

Carlisle Herald.



CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1856.

The Largest and Cheapest Paper IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TERMS—Two Dollars a Year, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if Paid in Advance. \$1 75 if Paid Within the Year.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES

FOR PRESIDENT. JOHN C. FREMONT, of California. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WM. L. DAYTON, of New Jersey.

UNION STATE TICKET.

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

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Hon. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland. KIRK HAINES, of Perry County. Dr. W. W. NEVIN, of Southampton. THOMAS B. BRYSON, Hampden. WM. B. MULLEN, South Middleton. GEORGE MILLER, W. Pennsboro. JAMES R. SMITH, Carlisle. JOHN HUMER, Carlisle. JOHN FISHBURN, Jr., Dickinson. WM. D. SHOOP, Lower Allen. ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN, Mechanicsburg. JAMES MULLIN, Carlisle.

RALLY, FREEMEN!—Whigs, Americans, and Republicans, rally to the support of the Union County and State Tickets! On THURSDAY next the Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, Hon. B. G. NOBLE, Hon. JOHN C. KUNKEL, and other distinguished speakers will address the friends of Free Kansas in Carlisle. Turn out and hear the truth!

Organize for Victory!

Borough and township meetings are important and should be held in all parts of the county, but a thorough canvassing of voters is also of the utmost importance. A complete poll list in every school district would be worth TWENTY THOUSAND VOTES IN THE STATE. Reader! is such a canvass in progress in your town? Give the next hour to inquiry upon this point, and if the work has not begun, begin it. The man who quietly sees to a thorough canvass of his neighborhood, renders more efficient service than the most eloquent orator who only talks. Let us ORGANIZE FOR VICTORY!

Beware of False Rumors.

Our political opponents seem disposed to resort to any and all means, for the purpose of securing their own triumph, and among other means that are being resorted to for that purpose, we hear false rumors put in circulation relative to the wishes and desires of our candidates. A report has been, for a week or two past, most industriously circulated, as we learn from the American, that our candidate for District Attorney, JAMES R. SMITH, Esq., did not desire to be elected to the office for which he has been nominated. Now this report is not only without truth, but we believe the person who originated it, knew it to be false. Mr. SMITH having received the unanimous nomination of his party, has accepted the nomination, and is anxious and desirous to be elected, and is determined to pursue all honorable means that will lead to success. We therefore say to our friends, that they must be watchful, and not allow themselves to be led away by many reports, that may and will be put in circulation as the election draws nigh.

THE UNION STATE TICKET.

Cochran, Phelps, and Laporte!

The following notice from the Harrisburg Telegraph does but simple justice to the high merits and qualifications of THOMAS E. COCHRAN, the Union Candidate for Canal Commissioner. We have known Mr. Cochran long and well. He is one of the best men in the State—able, honest and manly—and admirably qualified for the duties of the responsible office for which he has been named. All who are opposed to the National Administration—all who desire to see one of the most important offices in the State in the hands of an individual who is every way qualified should vote for Mr. Cochran.

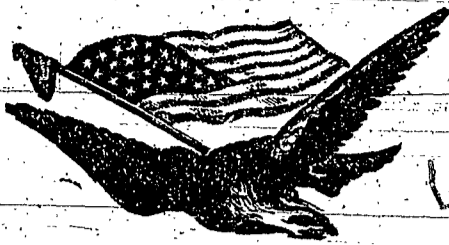
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of YORK COUNTY.—Thos. E. Cochran, familiarly known in Eastern Pennsylvania, as Tom Cochran of York, has been nominated for the office of Canal Commissioner, as the Representative of the Old-Line Whigs of the State. Mr. Cochran is a lawyer by profession and held a high rank among the editors of the State as the conductor of a staunch and able old Whig journal, the "York Republican." Mr. Cochran was a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania at a time when that body contained a large number of men of talents, such as Mr. Penrose, of Cumberland; Thomas Williams, of Pittsburg; Johnson, of Armstrong, and others. Mr. Cochran held a position among the first men of the Senate, and the first men of the Senate at that time were inferior to none in the Commonwealth. He is a gentleman of decided talents, energy and experience in public life. On all the great questions that have arisen from day to day and divided the old part of the country, on the questions of Banks, Tariff, Internal Improvements and Slavery, Mr. Cochran has always been found acting with the Old-Line Whigs. He has been identified with them through the fiercest party contest and all his feelings and sympathies are with them.

