

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; \$1.25 if paid quarterly; \$4.00 if paid annually; and \$5.00 if paid for the year in advance. 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 20 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	6.00	10.00	12.00
3	9.00	15.00	18.00
4	12.00	20.00	24.00
5	15.00	25.00	30.00
6	18.00	30.00	36.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 5 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 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 for damages for errors in advertisements. Obituary notices not exceeding five lines, will be inserted without charge.

JOB PRINTING.

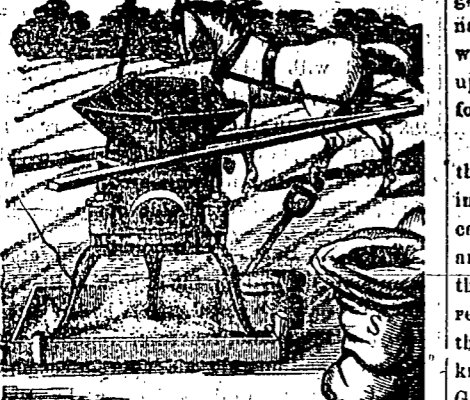
The CARLISLE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for Plain and Fancy work of every kind, enables us to do Job Printing of the slightest order, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in 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.

New Advertisements.

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

- County tax, dollar rate \$2 mills.
- State tax, dollar rate 8 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 Aigler, on Monday the 3rd day of March.
- Upper Allen and Mechanicsburg, at the public house of George Sponser, in Mechanicsburg on Tuesday the 4th day of March.
- Lower Allen and New Cumberland at the public house of J. Hall on Wednesday the 5th day of March.
- East Pennsborough and Hampden at the public house Benjamin Clay on Thursday the 6th day of March.
- Silver Spring at the Public house of George Buoy on Friday the 7th day of March.
- Newville and Frankfort at the public house of Jno. M. Woodburn in Newville on Monday the 10th day of March.
- Milton and Newville 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 J. Aughton on Thursday the 13th.
- Southampton at the same place on Friday the 14th.
- Dickinson at the public house of Jacob Itzedecker on Saturday the 15th.
- West Pennsborough at the public house at Mc. 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.
- Commissioners Office, Jan. 21, '56.

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



SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILL, PATENTED MAY 18th, 1854. The LITTLE GIANT, though but recently introduced from the West, now stands pre-eminent as the most SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and popular Farm Mill of the age. Our MANUFACTORIES are probably the only ones in the World exclusively devoted to making Metallic Mills, therefore possess superior advantages in preparing such an admirable article, as best adapted to making a strong and durable article.

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 mill. 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.

CORN SHELLERS. The subscriber having in the last few years framed upwards of a hundred and forty Corn Shellers for Henry Rhoads, wishes to inform the Farmers of Cumberland county that he is prepared to frame them anew. 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.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1856. NO. 28.

Herald & Expositor.

For The Herald.

CHARITY.

The following beautiful anecdotes concerning the charity of two Romish Cardinals, are literal translations from the "Volkblatt, for City and County," a German paper, devoted to "instruction and amusement." They appeared to the translator as beautiful instances of this noble virtue, and worthy of imitation by many who contemplate the progress of Catholicism, with an eye of suspicion. They are, however, but single instances of that wise system of benevolence, which has characterized many of the Papal adherents. Had Protestants a tenth of the zeal which Roman Catholics have had in every period of their history, there would be little need of securing Protestantism against the attacks of Romanism by Legislative enactments. The way to conquer, is to rely upon our own strength, not the weakness of our enemy.

"Cardinal Bellarmine," says our authority, "the author of the renowned controversial papers, and member of the inquisitorial tribunal (born 1542, died 1621), was personally a man of great wisdom, and so modest that he refused the Papal dignity tendered him on two separate occasions. But the most remarkable feature of his life, was his great charity. A third part of his income was set apart for the poor; and it is said that he never suffered one to be turned away empty from his door, where bread was hourly distributed to the needy. Not only so, but he enjoyed himself in the company of the poor, he greeted them in a friendly manner, heard them with great patience; and received all their petitions. When on one occasion his servant wished to send away some beggars, he rebuked him in these words: 'I seem to see the Lord Jesus Christ in the flesh; whenever I get sight of a poor man.'" On another occasion, having employed a new servant, who was not yet acquainted with his master's manner of life, when the latter thrust to the ground an obnoxious beggar, who was pressing his way into the Cardinal's room, he restored the fallen one to his feet with his own hands, and bestowed rich gifts upon him, but the servant he reproved sharply for his conduct.

