# E. BEATTY,

# PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

# TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Cantiste Hankin is published weekly on a large sheet, containing Forky condains and furnished to sub-oribors at the rate of \$1.50 ir paid strictly in advance. \$1.75 if paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when rayment is delayed until after the expiration of the year. No subscriptions received for a less period than all months, and none discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Papers sont to subscribers living out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the paymont assumed by some responsible person living in Cumberland county. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

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Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per square of twelve lines for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisaments of less than twelve lines considered as a quare. The following rates will be charged for Quarterly; thalf Yearly and Yearly all vertifiers.

3 Months. 6 Months. 12 Months.

3 Months, 6 Months, 12 per line. The Proprietor will not be responsible in damages for errors in advertisements. Obituary notices not exceeding five lines, will be inserted without charge.

## JOB PRINTING.

The Carlisle, Herald JDB PRINTING OFFICE is the largest and most complete establishment in the county. Throd good Priosos, and a general variety of material suited for Plain and Fancy work of eyery kind, enables us to do Job Printing at the shortest notice and on the 

# heneral & Local Information.

# U. S. GOVERNMENT.

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# COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge-Hoh. James H. Granam. Associate Judges-Iton. John Rupp, Samuel Wood

Duru. District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer. Protubuttry—vaniel K. Noon, Rosefter, &c.—John M. Gregg, Rogester—William Lytic.

liqu Sucrii-dacoo Bowman; Deputy, James Wid-

County Pressurer—Adam Senseman.
Coroner—Joseph C. Hompson,
County Countsessess—James Armstrong, George
Mattranam, William and Honderson. Clore to Commis-

stoners, Michael Wise.

Directors of the Your—George Sheafler, George Brindle, John C. Brown, Superintendent of Poor House—

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# CHUROHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. Consist P. Mino, Pastor. + Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock,

P. M.
Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) nothcast angle of Centre Square. Rev. Jacos R. Luckes, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A.M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.
Naglish Lutherau Church, Louford between Main and Statutes Street.

Anglish Luthoral Church, Loudord Detween Hain and Loutiner Streets. Roy. Jacob Far. Pastor. Sorvices at 11.0 clock, A. M., and Loutiner, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. Khemer, Pastor. Services at 10% o'clock, A. M., and 0½ P. M.

Muthodist A. Church; (urst Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. John M. Stins, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 0½ o'clock, P. M.

Muthodist E. Church, Tescoud Charge) Rev. Thomas Daugusian, Pastor. Services in CollegeChapol, at 11 'clock M., and 0 o'clock, P. M.

Builing Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street.—Rev. James Babesty, Pastor. Services on the Zud Sun.

Roy. James Barner, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.

derman Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and
Bedfard streets. Rev. I. P. Naschold, Pastor. service at

A. M. When changes in the above are necessary the proor persons are requested to notify us.

# DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Rev. Charles Collins, President and Professor of Moral

Belonco.
Rev. Herman M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.
James W. Murshall, Professor of Ancient Languages.
Rev. otis H. Tiffany, Professor of Mathematics.
William C. Wilson, Professor on Natural Science and Jurator of the Museum.
Alexander Schem, Professor of Hebrew and Modern

tinguages.

Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.

Banuol D. lilliman, Principal of the Grammar School
William A. Suively, Assistant in the Grammar School

# CORPORATIONS.

Carlisle Deposit Bank.—President, Richard Parker, Cashier, Wm. M. Beetem; Clerks, J. F. Hassier, N. C. Musselman. Directors, Richard Parker, John Zug, Hugh Stanet, Thomas Paxton, R. C. Woodward, Robert Moord, John Sanderson, Henry Logan, Samuel Wherry, Guberland Valley B. I. Road Company.—President, frederick Watts; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Riddie; Superintendant, A. F. Smith. Passenger trains; wice a day. Kastward, caving Carlisle at 10.25 o'clock, A. M. and 3.17 o'clock, P. M. Two trains every day Westward, caving Carlisle at 5.43 o'clock, A. M. and 2.13, P. M. Canllate Gaston Watts; Company. President, Frederick Watts; Secretary, Lemuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm M. Beeten; Directors, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Lemuel fodd, Wm. M. Beetom, Dr. W. W. Dale, Franklin Gardler, Henry Glass and E. M. Biddle.

