

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 \$1.00 if paid strictly in advance; \$1.50 if paid within the year; or \$2.00 in cases where 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 " "	2.00	3.50	5.00
3 " "	1.50	2.50	3.50
4 " "	1.00	1.75	2.50
5 " "	.75	1.25	1.75
6 " "	.50	.87	1.25

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 a cent per line. The proprietor will not be responsible in damages for errors in advertisements. Ordinary 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. Beside the usual bill-blanks, forms for all kinds of business, we will print all kinds of business forms to order. A 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 judicial assessment for the several townships and boroughs in said county.

County tax, dollar rate 3 1/2 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 the assessors will return two respectable citizens for collectors.

Mt. Airy, Township, at the public house of Samuel Akler, on Monday, the 3rd day of March.

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

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

East Pottersburg and Hampton at the public house of Benjamin Lay, on Thursday the 6th day of March.

Silver Spring at the public house of George Ducey on Friday the 7th day of March.

Newville and Frankfort at the public house of J. H. H. on Saturday the 8th day of March.

Woodburn in Newville on Monday the 10th day of March.

Middle and Newell at the same place on Tuesday the 11th day of March.

Hepewell at the public House of David Mounsey on Wednesday the 12th.

Shippensburg, Borough and Township at the Public House of A. A. A. on Thursday the 13th.

Southampton at the same place on Friday the 14th.

Oriskany at the public house of Jacob Redicker on Saturday the 15th.

West Pottersburg at the public house of Mr. Rock on Sunday the 16th.

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.

Commissioners Office, Jan. 24, '56.

Notice. The Commissioners give notice that they will require the principal and assistant assessors to assist in holding the appeals.



SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT CORN

AND CORN MILL, PATENTED MAY 16TH, 1854.

The LITTLE GIANT, though but recently introduced from the West, now stands pre-eminent as the most perfect, efficient, and popular Farm Mill of the age. Our MANUFACTURES are probably the only ones in the world exclusively devoted to making portable Mills, therefore present superior advantages in preparing such an admirable mode of manure as best adapted to making a strong and durable article.

The LITTLE GIANT has been awarded the First Premium at the Philadelphia Fair of 1854, and the most complete and convenient Mill now in use.

These Mills are not only guaranteed superior to all others in their construction and quality of material, but in the amount and quickness of the work they perform, with any given power, and warranted in all respects to suit the purchase-money refunded on return of the mill.

They are offered to Farmers and the trade complete at \$25, \$30 and \$40, for No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, and extra for axles. Warranted to grind from 6 to 15 bushels per hour according to size.

SCOTT'S NIMBLE GIANT GRAIN MILL (PATENTED MAY, 1855).

This Mill is a most complete and important article for Planters, Farmers and others having horse-power or other conveniences for running a belt. They can be worked advantageously with one, two or more horses, wherever a speed of from four to six hundred revolutions per minute can be obtained upon a 14-inch pulley, with a 3/4 inch belt.

These Mills are adapted to any kind of work, grinding coarse food from corn, oats, &c., or fine meal from corn, wheat or rye; and corn & cob in the most satisfactory manner, and with a vast saving of power over all other mills, the cob being cut with sharp cast-steel.

The first premium was awarded these Mills at the late Fair of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Industrial Exhibition at Boston.

The Nimble Giant weighs about 300 pounds, occupying a space of 30 inches square. It is peculiarly simple, strong, and durable, requiring no skill to run it, or to keep it in order.

They are offered complete, ready for attaching the belt, at \$35, with cast steel cog attachments \$50. Warranted to give the most perfect satisfaction.

Please call at the Little Giant Works, and witness their operation. Manufactured by

ROSS SCOTT & CO.,
Cor. 17th & Coates St., Phila.

CORN SHELLERS!

The subscriber having in the last few years framed upwards of a hundred and forty Corn Shellers for Pennsylvania, wishes to inform the Farmers of Cumberland county that he is prepared to bring them down. I will take Corn or Wood in pay for Framing, and will insure the machines to run well. My shop is at the North end of West street.