But his acts of mercy were not limited to the vicinity of his own home. He often went in person to the homes of the poor, visited the captives in prison, the sick in the hospital, and having made himself acquainted with their wants, he managed to have assistance rendered them through the intervention of a third person, in order that they might not know whence it came, and whom to thank. God had entrusted to him great riches; and he was accustomed to say that it was befitting him to be a good steward thereof, and put it to usury in the hands of the needy. During the brief time he was Archbishop at Capua, he restored to their former condition many of the ancient families of that city, who had become poor, and in so doing he made no distinction between his friends and his enemies. One of the first to whom he extended relief, was John Barely, whose brother had assailed the Cardinal in a most malicious publication.

He often deprived himself of that which he bestowed upon others. There was a gnomon upon his house; which was much worn by the wind and weather, and needed to be renewed. Bellarmine had the cost of a new one estimated beforehand by a lock-smith and artist, and when they demanded two silver crowns he replied, "so much money can be appropriated to a better purpose than for a thing so little needed. He became afflicted with a tumor upon his right leg, and the physician directed him to wear a wider stocking. Bellarmine ordered a piece to be set into one of his leather stockings, and although his servant represented to him, that this was no longer worth repairing, inasmuch as he had already worn it eighteen years, he persisted in his demand. In the meantime a young man brought to him a supplicatory letter, wherein he besought alms for his mother fallen sick on the way. Bellarmine presented him with two ducats on the spot. When another begged of him twelve crowns, and he had not wherewith to bestow it upon him, he drew his ring from his finger, and gave him that, directing him to pawn it, promising to redeem it again himself.

"Throughout one whole winter (we must remind ourselves that we are speaking of an

Italian winter, yet even in Italy, the cold may be sensibly felt by one confined to his room) he permitted no fire to be kindled in his apartment, and added the amount usually expended for wood to his alms. His table was at all times frugal, and he shared his meals with pilgrims and the poor. For the sick and crippled whom he saw lying in the streets, he provided a hospital in his own kitchen. Not unfrequently he had such brought to him in his own litter, and at home in his own palace, he ministered to their wants. Finally he disposed of one of his horses, and from that time forward, only drove one, in order that the amount thus spared might be given to the needy. But lastly—what is of more weight than all—he had his heart as little upon his gifts and his alms, as upon his fortune and estates; and died blessed, not merely for his good works, but also for his evangelical labors in the service of Christ.

The same authority makes mention of another high ecclesiastic, who not only distinguished himself by the richness of his alms but also by the peculiar manner, in which he was accustomed to bestow them. It was Cardinal Montalto, nephew of Pope Sixtus V. He, indeed, followed the principle, that the left hand ought not to know what the right hand doeth. On a certain day there came to him several ecclesiastics who desired a donation of one hundred crowns for the erection of a church. The cardinal sent them away harshly, but by a stranger, he was induced only a few moments afterwards to subscribe one thousand crowns for the same purpose.

On a stipulated day he had twenty-five maidens endowed for marriage, but he did it under the name of another, in order that they might not be able to render their thanks to himself. A poor widow at Rome, of a respectable family, who supported herself and daughter in retirement, by the labor of her own hands; was afflicted with a long spell of sickness, in consequence of which, she was brought to bed. On the one side, she saw herself oppressed by her creditors; on the other, relief proffered at the frightful sacrifice of her daughter's innocence. In her distress she was advised by her confessor to apply to Cardinal Montalto, who was known to be a man of great benevolence. The poor woman had never begged, yet she overcame her shame, and went and cast herself at the feet of the Cardinal, begging him for 50 crowns for the payment of her rent, in order that she might retain her home. The Cardinal wrote for her a check for 50 crowns. She came to the treasurer, who counted down to her 50 crowns. She refused positively to take it. The treasurer showed her the bill, but she still persisted, it must be a mistake, for she had only asked him for 5 crowns. The paymaster went with the note to the Cardinal. Show it to me, said the cardinal, to be sure it's a mistake; and taking the note he added another 4, with the injunction, that if the modest widow received not the 500 crowns, it should be taken to her house. In the meantime he sent still another servant to the astonished and hesitating widow, who was instructed to say to her, that if her daughter wished to marry she should make ready for the dowry.