Our Public Works are now in a very bad condition. They are not kept in good repair; the completion of the Central Railroad has greatly injured their business, and year after year will, in all likelihood, find them in a worse condition and more burdensome to the finances of the State unless some measure be advised by which business can be brought back upon them, or by which they can be leased or sold under favorable conditions to the State. The people can hope for no reform of abuses from the locofoco party. They have fallen into such a habit of sinning, that reform seems to be impossible even if they had the inclination, and the experience of Democratic misrule on the Public Works proves that the inclination to be honest is always wanting in the party. Mr. Cochran is too well known to need eulogy, and he has too much sense and too little vanity to care much about it. Suffice that he is an Old-Line Whig, firm, reliable, talented and consistent. As Canal Commissioner he will infuse energy and fresh order into our Public Works, and willingly assist in the execution of all plans by which the tax payers can be freed from what has become an incumbrance and a nuisance.

The other candidate on the Union Ticket, DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong, or Auditor General, and BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford, for Surveyor General, are also men of unimpeachable worth and integrity, whom Whigs, Americans and Republicans can all support with the utmost cordiality and confidence. The whole Union State Ticket forms in fact a combination of which our friends may justly be proud. Let us work, therefore, for its success with energy and good will. From every part of the State we have the most cheering intelligence. Our friends are united in every section, and all the signs of the times indicate that the Union State Ticket will be elected by TWENTY THOUSAND MAJORITY!

WHO IS JAMES BUCHANAN!

He is an old bachelor of Pennsylvania, says the same writer, who was educated in the field of party politics and has spent great portion of his life in office. He was from early manhood been known as a political wire puller who had more at heart the success of his party and himself, than the welfare of his country. In '815, a rank Federalist, he assailed the Democratic party and assailed it with all his power. He has since been the warmest advocate of that party and during the times of its success has been meted out his share of its spoils. A citizen of free State, he is the advocate of slavery and the exponent of the Cincinnati slavery platform. The slanderer of Henry Clay, the diplomatist who claims that might makes right, the opponent of free labor, the endorser of Franklin Pierce, the aider of traitor Douglas, the apologist of Bully Brooks, he is now the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, who will be badly defeated in November next by John C. Fremont. This is James Buchanan.



"UNION" MASS MEETING IN CARLISLE.

The citizens of Cumberland County who are opposed to the election of James Buchanan! who are Opposed to the Extension of Slavery! who are in favor of Freedom and Free Kansas! and who support the Union County and State Tickets! are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in Carlisle,

On Tuesday, the 7th of October, when addresses will be delivered by those distinguished Champions of Freedom, the

- Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts. Hon. B. G. NOBLE, of Wisconsin. Hon. JOHN C. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania.

and other Distinguished Speakers.

who will discuss the great principles involved in the coming contest.

RALLY, FREEMEN!

Rise in your majesty and proclaim through the Ballot-box, as

IOWA! VERMONT! MAINE!

have spoken, that the propagation of human Slavery shall cease—that Free Territory shall remain Free—that the rights of Free Labor shall be protected—the Constitution preserved inviolate—and that—however Southern Hotspurs may threaten its dissolution, you and yours will stand by the Union for ever! Come from your farms! Come from your workshops! Come one and all! One fire along the whole line and

VICTORY WILL BE OURS!

WHO IS JOHN C. FREMONT!

The enemies of Fremont often put the above question in a sneering manner. We shall answer it, says a contemporary. John C. Fremont is one of nature's noblemen. Born of poor but respectable parents, without money or family influence to aid him, he has by his enterprise, his talent, his honesty, and his manly bearing, won to himself a name that ranks high among the best and most honorable men of his country. He is the man who has spent most of his life in developing the resources of the great West for his country's welfare, and who has gained an immortal name for his noble daring and his brave exploits. He is the man who conquered California and made her a free and useful State; and above all, who now, when he has gained wealth and fame, is the advocate of the free laboring man and mechanic, and not the apologist of slavery. He stands now before the people of the country as the opponent of the extension of slavery into the great territories of the West, in opposition to James Buchanan the slavery propagandist, who would by his policy have slavery extended all over the whole country. This is John C. Fremont. Are you answered?

