

List of Premiums of the Camb. County Agricultural Society for the Fall of 1856.

Table listing premiums for various agricultural products including Neat Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements and Machines, Manufactured Articles, Dairy and Honey, Preserves and Pickles, Crops, Flour and Meal, Vegetables, Household Productions, Fruit and Flowers, Silverplated, Stone, Glass, and Queensware, Bacon and Hams, and Miscellaneous Articles.

Carlisle Herald.

A Paper for the Family Circle.

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Herald & Expositor.

An enthusiastic admirer of the beauties of nature, as presented in the lofty mountains and lovely valleys of our own county, sends us the following.

PAPERTOWN, Cumberland county, September 12th, 1856.

To the Editor of the American:

GENTLEMEN:—This obscure village, hitherto unknown to fame, except from its extensive paper facilities, whence it derived its name, has attained celebrity in affording a climate of inestimable value in cases of disease, lung, bronchitis, or any and all affections of the throat and chest. There is a peculiar softness and dryness of atmosphere derived from the perpetual circulation of fresh and strong breezes rushing through the gorge of the mountain, resembling the high winds of Sharon and Catskill, which prevent dampness sufficient to generate disease so fatally deleterious to health, as air-like water in ponds stagnates for want of circulation, inducing physicians to caution their patients against night air. Here it is as balmy and innocent at midnight as mid day. The oldest inhabitant affirms that the average fall of dew does not exceed six nights in the year, and then only previous to a long continued storm.

Montpelier in France has been highly commended, but Nice is the only spot in Europe comparable to dryness of climate. The season opens early in May; October and November have been passed here delightfully and beneficially—luxurious baths and a fine swimming pool equal to Berkleys celebrated plunge. The inhalation from groves of pine, fir and cedar, which give such attraction to Aiken, South Carolina, is here equally balmy and healing.

It is to Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, whose practical medical science and intuitive sagacity early ascertained the salubrious and value of this climate, that many of his patients are indebted for the return of balmy health. Arriving with a racking cough and appalling hemorrhage, a few weeks have invigorated their debilitated frames, and the rosy hue of health glows on their cheeks.

Two excellent Hotels, kept by Mr. Patton and Squire Moore, afford all the comforts of home, but unfortunately the rooms are so spacious that but one hundred can be accommodated, when at least three hundred desired admittance last summer, and I feel assured that if the accommodations were enlarged, one thousand would resort here every season. The access is most facile. Leaving Baltimore at quarter past eight, you pass through York and Carlisle, and arrive at an early dinner.

There are beautiful drives every direction—York Springs 6 miles, Carlisle Springs 9, Baracks 6, Pine Grove Furnace 5—the walks are highly picturesque; Woodland Shades, Classic Groves, Secluded Dells, Lovers' Rock, the Devil's Race Course, and the Holly Rivulet, with diversified Water Falls widening into Lakes. Springs—Chalybeate, Sulphur and pure Chrysal—gush from the Mountain's base like waters from the desert rock of old.

I wandered through narrow pathways perfumed with the fragrance of wild flowers, the cliff and mountain peak. My guide, a Syrian Syll, just budding into life, fascinating seventeen, she glided along with the grace of a fawn and the joy of a child, her fairy foot it fell like snow on earth, so soft and mute; an enthusiastic admirer of the beauties of nature, her choice selection of varied wild flowers, her glowing descriptions of nature's beauties gave enchantment to all around—it seemed fairy-land, aptly described in Sir Walter Scott's Lady of the Lake. Alas! too soon disenchanted by her disappearance. Found but too late—Paradise before me, Paradise lost to me. She was already appropriated. The silvery tones of her voice and bright visions of the past still rustle through the trees, float on the wave, and echo in the breeze.

Our enterprising fellow townsman, Mr. Kempton, is erecting most extensive Paper Works, at an outlay of fifty thousand dollars; prosperity flourishes in this beautiful region. At the beautiful residence of the proprietor, the valuable mills now in successful operation, located in the midst of an extensive grove, I met in company with his son-in-law, the gallant Col. May, the celebrated George Law, a man of vigorous intellect, sound judgment, and practical common sense. The fatuity which induced the so-styled American party to prefer Col. Fremont, only proves "Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat."