LEGISLATION FOR KANSAS.—Two important bills have been referred to the Committee of the Whole within the last few days, having been reported from the Committee on Territories by Mr. Grow. One was a bill to annul those acts of the Kansas Legislation which abridge the freedom of speech and of the press, or which prescribe any oath as a qualification for voting or holding office, other than that of fidelity in the discharge of the duties of office, and to support the Constitution of the United States, or which impose any property or religious test as a condition to the exercise of such right, or to serving on juries, or to giving evidence in any Court of Justice. Mr. Grow's other bill proposes to make all the offices filled by appointment of the last Legislature of Kansas elective by the people, to prevent disturbances at the polls, and keep non-residents from voting at all. At present there are no adequate penalties against election frauds. It is proposed also to fix the next election in Kansas on the same day with the Missouri election.

WHERE'S THE LITTLE JOY?—The Washington Union contains the Delphic assertion that "it is no creed of a Democrat, as such, either to advocate or to oppose the extension of Slavery. He may do the one or the other in the exercise of his rights as a citizen, and not offend against his Democratic fealty." If any body can invent a platform which has more of the see-saw about it than this, let him bring along his tools, and go to work.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, March 4.—In the Senate, the bill making an appropriation of \$80,000 for the new fortifications at Galveston, Texas, was passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Illinois election case. Mr. Stuart contended that the constitution of Illinois rendered Mr. Trumbull ineligible to his seat. Messrs. Butler, Toucey and Seward severally spoke to the effect that the power to elect a Senator was derived from the Constitution of the United States, and not from that of Illinois; and that therefore, the latter had no power to prescribe the qualifications of a Senator, nor to add to nor diminish, nor modify the requirements of the Federal Constitution; and that Mr. Trumbull's claim to his seat should be maintained. In the House, Mr. Smith, of Ala., introduced a bill to prevent the introduction into the United States of foreign criminals, paupers, lunatics and insane persons. The Senate bill for the construction of ten sloops of war was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Wednesday, March 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Hunter reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and also for the repair of barracks and quarters. The consideration of the Trumbull election case was then resumed, and it was decided that Mr. Trumbull was entitled to his seat by a vote of 35 yeas to 8 nays. Then followed an exciting debate in regard to Kansas affairs. Mr. Butler defended Mr. Atchison from alleged interference in the affairs of Kansas. Mr. Toucey followed, taking similar ground. Mr. Hale replied, drawing a sketch of some New England politicians, who seemed to think that the course originally pronounced upon secession belonged to them, namely: "upontly belly shall thou go, and dust shalt thou eat." [Laughter.] Thus they bow down before the sturdy power, which dispenses a large share of the patronage of the country, making great pretensions of devotion to the Constitution themselves, while they accuse every man of treason who dares to assert his manhood and claim the right to speak for himself. In the House, Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on Elections, made a report presenting a lengthy argument for renewing the demand that the Committee shall have authority to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case. Mr. Stephens submitted the minority report of the same Committee, which argues at length against Rider's claim being taken into consideration.

Thursday, March 6.—In the Senate, Senator Brown, of Miss., presented a bill to authorize the construction of a railway and telegraph line from some point on the Mississippi to the Bay of San Francisco. This bill appropriates 40,000,000 acres of land to those who construct the road, these persons to pay 50 cents per acre until the title is vested in them, and not to start until half a million of dollars is paid down as security for the faithful performance of the contract, and the Government to pay \$800 per mile for the carrying of the mail, and such other sums as may afterwards be agreed upon for transporting troops and munitions of war, until ten years after the completion of the work. The bill was referred to the Special Committee having charge of the subject. Mr. Waller announced that the committee would endeavor to report next week. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the fortification bill, which was passed. The House took up and passed the Military Academy and Invalid Pension bills. The consideration of the proposition to send for persons and papers in the Kansas election case, was then resumed, and speeches were made against the resolution by Mr. Boyce, and for it by Mr. Bingham.

Friday, March 7.—In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections was resumed, and Mr. Oliver of Missouri, made a strong speech in denunciation of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society, and in defence of the Missourians. The debate was continued in spirited speeches by Messrs. Cumber, Cullon, Walker and others.

Monday, March 10.—In the Senate, the bill making an appropriation of three millions of dollars, for increasing the arms and munitions of war, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of—yeas 22, nays 12, the vote was afterwards reconsidered, and the subject discussed.

