

E. HEATY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The CARLISLE HERALD is published weekly on a large sheet, containing four 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 subscription is 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 in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living in Cumberland county. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

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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.

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Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of War—JAFERSON JAVIS.
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Prothonotary—Daniel K. Naud.
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County Treasurer—Adam Sosenman.
Coroner—Joseph L. Thompson.
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Constables—John Spahr, High Constable; Robert McCartney, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. CONWAY P. WING, Pastor.—Services every Sunday, beginning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hanover and Lombard streets. Rev. J. M. BROWN, Pastor. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. JACOB B. MOORE, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Episcopal Lutheran Church, located between Main and Lombard streets. Rev. JACOB F. PASTOR.—Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
German Reformed Church, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. KRAMER, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Methodist Church, (First Charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. JOHN M. STINE, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Methodist Church, (second Charge) Rev. THOMAS DUNSMAN, Pastor. Services in College Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street.—Rev. JAMES BARRETT, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.
German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. L. P. NASHOLD, Pastor. service at 10 1/2 A. M.

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Rev. Horace M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.
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William C. Wilson, Professor of Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
Alexander Schlem, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
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William A. Shively, Assistant in the Grammar School.

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Postage on all letters of one-half ounce weight or under, 3 cents prepaid, (except to California and Oregon, which is 10 cents prepaid).
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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
AT THE "HERALD" JOB OFFICE.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LVI.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1866.

NO. 45.

Herald & Expositor.

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH.

The speech delivered by Col. Benton at the Buchanan ratification meeting in St. Louis, on the 21st, has been published. It is long and able, and marked by the usual characteristics of Col. Benton's oratory. He handles President Pierce and his administration without gloves, but unreservedly commits himself to the support of Buchanan. He goes over the history of the legislation, which ended with the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, and shows that "the commencement of the session of Congress 1853-4 was a political millennium. Universal harmony prevailed. Abolition agitation was dead—extinct under public opinion and the laws of the land which had settled it everywhere, and left not an inch of territory on which the question of slavery could be raised." He thus speaks of the motives for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which disturbed this harmony, and has produced "jealousies, divisions, animosities, sectional hate, and danger to the Union."

"I know the scheme of those who contrived the deed, and the hard work they had in bringing some of its subsequent champions up to the sticking point. It was a plot for political power, hatched by politicians unknown to the people, and intended to make Presidents. By welding the Slave States into a unit upon the slavery question, governing the nomination by the two-thirds rule, and procuring from the Free States, by dint of federal patronage, the twenty-nine votes which were necessary to carry the election, indemnity in public offices was openly promised to those who would betray their constituents—a promise which has been faithfully kept; and the only one of all that it made which has been kept by this administration. Witness the violated pledges about the Pacific railroad, the reduction of duties, and a long list of others. Finally, the deed was done—the deed from which Mr. Calhoun recoiled; but the harvest has not been reaped. The President and his leader took the field for the reward; they both entered the lists at the Cincinnati Convention, and were both miserably defeated—repudiated by their own party—the first instance of a President so repudiated in the history of our country."

Col. Benton speaks of the Cincinnati Convention in the most withering terms of contempt. He says of what he saw there: "I found a garrison of office holders inside of the Convention, and a hesitating army of the same name on the outside of it. Packed delegates were there, sent to betray the people. Straw delegates were there, coming from the States, which could give no Democratic vote. Members of Congress were there although forbidden by their duties from being at such a place. A cohort of office holders were there, political enuchs in the federal system, incapable of voting for the smallest federal office, yet sent there by the administration to impose a President upon the people."

Such was the composition of nearly one-half of the whole convention—custom-house officers, postmasters, salaried clerks, packed delegates, straw delegates, political enuchs, members of Congress, district attorneys, federal marshals. The place in which they met, and which had been provided by a packed administration committee, was worthy of the meeting. It was a sort of den, approached by a long narrow passage, barricaded by three doors, each door guarded by armed butties, with orders to knock down any person that approached without a ticket from the committee—and a special order to be prepared with arms to repulse the Missouri delegation which came to vote for Buchanan—a repulse which they attempted, and got themselves knocked down and trampled under foot.