An impressive scene presented itself on Sabbath morning. A rustic arbor on an elevated knoll was filled with village girls, assembled by a pious lady from Baltimore to receive instructions as Sunday School Scholars. It was a feast of the innocents—whose happy countenances indicated cheerfulness and devotion to the Great Supreme, and gratitude and affection to their amiable preceptor, who although a comparative stranger, had devoted the Sabbath to this holy purpose. I fully realized the truth and beauty of sacred writ.—"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Union Philo. Hall, Dickinson College, Sept. 24th 1856.

Whereas, It hath pleased the Allwise Creator to remove from our number Bro. Geo. R. Venzey Esq., therefore—

Resolved, That whilst we bow in submission to the Divine Will, we deeply deplore his loss.

Resolved, That we extend our condolence to the family and friends of the dec'd. in this our mutual affliction.

Resolved, That we drape our hall and wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and that they also be published in the Carlisle and Baltimore papers.

SAM'L J. JONES, WM. H. EFFINGER, JNO. C. BROOKING, Committee.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Union Philo. Hall, Dickinson College, Sept. 24th 1856.

Whereas, By dispensation of Providence our brother J. East Rochester Esq. has been called hence, therefore—

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relations and friends in this our mutual affliction.

Resolved, That we drape our hall and wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and that they be published in the Carlisle and Denton papers.

SAM'L J. JONES, WM. H. EFFINGER, JNO. C. BROOKING, Committee.

UNION MEETING AT PLAINFIELD.

Agreeably to a public call a meeting of the friends of the Union State and County Tickets was held in Plainfield on Saturday evening last the 27th ult. The meeting was organized by selecting the following named persons to act as officers:—

President.—Franklin Gillien

Vice Presidents.—Jacob Rhoads, Jacob Sites, Alexander Davidson and James H. Davidson.

Secretary.—Henry Bear and Marshal James.

Committee.—James D. Gresson, James B. Lucky and James McDowell, Esq.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the Union State Ticket, formed by the Union State Convention at Harrisburg—for Canal Commissioner and Surveyor General.

Resolved, That we approve of the County Ticket, formed by the opponents of the National Administration, for Cumberland County, and we hereby pledge ourselves that we will use all honorable means to elect every man named on that ticket.

Resolved, That the Hon. Lemuel Todd deserves the support of every good citizen of this Congressional district, for his able, patriotic course in Congress, in regard to the numerous outrages in Congress; produced by the uncalled repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We will use all honorable means to re-elect him.

Resolved, That we condemn the Territorial laws of Kansas, which punish by imprisonment, the most odious and tyrannical, the freedom of speech, and of the press, in the discussion of the evils of Slavery, a right secured to all citizens by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the odious tyrannical territorial laws of Kansas, cannot be approved by the descendants of the sages and HEROES, that framed the Declaration of Independence, enacted the Ordinance of 1787, (by which Slavery is prohibited FOREVER, except for crime after conviction, in all territory, then belonging to the Union) and who adopted the Constitution of the United States, the purest charter for liberty of conscience, liberty of speech and liberty of the press, that was ever devised by the wisdom of man.

Resolved, That we do not desire to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists under the laws thereof, but we do desire to prevent the extension of Slavery into territory that is free from its pollution.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Carlisle American, Herald and Shippenburg News.

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphians are wide awake in regard to the exhibition of the U. S. Agricultural society, which takes place in that city next week, opening on the 7th. The Philadelphia inquirer says, the ground will be double in extent that of the State Fair two years since. Many of the sheds are nearly finished, and they present quite a picturesque appearance with their gable ends jutting toward the fair grounds. There will be stalls provided for twelve hundred cattle. A prominent feature of the grounds is the course for the exhibition of horses, near the southern end. The track will be nearly level, and great care is taken to adapt it for the purpose for which it is designed. The ring is half a mile in circumference, and near it there will be a stand erected that will accom-

modate eight thousand spectators. Inside this ring the tent of President Wilder will be located. The tents for the different departments of the exhibition, for the officers, for the banquet, and for the use of the Reporter for the Press will occupy appropriate places on the grounds. Some idea of the extent of the buildings to be erected may be formed from the fact that in addition to the tents and marquees, over half a million feet of lumber will be required, in putting up the necessary temporary structures. The entrance to the grounds will be at the northern and southern extremities of the area, and the exits gates will be located on the western side. The exhibition will commence on the 7th of October. The Butcher's Association intend to celebrate the event by a grand parade, for which active and extensive preparations are making.

