

E. BEATTY, 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 deferred until after the expiration of the year.

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.

Table with 3 columns: 1 Square, 3 Months, 6 Months, 12 Months. Rates range from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Advertisements inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 8 cents per line for first insertion, and 4 cents per line for subsequent insertions.

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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.

40,000. JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATION OF THE "BIG SPRING LITERARY INSTITUTE."

The proceeds of the sale to be devoted to liquidating the Debt of the Institute.

Unparalleled opportunity to buy a valuable Book, and become a Shareholder in much valuable property.

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3 VALUABLE TIMBER LOTS, 1,500
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8 SPLENDID GOLD WATCHES, at \$50 each, 250
9 SPLENDID LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, at \$50 each, 250
10 SPLENDID SILVER WATCHES, at \$25 each, 125
11 SPLENDID WATCHES, at \$20 each, 125
12 SPLENDID PARLOR CLOCKS, at \$8 each, 125
13 SPLENDID CLOCKS, at \$5 each, 125
14 SPLENDID CLOCKS, at \$3 each, 125
15 SPLENDID CLOCKS, at \$2 each, 125
16 SPLENDID CLOCKS, at \$1 each, 125
17 SPLENDID CLOCKS, at \$1 each, 125
18 SPLENDID CLOCKS, at \$1 each, 125
19 SPLENDID CLOCKS, at \$1 each, 125
20 SPLENDID CLOCKS, at \$1 each, 125

16 Ladies Albums, at \$2 each, 32
50 pieces Poplar Boards, 150
This Association is based upon honest and fair principles.

- REFERENCES:
Hon. Jas. Pollock, Gov. of Penna.
Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster.
Hon. Frederick Watts, Carlisle.
Hon. Lem. Todd, U.S. Com. Carlisle.
Senator Wm. H. Wolf, York.
Hon. Wm. F. Murray, Harrisburg.
Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore.
Wm. J. Shearer, Pres. Atty, Cumberland Co., Pa.
Dan. Shelly, Sup. Common Schools.
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Boyer & Brother.

All orders for Books and Certificates, by mail, should be addressed to: JAMES McKEEHAN, Secy., Big Spring Literary Institute, Newville, Cumberland Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED. In every Town and Village in the United States, to obtain subscriptions for Books, to whom a liberal commission will be given.

NOW READY, THE NEWSPAPER RECORD.

RECORD, a collection of Newspaper Facts and Statistics, containing a complete list of Newspapers in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

VOL. LVII. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1856. NO. 3.

Herald & Expositor.

PENNSYLVANIANS, READ!

What Southern Buchanan Papers say of Northern Farmers and Workmen!

The Richmond Examiner, a leading Democratic paper in Virginia, and one of the most ardent supporters of Buchanan, holds the following language:

Until recently, the defense of Slavery has labored under great difficulties, because its apologists, (for they were mere apologists,) took half way grounds.

The Charleston Standard, a leading Buchanan paper in South Carolina, says: "Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring men, whether white or black."

The Richmond Va., Inquirer, 'Buchanan's confidential organ, speaks as follows:

Repeatedly have we asked the North, 'Has not the experiment of universal liberty failed? Are not the evils of FREE SOCIETY insufferable?'

The Muscogee (Ala.) Herald, another Buchanan organ says: "Free society! we sicken of the name. What is it but a conglomeration of GREASY MECHANICS, FILTHY OPERATIVES, SMALL FISHED FARMERS, and moon-struck THEORISTS?"

The South Side Democrat, of Virginia, whose editor was supported by the Democrats for Clerk of the House of Representatives of the present Congress, pitches into everything Free after the following style:

We have got to bating everything with the prefix FREE, from free negroes down and up through the whole catalogue—free farms, free labor, free society, free will, free thinking, free children and free schools—all belonging to the same brood of damnable times.

The Alabama Mail, in speaking of the shooting of the Irish waiter by that distinguished Democrat, P. T. Herbert, says: "It is getting time that waiters at the North were convinced that they are servants and not 'gentlemen' in disguise."

