

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 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 subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for by 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 or equivalent 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:

Table with 3 columns: Duration (3 Months, 6 Months, 12 Months), Square (12 Lines), and Price (\$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00). Includes rates for Columns and Lines.

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 8 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 for 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. Through 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. 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. All letters on business must be post-paid to secure attention.

Notices.

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest cash price will be paid by the Carlisle Land Association for Land Warrants. Apply to the subscribers. A. A. LINE, LEW. BENTZ, April 10, 1856—3w.

NOTICE.—The members of the Agricultural Society of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in Carlisle, on Saturday, May 4, 1856, at 10 o'clock, to make arrangements for the next fall exhibition. THOMAS PAXTON, President. April 15, 1856—2w.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company will meet at the Corporation Chamber, in Carlisle, on Monday the 11th of May, 1856, at 10 o'clock, to make arrangements for the next year. FRED. K. WATTS, President. April 23, 1856—4w.

LOAN WANTED.—\$2,000 or \$3,000 wanted, for which the best Real Estate or personal security will be given. Apply to A. L. STONISLER, Jan. 2, 1856. Real Estate Agent and scrivener.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against me will call and see me, and all indebted to me will call and settle by the 1st of April, or their accounts will be set with the proper authorities. G. W. WILSON, April 1, 1856.

MONEY WANTED.—All persons indebted to the subscriber for some goods for a month and upwards, are earnestly requested to call and settle up without delay, as money is much needed by him at the present time. GEO. W. HENNING, April 2, 1856.

ESTATE OF HUGH GAULLA.—Notice hereby given that the Administrators of the estate of Hugh Gaulla, deceased, have been appointed, and are now acting as such. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement to the Administrators. FRED. K. WATTS, Administrator. April 23, 1856—6w.

ESTATE OF GEORGE LUTZ.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of George Lutz, deceased, late of Monroe township, Cumberland county, have been granted by the Register of said county to the subscriber, residing in the same township. All persons knowing of claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement to the subscriber. JOHN LUTZ, HENRY LUTZ, Executors. April 15, 1856—6w.

Philadelphia.

NEW WHOLESAL DRUG STORE.—SPENCER THOMAS, No. 20 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colours, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glass Ware, Vermorels, Brushes, Instruments, Druggists' Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including French, English, and Chinese, Putnam, &c. All orders, by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the wharves or railroad stations. Prices low and Goods warranted. [March 29, 1856—1y.]

DUNBAR'S ONE PRICE CASH BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—76 South Second St., Corner of Carter St. The establishment has been enlarged and improved and is supplied with the largest and best Retail Stock in the City, principally of low manufacture, with a choice assortment from the best Eastern Markets; embracing Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots, Shoes, BUNTS, SIDES AND CAPS of every description, style and quality, embracing the best styles and qualities in this or any other market. This stock cannot be excelled for Quality, Style and Cheapness. Each article is marked at the very lowest possible price, from which no deviation will be made. No extravagant statements will be needed, and none made to affect sales. Goodness of Gain in all respects. Pure Quality, no source in the market, always on hand. The public is respectfully invited to call. [April 1, 1856.]

DENLOW & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LEAF TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, AND FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS. 21 South Front Street, Philadelphia. Importers of Fine Havana Segars, of the choicest growths of the Vuelta-abajo. A large assortment of which are kept constantly on hand, and for sale at a small advance on cost of importation. Special attention given to orders for purchase on commission. Also, for account of parties living at a distance from this market. Sole Agent for F. A. Goetz's celebrated German Smoking Tobacco, comprising thirty different varieties. April 24, 1856—1y.

MACKEREL, CODFISH, HERRING, SALMON, SHAD, HAMS AND SIDES, SHOULDER, LARD AND CHEESE. Constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO., Market St. Wharf, Philadelphia. April 1, 1856—3w.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LXI. WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1856. NO. 36.

Herald & Expositor.

From the Penn. Advocate and Press. JAMES BUCHANAN'S SOMERSETS.