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# BATES OF POSTAGE.

Postage on all letters of one-half ounce weight or nader, 3 cents pre paid, (except to California and Or. gon), which is 10 cents pre paid.)

Postage on "The Harant"—within the County, FREZWithin the State, 13 cents per year. To shy paft of the Jufted States, 26 cents. Postage on all transient papers ander 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent pre-paid, or 2 cents appaid. Advertised letters to be charged with the cost of advertising.

# BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY AND PROMPLY EXECUTED AT THE "HERALD" JOB OFFICE.

AT THE HELDER OF STORE

# Carlisle Berald.

# A Baper fur the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1856.

NO. 43.

# Berald & Expositor.

# NAT. REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. Synopsis of Proceedings.

The National Republican Convention of the

United States assembled in the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphin, on Tuesday the 17th inst. The attendance of delegates was full, comprising three from each Congressional district in the Northern States, together with number of Representative; from Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, of the Southern States. Delegates also appeared from Kansas, who were received with great enthusiarm. The Hon. Robert Ennert, a distinguished Democrat from New York, was called to the Chair temporally, and the usual committees were appointed A deputation representing the Free Soil Radical Democracy was admit ted to seats upon the floor. The Committee of one from each State was appointed to re-port a Platform. Speeches, were made by Senator Wilson, Judge Caleb B. Smith and others, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed,

day morning, pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Daniel Wilmot, Chairman of the committee on platform, presented a series of resolutions. which are published at length in another col-The final resolution, which contained reference to proscription on account of religious opinions, was the only one to which the platform being adopted with the utmost enthusiasm After some debate, the last resolution was modified and adopted. A Naional Executive Committee was appointed. A long delinte followed upon a motion to go into an informal ballot for a candidate for the Presidency. The motion to proceed to a bal-lot was warm y opposed by the Pennsylvania delegates, who wanted further time to consult and press the claims of Judge McHean, were over ruled. The motion was carried, but the Convention adjourned, without taking the hallet, to allow them time for consultation. At 5 P. M., the Convention refrom the Northern American Convention that

The Convention re assembled on Wednes-

party. This gave rise to much debate. At fir i the communication was laid upon the table, but subsequently this action was reconsidered, and the paper referred to the Committee on Platform. A letter had been read in the morning from Judge McLean, intimating his desire to be withdrawn from the Convention. The withdrawl was now reconsidered and the name of the Judge retained as a candidate. The names of Messrs. Chase and showed a large majority for Col John C Fremont, of Colifornia, the vote being for McLenn 196 and for Fremont 359, and he was subsequently nominated for President by acclamation. The Convention then adjourned until next morning. In the evening a large meeting was held at National Hall, and addresses were made by a number of distin-

guished gentlemen. The Convention reassembled on Friday morning, at the Musical Fond Hall .- A resolution calling a National Convention of Young Men to meet in Harrisburg, to ratify the nominstions of this Convention was adopted by acolamation. The Convention then proceeded to an informal hallot for a candidate for Vice President. A large number-of-distinguished men were named, Wm. L. Davton of New Jersey, and Abraham Lidcoln, of Illinois, being the best supported. 'After the informal ballot, most of the candidates were withdrawn and Wm. L. Dayton received the unanimous nomination for the Vice Presidency. A com mittee appointed to confer with a Committee from the Northern American Convention, reported that no arrangement had been made, and, upon their recommendation, a Cemmittee of which Francis P. Blair is chairman, was appointed to prepare an address to the people to condiliate the friends of freedom everywhere. A committee of nine was appointed to wait upon the nominees and inform them of their selection. The subsequent proceedings were chiefly of the speech making order, and they were characterized by the utmost enthusiasm. After returning thanks to the officers and others, the Convention adjourned sine die, smid much cheering. In the evening grand ratification meeting was held at the Musical Fund Hall. Speeches were made by some of the most distinguished orators of the Convention, and the greatest enthusiasm was exhibited by the immense crowd.

