

E. BEATTY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The CARLEISLE 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 subscriptions received for a less period than six months, and none discontinued until all 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
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4	9.00	16.00	24.00
5	12.00	20.00	30.00
6	15.00	25.00	36.00
7	18.00	30.00	42.00
8	21.00	35.00	48.00

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 8 cents per line for first insertion, and 4 cents for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of public or individual interest will be charged 5 cents per line. The Proprietor will not be responsible in damages for errors in advertisements. Ordinary notices not exceeding five lines, will be inserted without charge.

JOB PRINTING.

The CARLEISLE 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 letters on business must be post-paid to secure attention.

General & Local Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Vice President—JESSE D. BRIGHT.
Secretary of State—WM. L. MARCY.
Secretary of Interior—ROBERT McCLELLAND.
Secretary of War—JAMES BUTCHER.
Secretary of Navy—JAS. C. DODD.
Post Master General—JAMES CAMPBELL.
Attorney General—CABOT CURRIEN.
Chief Justice of United States—R. H. TENNYSON.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—JAMES POLLOCK.
Secretary of State—ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Surveyor General—J. M. BAILEY.
Auditor General—D. H. BARKS.
Treasurer—WALTER BROWN.
Judges of the Supreme Court—E. LEWIS, J. S. BLACK, W. B. LORING, G. M. WOODWARD, J. C. HENK.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM.
Associate Judges—Hon. John Lipp, Samuel Woodburn.
District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer.
Prothonotary—Jehiel K. Neely.
Recorder, etc.—John M. Gregg.
High Sheriff—William Lytle.
High Constable—JAMES BOWMAN; Deputy, James Widener.
County Treasurer—Adam Senniman.
Coroner—Joseph C. Thompson.
County Commissioners—James Armstrong, George M. Ottaway, William M. Henderson, Clara A. Commons, Simpson, Michael Wise.
Directors of the Poor—George Shearer, George Brindley, John C. Brown, Superintendent of Poor House—Joseph Lohach.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess—Col. AMBROSE NOBLE.
Assistant Burgess—Samuel Wood.
Town Council—J. C. Woodward, (President) Thos. M. Hilde, John Thompson, James H. Shearer, Henry Glass, David Cline, Robert Irvine, J. A. Lind, Michael Holzbar.
Constables—John Sprin, High Constable; Robert McCarty, Ward Constable.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church, northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. CONWAY F. WING, 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 Centre streets. Rev. Mr. ZIMM, Pastor. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
St. Johns Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. JACOB H. BERRY, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M.
English Lutheran Church, located between Main and Linn streets. Rev. JACOB H. BERRY, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.
German Reformed Church, Lutheran, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. A. H. BARNER, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M.
Methodist Episcopal Church, (second Charge) Rev. THOMAS DANIEL, Pastor. Services in College Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M.
Roman Catholic Church, Pomfret, near East street. Rev. JAMES BARNETT, Pastor. Services on the 2nd Sunday of each month.
German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. L. P. NASCHOLD, Pastor. Services at 10 1/2 A. M.
When changes in the above are necessary the proper persons are requested to notify us.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Rev. Charles Collins, President and Professor of Moral Science.
Rev. Herman M. Johnson, Professor of Philosophy and English Literature.
James W. Marshall, Professor of Ancient Languages.
Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, Professor of Mathematics.
William C. Wilson, Professor of Natural Science and Curator of the Museum.
Alexander Schom, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages.
Benjamin Arbogast, Tutor in Languages.
Samuel D. Hillman, Principal of the Grammar School.
William A. Salvety, Assistant in the Grammar School.

CORPORATIONS.

