

Carlisle Herald.



CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1856

The Largest and Cheapest Paper

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TERMS:—TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, OR ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

UNION STATE TICKET.

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

VOICE OF CLAY AND WEBSTER!

Henry Clay on Slavery Extension. In his great speech on the Compromise measures, on the 6th of February, 1850, HENRY CLAY thus emphatically declared his opposition to all designs for the extension of Slavery: "I repeat that I never can, and never will, and no earthly power will ever make me, vote to extend Slavery over territory where it does not exist. Never while reason holds a seat in my brain, never while my heart sends the vital fluid through my veins. Never again—NEVER."

Henry Clay on Buchanan. In Mr. Clay's private correspondence, published last year (p. 617), in a letter to D. Ullman, dated June 14, 1851, he says as follows: "Of the candidates spoken of on the Democratic side, I confess that I should prefer Gen. Cass. He is, I think, more to be relied on than any of his competitors. During the trials of the long sessions of the last Congress, he bore himself firmly, consistently and patriotically. He has quite as much ability, quite as much frankness, and, I think, much more honesty and sincerity than Mr. Buchanan."

Daniel Webster on Slavery Extension. As coming appropriately in this connection, we quote a brief passage from DANIEL WEBSTER'S great speech of March 7, 1850—also his last great effort in the Senate: "Sir, wherever there is a substantial good to be done, wherever there is a foot of land to be preserved from becoming Slave Territory, I am ready to accept the principle of the extension of Slavery. I am pledged to it from the year 1837; I have been pledged to it again and again; and I will perform those pledges."

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

The State Elections, this year, take place as follows:—On the fourth of August, Kentucky, Alabama, Texas, Missouri, and Arkansas vote, and on the seventh of August, North Carolina and Tennessee, thus making seven of the Southern States in the first week of that month. The only others of that section which vote before the occurrence of the Presidential election, will be Georgia and Florida on the sixth of October, and South Carolina on the fourteenth of the same month. In the early part of August, therefore, the Presidential contest will assume a definite shape. Those seven States have all been confidently claimed as favorable to the election of Fillmore and Donelson.

THE KANSAS OUTRAGE.—Mr. Howard, of Michigan, one of the members of the Congressional Investigation Committee, who visited Kansas, made the following statement in the course of a speech a few days since: "I assert that if all the tyranny inflicted upon our forefathers by the kings of Great Britain, were collected together, and multiplied by ten, I could bring facts to prove that the poor settlers in Kansas have suffered more than the whole of them."

This is the opinion of a man who, having been in Kansas, laboriously attending a legal investigation of the troubles in Kansas, gives thus an indication of the result.

MARYLAND.—An old line Whig State Convention assembled in Baltimore on Thursday last, and passed resolutions declaring Col. Fremont to be unqualified for the Presidency, and the Republican platform as unconstitutional and fanatical; that the foreign policy of the Democratic party would bring disgrace upon the country; that James Buchanan is a dangerous and unsafe man; that the position of the Democratic party is extremely sectional and promises nothing but strife; and that Mr. Fillmore is a national and conservative man and should be sustained by every patriot in the country.

WASHINGTON AND FREMONT.

The N. Y. Independent, the organ of the Congregationalist denomination in the United States, has recently taken open ground in favor of the election of Col. Fremont. Judge McLean was its first choice for the nomination, but the overruling of his nomination by the people and the wide-spread enthusiasm which the nomination of Fremont has excited in the North and West, it regards as striking evidence that the hand of Providence is distinctly visible in raising up, training and endowing this workman for his office, the Man for the Hour. It runs the following parallel between Washington and Fremont:

It is somewhat curious to notice the striking correspondence between the history of the young Republican Captain, and that of him whom our fathers took as their leader, in the first great struggle for Liberty on this continent. A part of these have been noticed by the papers, and by speakers. Others we have not seen referred to. They are interesting and suggestive. Washington was left in childhood, by the death of his father, to the charge of his mother. Fremont was so likewise at a still earlier period, and in circumstances certainly much less auspicious. Washington had early a passion for the sea, so strong that a midshipman's warrant was obtained for him by his friends. Fremont went to sea, and was there employed for more than two years. Washington was introduced to public life through his service on the frontiers, as a surveyor and civil engineer. Fremont won his discipline and his early fame in the same department, and by his use and practice in it became fitted in mind and body, to "endure hardness." Washington learned all that he knew of war in Indian combats and the strife of the wilderness, and rose thus to the rank of Colonel in the provincial troops. Fremont's school was the same, and he has gained the same rank. Washington had had small experience as a legislator, until he was called to the head of the Government. He was taken for his well-tryed general qualities, and not for any distinction he had achieved as a diplomatist or a statesman; and here again the parallel holds. Washington was sneered at by the men of routine, was hated and assailed by the Tories of that day, as a soldier who had "never set a squadron in the field;" until his energy and patience drove them all out of it. The same class of attacks are now made on Fremont; to be answered, we trust, in the same impressive way. His friends early felt that Washington was specially fitted and preserved of Providence to become the head of the nation; as Rev. Samuel Davies expressed it, that "Providence has hitherto preserved him in a signal manner for some important service to his country." The same expectation, becoming almost a pronouncement, has for years been general among the friends of Fremont. Dr. Robertson, his early teacher, expressed it in the preface to his edition of the Anabasis, published years ago, in these words: "Such, my young friends, is an imperfect sketch of my once beloved and favorite pupil, who may yet rise to be at the head of this great and growing Republic. My prayer is that he may ever be opposed to war, injustice and oppression of every kind, a blessing to his country, and an example of every noble virtue to the whole world." Washington was called to the head of the army at the age of forty-four; and if Col. Fremont shall live to see the 4th of March next, we confidently expect that the singular parallel will so far be perfected.

With him in the Presidential chair, says the Independent, we have the firmest conviction that all sections will feel safe and that speedy calm will succeed the recent and present agitations; while his life and his words give the amplest guarantee that the influence of the Government will all be employed on the side of freedom and its benign order.

LINE OAK GEORGE!—The triumph of the Americans in New York last fall was chiefly ascribed to the exertions of George Law, who then acted against the Republicans. Now Mr. Law is with them, and has written a letter upon the subject of the prominent nominees for the Presidency, reviewing their characters and antecedents, avowing his preference for Fremont as the representative of progress and freedom, and denouncing the slave oligarchy. It is an ably written letter.

The story about a Republican caucus at Washington, to withdraw Dayton and Johnston, turns out to be false.

THE BROOKS CASE.

The case of Brooks was decided in Congress on Monday, but the resolution to expel him failed for want of a two-third vote. The vote stood for expulsion 121—against it 95. With a few exceptions the locofoco members from North and South voted against his expulsion. After the vote was taken Brooks was allowed to address the House and made a long and defiant harangue, at the close of which he announced that he had anticipated the action of the House some ten days since by placing his resignation in the hands of the Governor of South Carolina and was no longer a member of this Congress. In the course of his speech he made the extraordinary remark that a blow from him now would be the signal for revolution but he would refrain! Let us be thankful, therefore, that Brooks is gone back to obscurity and that the Union is still safe!

KANSAS LEGISLATURE DISPERSED.—The Free State Legislature of Kansas met at Topeka, on the 4th of July. The same day Col. Sumner entered the town with 200 dragoons and planted the cannon so as to command the Hall where the Legislature was assembled. He afterwards repaired to the Hall of Representatives and said:—"I am called upon to perform the most painful duty of my life. Under the authority of the President of the United States, I am here to dissolve the Legislature. In accordance with my orders, I command you to disperse. God knows I have no party feeling in the matter, and I will have none while I hold my present position in Kansas. I have just returned from the border, where I have been sending home the Missourians, and I am here with instructions to disperse the Legislature. I again command you to disperse."

A member asked if they were to understand that they were to be driven out at point of the bayonet. Col. Sumner replied—I will use the whole force under my command to enforce my orders. The House then dispersed.

COL. FREMONT'S ACCEPTANCE.—The letter of Col. Fremont in which he formally accepts the nomination for the Presidency, will be found on our first page. His opinions are clearly, frankly and forcibly stated, and no unprejudiced person can read his letter without a feeling of confidence in the man and respect for his high ability.

LAST JOKE OF THE SEASON!—A locofoco paper in Ohio says that when the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Buchanan to announce to him his nomination, they found the 'Old Sage,' calmly at work in his garden, hoeing potatoes!

The jury in the case of Congressman Herbert, tried in Washington last week for the murder of Keating, the Irish waiter, had not agreed at the last accounts. They were reported to stand ten for acquittal and two for conviction.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

By the arrival of the steamship George Law at New York, we have two weeks later news from California and important intelligence from Oregon and Central America. Gen. Walker had been elected President of Nicaragua. Rivas thereupon revolted, collected a force and took possession of Leon. Walker has declared Rivas and his party traitors.

