#### E. BEATTY,

PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

### TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Carinsle Herald is published weekly on a large sheet, containing formy columns, and furnished to subscribers at the rate of \$1.50 if, paid strictly in advance; \$1.76 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases, when payment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscriptions received for a less period than six months, and none discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers sent to subscribors 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 Acarly

will be charged for Quarterly, Italf Yearly-and Nearly-advertising:

3 Months, 6 Months, 12 Months, 1. Square, (12 lites), \$3.00 ... \$5.00 ... \$8.00 ... \$2.00 ... \$6.00 ... \$2.00 ... \$6.00 ... \$0.00 ... \$2.00 ... \$6.00 ... \$2.00 ... \$6.00 ... \$6.00 ... \$2.00 ... \$6.

### JOB PRINTING.

The Carlisle Herald JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the targest and most complete establishment in the county. Three good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for Plain and Fancy work of overy kind, enables us to do Job Printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks or any thing in the Jobbing line, will find it their interest to give us a call. Every variety of BLANKS constantly on hand. antly on hand.

### Notices.

TO'LLE The Stockholders of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company will meet at the Arbitration Chamber, in Carlisle, on Monday the 11th of May, 1850, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the election of a President and Five Directors for the ensuing year.

April 23, 1856—4w.

OAN WANTED .- \$2,000 or \$3,000 wanted, for which the best Real Estate or personal security will be given. Apply to Jan. 2, 56, Real-Estate Ag't. and Scrivener.

FOTICE All persons having deimands against me will call and see me, and all indebted will do the same before the 1st of April, or their accounts will be left with the proper person for collection. [Mar 5] GEO. W. HILTON.

MONEY WANTED.—All persons months and upwards are carnestly requested to call and settle up without delay as money is much needed. by him at the present time.

Jan. 30.

GEO. W. HITNER.

TISATE OF HUGH GAULLA-HER, Esq., deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Hugh Gau-lagher, Esq., deceased, have been granted to the sub-scriber. All persons knowing themselves indebted to Berlber All persons thoughing themserves inducted to make immeniate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to FRED'K. WATTS, April 23, 1856—8w. Administrator.

TISTATE OF HENRY BUTTORFF, desensed.—Notice is hereby given that Lotters.
Toscomentary on the estate of Henry Butterif, deceased, have being ranted by the Register of Cumber centry to the subscriber, residing in South Middleton twp.; said-county. If persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and those indebted will make payment to HENRY WEBISERT,
March 23, 1855—tpd.]

Executor.

ESTATE OF GEORGE LUTZ, deceased, Notice is horoby given that Lettere restamentary on the estate of George Lutz, deceased, late of Militros township. Outhor land country have been reported by the Bouleton of State and the State of Militros township. tate of address township, Climberland county, have been granted by the Register of said county to the subscriber, residing in the same township. All persons knowing thomselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to JOHN, LUTZ,

April 15, 1856-6w:]

CARLISLE FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP, the subscribening the satisfaction of informing his old friends and patrons that his establishment is again in active operation, new buildings having been created since the late disa trous fire unid the whole establishment put in complete working order. Orders are therefore respectfully solicited for work in his line, which will be done with promptiess and in the best manner.

STEAM ENGINES BUILT TO ORDER and repaired. All kinds of Machinery in Paper Mills, Grist Mills and Factories repaired at short notice. Mill Spindles dressed and turned.

HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES such as Revil Gear Four Horse Power, Herizontal Gear such as Revil Gear Four Horse Power, Herizontal Gear Such as Revil Gear Four Horse Power, Herizontal Gear

HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MAQUINES
such as Royll Gear Four Horse Power, Horizontal Gear
Four Horse and Two Horse Powers, Ploughs, Corii Shellors and Crushers, &d. Patterns made to order. Iron and
Brass CASTINGS executed to order, if not on hand, at
the shorbest motice, such as Cranks and Mill Gearing,
Spur and Beyil. Wheels, Gudgeons for Baw Mills, Plow.
Castings; Cutters, Point Shears, Wagon and Coach Boxos, Spindles, Car. Wheels, Car. Chairs, &c. He has also
on hand a large supply of Philadelphia and Troy COOKING STOVES; and is constantly making Cooking Stoves
of various improved patterns for coal or wood, ten plate of various improved patterns for coal or wood, ten plate Stoves, Unites, &c. Rupairing done to all kinds of Mar chinery. All kinds of old Irop, Brass and Copper taken exchange for work.