COL. FREMONT VINDICATED.

Biglers Falsehoods Refuted by Buchanan.

At the close of the last session of Congress a resolution was passed by the United States Senate, on the motion of William Bigler, of this State, calling on the Treasury Department to report to the Senate the papers containing the financial accounts of John Charles Fremont with the Government. The object of this inquiry was to convey to the public the impression that, in the drafts drawn by Col. Fremont on his Government, for supplies for his command in California, he drew for more than the Government received, an allowed much more than a fair compensation for what he did receive. Senator Bigler and his party have been giving extensive circulation to misrepresentations and falsehoods about the pecuniary transactions of Fremont when in California, and there is no doubt that in this dirty work, Bigler has been prompted and encouraged by James Buchanan himself.

becoming the active agent of calumny, and a hood, Bigler is endeavoring to atone for his sin of having opposed the nomination of Buchanan and advocated that of Fremont.

When Fremont was in California, during his military operations, he was Governor of California, and drew four drafts, amounting in all to \$1,000,000, upon James Buchanan, as Secretary of the State, in favor of F. Huttman, for forage and supplies furnished to the California Battalion, raised and commanded by Col. Fremont. When these drafts were presented, Mr. Buchanan did not pay them, because Congress had not appropriated and placed at his disposal any money for that purpose.

These drafts fell into the hands of some persons in London. In 1852 Col. Fremont was in London, and was there arrested for debts he had contracted in California. As our Government could not be sued, and no appropriation had been made by Congress for their payment, the holders of the drafts thought the surest and shortest way to obtain their money was to hold Col. Fremont personally liable. The case came before the court of Exchequer. The testimony of James Buchanan, upon whom the drafts were drawn, being considered essential to the issue, the Court appointed Henry L. Gilpin, Hugh Campbell and Peter M'Call of Philadelphia, to take the depositions of witnesses for Col. Fremont. Under the authority of the Commission issued in London, the three gentlemen named proceeded to take the deposition of James Buchanan. The Commissioners were sworn to take the deposition and make the examination truly, faithfully and impartially to the best of their skill and knowledge. Buchanan was sworn to make true answers to all questions touching the matter at issue, without fear or affection to either party, and without partiality to write down the deposition. The deposition of Buchanan thus taken was sent under seal to Sir Jas. Parke, a Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. The last steamer from England brought to New York a certified copy of this deposition of James Buchanan. All the material parts of the deposition will be found in our paper of last week under the caption of "Who Conquered California," taken from the New York Evening Post. The New York Tribune has published the whole document, but all the important parts will be found in our columns.

The deposition of James Buchanan establishes the following facts, which the people should all remember:

First, That Col. Fremont is better entitled than any other man to be called the conqueror of California.

Second, That the forage and supplies, alleged to have been furnished him in California, were necessary, and that no appropriations had been made by Congress for this purpose, because they could not anticipate that Col. Fremont would accomplish such great results. By his own personal exertions, and without previous instructions.

Third, That, in the opinion of James Buchanan, to the best of his knowledge and belief, Col. Fremont never received for himself, individually, or for his private use and consideration whatever for the drafts drawn upon the Secretary of State for the aforesaid forage and supplies.

Fourth, That Buchanan considered the drafts justly and properly drawn and payable by the Government, and that he would have paid

them all while Secretary of State, if Congress had made any appropriation to meet them. Sixth, That notwithstanding the verdict of a court martial against Col. Fremont in '49, Mr. Buchanan is unable to decide upon the merits of the dispute between Col. Fremont and Kearney. Col. Polk, restored Fremont his sword, and Polk's Secretary of State did not know whether Col. Fremont or General Kearney was in the wrong. Last, That William Bigler is a low-minded, lying caltiff, who in his place in the Senate insinuated falsehoods against Col. Fremont, and who is now roaming over parts of Pennsylvania proclaiming falsehoods that are fully refuted by the testimony of James Buchanan. —Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE CHARGE OF CATHOLICISM AGAINST COL. FREMONT.

LETTER FROM REV. R. M. HATFIELD.

