perplexing of all questions. He has rights too; at least he has a right to have a wife; and what right has any woman to refuse him, knowing the justice of his claim. He is certainly privileged, therefore, to contest all rights which conflict with his sovereign prerogatives.

But to return to the lecture. The subject was an interesting one, as we have already said. The audience was large. It was with great difficulty that seats were procured for the crowd. Many were compelled to stand during the entire discourse. The Professor could not have chosen a more popular theme. Every body seemed curious to know what the learned gentleman had to say about *Woman's Rights*. Without attempting anything like an analysis of the whole discourse, we may briefly notice the chief points of interest upon which he dwelt.

The exordium was somewhat facetious. There was considerable of irony, mixed with a vein of satire, which was certainly not very pleasant to the ladies; and I witnessed more than one frown by some of the elderly maiden ladies who occupied seats not very remotely from myself. It may be, they felt that their rights were being defined with a little too much precision. It was certainly very cruel in the Professor to talk so. However efficient the remedy may be, it was certainly rather annoying to have it proclaimed so publicly, and I should not have been at all surprised if thirty or forty, beyond their teens, had risen up simultaneously and pronounced it—not so. Who would have blamed them? A more charitable view is, that no one present felt at all disposed to appropriate the remarks entirely to herself. There was, all in all, a good deal of wit in the introduction; not quite as much, however, as there ought to have been; and we must confess that we were less pleased with the opening part of the discourse, than with any other portion of it.

After indulging his audience with a few remarks upon the remedy for the complaining (marrying), he proceeded to show the remedy for the complaint. This was education, a sound, healthy, christian education: such as would acquaint woman with the duties peculiar to her own sphere in society; render her contented therewith, and qualify her at the same time for becoming the companion of her husband. It was his opinion that the education of females, is of a character entirely too superficial to fit women for the position they ought to enjoy in society. He denounced the system of female education adopted in many of our seminaries; and invoked a reform, a thorough reform, in this respect. He showed that much of woman's discontentment and unhappiness resulted from what is denominated fashionable education, but what is really no education at all. He dwelt at length upon the office of mothers, their duties and obligations, and the qualifications necessary to enable them to discharge these duties and obligations successfully. He quoted the beautiful language of Mrs. Ellis in illustration of this position; and was peculiarly happy in applying her remarks to American ladies.

But in our judgment the best portion of his lecture was that in which he sought to portray the lines of distinction which nature herself has drawn between the sexes; which difference itself lies at the foundation of all true regard for each other. We love our opposites and seem constituted to do so. The masculine female who frequents bar rooms to engage in political broils, might distinguish herself for her patriotism or intrepidity, but who would love her or desire her for a wife? Who would marry a female jockey? On the other hand, what female desires for a friend and protector through life, an insipid, slothly, effeminate specimen of humanity? Strength belongs to men. Their office is protection. Delicacy and timidity to women. Nature has taught them to confide and hope.

There was one point upon which the Professor touched but lightly, upon which we had hoped to hear him more fully. In alluding to the low wages of females, he said: "The results of labor, not the character of the laborer ought to determine the wages of the employed." It is at this point that woman has a

right to complain; and an eloquent appeal might be made in her behalf on this ground. It is a disgrace to our land, that many of the most virtuous and respectable woman of our country are literally starved into the paths of sin. We hope a better day is coming for woman in this respect, and we can hardly excuse any public lecturer for neglecting this point, when he has it in his power to say a word for her good.

The Professor concluded by making some touching allusions to the condition of woman in heathen lands, and the great blessings which have resulted to her from christianity. Christianity therefore ought to engage woman's attention. In proportion as it becomes prevalent through the world, in the same proportion will woman's condition be ameliorated.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Twenty-second of February, 1856, the 124th anniversary of the birth-day of the Father of his Country, but for a few patriotic spirits, had well nigh been forgotten here as the return of a national jubilee. No preparations that we hear of had been made to celebrate it, other than a parade of one of the military companies—the *Carlisle Light Infantry*, commanded by Captain SAMUEL CROFT, which by the way, though few in numbers, made a very creditable appearance—and business and pleasure were pursued with little regard for the memory of Washington. The day should ever be looked upon as a sacred heritage, and every patriotic heart love to emulate the deeds of the "Pater Patriæ."

POST MASTER AT PAPERTOWN.

JOSEPH W. PATTON has been appointed Post Master, at Papertown, in place of W. Noaker, resigned.

A SWEET AND PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would have a disagreeable breath, when by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentifrice, it would be rendered sweet. Price only 50 cents per bottle. For Sale at KELSO'S.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA.

A fire broke out in Columbia, on Friday afternoon last, in the building of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company. The office of the "Spy," which is in this building, was considerably damaged, and in consequence, there was no issue of that paper on Saturday. We have not learned any further particulars.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On Thursday evening last the hind car of the passenger train was run into near Huntingdon, smashing the car, and severely injuring several of the passengers. One gentleman, who had both legs broken, has since died. Accidents of this kind we consider culpable carelessness.

THE MURDERERS OF MR. GORDON.

A letter in the St. Louis Republican states that Edward D. Worrel, of Delaware, one of the supposed murderers of B. H. Gordon, a deserter from Fort Leavenworth. He was a sergeant in company H, and was supposed to have been drowned. His companion in the crime, named Long, is also a deserter.

LARGE BUSINESS.

The Norfolk papers, state that there arrived in that city on Tuesday and Wednesday last, through the Dismal Swamp Canal, 34,050 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of peas, 131 bales of cotton, 900 barrels of tar, 176 barrels of turpentine, 20,000 shingles, and 30,000 staves.

BURGLARY AT DAUPHIN.

On Wednesday night last, as Mr. DASHEN, ticket agent at Dauphin was entering his office, he found the door open, and, suspecting some one in the building he asked "who's there; answer or I'll shoot."—At that moment a lad, named HARMAN, about seventeen years of age emerged from the darkness, and was immediately secured. It was ascertained that a younger brother had been in the building, but had escaped through the window. They had been endeavoring vainly to force open the safe, when detected. Mr. DASHEN, in company with Mr. SELLERS of Dauphin, proceeded to Harrisburg with their prisoner, met the other brother on horseback. Stopping him, they found he had stolen a horse from Dr. HICK, and securing him, both the boys were lodged in our prison. Several larcenies committed of late in the neighborhood, have been traced to them. The young HARMANs reside near Dauphin with their father who, we understand, is a very respectable citizen.

EXECUTION OF ARMBRUSTER.

Jacob Armbruster, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, in Bucks county, last summer, was hung in the Jail yard, at Doylestown, on Friday last. He maintained his composure to the last, protesting his innocence, and appealing to God against his sentence. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, accompanied by his son, who wept bitterly at the dreadful situation of his father; but after the fatal cord had been adjusted, the prisoner refused to shake hands even with his son at parting, and would not permit prayers to be offered up in his behalf, turning frequently to the Sheriff, and exclaiming with energy, "You dare not hang me! You know you dare not!" This painful scene, however, continued but a few minutes; the drop fell and the doomed man was launched into eternity without a struggle. His last words were, "I want no Judge but God!" His neck was not broken by the fall.