JOSEPH WEAVER.
Aug. 29, 1855.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1856.

NO. 27.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Response of the Press.

The American Presidential Nominations are variously received by the presses of that party in the northern States. Those newspapers which have been heretofore known as peculiarly friendly to Mr. Fillmore, of course greet the ticket joyfully. Among these we may mention the New York Express, Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and Troy Whig. The Albany State Register, a paper originally established to promote Mr. Fillmore's interests, but lately in favor of the nomination of George Law, repudiates the ticket indignantly. The New York Herald, which has steadily favored the American movement, and advocated the nomination of George Law, denounces the ticket, and treats the idea of its probable success as preposterous. In the city of New York the Express and Commercial Advertiser are the only two influential papers which support the ticket, and the support of the Advertiser is a mere acquiescence. It is as yet impossible to tell how the party in New York will receive the ticket, but from appearances, it seems probable that a portion of the anti-slavery wing will bolt. In New Jersey the Newark Mercury and Morristown Jerseyman repudiate the nomination. The Jerseyman does not know whether to treat the matter as a joke or as of serious importance, and says that there is not a ghost of a chance for Mr. Fillmore. The Trenton Gazette does not support the nominations. A considerable section of the party in New Jersey has been, and still is, strongly attached to Mr. Fillmore, but this is mostly confined to the cities.

In Pennsylvania there is a good deal of division in respect to the nominations. The Philadelphia Inquirer, Morning Times, and Daily News give an enthusiastic support to the ticket, while the North American holds aloof and advises its friends to "reserve their judgment." The Commercial Journal and Daily Despatch, of Pittsburgh, both refuse to support the ticket. In the interior the Harrisburg Telegraph and Lancaster Examiner express dissatisfaction with the nominations, while the Lewistown Gazette, Mifflin County Gazette and other papers warmly eulogize Fillmore and Donelson.

In New England, as might have been expected, the nominations find many dissenters. The Boston Daily Advertiser, a high-toned conservative paper, has had a good opinion of Mr. Fillmore, and under other circumstances, would have rejoiced to see a politician of his character returned to the Presidential chair; but its regard for him has been as a Whig—not as a member of a secret oath-bound political society. Hence the Advertiser says, "it shall prove true, as we regret to find it is very confidently stated, that Mr. Fillmore has entered a Know-Nothing lodge, and passed through the three degrees of the secret order, taking the incident oaths and obligations, we submit that he has forfeited the respect of the intelligent and honest people of the United States to an extent that will make his election impossible."

The Boston Journal hails the nomination of Mr. Fillmore with pleasure. The Boston Traveller praises the American platform, but says nothing of the candidates. The New Bedford Mercury thinks the ticket ought to be supported by the party. The Lowell Journal and Portland State of Maine, advocate the nominees. The Boston Bee defers all remarks upon the merits of the candidates, but places their names at the head of its columns. The Charlestown, Mass., Advertiser approves of the ticket. The Boston Chronicle and Atlas, two influential American papers, denounce the nominations as unworthy of support. The Portland Advertiser repudiates the ticket. A number of leading New England papers remain silent on the subject.

A THRILLING SCENE was witnessed on the Ohio river opposite Cincinnati on Sunday morning. At an early hour the Licking River commenced rising rapidly, and by 11 o'clock the ice came out in great force and quantity, making directly for the Ohio shore. In five minutes four steamers on the Cincinnati side were at the bottom. The ice continued to flow out until 4 o'clock, by which time eleven steamers were sunk and a number more seriously damaged. The smaller steamers were crushed into small fragments by the great cakes of ice. Some of the boats were full of freight, and this in addition to the boats, barges, etc., it is estimated, will make the total loss not far from \$250,000.