This den had no windows by which people could look in, or see, or the light of the sun enter—only a row of glass like a steamboat skylight, thirty-five feet above the floor. It was the nearest representation of the "black hole" in Calcutta, and like that hole had well nigh become notorious for a similar catastrophe. The little panes of glass above were hung on pivots, and turned flat to let in air. A rain came on, drove into the den, and to exclude it, the panes were turned up. Smooth ering! another thing! was the cry in the den, and the glass had to be turned up again. Over this place was a small box for the admission of spectators, its approach barricaded and guarded, and entrance only obtained upon tickets from the same packed committee—and to whom they gave tickets was seen when the first votes were given for Buchanan; and when each State that voted for him was hissed—even Virginia; and the hissing only stopped by a threat to clear the galleries. Such is the pass to which the nomination of President is now brought.

The term "political enuch" Col. Benton applies to the clerks and office-holders from Washington who are not entitled to vote in the Presidential election. He speaks of the defeat of the administration in the Cincinnati convention as having been complete and overwhelming. No President seeking an election

has ever been so repudiated before. He evidently thinks, however, that Buchanan's nomination was brought about by a miracle, for he says:

"Let it not be forgotten that the place governed this nomination—the place convenient to the solid men of the country; but that cannot be relied upon to save future nominations. The old intriguers—the permanent professional President makers—will not be caught in such a place again. They will go where the farmers cannot come; and there is no safety except in the people giving a direct vote for President. Already it is reported that they go next time to Charleston, S. C., where no Western farmers can get at them. If you ask how can this be known now? I answer, very well. Each convention now appoints a committee of its own body, thirty one in number, to sit for four years, and manage everything. These committees do the cheating in the recess of the convention."

Of Pierce himself Benton says: "In the first place, then, I do not mean Mr. Pierce. I leave him out, entirely. He is a kind man, tender-hearted, and will cry for anybody's sorrows; but he has neither head nor nerve, and is as helpless in the hands of his managers as a babe in the arms of its nurse."

Col. Benton alludes to the majority of Pierce's cabinet in very contemptuous terms. Mr. Marcy he says, permits others to dominate in his department, and publicly agrees to what he privately condemns. There is too much truth in this. He condemns the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Interior, of the Navy; and the Post Master General only for remaining in a cabinet in which they are without influence, and sharing the odium of measures of which they have no part in the paternity. "The Secretary of War and the Attorney General, with an outside force of determined nullifiers, are the whole administration."

The acts of the administration are then searchingly reviewed under the following heads:

1. The violation of the Missouri and Texas Compromises.
2. Prostitution of the whole appointing power to electioneering purposes.
3. Unfit appointments for foreign missions.
4. Extravagant expenditure is the characteristic of this administration. Never was such a prodigal waste of public money seen!
5. Violated pledges rise up in judgment against this administration.
6. Neglect of the territorial governments is another of the offences of this administration.

Under the latter head the Colonel denounces the temporizing policy of the administration in managing the affairs of Utah. Col. Benton proceeds to discuss the foreign policy of the administration. After alluding to the failure to get up a war with Spain on the Black Warrior affair, the Africanization of Cuba, and the Ostend Conference, he says: "By that time the chances for a war with Spain had run out, and seemed to be lost forever, when the chaparral government of Walker offered a new prospect more encouraging than the other. It was simply to acknowledge the government in the chaparral, let aid flow to Walker, a foot hold to be established in Nicaragua, and the invasion and the conquest of Cuba be made by the United States citizens under the chaparral flag. That play was just commencing when the nomination at Cincinnati extinguished the political life of its authors."

He ridicules the Quixotism of the administration on the Sound dues question, denounces the attempt to pick a quarrel with Great Britain, maintaining that our government does not occupy strong ground on most of the points in dispute. He says the Cincinnati platform was concocted by the old janitor, and produced at the moment the balloting was to commence—so as to make disorder in the ranks; but the trick failed; adding:

"It was received in a tempest of emulous applause, and extolled to the skies. I asked one of the most vociferous of these applauders how he could swallow such stuff; He answered promptly, 'as I do speak; to make it up again.' It was a New Yorker, of course, who gave that naive answer; and I am sure his stomach would feel the cleaner after the relief."

The Colonel is here oblivious to the fact that Buchanan has heartily subscribed to and adopted this platform, sinking his own individuality in doing it. The course which Col. Benton ought to adopt consistently with the matter and spirit of his racy address is to support the Republican ticket, but he seems obstinately determined to go for Buchanan.

CONGRESS.

Exciting Debate in the Senate.

