

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 a year if paid quarterly; or \$3.00 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
1/2 Column	1.50	2.50	4.00
1/4 Column	.75	1.25	2.00
1/8 Column	.375	.625	1.00

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.

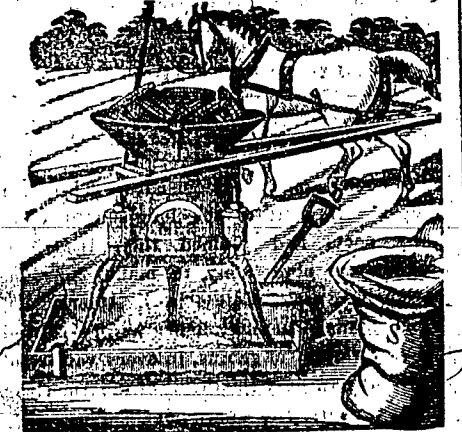
**JOB PRINTING.**

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 at the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blankets, or anything 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 triennial assessment for the several townships and boroughs in said county:

- County tax, dollar rate 2 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 time the assessors will return two respectable citizens for collectors.
- Mohr's Township, at the public house of Samuel Alper on Monday, the 3rd day of March.
  - Upper Allen and Mechanicsburg, at the public house of George Spangler, 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 Pennsylvania and Hopwood at the public house Benjamin Clay 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 Franklin at the public house of Jno. M. Woodburn in Newville on Monday the 10th day of March.
  - Mifflin and Newell at the same place on Tuesday the 11th day of March.
  - Hopewell at the public house of David Murray on Wednesday the 12th day of March.
  - Slippenburg Borough and Township at the Public house of Anglinhauch on Thursday the 13th.
  - Southampton at the same place on Friday the 14th.
  - Dickinson at the public house of Jacob Heisecker on Saturday the 15th.
  - West Pennsylvania at the public house of M. 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. 24 '56.
- The Commissioners give notice that they will require the principal and assistant assessors to assist in holding the appeals.



**SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT CORN SAND COB MILL, PATENTED MAY 16th, 1854.**

The LITTLE GIANT, though not recently introduced from the West, now stands pre-eminently as the most SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and popular Farm Mill of the age. Our MANUFACTURING establishments are the only ones in the world—expressly devoted to making Metallic Mills, therefore possess superior advantages in preparing such an admixture of metals, as best adapted to making a strong and durable article.

The LITTLE GIANT has been awarded the First Premium at the principal Fairs of the Nation, as 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 work they perform but in the amount and quality of work they perform with any given power, and warranted in all cases to suit, or the purchase-money refunded on return of the mill.

They are offered to Farmers and the trade complete, at \$25, \$32 and \$35 for Nos. 1, 2 and No. 3, and \$2 extra for freight. Warranted to grind from 8 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 Quakers, Farmers and others, having horse-power or other conveniences for running a belt; they may be worked advantageously with one, two or three horses, wherever a speed of four feet per minute is required, and are 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.

These Mills are adapted to any kind of work, grind all coarse feed 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 split with sharp cast-steel.

The first premium was awarded these Mills at the late Fairs 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 \$25, with cast-steel attachments, \$25. 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.

Feb. 13. 56—7d.

**CORN SHELLERS!**

CORN SHELLERS!  
The subscriber having in the last few years framed upwards of a hundred and forty Corn Shellers for Maryland, wishes to inform the Farmers of Cumberland county that he is prepared to frame them anew. I will construct them in wood in any way, and will insure the machines to run well. My shop is at the North end of West Street.

JOSEPH WEAVER.  
aug 29—2m.

# Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LXVI. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1856. NO. 29.

## Herald & Exporter.

**CONGRESS.**

**Tuesday, March 11.**—The Naval Committee of the Senate asked for authority to send for persons and papers to investigate all complaints against the action of the Naval Board. The subject was debated briefly. The three million appropriation bill was then discussed. In the House the Kansas election was debated. Mr. Dunn proposed a resolution, which was ruled out of order, to send a commission of three persons to Kansas to investigate into the condition of affairs in that territory. 20,000 copies of the majority and minority reports from the Committee on the Kansas election case, were ordered to be printed. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to enable the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, to improve the navigation of the Ohio river.

**Thursday, March 13.**—In the Senate, Mr. Bigler's resolution for the purchase of copies of Dr. Kane's narrative of the Arctic Expedition was taken up and discussed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Central American question. Mr. Brown having the floor, concluded his argument, commenced on Tuesday in vindication of the conduct of the administration relative to the Clayton Bulwer treaty and the enlistment case, bearing severely on the bad faith of the British Government. Mr. Mallory coincided in the views of Mr. Brown. He did not believe there would be war. There ought to be none. But if war should arise, there would be no limit to our resources. The House resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Elections. Mr. Purviance spoke in favor of sending for persons and papers in the Kansas case, arguing that the House had a constitutional right to go beyond the record in order to procure information to properly determine a question. Mr. Todd insisted that the validity of the laws of the Kansas Legislature should be investigated in the case, proposed, the allegations being that there was an utter disregard of law and order in the territory, and the substitution of the bowie knife and rifle for the ballot box, thus striking a vital blow at free government. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, gave notice that he would press a vote on the resolution to-morrow.