The Washington Union, the national organ of Mr. Buchanan, says that the free white laborers of Kansas:

"Are a MISERABLE BLEAR-EYED RABBLE who have been transferred like so many CATTLE to that 'country.'"

Senator Butler of S. C. the uncle of the gallant nephew that assaulted Charles Sumner, says:

"That men have no right to vote unless they are possessed of property as required by the Constitution of South Carolina. There is no man can vote unless he owns ten negroes, or real-estate to the value of ten thousand dollars."

In the above extracts we have a full and complete exposition of "Democracy" as held

by those who control the so called democratic party of the South. These extracts are not from the writings and speeches of obscure men, but from those of men who have a commanding influence in the party.

We ask every earnest thinking man to consider well these things before he casts his vote. We ask the farmer in the field, the mechanic in his workshop and laboring men everywhere if they can endorse such democracy as laid down by the leaders, and as above quoted?

Buchanan's Ten Cent Doctrine.

On the 23d of January, 1840, Mr. Buchanan addressed an argument to the United States Senate of which he was a member, in which among other things he said:

"In Germany, where currency is purely metallic, the cost of everything is REDUCED TO A HARD MONEY STANDARD, a piece of broadcloth can be manufactured for fifty dollars, the manufacture of which in our country, from the expansion of paper currency, would cost one hundred dollars."

* * * * *

"What is the reason that, with all these advantages and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacture of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. REDUCE OUR NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND YOU COVER OUR COUNTRY WITH BLESSINGS AND BENEFITS."

* * * * *

"The comparative LOW PRICES of France and Germany have offered such a stimulus to their manufactures that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would obtain possession, in no small degree, even of the English home market, if it were not for their protective duties."

Labor is the chief element of cost in manufacturing, from the making of watchesprings up to locomotives. The price of raw materials is of small comparative consequence.

The next day Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, made a searching exhibit of the ruinous influence upon the workingmen of the United States of the adoption of the policy which Mr. Buchanan had so strongly urged.

"Mr. President, as it has been argued in support of this bill, that one of the good effects will be TO REDUCE THE WAGES OF LABOR IN THIS COUNTRY—mechanical, manufacturing, agricultural, and all others, of course—I have considered its material and important to inquire to what extent this reduction was to take place. These wages, we are told, must come down to the specie standard; and we have been referred to Germany and Holland, and other European countries, as examples of hard money currencies, and the cheapening effects of such currencies upon wages."

"In France, yearly wages for an able bodied man range from 48 to 250 shillings, and day laborers get in that country from 4 to 15 pence per day, and whenever they get as much as 5 pence, they have to find themselves. In Germany wages are still lower, and range by the year between 52 and 100 shillings, and day laborers receive from 4 to 7 pence per day, and find themselves in food. In South Holland, farm hands get by the year from 200 to 250 shillings, and day laborers from 3 to 4 pence per day, and are found. And so on, sir. Whoever will take the trouble to examine, will see that, in all these countries which are held up to us as such bright examples of hard money countries—France, Germany, Netherlands, Italy—wages by the year for able-bodied sound, healthy men, nowhere exceed 260 shillings; and in many instances, fall as low as 40, 50 and 60 shillings, and the daily wages range from 3 to 9 and 12 pence—rising in one place, and one only, to 20 pence, and the laborer finding himself! What a commentary upon the hard money policy! What hope is there for a man born the son of poor parents ever to better his condition? What ray of hope is there to stimulate him to exertion? None, none! He who is there born a peasant dies a peasant. Those born at the plow die at the plow tail, and all that the longest life of laborious toil can procure for them is coarse and scanty means of subsistence."

FREMONT AT THE SOUTH.

Letters revealing the existence of a Fremont party at the South are becoming numerous in the Northern papers. Verbal intelligence to the same effect is furnished by Southern gentlemen travelling North.