Tuesday, July 1.—The Senate adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Cass, calling on the President for information in reference to the high handed acts of Governor Stevens in Washington Territory. Mr. Collamer submitted a minority report from the Committee on Territories on the Kansas question. The rest of the session was spent in debating this matter. In the House Mr. Barclay moved re-consideration of the vote by which the Kansas State bill was rejected. He indicated that he had changed his mind and would vote for it. Mr. Houston moved to lay the motion on the table, but pending this motion the report of the Kansas Commission came up as a privileged question, and was received and read. It is very voluminous and occupied the rest of the day.

Wednesday, July 2.—The Senate resumed the debate on the Kansas bill and a good deal of angry discussion ensued, of which the following will show the spirit:

Mr. Wilson, of Mass. moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert, "that all acts passed by the Legislature of Kansas or any assembly acting as such be, and the same are abrogated and declared void and of no effect."

Mr. Crittenden said it seemed to him that some explanation was required. Was this remedy for the disturbances in Kansas complete and entire?

Mr. Wilson replied that the bill, in his judgment, was designed to make Kansas a slave State. As the report just made to the House shows, 4,900 Missourians forced on the people of that Territory a Legislature which had passed inhuman and unchristian enactments, and which had occasioned all the troubles there. His proposition was designed to protect the people in their rights and punish all violations of the laws of the country.

Mr. Walker—The proposition simply is to repeal all the laws and settle the dispute by physical force.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia.—That's a good way—nobody objects to that.
Mr. Seward would with the greatest pleasure, vote for Mr. Wilson's amendment. The present bill can have no other tendency and effect than to confirm the process of the object of the passage of the law abrogating the Missouri Compromise and forming a slave State out of Kansas. There is no code, there are no laws, there is no legal society in Kansas, other than in the organic act of 1854. The government of that territory is a usurpation and a tyranny, and there is no legal, as there is no moral obligation to treat it with the least respect. The House, more true to freedom than the Senate, sent a commission thither, and the report made establishes those facts beyond all question. The day for compromise has ended.

Mr. Toombs—I'm glad of it.
Mr. Seward—And so am I. We henceforth take our stand on the Constitution.

Mr. Toombs, interrupting—On the higher law.
Mr. Seward, continuing—They who stand there are firm, and those who do not, occupy a slippery and unsubstantial foothold.
Mr. Toombs—I think so when you get on the higher law.

Mr. Crittenden regretted exceedingly to hear Mr. Seward say the day of compromises had gone by. He would compromise to the last moment of time, provided they could preserve the original principles on which the government was erected. The present crisis demanded of every Senator serious and solemn consideration. He earnestly appealed to gentlemen to come forward in a liberal spirit, and do justice to all sections of the country. He almost despaired when those from whom he had expected so much, seemed disposed to do so little.

Mr. Clayton said he had served long in public life, but never, from the first day he entered this hall, had he believed the country in as much danger as now. His desire was to offer gentlemen of both sides a compromise. Alas! This day they had heard a word dear to American statesmen treated with levity. They had been told that the time for compromise had passed. If so, the period of the duration of this republic is gone. The Constitution of the United States was a compromise. Every bill that is passed is a compromise. Men could not live together in civil society or private life, without compromise. If we have arrived at the determination that we will never compromise again, we might as well throw our Constitution to the winds. In the spirit of compromise he had introduced a bill to abrogate all the laws of Kansas manifestly unjust, including those regulating the elections, requiring an oath to support the fugitive slave law. The application of Kansas for admission as a State into the Union at the next session, will produce an excitement greatly exceeding the fury and violence of 1820. He preferred that Kansas should undergo pupillage before her admission as a State. Mr. Hale said that one objection he had to the bill was, that he was not willing to entrust its execution to the present Executive, in whom he had not the slightest confidence.

Mr. Toombs believed that Mr. Seward and his coadjutors wanted grievances, discord, and nothing but revolution, to obtain power. He would offer to the country the evidence of these facts. When he (Mr. Toombs) submitted his ballot box, with all that honor would

throw around it, and with the entire military force of this country to protect it, he was met with the tender from Mr. Wilson, backed by Mr. Seward, of the cartridge box. If he believed they represented the feelings of the North, he would withdraw his bill and accept that issue. If he believed the free States ready for that, he would be content. He had no compromise to offer but principle. But he did not believe that these men here represented the feelings of the North. He did not know what claim they had to speak for the North. He had no "higher law." He despised the man who had. He looked upon him as a wretch who would steep his conscience in perjury, in order to get the advantages of place.