Let the People Remember.

That the National Convention which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency, adopted the following resolution, thus approving of the scenes of violence and outrage in Kansas which Pierce has done nothing to suppress:

Resolved, That the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has been true to the democratic principles, and therefore, true to the great interests of the country; in the face of violent opposition he has maintained the laws at home, and therefore we proclaim OUR UNQUALIFIED ADMIRATION OF HIS MEASURES AND POLICY.

THE ISSUE.

It is perhaps true, that no election was ever so important as this one, because the result will determine a course of public policy which can never afterwards be changed. The issue is, shall slavery be extended into the territories and States hereafter to be made? or shall it be confined to the States where it exists and where it is entitled to the protection of the Constitution?

The policy of Mr. Buchanan and his party is, let the institution of slavery extend itself wherever it may please to go; that the labor of the slave and the ownership of the master, is a legitimate blessing, with which the counsels of the nation have nothing to do. Whilst Col. Fremont and his party look upon slavery as an evil which ought not to be extended beyond its present limits, and taking in their hands that clause of the Constitution which provides—"Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States"—say it is a most needful rule and regulation, that slavery shall not be extended beyond its present limits, and that as an alternative, be turned from the land to which they have chosen to emigrate.

Whigs consider this political question as a plain one. At the formation of the Constitution, Slavery was looked upon by all parties North and South as an evil; but it was an existing one—one of which we could not divest ourselves; which must be provided for—it was provided for by Compromise; and that Compromise was, that slavery should be recognized where it existed, so long as it should exist; and that in all questions of representation or population, five should count three. Will any dispassionate man believe, that in that day, when this evil was thus disposed of, that it entered into the mind of any living man, that slavery was ever to be extended beyond its then limits?—that the right of representation of slaves, might be spread over all the territories which was then the property of the United States, and which embraced what is now all the Western States? Can any man believe, that the propagation of slavery, which was then dealt with as a necessary but monstrous evil, was ever at any future day to be cherished by any party as the policy of the nation? And yet we have the advocates of Mr. Buchanan preaching in all our public places, to convince freemen, that Congress has no Constitutional power to stay the march of slavery over this land. That masters have a Constitutional right, over which Congress has no control, to mix up their slaves and slave labor with our free sons and daughters who emigrate to these new lands.

It is the doctrine of the Whig party and of the present Republican party, as we understand it, that the clause of the Constitution which we have quoted, gives to Congress entire control over the territories of the Union, and the right to pass all laws for their settlement and government until they become States. That the Administration of the Government, by its power and influence, may introduce slavery into a new territory, is most unquestionable. Power is inseparable from the government of any nation, and we have had the most convincing evidence that the party which now supports Mr. Buchanan, has thrown its whole power and exhibited its determined purpose, that slavery shall go into Kansas, and this principle once established, into all the new States hereafter to be formed.

Col. Fremont, in his letter of acceptance, declares that slavery is entitled to protection in the States where the Constitution placed it, but that it is not the policy of the government that it should be extended an inch further.

Mr. Buchanan's party contends for the right of the master to carry his slaves into the free territories of the country, and that Congress has no power to control the exercise of this right.

This is the issue now pending. It is an issue which in importance overrides everything else involved in the canvass; and the man who neglects it, forgets himself, and forgets how much he owes to his future character. We may dislike association with a party whose ideas centre in the consideration of a man's religion. We may hate any approach to the doctrines of those who would break down the barriers of the constitution, and burn the master to free the slave. We may be frightened by the deceitful cry of danger to the Union. But these are all influences produced upon a weak and timid mind which can not feel beyond the influence of the instant. Let such men reflect that, at this moment, the contest is not between the broad, expansive and constitutional platform upon which the Whig party stands; the limited and strict construction of the Democratic party; the one idea of the American party; nor the despised and unconstitutional doctrine of the Abolitionist. But the question is, shall slavery and its influence be extended over the whole length and breadth of this happy land, or shall it be kept within the limits prescribed and bargained for by our forefathers?