No man in the United States has turned his political coat as often as James Buchanan. He has espoused the principles of every party that had an existence since the memorable Hartford Convention, and has been on all sides of political questions.

A brief reference to his history will establish conclusively our assertions. HIS FEDERALISM. He entered political life in 1814 as a rank Federalist, and by the Federal party he was elected to the Legislature of the State. He was re-elected in 1815, defeating Molton C. Rogers, the democratic candidate, and afterwards, one of the Supreme Judges of the State.

In 1820 he was the Federal candidate for Congress, and was elected over Jacob Hissman, the democratic candidate, by 976 majority. In 1822 he was re-elected over the same man by 813 majority. In 1824 he was the Federal candidate for Congress, and elected over Samuel Houston, the democratic candidate, by 519 votes. In 1826 he was re-elected over Dr. John McCamant, the democratic candidate, by 453 votes. His majority were becoming less each time, and in order to satisfy his federal friends of his fidelity to the party, he had to declare that "if he had a drop of democratic blood in his veins he would open them and let it out."

HE BECOMES A DEMOCRAT.—Two years after this he changed his coat, and became a full-blown democrat, and ran for Congress as the democratic candidate, and was elected by virtue of General Jackson's popularity. He was afraid to run a second term and he declined.

HIS TEN CENT SPECIFIC.—In 1848, in the United States Senate, he made a speech advocating the principle that Ten Cents was a sufficient compensation for a day's labor. Hence he is called "Ten Cent Jimmy." In 1845, he became Secretary of State, under Polk's administration, and consented to give away about half of the Territory of Oregon to the British government, after he had proven that they had no spark of title to it.

He extolled the Federal administration of John Adams, and endorsed the abominable Alien and Sedition laws of the federal Regency of terror. He bitterly denounced the Administration of that pure Democrat James Madison, and ridiculed what he termed the follies of Thomas Jefferson.

HIS SLAVERY SOMERSETS.—In 1819 at a meeting in Lancaster, he reported resolutions favoring resistance to the extension of Slavery; and the admission of the State of Missouri as a Slave State. In 1817 he wrote to the democracy of Herk County, saying that the Missouri compromise had given peace to the Country, and that instead of repealing it, it was in favor of its extension and maintenance.

In 1850 in a letter to Col. Forney, rejoicing over the settlement of the slavery agitation by the passage of the Compromise Measures during Fillmore's administration, and hoping that before a dissolution of the Union, that he might be gathered to his fathers and never be permitted to witness the sad catastrophe.

In 1852 he wrote to Mr. Leake, of Virginia, concerning Fillmore's Compromise Measures of 1850, which had been passed by Congress, and said "that the volcano has been extinguished, and the man who would apply the firebrand to the combustible materials still remaining will produce an eruption that will overwhelm the Constitution and the Union." Well, Mr. Pierce was "the man" who, at a later period, with the assistance of Dough-fess Douglas, disturbed these compromise measures, repealed the Missouri Compromise, and re-opened the agitation of slavery.

BUCHANAN'S LAST SOMERSET.—On the 28th of December, 1856, about three months ago, Mr. Buchanan, in a letter to John Slidell, of Louisiana, says: "The Missouri Compromise is gone, and gone forever. It has departed. The time for it has passed away, and the best, nay, the only mode now left of putting down the fanatical and reckless spirit of the North is to adhere to the existing settlement without the slightest thought or appearance of wavering and without regarding any storm which may be raised against it."

So now, Mr. Buchanan, is going to "crush out" the spirit of freedom in the North, and make us all the tools of Southern slaveholders. We shall be glad to see Mr. Ten Cent try that experiment. He has been at it for four years, and he has broken down in the attempt and if the old Lancaster County Federalist wants to find out the courage that sleeps in a Freeman's arm, he may begin immediately on his return from the aristocratic atmosphere and the despotism of England, and he will find in the end that the process of crushing out was commenced some time before the Declaration of Independence by British Kings, and although renewed in 1812, yet it fixed out of existence about 40 years ago. We are ashamed that Pennsylvania contains a statesman of so little political stability as James Buchanan, and in next November when

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

One of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in Philadelphia, broke out in the large rag and paper warehouse of Messrs. Jessup and Moore, Nos. 24 and 26 North st., between Arch and Market, and Fifth and Sixth streets, on Thursday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock. The warehouse had a large amount of rags and paper in at the time, through which the fire gained great headway before the alarm was given.

