Herald & Expositor.

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1857.

PROCLAMATION.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

Fellow Citizens:—To render to Almighty God, who controls the destinies of nations and men, the homage of devout gratitude and praise for his goodness and his mercy, is the appropriate and solemn duty of a free and highly favored people. As the giver of every good and perfect gift we should ever recognize His hand in our mercies, and acknowledge our dependance upon His providence; and although adversity may throw its dark shadow across our pathway, yet we should be assured of this "the Judge of all the earth will do right."

During the past year the bounties of a kind Providence have not been withheld from our Commonwealth. Our free institutions have been preserved, and our rights and privileges, civil and religious, enjoyed and maintained. The arts and sciences, and the great interests of education, morality and religion, have claimed the attention and received the encouragement of an intelligent and liberal people.—Honorable industry in its varied departments has been rewarded; and although recent and severe financial revulsion has filled with gloom, sorrow and distress, the hearts and homes of many of our citizens, yet no fear of famine, no dread of impending public or social calamity, mingles with our emotions of gratitude for past blessings, or weakens our trust for the future, in the providence of Him who wounds but to heal, and "whose mercy endureth forever." A plenteous harvest has crowned the labours of the husbandman—peace with its gentle and reforming influences, and unwonted health with its benefits and mercies, have been vouchsafed to us.

In acknowledgement of these manifold blessings, we should offer unto God thanksgiving and pay our vows unto the most High; and call upon Him "in the day of trouble: He will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify Him."

Under the solemn conviction of the propriety of this duty, and in conformity with established custom and the wishes of many good citizens, I, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise throughout this State, and earnestly request the people that abstaining from their usual avocations and all worldly pursuits they assemble on that day according to their religious customs, and unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for his past goodness and mercies; and while humbly acknowledging our transgression, and imploring His forgiveness, beseech Him, with sincere and earnest desire, to return and visit us again with His loving kindness, make us worthy of His bounties, and continue to us the rich blessings of His providence and grace.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the eighty second.

(L. S.)

By the Governor. JOHN M. SULLIVAN,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"*To Fanny*," by Pedro, is declined. His ideas are very good, but they want force of expression, and his lines are of such unequal quantity, as to destroy all idea of cadence, or *rhythm*. He should write with more care, and revise frequently before he submits his compositions to the criticism of the public.

Our readers will find in this paper the first part of "The Prima Donna's Triumph," it will be concluded in our next, and is worth preserving as it possesses unusual interest.

Every one is familiar with Watts' "Psalms and Hymns," yet comparatively, few know much of the personal history of the gifted author. An interesting article on that subject will be found on our first page.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"

therefore, we need not offer an apology for publishing *Annabel Lee*, by Edgar A. Poe, although it is no doubt familiar to many of our readers.

There is much merit in the lines "*Be Hopeful*," written for the Herald, and the subject is peculiarly appropriate.

We refer the Ladies, to a description of the "Nuptial Dress of the Princess Royal of England;" though it is quite probable that many a happier heart beats under calico.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our readers are requested to examine the new advertisements in the Herald of to-day, and "make a note on't."

J. W. Eby has received a fresh assortment of goods, which, having purchased in the city at *panic* prices, can be sold at a low figure. We need not say anything in regard to the quality of his stock, as every one is familiar with his good taste in making selections.

Any person having 500 dollars to loan on real estate security, can find an opportunity of making the investment by consulting this paper.

Paschall Morris & Co., Philad. advertise corn-shellers of various sizes, hay, straw and fodder cutters.

LIVING AND LOVING, a new book by Miss V. F. Townsend, just published by J. W. Bradley, 48 North 4th street, Philad. The authoress is favorably known, as one of the editors of the Home Magazine.

WHEATLEY'S ARCH ST. THEATRE, Philad. Those of our readers who contemplate a trip to Philadelphia, should make it a point to visit this popular place of amusement, during their stay. The house is in a central location, comfortable in every respect, and crowded audiences, nightly attest the excellent performances of Wheatley's far-famed "Star Company."

Bulpin, of 361 Broadway, New York, has put his mammoth stock into *liquidation*. He advertises nearly a quarter of a million of dollars of cloaks, shawls, furs, cloths, velvets, silks and trimmings, at prices totally regardless of the original cost.

FINANCIAL.

In New York and Philadelphia, there seems to be a slight improvement in monetary affairs. Sales of good endorsed paper have been made at one and one and a half per cent. per month. Almost every kind of stock has advanced, Pennsylvania fives have advanced to 85, Philadelphia city sixes to 84½ and Pennsylvania Railroad shares to 37. Expectations are entertained that the New York Banks will be able to resume by the first of January.

The natural result of our present financial trouble will be to bring trading men down to a safe business, and with as little paper currency as possible, and prices for all the necessaries of life, will rule, at a much lower figure, than they have done for the last few years.

It is to be hoped, that increasing confidence and an upward movement of business, may be so accelerated, as to induce some of the Manufacturers and Mechanics, to resume business, and thus afford employment to a portion of the workmen, who have been discharged.