**Monday, March 17.**—In the Senate, Mr. Douglas from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution for State government preparatory to admission into the Union, when the territory may have the requisite population. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Central American question; and Mr. Clayton spoke at length in repudiation of the British construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty. Bills were passed for the rivers St. Clair and St. Mary, Michigan, for the removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi river, and for the improvement of the harbor of San Diego California. In the House, Mr. Galloway advocated the resolutions to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case, and was followed by Messrs. Robinson and Simmons in favor, and Messrs. Valk and Richardson against.

**AFFRAY IN WASHINGTON.**—The ladies' parlor of the National Hotel, usually the resort of peaceful gentlemen and beautiful women, was the scene of an affray between Mr. Stuart, of Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Mahon, a resident of Washington. Some difficulty had previously existed between them; Stuart fancied that Mahon treated him disrespectfully, and, approaching him while sitting on a sofa, with a mutual lady friend, he remarked: "You are an insolent puppy!" at the same time presenting his card, which Mahon threw in Stuart's face. Stuart immediately struck him a blow, and the parties clenched and fought a few seconds, when Governor Reeder interfered and separated them. Immediately afterwards the scuffle was renewed, when Mahon drew a small pocket pistol, placed it against Stuart's side, and fired. Stuart pushed Mahon's hand aside just in time to save himself, the ball passing across his abdomen, close enough to burn and tear his pantaloons, but inflicting no other injury. Stuart, who is a very tall and powerful man, received no blows from Mahon, whom he held with one hand while he beat him severely with the other fist, cutting and bruising him seriously. The parties were finally separated by Gov. Reeder, Hon. Jacob Broom, and others. When the affray commenced, several ladies were present, who fled the room. The proprietors are deeply mortified at the occurrence and have requested Stuart to leave the house, and forbid Mahon from visiting the ladies' parlor.

Only ten of the districts in the kingdom of South Carolina have appointed delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. The other eighteen districts will probably elect a President on their own hook.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

**Tuesday, March 11.**—The Senate, passed finally a bill to charter the Downingtown Bank and also several local and unimportant bills. It also passed finally the bill to create the office of State Printer, and again rejected the charter of the New Grenada Mineral Land Company. The House passed eighty bills, mostly local or private in their nature.

**Wednesday, March 12.**—In the Senate, the following bills passed Committee of the Whole:—For the better security of railroad companies, and the safety of travellers; to provide for the payment of the State debt, relative to the solemnization of marriages; relative to the rights of property of the husband and wife. The Senate then adjourned. In the House, the amendments of the Senate to provide for the election of a State Printer were taken up, when a motion was made to postpone the whole subject indefinitely, and last—yeas, 48. The bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Printing. The General Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated on a motion to increase the appropriation to Common Schools, until 12 o'clock, when the Speaker and members of the Senate were introduced pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of allotting the public printing and binding. A motion was made to proceed with the allotment of the work, but it was lost—yeas 52, nays 68, and the Convention then adjourned until the 20th March. The appropriation bill was then again resumed and discussed, on various amendments, until the adjournment.

**Thursday, March 13.**—The Senate, non-concurred in the House amendments to the bill relative to bills of exemption and writs of error in criminal cases. In the same body, a bill passed relative to the solemnization of marriages. A bill relative to the rights of property of husband and wife, passed second reading. A bill to extend the charter of the Philadelphia Bank, was debated on a motion to fix the capital one per cent. by way of bonus. In the House, a large number of bills were reported from the committees, mostly charters, or supplements thereto. The General Appropriation bill was taken up and debated until the adjournment. The section authorizing the Canal Commissioners to enter into a contract for carrying passengers of the Columbia Railroad, after the expiration of the contract with Messrs. Bingham & Dock, was so amended as to require the Canal Board to advertise proposals, and award the contract to the highest and best bidder. The appropriations in the bill foot up to the respectable amount of about four million three hundred and seventy thousand dollars. After some time the Committee rose, and the House proceeded to the second reading of the bill. The section making an appropriation to Common Schools being under consideration, a motion was made to increase the amount to \$300,000. The motion gave rise to a lengthy discussion, and without coming to a vote, the House adjourned.

