

# Carlisle Herald.



CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1856

The Largest and Cheapest Paper  
IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

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## UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**THOMAS E. COCHRAN**, of York Co.  
AUDITOR GENERAL,  
**DARWIN PHELPS**, of Armstrong Co.  
SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
**BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE**, Bradford.

## MR. BUCHANAN'S NOMINATION.

The democracy of Pennsylvania has at last been successful in securing the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. We cannot join in their exultations over the triumph, not being by any means one of Mr. Buchanan's political admirers, but on the contrary ready at once, in spite of "State pride," to zealously enter into the contest against his elevation to the Presidency, but we are nevertheless quite ready to admit some degree of satisfaction in the result. We can at least rejoice that we shall soon be rid of Franklin Pierce and his infamous administration; and that Douglas, the unprincipled fomenter of sectional strife, is again "set back" for four years at any rate.

But while the North has the candidate the South has got the platform. Mr. Buchanan's friends may claim for him a more conservative feeling, but nevertheless he is bound by the platform to pursue the same policy that has covered Pierce with infamy. All that Pierce has done is virtually approved of, and Douglas publicly boasts that though he is set aside his principles, and particularly the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, are fully endorsed by the Convention. The Benton men were rejected and the "Border Ruffian" contestants admitted from Missouri, and "Filibusterism" unblushingly avowed as the basis of our foreign policy. And upon such a platform Mr. Buchanan is put forward as a conservative candidate! Will any Whig consent to be deceived into his support by such a hollow catch-word?

**WAKING UP!**—A great public indignation meeting was held in Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa., in reference to the outrages committed by the Slave Power in the territory of Kansas, and in the Federal Capitol. The Democrat of that place informs us that leading men of all political parties—Whigs, Democrats, Republicans, and Americans—participated and emulated each other's enthusiasm. The President of the meeting was the Hon. W. H. Dimmick, as prominent a Hunker Democrat as there is in the county; and among the speakers were F. M. Crane, Samuel E. Dimmick, and Francis Drake, from the Administration side.

**PUBLIC INDIGNATION.**—The excitement caused by the brutal assault of Brooks upon Sumner still possesses the public mind and meetings are daily held in all parts of the North and West to give expression to the public indignation. A large meeting was held in Philadelphia last week, in which both Americans and Democrats participated. No event for many years has excited as profound a feeling of indignation in the North as this.

A large indignation meeting in reference to the assault upon Senator Sumner was held in Chambersburg last week, in which Whigs, Democrats and Americans joined.

Brooks's apologetic letter to the U. S. Senate is denounced as nearly as bad as the assault itself.

## UNION IS THE WORD.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan should prompt the opponents of locofocoism, to new efforts to secure union in their ranks. If that union cannot be effected upon the nomination of Mr. Fillmore let us have a new man. Around such a man as the distinguished statesman, Judge McLEAN, of Ohio, we see no reason why every branch of the opposition, Whigs, Americans and Republicans, cannot cordially rally. A staunch opponent of Slavery extension, but moderate and conservative in his political opinions, he is just the man for the crisis. Why, with such a candidate, cannot the opposition unite and seize the victory which is within their grasp?

## NOT A PLATFORM FOR WHIGS.

The North American which has lately been supposed to show some squinting toward the support of Mr. Buchanan, takes occasion in a leading article, from which we quote the following paragraphs, to state very clearly that the platform upon which Mr. B. has been put as a candidate is not exactly of that conservative character which can command the support and favor of right thinking Whigs. The American says—

Whether Mr. Buchanan will be elected is a problem which at present is not easy to solve. That he is a formidable candidate it would be folly to disguise; but at the same time he has difficulties to encounter, which will not be easily overcome. The platform on which he has been placed is abhorrent to the sense of the free States of the North, and involves principles which must make it distasteful even to portions of the South. Its unblushing endorsement of the Kansas Nebraska iniquity, and its implied sanction of the outrages which have been practiced in that unhappy territory, will startle every right minded man, who is not fully committed to the dictation of party; and its recognition of universal filibusterism will alarm many who fear complications with foreign States. With these doctrines inscribed on his banner, Mr. Buchanan cannot get the vote of a large portion of those who are detached from the existing political organization, and who under other circumstances might have preferred him, as an alternative, to a more unacceptable candidate. And then, too, the recent outrage on Mr. Sumner, palliated as it has been by the representatives and organs of the party whose standard bearer he has become, will work him serious mischief. Thousands and tens of thousands of quiet considerate citizens, who had almost resolved to go for him, will refuse to do so in view of that great wrong and the deplorable consequences it has involved.