An exchange paper says, "The number of uninformed men in Lebanon County is 212." He probably means *unformed*.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A letter has been received from Captain McClintock commanding the arctic expedition recently sent out by Lady Franklin. He was at South Greenland in July, and states having met the family of Hans, so frequently mentioned by Dr. Kane as his faithful companion in many of his perilous adventures.

From California the news are unimportant. The mining operations are still of an encouraging character.

An arrival from the Plains brings the information that between the 10th and 12th of September, a train consisting of an hundred persons had been attacked by the Indians, and all had been slain with the exception of a few children, who were sold to the Mormons. It was generally believed that the Mormons were at the bottom of the affair.

The steamer Arago sailed from New York, on last Saturday for Liverpool, with $18,000 in specie.

The receipts into the United States Treasury from Customs, sales of public lands, and other sources, during the quarter ending September 30, amounted to $20,929,87 118. During the same period the expenditures of the Government amounted to $23,714,528,37. The expenses of the War and Navy Departments were over $11,000,000, and there was paid for redemption of loans and premium on stock redeemed $1,951,782 56. Of the receipts $18,573,727 was from customs and $2,059,339 from sales of public lands.

In New York, the "hungry" movement is the universal topic. For several days the "unemployed" have congregated in one of the public squares, and after fortifying themselves with incendiary speeches, have made a "demonstration," by marching in procession to the city Hall. On last Wednesday, the mob seized on a wagon laden with bread, and supplied themselves liberally, but instead of eating it, as starving men would, they played foot-ball with the loaves, and kicked the "hot rolls and twists" from gutter to gutter. There is, no doubt, any amount of suffering in New York, but the outcry of such men as those about starvation is only a pretext for getting up a riot, that will afford them a plausible excuse for general plunder. It is supposed by many that these "bread and butter" demonstrations, have some connection with the New York local election, which is to take place on the first of December.

The young Cuban, Cueva, who was tried at Hobokon, N. J., for killing De Grandval, a schoolmate, has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to pay a fine of a thousand dollars! The laws there, subject the offender to fine or imprisonment, and as this Cuban was rich, and therefore "respectable," he is dismissed with a fine, where a *Lazarus* would have been hung.

J. Pinckney Henderson and J. W. Hemphill, have been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Louisiana, in place of J. P. Benjamin and John Slidell.

Gen. Walker has again been permitted to leave the United States, at the head of another expedition to invade Nicaragua. He embarked from New Orleans on the 11th inst., at the head of 400 men, with provisions for three months, and a thousand stand of arms. Where are Mr. Buchanan's government officials; when a practical expedition can be fitted out, and embarked, without molestation?

The Kansas Constitutional Convention adjourned on the 7th. It formed a provisional government with General Calhoun as Governor, to go into operation immediately. The only part of the Constitution to be submitted to the people is the clause sanctioning slavery.

Captain Strom of the schooner Merchant, was arrested by the U. S. Marshal's Deputy at New York, on Saturday, on a charge of fitting out the Merchant for the slave trade.

FROM KANSAS.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention which has been in session at Lecompton was to have adjourned on the 7th. The report made to this Convention, by the committee on slavery, provoked quite a discussion, not on the report itself, but upon an amendment offered by Mr. Bolling, of a provision which is common to some of the slave States, to this effect; that the trade in slaves should not be allowed. Mr. Boiling offered an amendment, striking out this provision. He said that, according to the Dred Scott decision, a negro was the same kind of property as a horse, a box of dry goods, or a pile of lumber. He did not wish, by disallowing the slave trade, to establish a distinction between slave and other property.

G. H. M. Moore, the chairman of the committee, rose to vindicate the report. He said that the provision was not made to interfere with the right of property in negroes. Georgia, and others of the ultra slave States, had similar provisions.

Mr. Henderson was opposed to the internal slave trade. He asked the members if they would associate with negro traders—with dealers in human flesh.

Gentlemen, said he, I rise to oppose this amendment. It is not because we have any conscientious scruples on this question, but because we are opposed to the introduction of the miserable, no-account negroes, from other States. If he believed that negroes were human, did they think that he would vote for a negro traffic? Did they believe that he would favor a traffic in human souls? But he did not believe that negroes were human beings. They were allied to the ape kind.

An amendment was offered, providing that a man shall have no power ever to emancipate his slaves. This was voted down. Bolling's amendment passed by a close vote.

The *Preamble* to the report on Slavery, is in these words:—"The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owners of a slave to such slave, and *its increase*, is the same, and as inviolable as the right of the owners of any property whatever."

The first section provides that "the Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to their emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slave so emancipated."

Section second provides "that, in the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by petit jury."

And section third is in these words "any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof; except in case of insurrection of such slave."

The above report was carried by a vote of 40 to 2 in the negative.