**Monday, March 17.**—In the Senate, several corporation bills passed, and a bill relative to the security of Railroad companies and the safety of travellers passed second reading. In the House the General appropriation bill was considered and several sections disposed of. The section relative to a new contract for carrying passengers on the Columbia Railroad was struck out and a new one adopted making no allusion to the giving of the contract to the highest and best bidder.

### LATER FROM KANSAS.

**Organization of the Free State Legislators.**  
St. Louis March 12.—The Republican's correspondent telegraphs from Kansas that the Free State Legislators met and organized at Topeka on the 4th inst. Governor Robinson's message is mostly devoted to a review of Kansas history. He says that it is understood that the Deputy Marshal has been privately instructed to arrest the members of the Legislature and State officers for treason; but if so no resistance must be offered, not a finger raised against the federal authority till there is no hope but revolution. He calls for a military organization to guard against the scalping knife on the West, and the revolver on the East.

The Independence correspondent of the Republican telegraphs that the Free Legislature had adjourned to Lawrence, and was in session there on Saturday. Gov. Shannon had gone there to ascertain what was being done. Violence was apprehended. There was some little excitement at the border. One hundred Sharp's rifles and two cannon had been intercepted at Lexington, subject to Gov. Shannon's order.

**SENDING LETTERS.**—It is a violation of law to enclose to different addresses two or more letters in one envelope, though more than one letter may be sent in one envelope to the same address.

### TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

A frightful steamboat disaster occurred on the Delaware on Saturday evening. The steam ferry boat "New Jersey," Capt. Caron, had left Walnut street wharf to make her regular trip to Camden, with about one hundred persons aboard. Of these about twenty were females, and a considerable number colored persons. The captain designed to run the boat through the Windmill Island canal. But when the boat reached the canal, it was found that the ice was too heavy, and she was steered northward in order to cross the bar. The boat had reached about opposite Arch street when a large mass of ice checked her progress and at the same time was heard the fearful cry of "Fire," carrying terror to every heart. The flames were seen near the smoke stack, and they spread with a swiftness that defied the most strenuous exertions to extinguish them. The passengers were driven to the extreme forward part of the boat. The pilot headed her for a pier a little below Arch street and she came within two feet of the wharf, when the pilot and engineer were driven from their posts by the raging fury of the flames. The pilot and several other persons leaped upon the wharf and an attempt was then made to throw a rope to those on board, without avail. As the blazing steamer dropped away, despair seemed to seize the passengers huddled in the bow, and numbers of them leaped into the river, preferring to be drowned rather than roasted alive. Several females were seen to leap into the water with their clothing in a light blaze. Boats were put out from the shore as quickly as possible under the circumstances, and the decks of the vessels in the vicinity were crowded with persons anxious to extend every aid in their power to those who were seen struggling in the water. The State House bell sounded an alarm of fire, and the firemen were soon upon the wharf, exerting themselves to save the lives of the sufferers. Several persons were rescued by those in the boats, and brought ashore, while others were taken off by those upon the wharves with the aid of ropes.

About forty persons are known to have been saved. Four bodies have been found, and the names of twenty-eight persons are mentioned as missing, and are thought to have been either burned or drowned.

### THE ANTI-NEBRASKA CAUCUS.

Washington March 11.—A Caucus was held at the Capitol to night of the Anti-Nebraska members of Congress. Eighty-five members of Congress were present, representing all the free States. Senator Foot presided, and Mr. Cumbuck, of Indiana acted as Secretary. Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, was first called out. He spoke earnestly of a union of the entire North in favor of freedom, and notwithstanding the conflicting state of parties in his State, he pledged her for the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Colfax of Indiana, advocated the policy of making the great question of freedom in the Territories the issue of the Presidential campaign in opposition to the Slavery aggression. Mr. Banks expressed similar views, and had no doubt that the people of Massachusetts would carry out the question to a successful issue. Messrs. Collamer and Seward made earnest speeches, insisting that the paramount overshadowing issue of the day is freedom or Slavery; and on this an appeal to the country must be made. The latter declared that he did not care what name the party bore. He would support the candidate who represents the great principle of freedom. Mr. Seward said this was the first speech he had ever made in the House of Representatives. He was frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. Crozier of New Hampshire, Mr. Denison of Maine, Mr. Howard of Michigan, Mr. Billingsherst of Wisconsin, Mr. Morrill and Mr. Sabin of Vermont, Mr. Woodruff of Connecticut, Mr. Durfee of Rhode Island and Granger of New York, generally spoke for their respective States in a similar vein. Mr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, preferring to remain uncommitted as to the Presidency, declares himself strongly an anti-Nebraska Kansas man.

The call of the States was not concluded when the caucus adjourned till Tuesday next.

The faculty of South Carolina College, of Columbia, have requested a full inquiry into their course during the recent difficulties, by the Board of Trustees. The Columbia papers have said nothing whatever on the subject of the riots.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.**—Concord, N. H., March 17.—The returns from 217 towns give Metcalf for Governor, 30,960; Wells, Democrat, 21,590; Goodwin, 2337; scattering 140. Ten towns remain to be heard from which will not materially vary the result.

Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, has been indicted by the grand Jury of Scott county for allowing one of his negroes to hire his own time.

### STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

#### NO TIDINGS OF THE PACIFIC.

#### Progress of Peace Negotiations.

**HALIFAX, March 12.**  
The Cunard steaming Arabia, from Liverpool, whence she sailed at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 1st inst., arrived here last evening at 11 o'clock.

The Arabia encountered no ice on her passage. A despatch received by Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., the agents of the Collins Line at Liverpool, dated Glasgow, Feb. 27th, says the steamer Edinburgh, from New York, passed Feb. 7, large quantities of broken ice; saw on it a quantity of broken cabinet furniture; five ornamental doors, with white, or glass handles; a ladies' work bag, and other articles, such as are common in the cabin of a first class steamer. The Edinburgh was then five days out, lat. 40 36, long. 46 40. Notwithstanding this, an insurance has been made on the cargo of the Pacific at £26 6s, free of average, showing a belief in the untimely safety of the steamer.

[We are informed by the agent of the Collins line in this city, (New York) that the doors referred to in the above despatch, correspond with those in use in the deck cabins of the Pacific, but as they are also common to most of the trans-Atlantic packet ships, it is quite possible that they may have belonged to some sailing vessel.]

The excitement in relation to an apprehended difficulty with the United States has become totally extinct. The Lord Mayor of London tendered a banquet to Mr. Buchanan, but that gentleman was unable to attend, having been summoned to dine with Queen Victoria.

The Sultan's decree in favor of Christians had been read in presence of Turkish dignitaries at Constantinople.

#### THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The plenipotentiaries to the Peace Congress have held three sessions at Paris, but their proceedings have not been suffered to transpire.

The first meeting was held on the 25th ult., at which Count Wladewski presided, opening the session with a speech. After exchanging credentials, a written guarantee was signed by the members not to divulge the proceedings until the conference close its sessions. An armistice has been decided on, to continue until the end of March, which is, however, not to affect the blockade of the Baltic ports.

The Austrian propositions were formerly paraphrased as the basis of the negotiations, and the meeting then adjourned.

On Tuesday, no meeting was held, but on Wednesday the Conference was again in session, but nothing transpired. Among the rumors abounding, it is asserted that Russia, while assenting to the destruction of Sebastopol, Bomarsund, and Nicolief refuses to relinquish the protectorate of the Greek church.

The evident cordiality existing between France and Austria begins to excite uneasiness in England, and a triple league between France, Austria and Russia is surmised as not an improbable event in the future.

#### FRANCE.

Paris is extremely gay. A continued round of festivities is given in honor of the assembled diplomatists.

It is announced that if Napoleon's child is a son, the Emperor of Austria will be godfather by proxy, and the Pope will come to Paris to baptise it.

Washington's birthday was duly celebrated by Americans in Paris.

#### THE LATEST.

The latest advices from Paris, which are to February 25th, state that the rumored outbreak of the Peace Conference has caused considerable agitation in the money market.

A despatch to the London Morning Advertiser says:—"It is deemed not improbable that the results of the moves of the artful diplomatists of Russia may cause the immediate breaking up of the conference. A very grave hitch has already occurred. Though the fifth point was the last of all, it was agreed to take it up first, and accordingly, at the second meeting of the conference it was submitted for consideration.

Count Orloff and Baron Branew objected, and proposed to refer it to a Congress of all the crowned heads of Europe, pledging themselves in the name of the Czar to abide by whatever decision that congress might reach.

This unexpected course produced much consternation in Paris, causing a fall in the French funds. It also surprised and alarmed our own government.

### LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

We have news from California, two weeks later, by the steamer Prometheus at New Orleans, from San Juan. An earthquake in California, on the night of the 15th ult., did some damage in San Francisco. McDuffie, recently appointed U. S. Marshal for Northern California, is said to be a professional gambler. His appointment has caused much indignation. Indian outrages still continue in Oregon and Washington Territories. Another popular vote was to be taken in Oregon in April, as to the formation of a State Government. In Nicaragua, General Walker has seized the Transit Company's boats, annulled its charter, and granted a new one. An earthquake in Japan destroyed the city of Jeddou on the 11th of November, demolishing one hundred thousand houses, and killing thirty thousand persons.

Our Mexican advices show that the revolutionists still held the city of Puebla at the last dates, but that the outbreaks everywhere else had been subdued, and Government troops from all quarters were marching to the siege of the rebel town. General Vidaurri has proclaimed a league of all the Northern States to sustain Liberal principles, and has sent a letter on the subject to the Governors of the States concerned.