When the firemen reached North street, which was very soon after the alarm was given, the smoke from the burning buildings was so dense that they were unable to go to work in a manner calculated to do good service. During these delays the fire spread rapidly and fearfully, until it burst forth from the windows and roof, when the high easterly and north-easterly wind which prevailed, blew the sparks and pieces of burning shingles in every direction. About one o'clock the eastern wall of this structure fell with a tremendous crash, entirely destroying a stable and carriage house, adjoining, and the rear part of the house of Mr. Henry Dialogue, No. 22 North street, killing one fireman and injuring others.

Westward and southward the fire extended, and by 2 o'clock all the valuable property through to Market street was in flames. From that hour till after five o'clock it raged fearfully, destroying forty four buildings, in North street, Sixth, Commerce, and Market street, among which were the finest and most costly business edifices in Philadelphia.

There was one fireman killed by the falling walls and five injured. The man killed was John H. Groll, a returned Mexican volunteer. He was 55 years of age, unmarried and a printer by trade.

The Ledger gives a list of the persons whose properties were destroyed, comprising the names of over fifty merchants and residents in the burnt district. The entire loss is stated at \$607,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$388,200. The principal sufferers are Jessup & Moore, Caleb Copp, Levick, Raisin & Co., C. C. Davies and Co., Richard R. Levick, W. W. Knight, Wilcock, Rogers & Fraley, Sellers & Pennock, Edward Semans & Co., and M. F. Clark. While the fire was raging, another fire, occasioned by the falling sparks, broke out at the corner of tenth and Chestnut, which considerably injured the upper stories of the buildings in that quarter. For a time, owing to the violence of the wind, this fire assumed a terrible aspect, but a cold rain coming up, materially assisted the gallant firemen, and prevented the sparks from carrying sparks to the neighboring roofs.

WESTERN IMMIGRATION.—The rush Westward is without precedent in the history of the country. For the past three weeks the arrivals over each of the Michigan roads—the Central and Southern—have been not less than fifteen hundred, and often they have averaged two thousand daily! Of these it is estimated that fully two-thirds are emigrants seeking homes in the West, and of the two-thirds nine tenths are Americans by birth, mostly from New York and New England. Only a few days since, and we mention the fact to show the character and extent of the movement, one hundred and forty persons, from one neighborhood in Maine, passed through in company on their way to Iowa. This was but the *avant guard* of more to come. According to the best estimates we have been able to make, the West—that is to say the States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and the Territories of Minnesota and Kansas—are receiving now about 2,000 new inhabitants every day over the Great Eastern Roads alone. This estimate does not include the emigration from Indiana and Ohio, by the roads traversing the State laterally, nor the emigration arriving by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Virginia, Pennsylvania Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, which by the way is larger than ever before. We are safe in saying that four thousand souls a day, and the tide is not yet at its height.—Chicago Tribune

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—Reuben P. Davis, of Waltham, Mass., has absconded, having committed forgeries on Boston and New York merchants to a large amount, besides obtaining heavy sums of money from his immediate neighbors and friends. His liabilities are said to amount to \$160,000. He was a prominent citizen, and a deacon of the Baptist Church.

MOUNT VERNON.—The Richmond Enquirer says that the collections made by, and contributions made to, the Mount Vernon Association, are large; and adds that, "at the proper time measures will be taken to open negotiations with Mr. Washington, and on full review of the whole field, we entertain no doubt that a contract will be made by the governor with M. W., and that on payment of the \$200,000 within five years, as provided by the late law, the latter will make a deed for the transfer of the Mount Vernon Estate to the State of Virginia."