If under these circumstances, the opposition to the Democratic party can be united on one will command the confidence of "liberty-loving peaceful and prudent men, as well as secure the votes of the two organizations which already occupy the field, there is good reason to believe that such a candidate may be elected, and with this conviction pressing upon them, it is not unreasonable to hope that those who have already nominated as those who are yet to nominate will adopt such action as may tend to bring about this desirable consummation.

## HIS OWN STATE PRIDE.

Mr. Buchanan's nomination has elicited the publication of the following letter, the authenticity of which cannot be denied. As the feeling of "State pride" is warmly invoked to secure support for him it may be well for voters to consider what kind of "State pride" actuates Mr. Buchanan himself, when he could coldly repudiate his Pennsylvania residence to escape a few dollars taxation!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1846.

Dear Sir:—I have received yours of the 12th instant, informing me that, not knowing whether I considered myself a resident of Lancaster, you have assessed me as such. I had supposed that you could have known, that I had removed from Lancaster nearly a year ago, and have ever since been an actual resident of this city, where my official duties require that I should reside. I trust that at some future period I may again become a resident of Lancaster, but that is wholly uncertain.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Michael Bundel, Esq.

**PAINFUL.**—The democracy of Washington city ratified the nomination of Buchanan on Saturday night, and afterward marched to the White House and called out President Pierce. As the N. Y. Tribune remarks "one of the most disagreeable ordeals to which aspirants to the Presidential office are obliged to submit is that of being trotted out in the agony of their disappointment to throw up their hats and lead off the shout in behalf of a successful rival, but Pierce went through it with quite a refreshing grace and delivered rather a lengthy speech. As for Douglas he did not congratulate the country so much upon Buchanan's nomination as upon the fact that his Nebraska bill was endorsed!

## LIBERTY IN KANSAS.

Under this head the Philadelphia North American publishes one of the legislative acts passed by the Border Ruffians to establish Slavery in Kansas and prevent the freedom of speech in that territory. No wonder the free people of the territory are up in arms to resist such monstrous tyranny. The entire law is too long for our space. The first ten sections which impose the penalty of death for certain specified offences, we omit. The concluding sections are as follows:

Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or caused to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinions, sentiment, doctrine, advice or innuendo, calculated to produce & disorderly, dangerous or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than five years.

Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory such persons shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

Sec. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a juror on the trial of any prosecution for any violation of any sections of this act.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1855.

"This last article," that paper concludes its comments by truly saying, "strikes down the right most valued and venerated, the sole barrier between oppression and its victim—the right of trial by an unbiased and independent jury. Without this section, the law, horrible and draconian as it is, would be but a fearful shadow thrown over a fair land, and a free people, for the Juries of Kansas should protect the victim; but that there should be no avenue of escape, no hope for the oppressed, the act provides that he shall be tried by his enemies. Under other acts, equally nefarious, the entire administrative power of Kansas is placed, for many years, in the hands of her conquerors. Embittered and sanguinary functionaries, like Sheriff Jones, have been placed in office over the people, who have been literally stripped of all power, and have no privilege left but to submit or to perish; and the courts and juries to whom is entrusted the execution of these barbarous laws, are constituted of the faction of the oppressors. The various Constitutions of our States care fully provide that 'the trial by jury shall be as heretofore,' and the right thus stricken down has always been regarded as the most inalienable possession by civilized society. Good laws administered under the influence of such juries as this provision must, emanated, would become the means of a merciless persecution; but a code so dark as this, so carried out, must leave the land a solitude. No conscientious southerner, no upright northerner, no intelligent and honest man of whatever section or party, can serve on a jury in Kansas. Juries must therefore be, therefore, exclusively constituted of the staunch and thoroughgoing of the partisans of power, the blackest and bloodiest of the ruffians who have filled that beautiful region with oppression and suffering, crime and horror.

"On the law itself, which is to be by such agents administered, it is unnecessary to comment. Has any man heard or read of such an enactment in any country, however benighted or enslaved, within the last two centuries? The civilized world hesitates and doubts as to the infliction of the death penalty for any, even the worst turpitude in crime; but we find here that hanging is made a public luxury. The statute multiplies the death penalty with a reckless barbarity that would have shocked the darkest period and most savage community. And for what fearful and unnatural crimes are these penalties denounced? For those offences which, matured in the recesses of a demonic nature, shock humanity by their inhuman war upon life and happiness? On the contrary, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Clay, all the humane and just and good of all time, would under this infernal code, swing from a gibbet.