CHARLES DEPOSIT BANK.—President, Richard Parker; Cashier, Wm. M. Beeton; Clerks, J. P. Hassler, N. C. Musselman. Directors, Richard Parker, John Zug, Hugh Stuart, Thomas Paxton, R. C. Woodward, Robert Moore, John Sanderson, Henry Logan, Samuel Wherry.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R. ROAD COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Bidler; Superintendent, A. F. Smith. Passenger trains twice a day. Eastward, leaving Carlisle at 10.25 o'clock, A. M., and 3.17 o'clock, P. M. Two trains every day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2.11, P. M.
Baltimore Gas and Water COMPANY.—President, Frederick Watts; Secretary, Lemuel Todd; Treasurer, Wm. M. Beeton; Directors, F. Watts, Richard Parker, Lemuel Todd, Wm. M. Beeton, Br. W. W. Date, Franklin Gurdin, Henry Glass and E. M. Bidler.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY BANK.—President, John S. Sterrett; Cashier, H. A. Sturgeon; Teller, Jos. C. Hoffer. Directors, John S. Sterrett, Wm. Kor, Melchior Breuneman, Richard Woods, John C. Dunlap, Robt. C. Sterrett, H. A. Sturgeon, and Captain John Demlap.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Postage on all letters of one-half ounce weight or under, 3 cents pre-paid, (except to California and Oregon, which is 10 cents pre-paid).
Postage on "THIRTY-DAY" within the County, pre-paid, within the State, 13 cents per year. To any part of the United States, 20 cents. Postage on all transient papers under 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent pre-paid, or 2 cents unpaid. Advertisements to be charged with the cost of advertising.

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 16, 1856.

NO. 46.

Herald & Examiner.

BUCHANAN vs. CLAY.

The Buchanan papers are making it a matter of boast, that the old line Whigs—friends of Henry Clay—are coming out in large numbers in support of the Cincinnati ticket. Of course this is all moonshine. There may be particular cases of apostasy, as there are in every campaign, but that any considerable numbers of those who supported the sage of Ashland, while living, and revere his memory, should now turn round and do battle for the most outrageous traducer of that pattern statesman, is not to be believed. If there is one such among our readers, says the Reading Journal, we beg to call his attention to the following expose, which we condense from the Louisville Journal, in which Mr. Buchanan's duplicity and treachery towards one of the noblest men this country ever produced, are clearly set forth, and his pretensions to the character of a man of honor shown to be utterly baseless. The Louisville Journal, of a recent date, says:

All of our old politicians have a vivid recollection of the leading events of the election of President by the House of Representatives in the early part of 1825. Mr. Clay was then a member of the House, and he cast his influence in favor of John Quincy Adams, who was elected over Gen. Jackson and Mr. Crawford. Mr. Clay was subsequently selected by Mr. Adams as his Secretary of State. At a later period Mr. Clay was charged by his political enemies with having sold his vote to Mr. Adams for the secretaryship, and we all know that this cruel and monstrous charge, though abundantly refuted in every form in which refutation was possible or conceivable, involved to a great extent the ruin of Mr. Clay's political fortunes. But for that charge he would afterwards have been elected President of the United States almost by acclamation.

Foremost among those who charged that Mr. Clay's vote was given to Mr. Adams on account of a promise of the Secretaryship of State, was Gen. Jackson. The General gave the name of Mr. Buchanan as his authority for the truth of the charge. Mr. Buchanan had held a private conversation with him upon the subject, making such statements as left no doubt upon the subject in the General's mind. In fact, the General did not hesitate to say, after the interview, that Mr. Buchanan had come to his friend with full authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose terms to him in relation to their votes; that is, to propose to vote for him for the Presidency, if he would promise office to Mr. Clay.

Mr. Buchanan was afterwards called upon to put in the form of a letter what he knew upon the subject, and what he had stated to Gen. Jackson. He accordingly penned an adroitly written document, in which, without daring to say that he had ever been approached by Mr. Clay, he so shaped his language as to give credence to the calumny by inference. In that letter he said:

"The facts are before the world that Mr. Clay and his particular friends made Mr. Adams President, and Clay Secretary of State. The people will draw their own inference from such conduct and the circumstances connected with it. They will judge of the cause from the effect."

The inference intended to be drawn was, that Mr. Clay had approached Mr. Buchanan, but that Mr. B's line sense of honor would not permit him to detail the facts of that interview. This inference, as most of our readers are aware, was entertained, the charge believed for a score of years, and freely used by the party in which Mr. Buchanan acted, in every campaign in which Clay was before the people. In a word, it was this base calumny that did more than anything else to keep out of the Presidential chair, the greatest and best man of his age.