An intelligent gentleman from Mississippi has for some days past been in this city, who is a warm Fremontian, manifesting an interest in the election that would warm the bosoms and stiffen the upper lips of some of the faint hearted of the North.

A slave holder writes a long letter to the New York Daily Times, from Atlanta, Georgia, emphatically endorsing the nomination of Fremont and Dayton, and expressing an earnest desire for their election.

And as to the forming of a Fremont party in every slave State, I do not hesitate to say it could be done with ease, if mobs were out of the way. And it could be done, if necessary, in spite of mobs. A few brave hearts could do the work anywhere.

MODEL TOWNS.—The unanimity among the voters in many of the towns in Vermont, at the recent election in favor of Freedom, was at once remarkable and worthy of all praise.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Republican, Buchanan. Lists names like Ferrisburg, Lincoln, New Haven, etc.

Twenty-nine in every thirty in favor of the Right! So much for free schools, and the general diffusion of intelligence among the masses. We'll be bound the people in that quarter do their own thinking.

SINGULAR PRESENTMENT.—A wealthy farmer named Simonds, residing some twelve miles from Newburgh, on the Hudson river, "had a presentment" ten years ago, that he would die on the 20th of August, 1856.

BAD PRECEDENTS.—Buchanan has been seeking the nomination for the Presidency for about twenty-two years. In 1836 he was repudiated by his party for Van Buren; and he was set aside again for Van Buren in 1840; in 1844 he was turned off for Polk; in 1848 for Cass, and in 1852 for Pierce.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the New York steamship George Jay, we have news from California two weeks later. The last date from San Francisco is the 20th of August. The steamship brings \$1,600,000 in gold.

The Alta California says, much dissatisfaction has been felt amongst the people here, at the result of Herbert's trial in Washington; and should he be finally acquitted, and return to this State, there is no telling what shape his feeling might take, in making itself manifest.

The indignation against our former rulers and officials has by no means abated with the hanging of a few culprits, who, however deserving of their fate, are coming to be regarded as the tools of the more designing and successful politicians, who have made their escape.

FURTHER FROM KANSAS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—One hundred Free State refugees arrived yesterday at St. Louis, from Kansas. They were mostly destitute, having left all behind them.

Private advices received from Kansas City announces that the Free State party under Col Lane, was about to attack Westport, Kansas City and Independence.

Governor Geary had arrived at Leavenworth and held a consultation with Gen. Smith. He would proceed to Lawrence in the course of a few days.

The St. Louis Democrat of yesterday announces that Gen. Richardson had been taken prisoner by the Free State men, by whom he had been surrounded north of Lawrence.

A NEW PLAN FOR A UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.—Let the Fremont and Fillmore men select 25 electors in common, and then let the Fremont men choose a 27th to be placed at the head of the 26, and the Fillmore men choose another 27th to be also placed at the head of 26 electors in common, the whole to be voted to give the Electoral vote between Fremont or Fillmore, as indicated by the 27th at the head of the respective tickets.

What objection can any sincere opponent of the Cincinnati platform have to such a Union? By this course both divisions of the opposition vote their sentiments without the relinquishment of any principle, and all can work harmoniously and effectively for the deliverance of the country from the untold evils which threaten it if the event of the success of the party that has already brought us to the brink of civil war, and which has found in Mr. Buchanan a candidate ready and willing to adopt and endorse all these scandalous outrages upon the rights and liberties of a free people, which have made the present National Administration infamous throughout the world.—Lancaster Wig.

REPUBLICAN MEETING BROKEN UP.—The Republicans of Baltimore, attempted, last Thursday night, to hold a meeting to nominate a Fremont Electoral Ticket for Maryland, but it was broken up soon after the organization by a crowd of men and boys, who forced their way into the room and drove out the Republicans. Messrs. Cochrane, Guinon and Meredith, the principal parties to the meeting, were chased by the crowd for several squares, and were finally compelled to seek refuge in a store from their pursuers.

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