The excitement in San Francisco continued and things wore the aspect of civil war. The Vigilance Committee are still in session, and have now six thousand stand of arms and thirty pieces of cannon. Their force is divided into six regiments. Strong breastworks have been constructed in front of the Committee's rooms, and an alarm bell erected upon the building, and several pieces of cannon placed upon the adjacent roof so as to command all the approaches to their quarters. Gov. Johnson has gathered together a few hundred men, with whom he proceeded to Benicia, with a view to getting arms and ammunition from the arsenal, but Gen. Wool refused to deliver them. The Governor's forces are camped near the city. Six more regiments have been banished by the Committee, and numerous arrests continue to be made.

From Oregon we have intelligence that Col. Wright and his command numbering 800 U. S. troops, had taken position on the South side of the Naschez river. The Indians mustered on the North side 2000 strong. Col. Wright sent to Fort Vancouver and the Dalles for reinforcements. A subsequent report, which needs confirmation, says that an engagement took place in which Col. Wright and one third of his command were killed and wounded.

Town and County Matters.

HARVEST.—The wheat crop of this county, as we learn from all quarters, is unprecedentedly fine. The yield is large and of the most superior quality. The growing corn also wears a greatly improved appearance since the rains of last week.

EXCURSION.—Laying off the cornerstone of the Public Hall, in Chambersburg, with Masonic Ceremonies, on Thursday, July 17th. The C. V. R. C. will issue round trip tickets to Chambersburg at one half the usual rate of fare, from Carlisle and all intermediate stations. Leave Carlisle at 7 A. M., Newville 7 30, Shippensburg 8 10, arrive at Chambersburg at 8 50, and return at 4 20.

COMMENCEMENT.—The anniversary exercises of Dickinson College were celebrated in the M. E. Church on Thursday last—a large number of distinguished clergymen and others occupied seats on the platform. Dr. Collins, President of the College, presided on the occasion. The addresses delivered by the members of the graduating class were as follows and were listened to with interest by the intelligent audience: 1. Salutatory Address.—Wm. R. Aldred, Chester Co.

- 2. Oration.—(Second Class)—Idolatry of Chance.—S. M. Dickson, Georgetown, D. C. 3. Oration.—(Third Class)—Importance of Mental Culture.—J. W. Troxol, Double Pipe Creek, Md. 4. Oration.—(Second Class)—Political Philanthropy.—W. M. Harnsberger, Port Republic, Va. 5. Oration.—(First Class)—English Despotism.—J. D. Walters, Hartford Co., Md. 6. Literary Oration.—The Spirit of Eutopia.—A. F. Townsend, Siler, N. J. 7. Oration.—(Second Class) The Political Drama.—J. F. Burvis, Baltimore, Md. 8. Oration.—(Second Class)—The anomalous Appearances of Man.—R. W. Baldwin, Millersville, Md. 9. Literary Oration.—Novelty and Tradition.—J. P. Marshall, Paris, Va. 10. Oration.—(Third Class)—Poetry of Science.—J. E. D. Jester, Red Lion, De. 11. Oration.—(First Class)—W. B. Walston, Dumfries, Va. 12. Oration.—(First Class)—Pizarro.—I. D. Clark Talbot Co., Md. 13. Literary Oration.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.—W. M. Parsons. 14. Oration.—(First Class)—Utility versus Beauty.—J. C. Gilmore, Williamsport. 15. Philosophical Oration.—Authority.—M. E. Clark, Jersey Shore. 16. Master's Oration.—The Missionary—his Claims to the respect and gratitude of Man kind.—J. J. Messon, Salisbury, Md. 27. Master's Oration.—Our Masters.—W. C. Rheem, Carlisle. 18. Valedictory Addresses.—E. N. Eccles, on, Cambridge, Md.

EXCUSED.—Prior to the valedictory address the degrees were conferred in due form by President Collins. The degree of A. B. on the members of the graduating class whose names are given above.

The degree of A. M. in course was conferred upon Wm. F. Rowe, class of 1840; Rev. A. S. Hank do 1850; James M. Kimberlin and I. S. Diehl, do 1851; R. B. Dietrich, do 1852; A. R. Ritchie, A. M. Sawyer, James E. Clawson, J. J. Nelson, E. B. Scymour, W. C. Rheem, A. Ricketts, J. M. Shearer, of the class of 1853.

The Honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon Rev. E. Wely and E. B. Seymour. The degree of Doctor of Physical Science upon our talented townsman, Prof. Spencer F. Baird, now connected with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. The Honorary degree of D. D. on the Rev. Wm. Arthur, of London England; Rev. J. T. Crane, N. J. and Rev. W. B. Edwards, of Baltimore.