In the house, Mr. Wheeler offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Post-office Committee to enquire into the expediency of erecting public buildings at Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston and New York, suitable for Post offices and United States Court rooms, in accordance with the suggestions of the President. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, reported the Consular and Army appropriation bills. The House then resumed the Kansas contested election case; and the debate was continued at length.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, March 4.—In Senate, bills were passed incorporating the Pennsylvania Live Stock Insurance Company; for the relief of the widow of Joseph Channell, late fireman of the Columbia Railroad, and relative to the Hope Furnace Company of Millfin county. The House was not in session; the use of the hall having been voted for the Democratic State Convention for two days.

Wednesday, March 5.—In the Senate, bills were passed supplementary to the Consolidation Act; to incorporate the Mahoning and Shamokin Iron Improvement Company; and to authorize the opening of a road from Belmont Avenue to Spring Mills. No session of the House.

Thursday, March 6.—In the Senate, the bill appropriating \$20,000 to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, was taken up, and passed, as was also the bill to consolidate the Trevorton and Squehanna Railroad, and the Mahoning and Shamokin Improvement Companies. In the House, after the presentation of a large number of bills in place, Mr. Wright of Luzerne, reported back the bill to regulate the sale of liquors, which was taken up and passed in Committee of the Whole. One amendment proposed authorizing the licensing of restaurants. The bill being on second reading, an amendment prevailed reducing the minimum price of a license in Philadelphia from \$100 to \$50. The Senate amendments were then concurred in and the bill returned to the body.

Friday, March 7.—In the Senate, the bill to repeal the 3d section of the act to incorporate the State Agricultural Society, was reported by the committee, with a negative recommendation. The bill to create permanently the office of State Printer, was debated until the adjournment. In the House, Mr. Morris read in place a bill to prevent the imprisonment of witnesses in certain cases. The bill allowing Bills of Exception and Writs of Error in criminal cases, was debated and laid over upon third reading. The bill relative to Insurance, Trust and Annuity Companies, passed Committee of the Whole. The bill to authorize the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to borrow money, passed finally.

Saturday, March 8.—In the Senate, the liquor bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs Brown, Wherry and Gordon, of the Senate. Several private bills were passed, and the Senate then adjourned until Monday afternoon. In the House, the Senate bill authorizing bills of exception and writs of error in criminal cases passed finally by a close vote. The House insisted upon its amendments to the liquor bill, and Messrs. Wright, of Luzerne, Getz and Hunsicker, were appointed a Committee of Conference. The supplement to the act incorporating the Harrisburg, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company, was variously amended, and passed finally—yeas 64, nays 27.

THE PACIFIC.—The anxiety increases in relation to the fate of this steamer. She left Liverpool on the 23d of January, more than six weeks ago, and has not been heard of since. She had on board forty-five passengers, first and second cabin, together with men and officers, amounting to one hundred and forty-one, all told. Various rumors have been circulated in relation to her, but all of an improbable character. A hope is still indulged of her safety, but it begins to grow fainter. She may have been disabled in mid-ocean, and thus be still struggling on the waters of the mighty deep. It sometimes happens that a sailing vessel occupies from sixty to seventy days making a voyage from Europe to New York or any other of our Atlantic ports. A Boston barque recently arrived at Savannah from a port in the Mediterranean, after a voyage of eighty-four days, without being reported or limited once on the voyage.

Within little more than three years there have been lost in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, twelve magnificent steamers, and twelve hundred and fifty lives. This seems an immense aggregate, and yet the travel within the period named, has extended to hundreds of thousands of lives. The vessels lost in the Atlantic were the Humbolt, the San Francisco, the City of Glasgow, the Franklin, the City of Philadelphia, the Arctic, and the North Carolina. One or two of these were never heard of at all, nor has a vestige of either been discovered. This, too, was the case of the President in the earlier history of ocean steam navigation. Perhaps, the most unfavorable symptom with regard to the Pacific is, that several steamers have since passed directly over the route between Liverpool and New York, without obtaining the slightest glimpse of her. Her fate thus far is indeed a mystery, and yet the hope that she will reappear, may be indulged for several weeks longer.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Society was held in Philadelphia, on Thursday, of last week. The object of the meeting was to arrange certain preliminaries for the next Annual Exhibition, which has been fixed to take place in Philadelphia, on the 7th of October, next, and which it is proposed to conduct on a scale of unexampled liberality and splendor. It was decided to embrace, as objects of the Exhibition, horses and horned cattle, swine and sheep, agricultural implements, cereal and vegetable products, poultry, and native fruit and wines. A grand Banquet, in which ladies will participate, was also settled as part of the programme, and it was agreed to appropriate from \$12,000 to \$15,000 in premiums.