Mr. Wilson would say to Mr. Crittenden, that if this bill shall pass, it will not meet the object gentlemen profess to have in view. He believed that the bill was intended to crown the labors of the last six months and make Kansas a slave State. The Senator from New York was rudely assailed because he declined his opposition to compromise on the question of slavery, in which the North always had been defrauded and cheated. The freedom from the North have been driven out of that territory—have been ordered out by you!

Mr. Crittenden—Not me!
Mr. Wilson—I will say the masters of Kansas and the masters of this administration—the Border Ruffians of Missouri—the men who conquered the Territory and the men who govern at the other end of the avenue, if they do not govern here. He defended the Free State movements in Kansas, and said among other things, withdraw Governor Shannon and send there a sober, honest, competent man to execute the laws. What he told the Senate on the 18th of January last, has come to pass. Shannon has made a civil war and been wandering up and down the Territory, telling the women that if he could find their husbands, he would cut their throats out. He defended himself and his coadjutors from Mr. Toombs' charge of their being traitors, enemies to liberty, and hostile to the institutions

of the common country, and desecrated on the principles and fair prospects of the Republican party. In answer to Mr. Toombs' eulogium on President Pierce, Mr. Wilson said that Pierce stood before the Cincinnati Convention with the blood of the murdered people of Kansas dripping from his hands; but after doing slavery's work, he was flung like a worthless thing away. He did not want any more of that man's control in Kansas, as the pending bill proposed.

At about half past 12 o'clock Mr Crittenden moved an adjournment. Mr. Douglas and others on his side of the question, who had been regaling themselves in a private room, came in and voted down the motion—ayes 9, nays 22, and then again retired.

Mr. Seward said generally the session of the Senate was from three to four hours, the present session had already occupied fourteen. He would say to Mr. Crittenden that he was not against all compromises, but he was against any compromise involving moral right, political justice, or high political expediency, and by no act of his should any man be held or kept in slavery. On this he could not compromise.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was finally rejected, and after an exciting session continuing through the whole of Wednesday night, the bill passed by a vote of 33 to 12. It provides for a commission for ascertaining the legal voters, who shall elect delegates on the day of the Presidential election, and the convention to assemble on the first Monday in December to decide: first, whether it be convenient for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and if so decided, proceeded to form a constitution and State government, which shall be Republican in form, and admitted on an equal footing with the original States.

All offensive territorial laws against the liberty of speech, the press, and requiring an oath to support the fugitive slave law, &c., are repealed thereby, and for the prevention of fraud or violence at the election, military force is to be used. The bill was amended in one or two important particulars, one of which allowed any white male above twenty-one years old, who had resided in the country and Territory three months, to vote at the election.

STRANGE COMPLICATION IN MISSOURI.—The Washington Union is devoting itself with especial zeal, to prove that Col. Benton is not sincere in expressing a preference for Buchanan for the Presidency. It now professes to have discovered the following arrangements in Missouri:

"The democratic and old line whig papers of Missouri charge, in most explicit terms, that Col. Benton's friends, through Mr. Blair, proposed to the President of the Know Nothing State Convention, Col. Russell, to support Major Rollins, (a known nothing friend of Col. Benton) for Governor, if the Know Nothings would nominate him. Major Rollins was formerly a Whig. Instead of doing this, the Know Nothing, Mr. Ewing, who is a warm personal friend of Colonel Benton's, and who was a Benton democrat until he joined the order. The democratic papers also charge that Col. Benton is now laboring to bring out—and so far has been tolerably successful—Benton candidates for the legislature in the several counties of the State; that the object is to subtract votes enough from the democratic candidates to enable the Know Nothings to elect a majority of the Legislature; and that the understanding is that in case of success, Col. Benton and a Know Nothing are to be elected to the United States Senate in place of Mr. Atchison and Mr. Geyer, the seat of the latter becoming vacant on the 4th of March next.

The Union further argues to show that Benton is in league with the free soilers, and that he cannot be trusted by the Buchanan men.

MASS CONVENTIONS IN KANSAS.—A grand mass convention of the Free State party, is to be held at Topeka on the 3d of July, (tomorrow) This is to be a grand rally. The pro-slavery party will hold a convention on the 4th at Topeka, four miles from Topeka. It is feared a collision between the hostile parties will then take place. The Free State Legislature is to meet at Topeka.