

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 arrears 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 or twelve lines for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements of less than twelve lines considered as a square. The following rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly advertising:

	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
1 Square, (12 lines).	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
2	5.00	8.00	12.00
3	7.00	12.00	18.00
4	9.00	16.00	24.00
5	11.00	20.00	30.00
6	13.00	24.00	36.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 8 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 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 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 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 orders for business must be paid for to secure attention.

Notices.

**LAND WARRANTS.**—The highest cash price will be paid by the Carlisle Land Association for Land Warrants. Apply to the undersigned. A. A. LINE, H. W. BENTZ, April 30, 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 3, 1856, at 10 o'clock, to make arrangements for the next fall exhibition. THOMAS PAXTON, President. April 16, 1856—2w.]

**NOTICE.**—The Stockholders of the Carlisle and Water Company will meet at the Arbitration Chamber, in Carlisle, on Monday the 27th of May, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of a President and five Directors for the ensuing year. FREDR. 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. SPONSLER, Jan. 2, '56. Real Estate Agt. and Seiverer.

**MONEY WANTED.**—All persons indebted to the subscriber for store goods for 6 months 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. RUMER, Jan. 30.

**ESTATE OF HUGH GAULLAHER, Esq., deceased.** Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Hugh Gaullaher, Esq., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to April 23, 1856—5w. FREDR. WATTS, Administrator.

**ESTATE OF GEORGE LUTZ, deceased.** Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of George Lutz, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to April 15, 1856—6w. JOHN LUTZ, Executor.

**NOTICE.**—This Bank has this day declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, which will be paid over to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. By order of the Board of Directors W. M. BEETEM, Cashier. May 6, 1856.

**TO BUILDERS.**—The School Directors of North Middleton District invite proposals for the building of a Brick School House, near Warts Church, in said District. The Directors to furnish the materials. Plans and proposals may be submitted to the Directors at their next meeting, to be held at the hotel of Henry Glass, in Carlisle, on Saturday, the 31st of May next. By order of the Board, A. P. NORTON, Secretary. May 6, 1856—4w.]

**TO BUILDERS.**—Proposals will be received until the 24th of May, by the Board of School Directors of West Pennborough township, for the building of School No. 6, on the State Road, about two miles east of Newville. The house to be built of Brick, 24 by 36 feet, 14 inch square, the square and the gable ends 9 inch; the floor to be laid with good yellow pine boards; and the ceiling to be 9 feet from the floor, and with the walls to be lathed and plastered; to be roofed with good quality of white pine shingles, long size; 8 windows, 12 sashes each 10 by 12, with shutters 15 inch white pine, together with a good brick chimney; one two inch white pine panel door. The foundation to be of stone; the door, windows and window shutters to be well painted. The undertaker to find all the materials necessary to the completion of said school house; to be built of good materials, and to be finished in a workmanlike manner. The contractor to have the old school house on the premises. Address Box 108 Carlisle Post Office. MARSHALL JAMES, President. May 6, 1856—3w.]

**TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.**—Proposals will be received at the Commissioners' Office, in Carlisle, until Tuesday, the 15th of May, 1856, for building a wooden bridge over the Cane-creek at Guldry's Mill, in Hopewell township. Said bridge to be built on the abutments of the old bridge, the dimensions in length and width to suit the old abutments—130 feet from abutment to abutment—the height to be twelve feet from the floor to the square of the roof; said bridge to be built of good material; the frame to be of white pine, and of sufficient size for strength and durability; and no old timber to be used where it would affect the strength or durability of the bridge; the wooden arches to be closely weather-boarded with three-quarter inch white pine boards, well lapped, and the whole of said bridge to be roofed with a good quality of white pine shingles; the roof to extend at each end of the bridge twelve feet over the heel of the arches, and over the weather boarding on each side, two feet; the bridge to be double floored, the lower floor to be of white pine planks, and the upper floor of oak plank, laid lengthwise, and well secured by girders. Said bridge to be painted with two good coats of white lead paint, mixed with boiled Linseed Oil on the outside, and two coats of fine whitewash on the inside. The undertaker to find all the materials necessary to the completion of said bridge, and give security to the Commissioners that they shall require for the faithful performance of the workmanship of said bridge. The contractors to have the old bridge, &c. J. ARSHTHORN, G. M. GILHAM, W. M. HENDERSON, Commissioners. Carlisle, April 20, '56—3w.]

# Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1856.

NO. 37.

## Herald & Expositor.

### CONGRESS.

**Wednesday, May 7.**—In the Senate a third Committee of Conference upon the "Deficiency Appropriation bill" was appointed. Mr. Bayard then resumed his speech upon the mode of promoting the efficiency of the Navy, which he had commenced on Monday, and spoke up to the hour of adjournment. In the House the disagreement of the Committee of Conference upon the Deficiency bill caused an animated discussion, in the course of which the Senate's amendments were roughly hounded. A spicy debate took place between Messrs. Giddings and Campbell, of Ohio, in regard to the appropriation to pay for reclaiming fugitive slaves.

**Thursday, May 8.**—In the Senate, a resolution declaring no further legislation is necessary to terminate the treaty between Denmark and the United States, in relation to paying the Sound Dues, was taken up and discussed at length by Messrs. Sumner, Stuart, Clayton, Crittendon, Hale, Toombs, Collamer, and Benjamin.

In the House, the report of the Committee of Conference upon the amendments to the Bounty Land Law of 1855 was adopted. The same report was adopted in the Senate. A resolution was adopted calling for information in relation to the recent disturbances at Panama. The consideration of the amendments to the Deficiency Bill was then resumed. Mr. Giddings, while denouncing the item of appropriation for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, was seized with a fainting fit, and a scene of much excitement followed. He was restored to consciousness, and conveyed to his residence. The bill granting lands to Iowa and California was passed. A discussion took place in regard to the contested election of Delegate from New Mexico, but no action was had.

**Friday, May 10.**—The Senate was not in session, and the House held its first Saturday session since the organization. Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, defined his position, past and present, on the slavery question, avowing broad national principles, and stigmatising as forgeries certain publications attributing to him extreme northern views. He exposed what he characterized as marked inconsistencies of Mr. Buchanan, and referred to documents to show that the prominent Pennsylvania democrats are taint with freesoilism. Mr. Todd, his colleague, explained why he had ceased voting for Mr. Fuller for Speaker. It was, because he mistook in believing Mr. Fuller was as good an anti-Nebraska man as Banks. Mr. Jones, of Pa. gave notice that he should reply to Mr. Fuller's speech. The House then adjourned.

**INFANOUS OUTRAGE BY A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.**—We take the following from the York (Pa.) Republican of Wednesday:

On Sunday last, the Priest officiating at St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, (German,) in the south ward, took occasion to kick a lady, the mother of grown up men, all of them members of his congregation. The sons, indignant at such conduct to their aged parent, called at his residence, and presented the outrage. The sons appeared at their accustomed place at St. Mary's Chapel, in the pew they had paid for, at the afternoon service on Sunday last. No sooner had they made their appearance, however, than the Priest attempted to eject them from the sanctuary by violence, which was resisted by them, when a general melee and "free fight" ensued, in which the congregation joined, whilst battered heads and bloody noses resulted therefrom. The citizens in that section of the town were called to the spot by the tumult, and were shocked at such a disgraceful riot on the Sabbath day. Officer Waring and others had a busy time on Monday Morning in arresting the participants (Priest and all) in this riot, and they are now all bound over to appear at the next term of our Court of Quarter sessions.

**FROM MORMONDOM.**—The Desert News, of February 27th, publishes a proclamation from Gov. Young, calling upon the military forces of the Territory to hold themselves in readiness to march to any point as directed by the Lieutenant General, who is ordered to bring such forces into immediate service as shall be necessary to suppress the existing Indian hostilities.

**OUR NATIVE WINES.**—The Ohio Valley Farmer estimates, from statistics of the Horticultural society, that there are two thousand acres of Catawba vines in cultivation in the vicinity of Cincinnati, of which 1600 acres are in full bearing. By the average production of the last few years this area of vines will yield 500,000 gallons of wine, which must in a short time, be doubled. The demand for the wine is increasing faster than the supply.

**FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.**—Mr. Herbert, member of Congress from California, shot the head waiter of Willard's hotel on Thursday, instantly killing him. The circumstances, as nearly as at present can be ascertained are that while Mr. Herbert was taking a late breakfast at the public table of the hotel a waiter "gave him some insolence," when Mr. H. called for another waiter, who came and also treated him insolently. Two or three other waiters then came up and commenced an assault on Mr. Herbert with chairs, plates, dishes, &c. They then grappled him, when several gentlemen standing by interfered, but retreated on being turned upon by the waiters. Mr. Herbert fired only when it became evident that it was the design of the waiters to kill him. After one was killed, two others continued assaulting him till he was rescued by his friends. Herbert was placed under arrest, and was to have a hearing.

**WASHINGTON, May 8, P. M.**—The examination into the matter of the shooting of the waiter at Willard's Hotel by Mr. Herbert, took place this evening at the jail. The name of the deceased is Thomas Keating, a native of Ireland. The district attorney, Mr. Key, appeared for the United States; and Senator Weller, Mr. Phillips, of Alabama, and Messrs. Bradley and Hatchell, appeared for the prisoner, before Justices Smith and Birch who conducted the investigation. There was an immense crowd in and about the jail, and much excitement was manifested. Many members of Congress were present.

A number of the servants belonging to the hotel were first examined. Their testimony was somewhat contradictory, but their evidence was mainly to the effect that Mr. Herbert came into the dining room at half past 11 o'clock, accompanied by a friend, and called for breakfast, but being past the usual hour he was informed by the servant that he could not have his meal without an order from the office. Herbert directed several servants who spoke to him on the subject to retire, calling them by their names. The deceased made a reply, when Herbert struck him with his fist or napkin. The deceased picked up a plate or tray, making a movement as if to throw it, when Herbert threw his chair at the deceased, the latter returning the assault with the plate. During the melee, Patrick, a brother of the deceased, entered, having heard of the proceedings, when Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed on Herbert. The struggle now became intensely exciting, and as it proceeded crockery and chairs were broken profusely by the parties to the contest. The Austrian minister was present as a spectator quietly beholding what was occurring, and did not move till he went up to the man whom Herbert shot to ascertain whether he was dead. Col. McKay testified that he saw, when he entered the dining room, six or seven persons in a scuffle and thought it was a general fight among the stewards of the hotel, but he held one of the servants knock down Mr. Gardiner with a chair. He saw three servants striking Mr. Herbert and holding him by the wrists. One of them struck him with a chair, which witness seized a chair to defend Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of those upon him. Gardiner was beating them profusely. After Herbert fired his pistol the other two servants still clinged him. Mr. Smith rushed forward with a cane saying, "If you don't release him I'll kill you!" Mr. Herbert was injured, and the witness placed a patch on his nose. Herbert's pistol was a single barrel. Capt. J. Smith confirmed Col. McKay's statement, saying, a crowd of servants had Mr. Herbert in their power, striking him on the head with plates, &c. Mr. Bishop, a member of Congress, testified that he was positively certain that the pistol was discharged while the struggle was going on. Three or four persons were holding him, and he appeared to be much exhausted. Capt. Blanding corroborated the fact that several servants were pressing a man down (whom he afterwards ascertained to be Mr. Herbert,) previous to and at the time of the firing of the pistol. Capt. Dupont's testimony was also confirmatory of the above.

The examination was continued for five hours, when it was adjourned until to-morrow. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal.

**Judge Crawford, of Washington, yesterday released the Hon. P. T. Herbert, charged with killing Thomas Keating, on bail for \$10,000, for his appearance at the next term of the criminal Court of the District of Columbia, commencing on the third Monday of June. James H. Bernet and James Owner became his bail. Judge Crawford, in rendering his decision said:**

In any view which the jury can take of the evidence under proper instructions from the Court as to the law, it is quite clear to my mind that a conviction of murder should not take place. If the evidence had left room for debate whether the prisoner was guilty of murder or manslaughter, or was entitled to acquittal, although the ground for such debate might have been slight, I should have remanded him to prison.

**IL. LINCOLN.**—The next election in Illinois will be a fair test of the strength of parties and principles there on national matters. The Democratic State Convention has nominated for Governor William A. Richardson, who so successfully worked the Kansas Nebraska bill through the lower House of Congress.