## - Bank Rolices.

CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th of March, 1556, it was unanimously resolved that interest should be paid on special deposits by the Carlisle Deposit Bank, incorporated by the State of Pennsylvanis achieves. vania, as follows:

vania, as follows:

4 per cent, per annum for 4 months,
4 12 44

Interest ceases after the expiration of the certificate,
unless renowed, and the money niways paid back without notice.

out notice
By order of the Board of Directors.
March 12, 1856] W. M. HEFTEM, Cashier. OUMBERLAND VALLEY BANK.

WILLIAM KER, MELGUOR BRENNEMAN,
ROBERT C. STERRETT, JOHN DUNLAR,
RIGHARD WOODS, JOHN S. STERRETT,
JOHN O. DUNLAR,
This Banki, doing bashiess in the name of KER,
BRENNEMAN & CO. is now fully prepared to do a general Banking Business with promptness and fidelity.
Money received on Deposit and paid back on demand
without notice. Interest paid on Special Deposits.
Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes,
Drafts, Checks, &c. in any part of the United States or
Canadas

Canadas Remittances made to England, Irpland or the Conti-

Romittances made to England, Ireland or the Conticent. The failtful and contidential execution of all orders entrasted to them, may be relied upon. They will
at all times be pleased to give any information desired
in regard to money matters in general.

The proprieturs of this Bank are individually liable
to the extent of their estates for all the deposits and
other obligations of Ker, Brenneman & Co.

B. Banking House in Trout's Building, Main Street,
a few doors east of the Rail Road Depot. Open for busisess from 0 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in
the evening.

II. A. STURGEON, Cashler.

N. A. - Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per aunum
will be paidon Special deposits as heretofore.

Carlisle, March 18, 1856.

lisle, March 18, 1856.

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# A Poper fur the Family Circle.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, April 22. In the Senate, the

bill to alter and amend the act establishing

the Circuit Court of the United States for Cali-

up the House bill amendatory of the Bounty

Land Law of 1855, adding a provision for the

admission of parole testimony in all cases

muster to be embraced in the period of ser-

the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Of "the

nifty-five amendments the greater part was re-

jected. Among, those adopted was one ap-

Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, and Wade

from the Committee on Commerce, reported

about fifty River and Harbor bills, which were

Thursday, April 17 .- In Senate, the three

million armament bill was then again taken up.

Mr. Hule stated that the expenses of the gov

ernment, now in profound peace, where ten

wrong to state these facts, as it might en-

courage the President to go into another war

ter') The bill was, after further debate,

Friday, April 25 .- In Senate, a resolution

was adopted instructing the Judiciary Commit-

tee to inquire into the expediency of repeal-

ing the act of June 15, 1848, amending the

unturalization set of 1813. The bill for the

relief of Geo. P. Marsh, was taken and deba-

ted. This bill and several others relating to

remit or refund the duties on all goods and

Monday, April 28 .- In the Senate Mr. Ham-

blin introduced a new bill to incorporate the

Company, which was referred to the Commit-

tee having charge of that subject. The con-

sideration of the Kansas question was then

the action of the late Naval Board was then

resumed, and Mr. Bell defended Lieut. Mau-

In the House, personal explanations were

refund duties on wares and merchandise de-

stroyed by fire, and the bill was then refered

to the committee of the whole on the state of

GEN. LANE ON KANSAS. Gen Lane, who

has just been chosen one of the United States

Senators by the Free State Legislature of

Representatives, as we learn from the Tele-

graph, on the Kansas question, on Friday eve-

ning last. He is an old line Democrat, a

friend of the Nebraska bill, but he poured a

terrible broadside into the national Adminis-

tration and the Democracy generally, for their studied efforts to defy the will of the peop . and force Slavery into the Territory. He was

listened to with profound attention, restless as

were some of the leading Democrats, and af-

ter he closed, a resolution was adopted declar-

ing in favor of the admission of Kansas as a

MOUNT VERNON .- John A. Washington

writes to the National Intelligencer that he

had been willing to sell the Mount Vernon

estate either to Virginia or the United States;

now for sale.

the Union.

tion still pending, the House adjourned.

the District of Columbia, passed finally.

red to the Committee of the Whole.

country through the Patent office.

VOL. LVI. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1856.