# THE "REPUBLICAN" PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia:

This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences of divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administra. antees liberty of conscience and equality of ritory, in favor of the admission of Kansas as | tion impairing their security.

a free State-of resisting the action of the fed eral government—of restoring the action of the federal government to the principles of Washingtons and Jefferson, and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the office of President and Vice-l'resident, do resulve as fol

Resolved. That the maintainance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution are essential to the preservation of our Republican Institutions, and that 'the Federal Constitution-the rights of man, and the union of the States must and shall be pre-Berved

Resolved. That with our republican fathers we hold it to be a self evident truth that all men are endowed with the inallegable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our federal government is to grant these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction. That as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person shall be de rived of life, liberty or property. with ut due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the consti on organization reported the name of Col. tution against all attempts to violate it for the HENRY S. LANE. of Indiana, for permanent spurpose of establishing slavery in the territo-President of the Convention. A Committee ries of the United States by positive legislaries of the United States, by positive legisla-tion prohibiting its existence or extension therein That we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, of any indi vidual or association of individuals, to give le gal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States, while the present constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved. That the constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is any objection was made, the remainder of both the right and imperative duty of Congres to prohibit in the territories those twin relies of harbarism, polygamy and slavery.

Resolved. That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general wellare, and secure the blessings of liberty," and contains ample provisions for the protection of life, liberty, and property of every citizen, the dearest consti tutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them; their Territory has been invaded by an rom the Northern American Convention that met in New York, responding flavorably to a set over them, by whose usurged authority, proposition to co-operate with the Republican porty. This gave rise to much debate. At have been enacted and enforced; the right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a con dition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses pa-Seward were withdrawn. An informal ballot pers and effects, against unreasonable searchbeen deprized of life, liberty and property, port was scarcely published when itsauthorstawithout due process of law; that the freedom ted on a second expedition designed to connect of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; murders, rotheries and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and producement of the present administration, and that for this high crime against the Consiltution, the Union and humanity, we arraign next year. It was this exploration that first that administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and agensories, either before or after the fact, before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment bereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of this Union, with herepresent free constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory...

circular was in every respect unworthy of Ame. rican diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific ocean by the most central practical route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the federal government ought to render immediate and sufficient aid in its construction, and as an auxiliary thereto. to the immediate construction of an emigrant road on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce are authorized by the constitution and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of men of all parties however differing from us in other respects—in sup-port of the principles herein declared, and be-lieving that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitution of our country, guar-Jan .

# COL. JOHN C. FREMONT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

JOHN C FREMONT, whom the People's Convention at Philadelphia have selected to head the grand exploring expedition in search of the lost and almost forgotten landmarks of the Constitution, is still a young man. His father, who died when he was a child, was a Frenchman, his mother a Virginian. He was born at Savannah on the 21st of January, 1818, and educated at Charleston, South Carolina, where his mother, left a widow with three children, had taken up her residence. The circumstances of the family were exceedingly n irrow and the childhood of Fremont was surrounded by privations and difficulties which with a powerful nature like his, naturally tended to develop the heroic elements of his character

At Charleston Fremont enjoyed the instructions of Dr John Robertson, who, in the pre face to a translation of Zenophon's Retreat of the Ten Thousand, which he published in 1850. records with pride the remarkable proficiency of his pupil. In 1828 he entered the junior class of Charleston College. After leaving which he employed himself for some time as a tencher of mathematics. In 1883 he obtained that post on board the sloop-of-war Natchez. which had been sent to Charleston to put down the nullifiers (a purpose similar to that for which he is now nominated for President,) and on board of her he made a cruise of two years and a half. On his return, he adopted the profession of a surveyor and railroad engineer, and was employed in that capacity under Captain Williams of the Topographical Engineers in the survey of a route from Charleston to Cincinnati. When this survey was suspended, he accompanied Captain, Williams in a reconnoisance of the country then occupied by the Cherokees after which he joined M. Nicolet, a distinguished French savan in the employ of the United States, in an exploring expedition over the North-Western prai-