**A Good Law.**—The following law was passed at the last session of the Legislature. It was introduced in the House and passed there as a local bill for Luzerne county, but on its introduction in the Senate, amended so as to make it applicable to the whole Commonwealth. Farmers and fruit growers have long wanted just such a law as this, and as it has received the executive approval, and takes effect immediately, they can protect themselves from the visitations of prowlers and depredators:

**An act to protect fruit and punish trespass in this Commonwealth.**—Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the willful and malicious taking and carrying away of fruit, vegetables, plants, fruit or ornamental trees, vines or shrubs, in this Commonwealth, whether attached to the soil or not, shall be deemed and the same is hereby declared a misdemeanor, and can be prosecuted and punished as such under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 2 That any person or persons who shall willfully and maliciously enter, or break down, through or over any orchard garden or yard fence, hot-bed, hot or green house, or who shall willfully and maliciously club, stone, cut, bark, break, or otherwise mutilate or damage, any nut, fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, bush, plant or vine trellis, arbor, hot-bed, hot or green house, or who shall wrongfully trespass upon, walk over, beat down, trample, or in any wise injure any grain, grass, vines, vegetables, or other growing crop, shall and may on conviction thereof, in action of trespass before any mayor, Burgess, alderman or justice of the peace, or in any court of law have judgment against him, her, or them, for treble the amount of damages proven to have been done, with costs of suit; one half the damages or penalty to go to the use of the poor of the district wherein the premises lie, the other half the damage or penalty to go to the use of the owner of the premises on which the said trespass shall or may be committed; and in default of payment of the said fine or judgment with costs of suit, the party convicted may and shall be committed to the jail of the proper county, for not less than three, nor more than twenty days; said complaint to be made in the name of the Commonwealth, and the testimony of the premises shall be admitted as evidence to prove the trespass.

**THE EMPIRE OF COMMERCE THAT IS TO BE.**—Mr. Soule has been entertaining the citizens of New Orleans with a speech, urging them to send money and arms to aid Walker whose chief obstacle is the "evil spirit in the North;" but in spite of opposition, in a few weeks Walker would sweep the Costa Ricans like dust from the face of the earth; that with suitable material aid he would certainly succeed. All he needed was \$250,000; that so soon as the present struggles should end in Walker's favor, Honduras and San Salvador would join with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and four States would form a confederation—but not as a component part of the American Union—which would in time under American energy and industry become the seat of Empire of Commerce of the world. Mr. Soule is a defective, but not a very prophetic orator. There are some predictions of his respecting a recent attempt to seize Cuba which remain unfulfilled to the present day. Central America geographically possesses great advantages in the way of trade, and when a ship canal shall cross its territory, the commerce of the world will pass through it, but the empire of that commerce will be in the North where industry feeds it, and enterprise and intelligence stimulate its growth. These dreams of a southern confederacy, "not a component part of the American Union," may disturb the fevered brains of such erratic political philosophers as Mr. Soule, but cooler and more stable minds see in the United States of North America the fixed foundations which will make them the seat of empire of this continent, whether of politics, commerce or trade.

**A Great trotting match, between Lantern and Buz, the latter owned by a gentleman of Philadelphia, occurred on the Union Course, L. I., on Tuesday last. The match was made several months ago, and the owner of Lantern, in consequence of the lameness of the horse, offered \$2000 for leave to withdraw, but \$2,500 the whole amount of the forfeiture was claimed, and the owner determined to abide the issue. It was fortunate for him that he did so, for Lantern beat Buz badly. The race was mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for \$10,000, being the largest stake ever trotted for it is said in any country. In point of time it was the quickest that ever took place so early in the season—2:35, 2:32½, 2:32½, 2:37.**

**THE GAMBLING CASE.**—By reference to our report of proceedings in the Court of Quarter Sessions, it will be seen that in the case of Philo C. Sedgwick and Samuel Knox, charged with keeping a gambling house, on the oath of Jacob S. Haldeman, the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Sedgwick and "Ignoramus" as to Knox. The case was not tried, in consequence of the defendant's having made default, and his recognizance and that of his bail were forfeited.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

### STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America arriv'd at Halifax on Thursday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult., but the news possesses no special importance, except that rumors were current, and received some credence, that the British Government was inclined to give way in the position it had assumed in the controversy with the U. States Government upon Central American affairs, but the belief was that Mr. Crampton would not be recalled.