NO. 35

### THEORY OF DISEASE.

Berald & Expositor. tailed explanation of Professor Holloway's theory of disease, but simply to inform the American people that one of the most remarkable men of this or any former age is among them, and that his medicines have a celebrity fornia passed finally. The Senate then took unprecedented in the annals of the world. There is no charlatanry in his pretensions. Unless all the civilized world are deceived, the Holloway's Pills and Ointment will drive where no record evidence exists, and allowing disease from the human system, under the the time of travel to and from the place of most unfavorable circumstances, and in all climes. Other men have spring into an ephemeral notoriety by advertising their remedies. The House resumed the consideration on Like butterflies of the day they have buzzed second reading of the Senate amendments to for a while and then expired; both-their names and their medicines have sunk into an obscurity from which they never emerged. propriating \$30,000 for the purchase of seeds Others have met with a limited success, perand cuttings for distribution throughout the haps as much as they deserved. No man, though he may have the wealth of Crossus, can long deceive an intelligent people with a referred to the Committee of the Whole on the lows the administration of a remedy for disease, almost without an exception, though it is prescribed in a million of instances, and in all forms of disease; all the doctors on the globe could not make the people believe that it was not a good remedy, or that the inventor was not a public benefactor and no empiric or millions more than in any year of the Mexican | charintan Professor' Holloway's remedies war. While it only cost two millions annually occupy this position before the citizens of the to maintain Washingtons administration, six world. The inventor is a man of enlarged to maintain was necessary to sustain Mr. powers of mind, who has seen disease in all-the millions was necessary to sustain Mr. powers of mind, who has seen disease in all-the climates of the Pierce's. He did not know that he was doing wrong to state these facts, as it might en-world. His medical office in London was daily thronged with patients to such an extent that at his door. But an office practice afforded world's physician. All countries have had libuse, a bill was passed making Columbus a world's physician. All countries have had port of delivery. The Senate bill remitting a Aberbethy France a Magendie, and an Abernethy, France a Magendie, and America a Rush; but these men's ambition or refunding the duties on all goods, wares and merchandise in original packages destroy- America a Rush; but these men's ambition only extended to a practice confined to a narrow circle of friends and admirers, or the su-House then resumed the considerations of the perintendency of a medical hospital. Profes-Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Ritchie made sor Holloway has chosen the globe as a thea-

> quarters of the globe. His medicines are expressly designed to act on the organs whose functions are so essential to health. They operate on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and skin, restore their de-ranged functions or uses, and thus purify and cleanse the blood, the very fountains of life. -New York Sunday Times.

> dent of Republican America, he is prescribing

daily for hundreds of thousands on the four

an anti slavery speech, and the House adjourn-tre for his practise, and though now a resi-

In the House, a long debate grose upon a the fact has been well settled that Bishop every devise or conveyance of church property should be vested in a religious corporation, formed by the church members, under certain Atlantic and Pacific National Union Railroad restrictions; and in case such property is held by an individual, and there be no such corporate body, then the title shall vest in the State of Connecticut. The Catholic Church resumed, and Mr. Brown, of Mississippl, spoke property in Hartford, and probably in other sections of the State, is said to stand in the at length upon the subject. The subject of name of Bishop O, Reitly, and as no corporate body has been formed as required by law, the whole of it will be vested in the State law, however, provides that the State Treasu. rer shall deed said property to a corporation made by Mesers. Nicholls and Campbell, of of a congregation, when it shall be formed in Ohio, in regard to votes given at the long contested Speakership. The decision of the chair was sustained in regard to the bill to accordence with the laws Connecticut.

GOOD NEWS FOR POOR FOLKS.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: "For the first time in many months we see that common to good New York State flour is quoted by wholesale at a fraction under six dollars a barrel. When the channels of communication with the interior are fully open, an avalanche Kansas, lectured in the Hall of the House of of breadstufis and provisions will be down upon us and as the demand from abroad is diminished, except at reduced prices, there is some benefit from the immense crops of last had their chance; the consumers will now which thus far, so far as we have learned, are generally favorable."

THE LONDON TIMES AND ITS ADVERTISING. The advertising columns to the London Times are estimated to yield the establishment the enermous sum of \$3,000,000 per annum. One purchase. The property, he repeats, is not eral business establishments that pay it over justice in the matter. This card has made a 50,000 a year for advertising alone.