"The purest, noblest, most illustrious citizen of Philadelphia, if he were apprehended in Kansas with a copy of the North American containing this article, or any other publication that dared to proclaim the law of God and the rights of man, would be liable, under a law so sanguinary, with courts so constituted and a jury so selected, to pay the penalty of his life. To lend to a friend a paper containing a truth in relation to slavery—to give to a gasping fugitive a drop of water—to utter truth which all the world cherishes—to speak, to write, or to act as every educated Christian man must speak, write and act, is, within the dread confines of Kansas—the circle within which the national administration is supreme in its despotism—to incur the penalty of the gallows or the guol. And, lest the minor punishment should encourage a hope, the Act (now, when the age rebukes all minimum penal terms) makes the least and lowest term of penitentiary imprisonment, for the crime of an 'INNUEUDO,' calculated to produce a disorderly disaffection, five years.

It is possible after all the praise and glory that we have, as a people, lavished upon ourselves, that these facts can be true—not in

relation to Persia or Turkey, Austria or Russia—but of the most enlightened, humane and Christian people, the only entirely free nation of the earth? And if, as no man can doubt, they be true, is there not a grave obligation upon all good men not only to reflect, but to act?"

**FROM KANSAS.**—The intelligence from Kansas continues to be of the most interesting description. Murders, robberies, and all manner of violations of private rights, figure conspicuously in the letters of correspondents. A movement has been set on foot in the West to re-establish the Herald of Freedom, the editor of which, Mr. Brown, is a prisoner on a charge of treason. Aid meetings in behalf of the Free State men of Kansas are held daily in various places in the North and West.

Ex-President Fillmore is expected to arrive in New York on the 16th inst. in the steamship Arago, from Europe. He has not yet publicly accepted the Presidential nomination.

Gov. Reeder arrived in New York from Kansas on Saturday last, and addressed a meeting of the friends of Freedom in Kansas on Monday evening.

**WORTH PRESERVING.**—The following exhibits the electoral votes of the several States, distinguished between the Free and Slave States.

FREE STATES.			
Maine,	8	New York,	35
New Hampshire,	5	Ohio,	23
Vermont,	5	Indiana,	13
Massachusetts,	13	Illinois,	11
Rhode Island,	4	Michigan,	6
Connecticut,	6	Iowa,	1
New Jersey,	7	Wisconsin,	5
Pennsylvania,	27		
California,	4	Total,	170
SLAVE STATES.			
Virginia,	16	Texas,	4
North Carolina,	10	Arkansas,	4
South Carolina,	8	Florida,	3
Georgia,	10	Maryland,	8
Alabama,	9	Kentucky,	12
Mississippi,	7	Tennessee,	12
Louisiana,	6		
Missouri,	9	Total,	120
Delaware,	3		

**NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.**—The election, on Monday, resulted in the success of the whole American ticket, with the exception of two Councilmen. The Mayor has 2000 majority. Mr. Trepanier, the Clerk of the First District Court, was shot and stabbed several times by a party of Sicilians. A serious riot occurred in the Eleventh Precinct, during which three Sicilians were killed, and several others wounded. Much fighting, stabbing and shooting occurred throughout the day, but without any further deaths.

**METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.**—We have the Daily Western Christian Advocate with Conference proceedings to Tuesday, June 3. The report against lay representation was adopted.

There was a long discussion about the restriction confining preachers to four years' station in cities. There appears to be in the report a transposition of paragraphs, but we infer that the restriction was removed.

Mr. Pease was elected editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate by acclamation, and Rev. J. Brooks editor of the central Advocate.

The Conference refused to elect a corresponding secretary of the Tract Society; and voted the raising of the subscription price of the Christian Advocate and Journal.

The Rev. Bishop Simpson was elected delegate to the English Wesleyan Conference, and the Rev. Dr. McClintock second.

**A BOLTER.**—Gustavus Koerner, who was the Democratic Lieutenant Governor of Illinois in the year 1853, has come out strongly against the extension of slavery, and the Democratic party, as being in its favor. He is described as a man of great influence with the German population of the State. Illinois, hitherto the most devoted of all the Western States to the Democratic party, seems to have a number of its leading Democrats very much discontented with the present position of things. With the aid of such men as Trumbull, Bissell, and Koerner, it will be strange indeed if the opposition does not triumph there.

The "Angel Gabriel," who created so much excitement in the United States some time since, has been tried and convicted at Georgetown, British Guiana, on a charge of sedition, for his connection with the dreadful riots of 17th of February last.