The steamer Flag, which was lying near the shore, sunk very suddenly to near the boiler deck and then took fire. It was feared that the fire might spread to all the steamers along the wharf, and the engines were promptly on the ground, and it was soon extinguished. The new steam fire engine Washington was the first company that had on water. When the Flag went down a number of hands were in the hold getting out freight, and it was reported that eight or ten of these had not time to escape, and were drowned, but happily the report proved to be unfounded, though many persons made narrow escapes.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, spoke at length on the Central American question. In the House, the Speaker laid before the members a message from the President, transmitting and recommending to the favorable consideration of Congress, a communication from the Secretary of War, dated February 25th, which recommends to Congress to authorize the introduction of the recent improvement in fire arms into the service; the adoption of rigorous measures to increase the capacity for the production of the munitions of war, and the force employed in the armories and arsenals; the rapid preparation of armament and ammunition for the arsenals; that an early application be made for an appropriation of three millions of dollars for increasing the military efficiency of the country to be applied at the discretion of the President. Mr. Humphrey Marshall said he considered this a war message, designed to operate upon the other side of the water.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.—In the Senate, Mr. Wells, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for increasing the army. In accordance with the recommendation of the President—Mr. Lytle, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report in the contested election case of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, stating that the Committee could not agree. The Committee was discharged, and the subject was made the order of the day for Monday. The bill to authorize the construction of fortifications in California, Texas and Florida was discussed and recommitted. The bill making appropriations for invalids and other pensioners passed. In the House, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian Appropriation Bill. Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State government. The House then resumed the discussion of the President's message, in regard to the improvement of the military efficiency of the country. Speeches were made by Messrs. Quintar, Faulkner, and Humphrey Marshall; and the message was then referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Thursday, Feb. 28.—In the Senate a message was received from the President, communicating the correspondence between this country and Great Britain, with reference to the violation of our neutrality laws, and 6000 extra copies were ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted calling for information in regard to the alleged proposal to arbitrate in the case of the differences regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Hale then took the floor and spoke at length in regard to the affairs of Kansas, denouncing the course of the President, and arguing to show that he was bound to protect the free citizens of Kansas in the exercise of their rights and privileges. After some remarks in reply by Mr. Toombs, the Senate adjourned. In the House, a large number of bills were presented and referred. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing ten steam sloops of war and other vessels. After some debate upon the deficiency appropriation bill, the House adjourned till Monday.

Friday, Feb. 29.—In the Senate the Chairman before that body a message from the President in reference to a resolution offered the day previous, as to an alleged offer by Great Britain to refer the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to arbitration. It appears that Lord Clarendon did make the suggestion in the course of a conversation with Mr. Buchanan; but that the latter replied decidedly that the Emperor of Russia was the only power sufficiently independent to act as umpire, and England had gone to war with her. Lord Clarendon again made the proposal in a subsequent conversation with Mr. Buchanan, but the latter replied that there was nothing to arbitrate.

Monday, March 3.—In the Senate, the following bills were considered and passed: A bill relative to the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad; one relative to the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad; one relative to party walls; and one to incorporate the Chestnut Grove Association of Delaware county. In the House, the General Appropriation Bill was reported and ordered to be printed. The bill to repeal the third section of the act to incorporate the State Agricultural Society was passed finally. After a long debate, the bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Schools was referred to the Committee on Education.

Gov. SHANNON CONFIRMED.—The Senate in Executive Session on Tuesday, confirmed the appointment of Wilson Shannon as Governor of Kansas, after a warm debate, by a strictly party vote, twelve voting in the negative. During the session an ineffectual effort was made to conduct the discussion with open doors.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.—In the Senate, the bill to incorporate the Stroudsburg Bank was passed finally. The supplement to the Union-Iron and Coal Company was passed, with an amendment taxing the bonds of the Company at the rate of 1 per cent. The Senate then took up the bill providing for the fencing of railroads, which was debated up to the hour of adjournment. In the House, a proposition was received from the Pennsylvania Railroad to haul all the coal freight over the Allegheny mountains during the coming season for \$160,000. The Canal Commissioners ask an appropriation of \$190,000 to enable them to perform the same service.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.—In the Senate, yesterday, various supplementary bills were reported and bills read in place, none being of general interest. The bill providing for the fencing of railroads was then taken up, and debate followed. In the House, the bill repealing the net making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society was passed on second reading. The bill to repeal the exemption of coal and lumber from the tonnage tax was debated and postponed until to-day. The bill to abolish the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools was debated until the adjournment.