AND ITS SIMPLE METHOD OF CURE. It is PARALLELED CIRCUMSTANCES. A STRANGE CIP not our object, at this time, to go into a-de- cumstance has just recently come to light in Upper Salford township, Montgomery Co. It is said that during the winter a large numher of sheep, several pigs, three cows and one horse, perished on the farm of John Stauffer, in the township mentioned. On Wednesday the 26th ult., thirty-three head of cattle of different kinds lay , dead in the stables and about the farm, and those still living had such a miserable appearance that the people believed that they also would have perished in a short time. Upon inquiry into the matter by the neighbors, Stauffer said that disease had caused the destruction of the cattle, but the neighbors may that they died from neglect and from hunger and thirst-that they were actually starved-and that in al probability the whole stock of cattle on the farm, comprising a large number, would have perished had they not interfered. Several of the cattle could not be gotten out of the stables because they had not sufficient strength for locomotion. When food and water were given them they took them with the greatest worthless remedy for disease. If health fol- greediness. A person residing near hy, informs us that the spectacle of the dead cattle, and those almost dead, was truly revolting .-What is most strange too, is that Stauffer had a large quantity of hay, so that it is incompre hensible why he should permit such a circum stance to happen. The man can either not be of round mind, or else it must have been done through neglect or avarice. His farm is large, and we are told that he does not till it much; but generally makes a good deal of hay. Sometimes he does not get this made during season, and a quantity remaisn in the field. We think we heard it said that he has still some bing out, out during the last season. While raising grain be did not thresh it; but had it stored away often in sacks and then courage the President to go into another war a police force was necessary to be stationed thinking it might be more economical. (Laughi Thinking it might be more economical. (Laughi Thinking it might be more economical.) The is a backelor and postponed, and Mr. Houston then concluded his speech against the Naval board. In the very much if a similar state of things can be found on redurd. We believe the people of the neighborhood have taken steps in the matter and are about instituting legal proceed ings to reach the case in some way. Stauffer is said also to have had considerable money. Norristown Register.

DEAD CATTLE-STRANGE HUSBANDRY-UN

A WOMAN MARRIED TO A WOMAN .-- A person was brought up before the Police Court, at Syracuse, N. V., the other day; on a charge of wearing male apparel, while being a female of making love to the Syracuse belles, "on false pretences," and marrying a woman, &c. There is no doubt of her femininity, though her counterfeit of a man is said to have been CHURCH-PROPERTY CONFISCATED. Since perfect. She is English, is supposed to be bout 40 years of age, went under the name motion to reconsider a vote over ruling the o'Reilly, of Hartford, was on board the Pa of Alfred Guelph, and received remittance decision of the chair, in regard to the bill to cific and that he is probably lost, a question from England, part of which goes to the supcific, and that he is probably lost, a question from England, part of which goes to the supof much interest concerning the property of port of a sister in Syrucuse. In reply to the merchandize destroyed by fire in the original packages. The vote overruling the Speaker's the Roman Catholic Churches in Connecticut unswered, "your officers can tell you," or decision, was then reconsidered, and the question, and the question are to the property of the refused to give any its last session passed a law to the effect that more direct answer to the inquiry in relation to her sex, and was committed for further

examination. The Standard learns that :-A few weeks since she assumed the garb of a man, and made the acquaintance of a young lady named Miss Lewis. After a brief court-ship they were married by the Rev. Mr. Gregory, of the Episcopal Church, and the parties have since resided together as husband and wife. The marriage cerimony was performed about three weeks since, and the bride's father, suspecting there was something wrong about his new son in law, obtained a private interview, and informed her of his suspicions that she was not what she pretended to be. At first the claimed that she was a man, but, on closer questioning, finally admitted that she was a female, A partial examination was made at this time by the father in law, and he immediately arrested her, and placed her in the watch house, where she has remained since Saturday evening last.

COL. LANE AND SENATOR DOUGLAS .- Col. Jas. H. Lane, of Kansas, has published a card in reference to the recent charges made against him by Senator Douglas, and the consequent difficulty. We have only space to the leading points of this publication. Col. Lane states, that on the 18th of April he sent a fair chance that consumers will yet reap a letter to Senator Douglas, in which he stated his grievances and requested a retraction of year. The farmers, millers, and dealers have the charges made against him in the Senate. Douglas hesitated, and desired various posthave their's. Much, however, will depend ponements for the time of his reply. The re upon the prospects of the growing crops, to charge that on his coming to Washington Douglas freated him with great cordiality, in vited him to his residence, and afterwards, in the Senate, repeated the communications made in private friendship, vilifying the man whom he had professed to love and esteem. The refusal of Douglas to make any reparation for the injury done is then referred to as that of a cowardly bully, who shelters himself behind firm alone pays the Times as high as \$150, his constitutional privileges. In conclusion, 000 a year for advertising, and there are sev. Col. Lane strongly appeals to the public to do

### STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamships Arago, at New York, and Arabia, at Halifax, on Wednesday, we have dates from Liverpool to the 12th instant Among the passengers in the Arago is the Hon. James Buchanan, late U. S. Minister to the Court of St. James. The news is not very important. The Cunard steamship, Pergia, reached Liverpool safely, having made the passage in nine days and a half. The Paece Conference, continues its sittings at Paris. The allies had ordered the raising of the Russian ports, and the Czur had permitted the resumption of the exportation of corn from Odessa. There had been another unsuccessful search for the Pacific. French army is to be reduced to \$100,000 men. Breadstuffs had suffered a decline.