**UNION TRIUMPH.**—By a union of the Americans and Republicans in the Connecticut Legislature, the Hon. James Dixon, a sound man, has been elected U. S. Senator from that state in place of Toucey.

The London Times, remarks: "We may certainly say that we spent last year £35,000,000 more than we should have done but for that little freak of the Emperor Nicholas."

A shocking murder of seven persons was perpetrated near St. Joseph's, Missouri on the night of the 21st ult. The murdered persons were a Mr. Jacob Friend, his wife and five children, the eldest 16 years of age.

## Town and County Matters.

**Gen. Willis Foulke**, a prominent citizen of our borough and an officer of the Army in the last war with England, died on Friday last. On Sunday afternoon his remains were attended to the grave by a detachment of the U. S. Dragoons from the garrison, accompanied by the Band, and by the Carlisle Light Infantry under command of Captain Crop.

**RATIFICATION JUBILEE.**—Our democratic friends made quite an enthusiastic demonstration in honor of Mr. Buchanan's nomination, on Saturday night. They may possibly find sometime next November, that their rejoicings were rather premature.

**RAIN AT LAST.**—The copious rains of the last week have had a powerfully reviving effect on vegetation, and the crops have now a most promising appearance. We hear on all hands that the grain harvest will be unusually large in this county.

**FOR JUDGE McLEAN.**—The delegates from this district to the Philadelphia Convention on the 17th inst. will vote for the nomination of the Hon. John McLean, of Ohio, for the Presidency.

**BURNING THE GAS LAMPS.**—The Council on Thursday evening made the following arrangements in relation to burning the lamps of the borough. During the Summer months they are to be lighted until 11 o'clock, and during the Winter months until 10 o'clock, p. m. James Spangler was elected Lamplighter to the Borough for one year, at a salary of eighty dollars.

**SAD ACCIDENT—BOY SHOT.**—On Tuesday a boy named Brandt, in the employ of Mr. C. Glem near Roxbury two miles from this place, went on an errand to the blacksmith shop of Mr. Karns. While there a son of Mr. Karns proposed a short hunt for Blackbirds, and while engaged in hunting them the boy Brandt was killed instantly by an accidental discharge of the gun. In whose hands the gun was at the time of the accident we were not able to learn. The boys were about 13 or 14 years old.—Mechanicsburg Gazette.

**WESTERN SPECULATION.**—We learn from the Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas, of the 30th ult. that Mr. A. C. Gregg, formerly of Cumberland County, but who removed to Illinois several years ago, sold his farm situate near the town of Monmouth, containing 68 acres, for \$6,800, being at the rate of \$100 per acre. He paid some \$1200 for it about eight years ago and thought he paid a high price at that. The enhanced price of the land is attributed to railroads and emigration. We are glad to hear of Mr. Gregg's prosperity.

If you wish a truly delightful and refreshing beverage this warm weather try a glass from the soda fountain at Kelso's Drug Store. He has a rich assortment of syrups and his cream syrup is most exquisite of all.

## COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of delegates from various boroughs and townships of Cumberland county, held in Marion Hall, Carlisle, on Monday the 9th of June, inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the National Union Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 17th of June, the Hon. JOSEPH RITNER, was called to the chair, and Dr. E. H. COOVER, of New Cumberland, appointed Secretary.

The call for the National Union Convention having been read, the following Delegates were, on motion, appointed, viz:—Hon. JOSEPH RITNER, delegate at large, and Dr. Wm. W. NEVIN, of Shippensburg, alternate; WILLIAM M. SWARTS, Esq., of Dickinson township, as Representative Delegate from the Congressional district of Cumberland, York and Perry Counties, and JOHN D. GORRIS, of Carlisle, alternate.

On motion it was further Resolved, That a Union County Convention of all parties opposed to the present National Administration be recommended to be held during the first week of September next, for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket. On motion, adjourned.

**THAT SECRET TREATY.**—By the Baltic we learn that Russia is much exercised respecting a secret treaty entered into between France, Great Britain and Austria. We have it in our power to explain this treaty, which is merely a mutual obligation between the parties named to patronize the new Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 205 and 207 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

**Holloway's Ointment and Pills**, are a certain Cure for Scoury, Edward Hope, of Charleston, South Carolina, suffered more than most people from the scoury, and the whole of his body was covered with this unsightly eruption; he tried a great number of reputed remedies, but he was not benefited by the same, indeed, it became doubtful to his friends, whether he would ever overcome this disfigurement. At length he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these medicines quickly produced a beneficial change, by continuing with these excellent medicines for eight weeks, he was radically cured.