He was employed in this survey, in which he acted as principal assistant, during the years 1838 and 1889, and while absent upon it was appointed a second Lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical Engineers While reducing the materials of this survey, and preparing maps and a report, he resided for some time at Washington, where he formed the ac-quaintance of the family of Mr. Benton, re-sulting in his marriage, in 1811, to one of M.

Benson's daughters. Shortly after-in May, 1848-he started on the first of his three great exploring expeditions. This expedition, which occupied about five months, resulted in the exploration of the famous South Pass across the Rocky Mountains, and in the ascent by Fremont and four of his men of the Wind River peak, the highest summit of the Rocky Mountain chain. The report of this exploration attracted great attention, both at home and abroad, as well for its unpretending modesty as for the importance riolated : they have of the information contained in it. This rethe discoveries of the first one with the surveys to be made by Commodore Wilkes of the Exploring Expedition on the Pacific Coast, and thus to embrace a connected survey of the almost unknown regions on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. The party, including thirty-nine persons, started from the village of Kaneas on the 20th of May, 1848, and were employed in the exploration till August of the furnished any accurate information as to the Great Salt Lake, the great interior basin of Utah, and the mountain range of Sierra Nevada, and first brought to light, as it were, the region now constituting the Territory of Utah and the State of California.

After preparing the report of this expedition in the Spring of 1845, Fremont now a Captain. set out on a third expedition designed to make a more particular survey of the regions which he had previously visited. It was while en-gaged in this expedition, and before he had received any intimation of the commencement of the war with Mexico, that, after baving himself been once ordered off by the authori-Resolved, That the highwayman's plea that | ties, he was induced by the entreaties of the might makes right, embodied in the Ostend American settlers in the valley of the Sacramento, whom the Mexicans threstened to drive out of the country, to put himself at their head. Thus led, they defeated the Mexicans: Fremont put himself into communication with the naval commanders on the coast, and soon. in conjunction with Commodore Stockton, obtained complete possession of California, of which, on the 24th of August, he was appointed by Stockton Military Commander. The fighting, however, was not yet over. The Californians rose in insurrection; but the arrival of Gen. Kearney with his dragoons from New Mexico, enabled the Americans, after some hard fought battles, to maintain themselves in possession. Pending these operations, a commission arrived for Fremont as Lieut. Colonel—a promotion which neither be northis, friends had solicited, but which he gladly received as a ratification on the part of the Government of his lutervention, on his own responsibility, in the affairs of California.

From the moment of Kearney's arrival a dispute had sprung up between him and Com-modore Stockton as to the chief command. Kearney sought to throw upon Fremont the responsibility of deciding between their remise, to the policy of the present Administration ances morely of conscience and equality of spective claims. This he declined, professing tion, to the extension of slavery into free terrights among citizens—we oppose all legislations between the maintain their security. themselves, to obey either; but declaring his \* • . , -3...

men perished in the snows and cold of the Sierra San Juan, and he himself arrived on foot at Santa Fe with the loss of everything but his life. Not, however, to be buffled, he refitted the expedition, and in a hundred days, after fresh dangers, reached the banks of the Sicramento. In the rising State of California in which he had become one of the enricent American proprietors by the purchase during his former visit of the since famous Mariposa grant, Mr. Fremont took a great interest, - He was active in the formation of the State constitution, and in securing in that document a positive exclusion of Slavery, and was chosen one of the first Senators to represent the new State in Congress. A short term of two years fell to his ot, and, owing to the delay in the admission of the State, he sat in the Senate only one short session. On the expiration of his term the political control of the State and passed