The time has gone by in Cumberland County, when men are chained to the car of party, and pull when they are bid. We have had several instances, when party leaders attempted to force candidates upon the people in whose integrity or want of capacity there was no confidence. And the scheme has always failed. A few years ago, by party intrigue, Judge Hepburn was nominated for Congress, and he was indignantly rejected. Dr. Ahl by the same kind of intrigue has now been nominated, and the respectable men of his own party now revolt at such a nomination. Judge Hepburn intimates that the advocacy of Dr. Ahl has heretofore been in weak hands, and now he intends to take it up himself. The question therefore presents itself: If the want of public confidence in the integrity of the one, be added to the utter unfitness of the other—what conclusion will the people of this County come to? Answer. About one thousand majority for Mr. Todd.

Town and County Matters.

THE COUNTY FAIR.—The near approach of the Second Annual Exhibition of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society renders it imperative upon all who feel an interest in its successful and creditable termination to be active in their preparations. Are our country friends aware that it is so near at hand? Are the ladies, farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, and all other contributors endeavoring to sustain the creditable experiment of last year; for they must determine whether the attractiveness of these exhibitions can be maintained; and without their earnest co-operations the strenuous exertions of the Committee will be of but little avail.

On this day two weeks (Oct. 15) the first day's exhibition commences, continuing two days. The list of premiums, compared with last year's, has been much increased in number and proportionably in value. The Committee has been active in improving and beautifying the grounds; two capacious buildings have been erected for the protection of finer articles of exhibition against the weather; the board enclosure has been beautified by a substantial coat of white paint; and in fact everything within the compass and means of the committee has been done to induce contributions and to render it attractive to visitors. The present political excitement no doubt will detract much from the enthusiasm of last year; but we believe as we have every reason to think that with a little exertion the coming fair may be made to surpass any previously held in this county. Let every one contribute something; if not fully up to their wishes on the score of quality and beauty, let him bring the best he has, and plenty of it. It is to the interest of all that our varied occupations, productions, resources, &c., should be spread before the public in such a manner as to make them plainly manifest and reflect that credit upon the county due to her and the enterprise of her citizens.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—A brutal assault upon the person of one of our most peaceable and respected citizens, was, on Thursday last, committed by a band of ruffians from the Garrison. The facts are these:—Mr. ALEX. McDOWELL, a farmer residing about one mile from town, in the vicinity of the Garrison, upon attempting to protect his property by driving a party of twenty or twenty-five of these outlaws from his premises, was attacked by them with stones and sticks, and so severely maltreated that his life has been despaired of ever since. He was found by his friends in an insensible condition, covered with cuts and bruises, one of which it is feared may yet prove fatal to him. These "border ruffians" are a soldier is a misnomer—should be dealt with to the extreme limit of the law, and thereby prevent a recurrence of these outrages upon our citizens. Sixteen of them have been arrested and imprisoned to await their trial at the ensuing court.

UNION MEETING.—A meeting of those favorable to the election of the Union State and County Tickets, will be held at IRISH TOWN SCHOOL HOUSE, in Newton township on Saturday Evening, October 4th.

THE MISSOURI ARMY, which recently went into Kansas to attack Lawrence, committed numerous robberies and outrages on their retreat to Missouri. They burned three or four houses in and about the town of Franklin, and drove off between 300 and 400 cattle belonging to the free State settlers Governor. Gary was informed of this, but made no effort to arrest the criminals. He contented himself with saying that he should write to their commander, General Reid, who was "a very fine man," and would see the plunder returned. Very likely.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady of fashion would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using "THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only rid her of it, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of "Balm" on your tooth brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

Marriages.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. James Kennen, Mr. WILLIAM S. WEAVER, of Dickinson twp., to Miss JANA MARY CAVANAGH, of Millin county, Pa.