Such was the 'inference' intended to be conveyed by Mr. Buchanan. The Journal goes on to say:

"The real truth is, that, instead of Mr. Clay's suggesting to Mr. Buchanan during the pendency of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives in 1825 that he and his friends would support Gen. Jackson if he could have the Secretaryship of State under him, Mr. Buchanan himself actually sought Mr. Clay, and, in the presence of a third gentleman, explicitly declared to him, that, in the event of his voting for Gen. Jackson and the election of the latter, he could have the Secretaryship. Mr. Clay's intimate personal friends often heard him make this statement in the after years of his life, and we with half a dozen others, heard him, say in the Presidential campaign of 1844 that he would not be willing to die without leaving it on record, and he did not die without leaving it on record. A few years ago Mr. Calvin Colton published the Life of Henry Clay, in the preparation of which he visited Ashland and had free access to many of Mr. Clay's private papers. He devoted a considerable portion of his book

to the old bargain intrigue, and corruption story, and Mr. Clay wrote, on one passage of it with his own hand. That passage was incorporated in the volume word for word as it came from the venerable statesman's pen. Let the American people read it and ponder upon it. Here it is:

"Some time in January, eighteen hundred and 25, and not long before the election of President of the United States by the House of Representatives, the Hon James Buchanan, then a member of the House, and afterwards many years a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of General Jackson in the preceding canvass, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was at the time in the room of his only mess-mate in the House, his intimate and confidential friend, the Hon. R. P. Letcher, since Governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the House. Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room he introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, adding that he would form the most splendid cabinet that the country ever had. Mr. Letcher asked, how could he have one more distinguished than that of Mr. Jefferson, in which were both Madison and Gallatin? Where would we be able to find equally eminent men? Mr. Buchanan replied, he would go out of the room for a Secretary of State, looking at Mr. Clay. This gentleman (Mr. Clay) physically remarked that he thought there was no timber there fit for a cabinet officer, unless it were Mr. Buchanan himself.

"Mr. Clay, while he was so hotly assailed with the charge of bargain, intrigue and corruption during the administration of Mr. Adams, notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the above occurrence; but by the earnest entreaties of that gentleman, he was induced to forbear doing so."

This passage, we repeat, was written by Mr. Clay's own hand. We learned the fact from Mr. Clay himself, from Mr. Colton, and from an eminently respected relative of Mr. Clay. The great Kentuckian, who had born the weight of bitter calumny for more than twenty years, and seen the highest political honors crushed and blasted by it, did not choose to submit to it longer out of tenderness to the reputation of an old political enemy; and the deepest regret felt by his best friends is that he submitted to it so long.

It will be observed that in the extract quoted from Colton's biography, and written by Mr. Clay himself, he (Mr. Clay) notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the occurrence in question, but was induced by the earnest entreaties of Mr. Buchanan, to forbear doing so. It is further said by the Editor of the Louisville Journal, from his personal knowledge, that Mr. Clay often, between 1825 and 1845, contemplated publishing the facts, and was vehemently urged by his political friends to do so as a matter of justice—not merely to his own fame, but to his party, and that he was prevented only by Mr. Buchanan's entreaties to let the matter rest.

It further appears in the article to which we have reference, that Mr. Buchanan, not content with invoking the generosity of Mr. Clay to prevent an exposure, also managed to procure a pledge from Gov. Letcher, who was present at the interview, that he would not publish the facts without Mr. Buchanan's consent. But so strong and deep was Mr. Letcher's conviction that the facts ought to be published that he wrote to Mr. Buchanan upon the subject, during the great presidential conflict of 1844, declaring, however, in his letter, that he would not violate the pledge he had originally given. Mr. Buchanan replied, deprecating the publication, and requiring the observance of the pledge. Mr. Buchanan's reply to Mr. Letcher confirms his own baseless. The Journal publishes it entire, as follows:

Mr. Buchanan to R. P. Letcher.
BANCASTER, June 27, 1844.
My Dear Sir: I this moment received your very kind letter and hasten to give it an answer. I cannot perceive what good purpose it would subserve Mr. Clay, to publish the private and unreserved conversation to which you refer. I was then his ardent friend and admirer; and much of this ancient feeling still survives, notwithstanding our political differences since. I did him ample justice, but no more than justice, both in my speech on Chilton's resolutions; and in my letter in answer to Gen. Jackson's.
I have not myself any very distinct recollection of what transpired in your room nearly twenty years ago, but doubtless I expressed a strong wish to himself, as I had done a hundred times to others, that he might vote for Gen. Jackson; and if he desired it, become his Secretary of State. Had he voted for the General, in case of his election, I should most certainly have exercised any influence, I might have possessed to accomplish this result; and this I should have done from the most disinterested, friendly and patriotic motives.