> Mr. Fremont now devoted himself to developing the resources of his California estate. which had been discovered to be rich in gold; but, in addition to the loss of his commission, as the only reward he had realized for his ser vices in California, he now found himself greatly annoyed by claims against him for supplies which, during his campaign in Cali fornia, had been furnished to the United States on his private credit. During a visit to Loudon he was arrested on one of these claims, and it was only after great delay that the Government of the United States was finally : induced to relieve him from further aunoyance by the payment of these debts. In maintaining his right to the Mariposa property, he was also obliged to encounter many annoyances on the part of the Government which resisted his claim, but finally, by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, he tri-

into new hands, of which a striking proof way

given in the choice of John B. Weller, a deci-

led Pro Slavery man, as his successor in the

intention, till that point was settled, to con-

tinue to ebey the commander under whom he had first placed himself, and by whom the war

had been conducted. Kearney was greatly

ment for dischedience of orders, and brought...

As this Court held that Kearney was the rightful commander, they found Fremont guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. Mr. Polk, then

President, signed the sentence as being tech-

nicelly right, but at the same time offered

Fremont a new commission of the same grade as that of which he had been deprived. This Fremont-refused, and returned a simple citi-

zen to private life. Thus discharged from the

fourth exploring expedition of his own, with a

view to discover a passage across the Rocky

Mountains southerly of the South Pass, near

the head of the Arkansas, which might serve

the purpose of a railroad communication with

California. He started from Pueblo, in the

Upper Arkansas, with thirty three men, and a

hundred and thirty-three mules; but, misled by his guides, all his mules and a third of his

service of the Government, he undertook

him to trial before a court martial.

dissatisfied at this, but dissembled his resentment till they both reached Fort Leavenworth on their return home, when he arrested Fre-

umphed over all of them. Having exhibited a singular force of character and a distinguished ability in every un-dertaking to which he has applied himself, he has now been called by the loud voice of his fellow citizens in almost all parts of the Union to place himself at the head of a new, more difficult, but at the same time most glorious enterprise that of rescuing the Government. and the Union from the hands of a body of unprincipled politicians, who threaten to subject the country to the double misery of despotism and of anarchy. May he be as successful in this as in everything else that he has undertaken! And that he will be, who can doubt? for surely every honest man in the country will hasten to aid him with his voice and his vote.

CONGRESS. The U S. Seunte was not in session on Saturday. In the House, political speeches were the order of the day. Mr. Colfax made a speech in denunciation of the Territorial laws: of Kansas. Mr. Burlingame defended Massachusetts against various general and specific charges. This speaker having characterized tie Sumner outrage as brutal, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, exclaimed that his assertions were false. Mr. Burningame replied that he was responsible for his language, and continued in a hold strain in denunciation of the assault. Mr. Carlisle made a speech for Fill: more. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, spoke in enunciation of the Cincinnati platform, in fivor of a union of all the opponents of the extension of slavery, and in oulogy of Fre-

m ot. In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Toombs gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to take a census of the population of Kansas, to protect them in the exercise of the elective franchise, and to provide for calling a convenion preparatory, to the admission of Kansas into the Union. Mr. Toombs spoke in explanation of the provisions of the measure. To prevent invasion, he proposed to have the election in Kausas on the second Tuesday of November, when the people of the States would be busy with their own voting. Judge Evans defended South Carolina from the attacks of Mr. Sumner. In the House, attention was devoted to Territorial business. A bill was passed giving the President authority to o use the Southern boundary line of Kan-ses to be surveyed and marked. Mr. Wakeman gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the act of 1815, prohibitlag the introduction or importation of slaves. The rest of the session was occupied in considering the bill for the admission of Oregon as a State.

FREMONT RATIFICATION MEETING .- A VOLT argo and enthusiastic meeting was held on Priday evening in the city of Hudson, N. Y. to ratify the nomination of Frement and Dayton. Among the speakers was W. H. Van Wagoner, the Poughkopsie Blacksmith. One handred guns were fired.

Bepudiating Buchanan. The Columbia (S. C.) Times refuses to support Buchanan, characterizing him a renegade Whig.