The London papers had obtained what purported to be a copy of the treaty of peace. The contents of the document accord mainly with what has been anticipated. The Russian Government has ordered the disbandment of the militia, and restored the lights and buoys in the Baltic. The French army is to be immediately picked on a peace footing. The Trade accounts from France show considerable improvement. The King of Prussia has ratified the Peace Treaty; so has the Turkish Government. In the Crimea the preparations for the departure of the Allied forces are proceeding rapidly. Gen. Liders and a number of leading Russians were present at a grand review by General Telissier. The armistice has been fully established in Asia. Cholera rages in Arabia. Out of an insurgent tribe of 45,000, 18,000 have been swept off. At a recent sitting of the French Corps Legislatif, M. Montalembert made a rather bold speech upon the elective franchise, in which he charged that the Court of Cassation was an accomplice with the Government in rendering universal suffrage a mockery. He called for reform in the laws upon the subject. The commission or the re-organization of the Daubian Principalities will soon commence its labors.

**THE CROPS.**—The papers in various quarters of the country are giving good accounts of the prospects of the coming crops. The season is backward, but that is said to be very favorable to the wheat, which was sown in immense quantities last fall. In Ohio the wheat is splendid, but the grass is yet thin. Fruit was a great deal injured in the West. Peaches there will be none, but a very abundant yield of apples is expected. In New York State the wheat is in good condition, though backward. Barley and oats are likely to do better than corn this season. It is now too early in the season to say what will be the yield of corn, for it depends mainly on the weather in July, August and September. Whether it be favorable in June, and in the mountains named, this country will have unprecedented quantities of breadstuffs on hand next autumn. Fruit in New York State will be abundant. In New Jersey, in low lands, the wheat has suffered severely in some counties, but in the high lands it promises an crop. In Pennsylvania the general accounts are that there is a present prospect of a large crop of wheat. The high prices of wheat last year caused the farmers, from Maine to California, to sow largely of this cereal.

**THE PATENT LAWS.**—The U. S. Senate has before it a bill altering the Patent laws. Substantially all patents are to issue originally for a term of five years only, instead of for fourteen years, as at present. At or before the expiration of this term, any patentee may procure an extension for a further term of fifteen years—making twenty in all—instead of the present original issue of fourteen years, to which the Commissioner of Patents is now at liberty to add a further term of seven years, if he thinks proper. All existing patents are subject to the provisions and entitled to the advantages of this act. Patents, under the existing law, are issued first for fourteen years, and may be extended to twenty years by the Commissioner of Patents, and sometimes Congress is applied to for further extension. Under the proposed bill all patents are issued for five years in the first place, and may then be extended fifteen years more, at the option of the patentee, in all twenty years, after which no extension can be had; thus relieving the Commissioner and Congress from the vexatious of applications. This law it is believed, will remove inventors from the obstacles they now encounter, or impatients and unused patents standing in their way, as it brings soon to a speedy termination. Twenty years also seems a sufficient length of time to bring any really meritorious invention into practical and general operation, so that the inventor himself will realize the fruits of his inventive genius. The bill is an important one, affecting millions of dollars' worth of property in the United States. It stands, therefore, as a carefully considered, and generally discussed by the public. The committee was unanimous in its report, and the bill, it is said, was prepared under the advice of members of the U. S. Supreme Court.

**Holloway's Pills** are unquestionably the most efficacious Remedy in the Union for Asthmatic Complaints and Coughs. The number of cures these wonderful Pills have effected in all parts of the Union, more particularly in cases of Asthma of long standing, and coughs, leave no doubt upon the mind of all those who have used them, that they surpass any thing of the kind ever made known; by a perseverance with this admirable remedy, the sufferer is quickly restored to health after every other means have failed; and it is a truth beyond dispute, that there is no case of bilious disorder, or liver complaints, but that will quickly yield to the powers of this mighty medicine.

**The Odd Fellows** had a grand time at their Anniversary in Cincinnati on the 24th. The procession four abreast was three miles long and numbered four thousand of the fraternity. Twenty-five brass bands discoursed music for the occasion. Van Amburg's large steplaid, decked off in brilliant trappings, accompanied the procession; and altogether, the pageant was an imposing one.