"I have not myself any very distinct recollection of what transpired in your room nearly twenty years ago, but doubtless I expressed a strong wish to himself, as I had done a hundred times to others, that he might vote for Gen. Jackson; and if he desired it, become his Secretary of State. Had he voted for the General, in case of his election, I should most certainly have exercised any influence, I might have possessed to accomplish this result; and this I should have done from the most disinterested, friendly and patriotic motives."

"You are certainly correct in your recollection. You told me explicitly that you did not feel at liberty to give the conversation alluded to, and would not do so under any circumstances without my express permission." In this you acted, as you have ever done, like a man of honor and principle.

—Observe how carefully Mr. Buchanan withholds his permission to publish, in the sentence last quoted. Was there ever a more base and dishonorable imposition upon an honorable man, than the course of Buchanan towards Clay in this matter of "Bargain and Sale." At one time we see him harking on the pack of blood-hounds against Henry Clay—and at another begging, and "ENTREATING," the man whose political reputation he was stabbing, not to expose his baseness, and appealing to the sense of honor and principle of the only party besides who could put him to shame, not to do it. Was ever a milder spirit displayed by any public man of whom we have any account?

The Journal concludes its article as follows:

And now we ask the old friends of Henry Clay, we ask the old line Whigs, we ask all honorable men, we ask the whole American people, what they think of James Buchanan, and how they mean to act toward him? Oh what a shame, what a burning shame, what an everlasting shame it would be if the American nation, after having thrice rejected Henry Clay from the Presidency on account of a charge of bargain and corruption resting on the alleged authority of James Buchanan and all because Mr. Clay listened to the earnest prayers of Mr. Buchanan, the real proposer of bargain and corruption, and spared him for nearly the life-time of a generation, were now to elect that same Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. Truly it would be almost enough to make a man sick of his species.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Africa arrived at New York on Friday, bringing three days later intelligence from Europe. The political news is generally unimportant. The papers contain two letters from Lord Clarendon to Mr. Dallas, one upon the Enlistment question, and the other in relation to Central America. Clarendon speaks in a conciliatory tone, and expresses a desire that the negotiations shall have a peaceful issue. The correspondence between Great Britain, Denmark and the United States, in relation to the Sound Dues, had been presented to Parliament. Considerable excitement had been created in London because Mr. Dallas and a friend went to the Queen's levee, and the latter not having on a Court costume, was not received, and both gentlemen returned to the embassy. In Italy, it is thought that the Mazzini party are preparing a general revolutionary movement to anticipate the constitutional party. In Naples the political trials had begun, and had been conducted without a show of justice. The other news is of but little importance. Cotton had advanced.

THE GERMANS DESERTING LOCOCOISM.—The German immigrants into this country, generally well informed and readily adapting themselves to our institutions, are beginning to find out their false friends and denounce them. The Leit Stern, "Guiding Star," an influential German paper published in Baltimore, thus tells the real sentiments of its editor under the head:—"A word to the Native born, self-styled Democrat."

We have published several German papers in this country, one for three years past in Baltimore. We have partaken of the revolution in Europe, and have stood with the banner of freedom at the barricades, where the balls of a despotic soldiery were flying as thick as hail. We have always struck for the freedom of the people, and we have always been a friend of true "Democracy," but we have found that this same "Democracy," as applied in this country to the party claiming that title, is an empty sound. You, the managers of that party, drove or led the Germans to the polls like cattle, and when they have voted you treat them with contempt. If there is any benefit to be bestowed, it is given to the Catholic Irish who govern you and whom you are afraid of. The election is approaching—Horetors you have had the Germans in a body, but you will have them so no longer, here in Baltimore or elsewhere. The Northern and western German papers, nearly all of them, have left the so-called Democratic party. We have not much money, but we have many friends, and, as far as our energies and influence go, we are determined, if possible, to insure the defeat of the falsely so called Democratic party in the coming contest.

THE CROPS IN MARYLAND.—The Centerville Sentinel says that the wheat crop will fall short this year, at least one-third of an acre a yield.

CONGRESS.