On the evening preceding Commencement, the annual address before the College Societies was delivered by the Rev. Thos. H. Stockton, of Baltimore. Subject—"Common Sense." A large and intelligent audience was present. The address was of a metaphysical character and quite exploded the common notions of Common Sense. Whether all his audience acquiesced in his views or not, all at least agreed that the address was both learned and logical. The peroration was in that strain of lofty and stirring eloquence for which Mr. Stockton is distinguished as a pulpit orator.

A correspondent who does not seem to coincide with Mr. Stockton, sends us the following communication:

TRIAL OF BROOKS.—The trial of Preston S. Brooks, for the assault upon Senator Sumner, came up on Friday, in the Circuit Court, Washington. Senator Sumner was not present, he having declined to take any part in the proceedings. A number of witnesses were examined in reference to the assault. Extracts from Mr. Sumner's speech was read. Mr. Brooks made a speech, asserting that the law offered no adequate remedy for the offence committed against his State, and avowing his determination to assert her rights. Judge Crawford sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$300, and Brooks then accompanied his friends to the House of Representatives.

THE FOURTH AT DOUBLING GAP.—A

correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who is enjoying himself immensely, as every body does, at Doubling Gap, gives the following account of the patriotic doings on the Fourth by the company:

Mr. Editor:—After a long debate in my own mind as to which of the numerous watering places I should sojourn this summer, I decided in favor of Doubling Gap. After a short, rapid, and pleasant ride from the city, I was landed here in the cool of the evening, and in ample time for a bath and tea. I found a most charming retreat, embosomed in woods, and surrounded with mountains, from whose tops the most sublime views the eye ever saw can be seen. The Mansion House is large, airy, and faultlessly clean; while the table and the accommodations generally are beyond exception. The waters, too, are highly impregnated with excellent medicinal properties, and magically recuperate one's system. The company, also, is numerous, and quite select. There is no lack of fun and amusement—good feeling and sociability prevail. On the Fourth we had quite an enthusiastic celebration. In the morning the boarders were aroused from their slumbers by a salute of musketry, followed by the playing of a National air by the Band. The Declaration of Independence was read in an eloquent manner by Mr. Heath, of Washington, who succeeded in a witty, humorous, and telling speech by Lieutenant Barrett of the Navy. Some most capital toasts were given at the dinner table, in which all participated. Mr. Sanderson, of Philadelphia, got off an impromptu one, which called down rapturous applause. It was—"Our Host; may his happiness, like the Gap, be always Doubling." In the evening there was a number of games, and a spirited dance. The whole affair passed off exceedingly well. The visitors are pouring in very fast, and in a few days, no doubt, we will be crowded. No better summer resort could be selected by our citizens than if afforded by DOUBLING GAP.

Mr. Editor.—Last Thursday night something very extraordinary happened to me. I do not pretend to say whether it was an apparition or not. I shall simply state the facts of the case, and leave it to wiser heads in Baltimore or elsewhere; to hold their tongues at it not just as they please. I was peacefully availing myself of some of the ordinary "aids to reflection," when, without any opening of the door or window, any communication that I could observe about the key-hole, I perceived a respectable elderly gentleman seated in my apartment. My first impression was that I had seen him before; my second, that I had not; my third, that must some where, some time or other, I had seen somebody very like him. Greater perplexity I never felt for a short time. He has my eyes—large or small, blue or gray, I cannot tell. So with the rest of the features. The face was all there—a good substantial one, too, as ever was carved in wood—looked at me steadily, quietly, and not without shade of good-humored shrewdness. It did not search or fascinate, as heroes and heroines do; but it did not shrink from me, nor I pose me to shrink from it. At last a thought struck me.

"Have I the honor of speaking to BENJAMIN FRANKLIN?" "You might easily have made a great mistake. I knew him well."

"Are you then connected with the family?" "Benjamin Franklin was a member of a family. I have never yet been charged with crime; yet you have heard me violent attacked this evening. My very existence I been denied."

"Your name, then, is COMMON SENSE?" "Even so. A man is entitled to full credit who asserts that he knows nothing of me; he should know something more than that authorize his saying that there is no such person. My friends are not generally ashamed of my acquaintance."

"You are aware of the argument employed by the lecturer?" "Yes. A man shows me levees and dollars and cents, sovereigns, groats, florins, engles and Napoleons, dimes, francs—as a proof, beneath, that there is such thing as money in the world! He met with a few of each in New York, and exhibits them as a proof that the dollar is common in the United States?"

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