The Providence Journal publishes the following correspondence: (Mr. HATFIELD is a Methodist minister of high standing, and Pastor of the Forsyth st. Methodist Episcopal Church, New York.)

WARREN, R. I., Sept. 12, 1856.

DEAR BRO: I have some interest and more curiosity to know the truth in reference to the report, so current, that Col. Fremont is a Catholic; and it has occurred to me that you may have means of knowing, and perhaps would take the trouble to inform an old friend and correspondent on the subject.

It is extremely difficult to arrive at the truth in times of such intense excitement; as the political papers are filled with contradictory statements, each of which claims to be true.

Are you acquainted with Alderman Fullmer, who has testified on the subject? Are you able to give me definite and reliable information with regard to the report that Fremont is a Catholic?

An answer to the above at such time as may suit your convenience will oblige yours truly, REV. R. M. HATFIELD, S. C. BROWN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER: Your note of the 12th inst. came to hand this morning, and I avail myself of my first leisure moments to reply to its contents. Of Alderman Fullmer I have nothing to say. I do not know the man, and have no wish to repeat rumors that are current with regard to his character. In times of high political excitement like the present, such rumors are utterly unreliable. Touching the report that Col. Fremont is a Catholic, I am prepared to give you "definite and reliable information." Such reports are utterly false, "all a lie from end to end." Macaulay, in one of his reviews, says that one who has never read the life of Barere, may be said not to know what a lie is. The eloquent essayist would certainly modify his opinion were he to acquaint himself with the present position of American politics, or look occasionally in the columns of some of our Fillmore papers.—Neither Barere, nor the father of lies himself, ever concocted a baser falsehood than the one by which a set of demagogues are attempting to deceive the public with regard to the religious sentiments of Col. Fremont. He is not a Romanist, never has been, and has done nothing to give color to the fabrications of his slanderers. John Wesley was not more free from all reasonable suspicion of leaning toward the church of Rome than John C. Fremont. He was educated in the Protestant faith, confirmed in a Protestant Church, has been during all his lifetime, and is now, an undivided and decided Protestant. This statement I make not on the strength of newspaper reports, nor from hearsay or second-hand testimony. I am personally acquainted with Col. Fremont, and know that he is not a papist, just as I know you are not one. With the hope that my reply will be satisfactory, I remain, Fraternally yours, REV. S. C. BROWN, R. M. HATFIELD.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

The Milwaukee American of the 26th inst. has an account of the burning of the steamer Niagara and the loss of over sixty lives.

Mr. Harvey Ainsworth, from Royalton, Windsor county, Vermont, was aboard, with his wife, three children, father, and sister-in-law, with a child. He alone of all the party was saved. Mr. A. was standing alone on the stern of the boat, on the hurricane deck, when he first saw the smoke and streaks of flame breaking through the deck, above the engine between the beams. He immediately ran forward to where his family was standing. The cry of "fire!" "fire!" was immediately raised from a score of voices. Men, women and children rushed on deck, with horror depicted upon every countenance, and numbers rushed to the guards and sprang shrieking into the water, to be buried in their liquid graves. Mr. Ainsworth gathered his family around him, and, unaided, uncoiled the large hawser at the bow, and threw it over the guards. He then let his wife and children down, and finally descended in the nose of the hawser himself, and hung fast until the flames had burned off the rope, and let him drop into the water. Mr. Ainsworth then got hold of a boat upside down, to which a number of poor drowning wretches were hanging in the last agonies of death. He thinks that at least a dozen persons were hanging to the boat when he seized hold. One after another of these dropped off, until only himself remained. He then succeeded in getting three men (Mr. Chambers, of N. B.; J. P. Kennedy, and Hugh Kennedy,) in the boat with him. The four persons were all finally picked up by a small boat from the schooner. Mr. Ainsworth thinks that there were about one hundred cabin passengers on board when the boat left Sheyboagan, besides a large number in the steerage. Mr. A. lost all his baggage, and about a thousand dollars in money. Mr. A. states that the conduct of Captain Miller was well calculated to quiet the terror and save the lives of the passengers, and that he was the last man to leave the burning wreck of his vessel. Of the pecuniary loss by this terrible disaster we learn nothing, though it cannot be less than from \$200,000 to \$300,000; it is nothing in comparison to the fearful loss of human life.