Friday, July 11.—In the Senate private bills were considered, and thirteen passed. Among them was one granting a pension of \$50 a month for five years, to Com. Decatur's widow. The application of Mr. McCormick for permission to ask for a renewal of the patent for his reaper was refused. In the House Mr. Miller, from the minority of the Kansas investigating Committee, submitted a report, arguing the report of the majority as altogether *ex parte*, and charging that many of the statements were not sustained by facts. He contended that Gen. Whitfield was duly elected delegate to Congress, and that at that election the anti Slavery party was in a minority. The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee upon the Sumner assault. The debate was continued by Messrs. Allison, Boeck, Simmons, Wilson, Edie and Giddings; and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, gave notice that he would in a day move the previous question to close the debate.

Tuesday, July 8.—In the Senate, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the House bill for the admission of Kansas, with an amendment substituting the bill passed by the Senate. The Senate proceeded to a consideration of the measure, and Mr. Douglas advocated the amendment.—Judge Collamer replied, and argued that the bill was a mere mockery of justice. Mr. Hale moved an amendment extending the time for residents to participate in the benefits of the bill till July 4, 1857, which was lost. Mr. Trumble moved an amendment to repeal all the Territorial laws and dismiss all officers appointed under them. Lost. Mr. Collamer offered an amendment to prohibit slavery north of 36 30, in Territory not included in Kansas. Lost. The bill as amended then passed. In the House, bills for enlarging public buildings at various points were referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The bills for improving the St. Mary's and Mississippi Rivers, and the St. Clair Flats, were received from the Senate. The previous question was moved and agreed to, and the improvement bills were passed by more than a majority of two-thirds.

Wednesday, July 9.—In the Senate, a discussion took place upon the question as to whether the Constitution required measures passed over the Presidents veto to be sanctioned by two thirds of the whole Senate. It was settled in the negative. The Committee on printing reported in favor of printing twenty thousand copies of the Senate Kansas bill, without the amendments, which had been rejected, and the yeas and nays thereon. On this a debate ensued of a partisan character, after which it was adopted. In the House, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, called up the report of the committee to investigate the assault upon Mr. Sumner, and moved the adoption of the resolution to expel Mr. Brooks. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved a substitute declaring that the House had no jurisdiction. Mr. Clingman, of N. C. advocated the substitute, and was followed by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, in favor of the expulsion of Brooks. Pending the debate the House adjourned.

Thursday, July 10.—The Senate had under consideration the act relative to the navy. In the House, after considerable debate, a resolution was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the subject of the alleged frauds in the construction of the public buildings. The consideration of the report of the Committee upon the Brooks assault was then resumed. Mr. Commins, of Mass., delivered an earnest speech in favor of the expulsion of Mr. Brooks. He was frequently interrupted, but no disturbance took place. Mr. Bobb, of Georgia, replied, and argued against the recommendation of the Committee. Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, rejoined, and Mr. Foster concluded the speeches of the day upon the subject.

HORRID MURDER IN ELIZABETH, PA.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from McKean's, Erie county, Pa., under date of July 8th:—"Our neighborhood was thrown into a great state of excitement yesterday afternoon, by the news that a shocking murder had been committed here, growing out of a love affair. It appears that a man by the name of Walter Hayt had been some time paying his attentions to a Miss Allen. He was over 40 years old, while she was in her 15th year. The girl's father had asked Hayt for the loan of a revolver, which he was known to have, to shoot rats with. He had, accordingly, loaned every barrel, and after dinner proceeded to the house of Allen, for the double purpose of seeing his daughter and delivering his pistol; but after spending some time with the girl, she told him that she would not marry him, and that if he was out of the way she could get other beaux or another head, when, without a moment's hesitation, he drew from his pocket the pistol, and placing it to her head, deliberately fired, wounding her and fell. She then picked her up and laid her on the lounge or settee, when he fired a second barrel, the ball passing through her head backward of her ears. The mother of the girl, who was in an adjoining room, on hearing her scream, started to go to her assistance, but Hayt commenced firing at her also, but without effect. He then immediately left the house and ran into the woods, as was supposed for the purpose of securing himself; but instead of so doing, went as quietly as possible and gave himself up to the proper authorities. In his examination, he said that he had no intention of shooting or hurting his victim a minute before the deed was done. He confessed everything, saying that he was perfectly sane, but does not know why he fired at the girl's mother, as he did not want to harm her. He was committed to the care of the jailer, and will probably have his trial the first week in August."