The Opinione of Turin has given an outline the Treaty of Peace. The chief points are stated to be as follows:—1. The neutraliza-tion of the Black Sea. 2. The reduction of Nicholaief to a merchant port. 8. Consuls to be allowed from all the Powers, in the ports of the Black Sea and the Baltic. 4. The fortification of Bombarsund not to be reconstructed. 5. A part of Bessarabia, comprising the fortress of Ismael, to be ceded. 6. The Protectorate of the Principalities, to be rendunced by Russin. 7. The protection of the Greeks in the Ottoman Empire to be renounced by Ryssia. 8. The free navigation of the Dan-ube to be guaranteed to all the States. 9. A Commission to be sent to the Principalities to study the questions connected with the fron-

If this outline be correct, Russia has made some important concessions.

### LATEST FROM NICARAGUA.

The steamer Charles Morgan arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday, with San Juan dates to the 16 inst. The Orizaba arrived at San Juan on the 16th, and landed five hundred and twenty five passengers. The defeat of Col. Schlessinger is confirmed. Fifty men were killed in the engagement. The cause is attributed solely to the gross neglect of Shelessinger had not taken a single fisual precaution against surprise, although within the , eart of the enemy's country; and on the field is conduct was so cowardly that. Captain horpe was obliged to face him with pistols-Cod threaten to blow his brains out; but it ons all useless; his cowardice had oreated a anic, and the men could not be reinspirited. he curses vented against Schlessinger by the turned force are loud and deep. horpe was a passenger by the Charles Morin; he reports that Walker is in a good posion and prosperous, receiving large acces-

ons to his force.

Another battle had taken place at Arcopoka, etween fourteen of Walker's men, under uptain Baldwin, and two hundred Costa Riins, in which the latter were defeated, with loss of thirty killed. Baldwin lost two killwardice and defeat of Schlessinger, in his ncounter with the Costa Ricans. Everything ppears to be in confusion in Nicaragua arker H. French, the late unrecognized inister of Nicaragua to Washington, has left in Juan and gone to Aspinwall, having had serious quarrel with General Walker. It is ported that Walker is at the head of 700 en, and is marching to meet the Costa Ri-in army, said to design invading Nicaragua. Col. Schlessinger has been court-martialed a charges of treason and cowardice. The sult of Schlessinger's engagement with the osta Ricans is said to be a loss of ninety

### RESULTS OF THE WAR.

The war in Europe, which has just been

ceived are meagre and unreliable.

en, including the missing. The accounts

losed, has not produced such great political 'innges as was anticipated . It is probable int everything remains statu quo ante bellum, ith the exception of a new organization of ie principalities, and the "rectification" of e Southwestern frontier of Russia. The iss of men killed and wounded, and from ckness consequent upon the war, has probay not been less than six to eight hundred ousand, and the cost of the war to the naons.engaged in it, including the losses inoted on Russia, may be estimated at not less nan \$1,500,000,000. Modern science, while has to certain extent increased the destrucveness of war, has largely enhanced the cost te powerful steam vessels which have sunanted the old three deckers, when operating a distance from home, require a small-fleet tenders to supply them with coal. The innie rifle, the heavy siege guns, the mamoth mortars, and improvided projectiles for e first time introduced into service in this ir have been employed only at an enormous pouse. When the books are finally ballanclit will probably be found that the recent ree year's war has been more costly in men I money than any three years of war in lich the nations of Europe were ever before gaged, not excepting the campaigns of Naleon. Yet anomalous as it may seem, there reason of fear the nations which have taken rt in the struggle have not been seted with ir, and that the peace may not in conseence be leating. Russia and Great Britain ve the empty bubble of military reputation regain. France has had bor taste for miliy glory again aroused, and may seek to tify it on a new field. Sardinia has sained thing for her share in the war. Turkey ly had a surfeit of war. Embarassned with friendship of the Western Powers, which s proved more dangerous to her independn ce than the encroachments of the Czar, she ! ist submit to such terms as the allies may ditate to her and settle down in the conviot -u that her power for warlike operations has 6 parted, and her existence as a nation is by continued by the jealousy and sufferance o: the European Powers.