Thursday, Feb. 28.—In the Senate, a large number of private bills were acted upon, and the bill to incorporate the Mercer County Bank passed finally by a vote of 15 to 14. In the House, the report of the State Treasurer transmitting the names of the persons who are defaulters to the Commonwealth, was presented. The bill to repeal the act exempting coal and lumber from the tonnage tax was passed finally, by a vote of 68 to 28.

Friday, Feb. 29.—In the Senate, a bill was reported to abolish the Western Judiciary District of the Supreme Court, and also a resolution adverse to that proposition. The bill to incorporate the Bank of Crawford county was passed finally, as was also the bill to incorporate the Central Bank of Pennsylvania at Hollidaysburg. In the House, the bill relative to the recording of deeds executed in bar of estates entailed was passed finally. The bill for the more speedy cancellation of the relief issues of the State was negatived after a warm debate, yeas 30, nays 581.

Saturday, March 1.—In the Senate, the following bills were severally considered and passed; a supplement to the act incorporating the Haverford School Association; to incorporate the Catasque and Fogelsville Railroad Co. The bill to incorporate the New Grenada Mineral Land Company passed second reading. In the House, resolutions were adopted to meet on Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and adjourn from that day till Thursday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in order to allow the Democratic State Convention the use of the hall of the House, which was also granted to the Union Convention, to meet on the 26th and 27th of March inst. The supplement to the act incorporating the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company passed finally. The supplement to the act to incorporate the Harrisburg, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company was considered, and a new section substituted for the second.

Monday, March 3.—In the Senate, Mr. Cass made a personal explanation in reply to a letter in the National Intelligencer, attributed to James Watson Webb, containing the substance of an interview between Mr. Webb and Lord Clarendon, in which the latter stated that he had no unfriendly feeling towards the United States. Gen. Cass thought this statement should have been made in Parliament. The bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops of war was then taken up. Messrs. Seward and Hale opposed the measure as unnecessary, but it was passed. It appropriates \$2,000,000 for the building of the vessels. The Senate then proceeded to consider the right of Mr. Trumbull to his seat in the body, and pending the discussion adjourned.

In the House, the deficiency appropriation bill was taken up and debated at length. Without concluding the subject, the House adjourned.

Female Politicians are very numerous at Washington. During a session of Congress they are particularly busy. Most of them come from the Southern and Western States, the wives or widows of M. C's and government officers. Some of these ladies are admirably posted up in the political history of the country. They understand many of the tricks and trammels of legislation, and always find out the weak side of a new and doubtful member. As solicitors for office in behalf of friends they are indefatigable and irresistible.