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, April 29.—In the Senate, a motion to print 10,000 extra copies of Captain Marcy's report of the exploration of the sources of the Brazos and Wichita rivers, was rejected after some debate. The armament bill was then taken up, debated and laid over. Several private bills were passed. A bill was introduced to punish forging or counterfeiting land warrants or certificates. In the House, a joint resolution was passed for enlarging the U. S. Building at Cleveland, O.—The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting steamboats of 160 tons burthen, or less from the operation of the steamboat inspection law of 1852. A resolution was adopted declaring Mr. Fuller of Maine, rightfully entitled to his seat. Gen. Quitman made a lengthy speech in favor of the repeal of the Neutrality Laws.

Wednesday, April 30.—In the Senate, the bills making an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Sheboygan, and to erect Columbus, Ky., into a port of delivery, were concurred in. A resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Finance to consider the expediency of providing by law that all articles of foreign manufacture obtained exclusively from submerged and derelict wrecks may be admitted free of duty; and that the Secretary of the Treasury may be authorized to remit the duties to which such articles are now subject. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the action of the Naval Board, and the debate was continued by Messrs. Biggs and Adams.

In the House, Mr. Washburne of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill establishing collection districts, designating ports of entry and delivery, and modifying the revenue laws, comprising 350 pages, which was, after some debate, postponed until the 2d Monday in June. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report what action was necessary to protect the lives and property of American citizens at Panama. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported to the House.

Thursday, May 1.—In the Senate, a resolution was offered calling upon the President for any correspondence not heretofore submitted, with our Minister to Nicaragua, in regard to the recognition of the Nicaraguan Government. Mr. Welles spoke at length in favor of the recognition of Walker's government, and in vindication of Gen. Walker. An interesting debate followed, in which Messrs. Seward, Welles, Douglas and Butler engaged, and the resolution was withdrawn. Mr. Toombs then addressed the Senate in opposition to the action of the Naval Board.

In the House, the Indian Appropriation Bill was passed, as was also the bill reviving the 1853 relative to suspended entries of public lands, and the act of 1846, concerning suspended preemption land claims. Mr. Quitman introduced a bill to repeal certain sections of the Neutrality Laws. Friday, May 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Benjamin addressed the Senate at length on Kansas affairs, and also upon party politics, taking his position with the Democracy. Mr. Cass made a speech in vindication of squatter sovereignty. Mr. Seward replied to Mr. Benjamin. Mr. Hale also replied to a personal attack made by Mr. Clay, and an exciting debate took place between the Senators.

In the House, a memorial from Judge Irwin of Pittsburg, bar against his official conduct, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar, and passed thirteen private bills.

RECENT STATEMENT, that forgeries to the extent of a million acres had been discovered at Washington, is now stated to be wholly unfounded. It is true a gang of forgers in these operations were detected at New Orleans some time ago who had their plans projected for large issues, perhaps even to the extent represented, but the certificates and apparatus were seized by the authorities, and consequently the whole scheme failed. No doubt frauds of this kind have been frequently committed, but rarely with any loss to the government. Individuals are the principal sufferers from forged assignments, which with every precaution can hardly be prevented. Instances of this kind were more frequent under the first acts ten years ago, than they are now. The courts have held that there is no law for the punishments of forgeries of land warrants, which has encouraged this description of deceptions. Mr. McClelland, the Secretary of the Interior, has recently recommended the passage of a law to cover this defect. The Government has information of contemplated frauds, which may lead to important results. The ends of justice require silence now as to locality.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

Riot at Panama.—Another Battle.

We have later and highly important news from Central America. By the arrival of the steamer Empire City at New York, on Wednesday, we learn that a terrible riot occurred at Panama, on the 15th inst., between the American Transit passengers from San Francisco and the natives. It is reported that 30 of the passengers were killed, and 40 wounded. All the freight and baggage houses were rifled, and a large quantity of baggage belonging to the passengers, and the property of the railroad company, were destroyed. The treasure from San Francisco had not been landed, and it thus escaped.