A railroad passenger car, weighing eight tons passed over the ice from Washington city to Alexandria, a distance of ten miles.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The steamship America arrived on Friday morning at Halifax, from Liverpool, bringing news from Europe one week later, but no tidings of the missing steamer Pacific. Some of her passengers, however, report having seen, when three days out from Liverpool, a Collins steamer on the 19th with a signal of distress flying, and apparently heading for the English channel. The peace Congress would probably not open until the 21st, on account of the non-arrival of the Austrian and Turkish Envoys. The Russian embassy appeared as 'brilliant' as ever. Austria and France are said to have desired the admission of Prussia, but England, positively refused. France and Austria are also said to have a secret understanding of the fifth article, and will outvote England on the proposed disarming of the Eastern coast of the black sea. The Allies have destroyed the last dock at Sebastopol, and have mined Fort Nicols. Five English regiments are preparing to return home from the Crimea. The French army in the Crimea is much dissatisfied with the peace news. The same news caused a great excitement in the Russian army. At Sebastopol, six Russian boats from the north, attempted an attack on the French but were repulsed. Austria and France are said to differ from England relative to the Principality of the Russians have evacuated part of Turkish Armenia, and retired to Erivan. In the British house of commons, Mr. Roebuck has called attention to the American difficulty, and moved the production of the correspondence. He asked what instructions had been given to Mr. Crampton, and moved an expression of opinion that the House was not a party to the violation of the laws of the United States.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The U. S. mail steamer Arago, Capt. Lines, from Havre, arrived at New York on Saturday forenoon, bringing four days' later news from Europe. She had a very perilous passage. She brings three despatches—one from the British government to their Minister at Washington, one from Mr. Buchanan, and one from Mr. Mason. The peace conferences at Constantinople have closed, but they will be resumed as soon as Lord Stratford has received fresh instructions from his government. The disorders of the Bachi Bazarik at Shumla have been repressed. An insurrection has occurred among the Belouins, near Cairo, on the subject of the enrollment of the militia.

A telegraph from St. Petersburg announced that Prince Gortschakoff is appointed Commander-in-chief of the armies of the West and Centre, and Imperial Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Poland. It is stated in a letter from the French camp, that in an affair with the Russian troops, the Sarlatians succeeded in making 200 prisoners.

There is nothing additional reported in regard to the American difficulty, but much excitement upon the subject continues to prevail in England.

The captain of the barque Robert, from Shields, just arrived at Boston, reports having seen a large steamer completely disabled, off the banks of Newfoundland. Conjecture makes this vessel the missing steamer Pacific. Mr. Dallas, Minister to England, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday.

CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY.—Governor Pollock last week vetoed a bill "to authorize John Neuman to borrow money on the security of a church and parsonage buildings and lot of ground." The veto derives particular importance from the fact that Mr. Neuman is the Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, and that the present measure brings up afresh the vexed question of tenure of Catholic church property. Governor Pollock objects to the bill because it does not set forth the facts requiring legislative interposition, and that it is not certain that the title to the ground described is really vested in Bishop Neuman. If held in trust the bill furnishes no information as to the nature of the trust, or the persons interested in it. The Governor says that if Bishop Neuman holds this property in his own right, this legislation is unnecessary, and that if held in trust, the Courts have full power and jurisdiction in the premises, under a law passed in the year 1853. We quote the conclusion of the message:

"If, however, the case was not provided for by general laws, and special legislation was proper under the circumstances, there are features in the present bill which are seriously objectionable. It provides that Mr. Neuman may mortgage the lot of ground therein mentioned, or create ground rent charged thereon, and receive the proceeds without giving any notice to, or authorizing any interposition on the part of any cestui que trust whose interest may be affected by the proceedings, without any restraint upon the exercise of his discretion in the amount to be raised, or in the application of the proceeds, without making him answerable to any court therefor, or requiring from him any security for the faithful appropriation of the moneys which may come into his hands by virtue of the powers proposed to be conferred upon him.

This is a departure from the salutary restrictions embodied in all general laws containing provisions for the conversion of trust estates by trustees, and against all precedents in similar acts of Assembly, passed to provide for particular cases. The tendency of such legislation is injurious, and this example dangerous. It cannot receive my sanction."

A SENSIBLE MOVEMENT.—The Whig and American Committees of Washington County, have held a joint meeting and agreed to unite in one organization for county political purposes. There is some sense in this. Where ever this is done Logococism is bound to be beaten.

FALL OF A WAREHOUSE.—Buxby & Co's Warehouse, in Market Street below 10th, Philadelphia, fell with a tremendous crash on Thursday Morning, by the pressure of grain, upon the upper stories. Four men engaged in and about the building were crushed in the ruins.