The steamer Isabel has arrived at Charleston, S. C., with stirring news from Nicaragua. On the 7th inst., Gen. Walker captured the city of Rivas, killing 600 Costa Ricans, and losing by 30 of his men. Mr. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, had addressed a letter to President Mora, in regard to the shooting of American prisoners.

The steamship Orizaba arrived at New York the same evening, from San Juan, bringing dates to the 21st inst. The defeat of Col. Schlessinger's party is confirmed. During the Court Martial, Schlessinger, being on parole, deserted to the Costa Ricans. The details of the attack on Rivas by Walker have been received. With 600 men Walker attacked 2000 Costa Ricans, and after a battle of seventeen and a half hours, was compelled to withdraw from want of ammunition. The Costa Ricans lost 600 killed and a large number wounded. Walker's party between fifty and sixty killed and eighty wounded. On the 10th Lieut. Green, with fifteen men, defeated 200 Costa Ricans at Virgin Bay. An intercepted correspondence showed that the British were aiding the enemies of Walker. The other Central American States showed a friendly disposition toward Nicaragua.

By the arrival of the steamer Grenada, at New Orleans, we have later intelligence from Central America. Fourteen passengers and residents of Panama were killed in the affray with the natives. Two miles of the Railroad were torn up and the passengers by the Illinois were delayed until evening by the repairs necessary. Three of the natives were killed and twelve wounded. Col. Totten forwarded a protest to the Governor, accusing him of permitting the late scene of indiscriminate murder and slaughter, and holding him responsible for the mails and baggage destroyed.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The royal mail Steamship, Persia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, having made the passage to the bar from Liverpool, in nine days, ten hours, and fifteen minutes. She brings one week's later intelligence from Europe. The principal item of news is the closing of the Peace Congress, and the separation of the Penitentiaries. It is reported that diplomatic movements of importance are on foot respecting Italy, the affairs of which are in a deplorable condition. A grand banquet had been given to Mr. Dallas, the American Minister to Great Britain, at the mansion of the Lord Mayor. Government officials had stated in Parliament that the troops and munitions of war sent to Canada were merely to replace those withdrawn during the European war. The preparations for the evacuation of the Crimea continue. The reforms in Turkey are hailed with rejoicing in some of the Eastern countries, but in others had caused serious revolts. In India, Lord Canning had entered upon his duties as Governor General.

LATE NEWS FROM OREGON.

The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 5th instant, reached New York Thursday afternoon. She brought \$2,000,000 in specie. The mining regions of California promise a larger yield than during any previous year. A strong movement was in progress for a weekly postal connection with Missouri. A brisk trade has sprung up between San Francisco and the Russian possessions. The Indians continue hostilities in Oregon and Washington Territories. They captured the steambot Mary on the Columbia. Various conflicts had occurred, and in one between the volunteers and the Indians, 40 of the latter were killed, and the remainder of the force routed. The battle took place at Cannell's Prairie.

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

We have later intelligence from Kansas. Sheriff Jones is not dead, but is expected to recover. Col. Sumner, with the U. S. troops, arrived at Lawrence on the 26th ult., and an altercation had taken place between him and Gov. Robinson in regard to recent events at that town. The Chairman of the Congressional Committee of Investigation had refused a demand of Stringfellow to be allowed to produce testimony before the Committee. Mr. Howard, chairman, had refused the demand. The deputy Sheriff of Douglas county having writs issued for the arrest of about one hundred citizens of Lawrence, charged with the commission of crimes, under the territorial laws, the army will be stationed at Lawrence until all the arrests have been made and the parties sent to Leecompton. Sheriff Jones was removed from Lawrence to Franklin, on the 24th, accompanied by Messrs. Stringfellow and Whitfield, who said they dared not remain in Lawrence.

The Camels intended for the Western plains are on board the storeship Supply, at Houston, for Indianola, Texas. It is proposed to keep the animals at that place several months to recruit them. Some of the animals were presented by the Viceroy of Egypt to our Government, but most of them were procured by Major Wayne and Captain Porter, under appropriation made for the purpose at the last session of Congress. Some Arabs accompany them to take care of them. There are thirty-one camels in the lot.