We should be glad if these sapient *constitution makers*, would inform us, on what principle of common law or common sense, they first declare a slave to be a *chattel*, the same as a "horse or a box of dry-goods," and then provide in the same report, how slaves shall be prosecuted for penal offences. If one chattel can commit an offence, so can another, and in their view of the case, the "horse or box of dry-goods" has as much right to a trial by jury as the slave. Again these framers of the constitution declare, that a negro is "not human, but a species of the ape," and at the same time declare, that "any person who shall deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment, as would be inflicted, if he had killed a white man." If horses and slaves are both chattels, the one has as much right to protection as the other.

No doubt when the new Democratic platform, that is to inaugurate the Presidential campaign of 1860, is completed in all its details, these obscurities will be explained.

THE TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.

The following striking paragraph, which we copy from the National Intelligencer, ought to be read and studied by every one. It shows how easy it would be for the country to get along comfortably, without money panics, and a *surplus* in a very industrious man's pocket, simply by making our own clothing, our own iron, and purchasing foreign silks more sparingly.

"The average annual imports of cotton and woolen manufactures are about fifty millions of dollars; the average annual imports of iron, manufactures of iron, and steel, are about twenty-five millions of dollars; the average annual imports of manufactures of silk are about twenty-five millions of dollars; total, one hundred millions.

"There is no actual necessity for importing a dollar's worth of cotton and woolen goods, because we manufacture them ourselves; and there is no actual necessity for importing a dollar's worth of iron, because we have enough of that in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to supply not only ourselves, but the residue of the world; and there is no very pressing necessity to import so largely of manufactures of silk.

"Without entering into arguments, it is merely suggested that if the imports of the articles under these three heads were reduced one half—say fifty millions of dollars—there would be no occasion for panics and financial revulsions. *Exporting* fifty millions of dollars in gold per annum is a serious matter to any country; we can stand most things, but not that long. *Importing* fifty millions of gold annually is quite another affair, and this or any other country can stand that to the end of time, as under it there would be no panics and revulsions."

THE LAST "DODGE."—Just prior to the extra session of the Legislature, some restless demagogues in Philadelphia, got up an anti Bank meeting, at which, the speakers indulged in the usual party slang, denouncing the Banks as the prime cause of the monetary revulsion, and holding the opposition responsible as the originators of the evil. In noticing the affair, as an attempt to forestall public opinion, and throw obstacles in the way of Legislative action to relieve the business community, we took occasion to say, that, if there were evils in our banking system, they were justly chargeable to the Democratic party. To this assertion, the editor of the *Volunteer* took exception, and when we afterwards proved the fact, by showing that for the last twenty-five or thirty years, the Democratic party with few exceptions, has held a controling power in the Government, the editor seeks to evade the issue, by saying, that "the party to which the Governor belongs, is *always* held responsible for all acts of Assembly."

What a wise and logical conclusion! Now, if the gentleman could point to a case, in which the Governor could sign a bill, before it had received the sanction of both branches of the Legislature, we might give him some credit for his argument, but as he cannot, we are inclined to believe, although he is not a very "funny" man, that finding his ground untenable, he is anxious to creep out of the discussion, and is using a little left-handed waggery to cover his retreat.

If we thought the editor really serious, we might be tempted to thank him for proving the truth of our assertion, by his own argument, for during the last thirty-five years, every Governor of Pennsylvania has been a Democrat, except three.

For the Herald.

BEHOLD THE CHANGE.

MR. EDITOR:—I have often thought that, if our world does not come to an end, the many and continual changes that follow in quick succession is ample evidence, that, at least, "the way of man is not in himself"—Common sense is the most valued principle man possesses, and this alone convinces us, that "heaven and earth will pass away."—At the rising dawn, and at the closing day, one by one, souls are entering the spirit world far away;—How many have taken their exit since last we visited this healthy and beautiful Borough. In the language of the Poet, we have only to say—

"Green be the leaf above thee,
Friend of my early days."

I. J. K.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last issue, the steamer Arabia has arrived bringing one week's later intelligence from Europe. She also brought one million of dollars in specie. The most important news is the capture of Delhi, by the British troops, after an obstinate resistance.

Great numbers of the mutineers escaped, among them the King of Delhi and his two sons. The British loss in killed and wounded, up to the 16th, was 500 in all, including 50 officers.

General Wilson had ordered no quarter to be given, but that the women and children should be spared.

The mutiny is spreading in India, and large reinforcements have been sent to Calcutta by the English Government.

The Mormons Attack on the government Trains.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Despatches corroborative of Judge Eccols' were received this afternoon. They say: The Mormons have opened the ball by burning three supply trains—two on Green river and one on the Big Sandy—the centre trains—consisting in all of seventy eight wagons.

There was a council among the officers, and it was determined, after hearing the opinions of all the guides in relation to the country, to go around to Soda Springs where the road forks for Oregon and California, and enter the Salt Lake valley through an extensive valley where the snow will not be an impediment. This determination, the expressman says, was approved of by Col. Johnson, who told him to say to every body "that he intended to Winter in the valley or not at all."

The Mormons are congregated in large numbers even on this side of the mountain, burning the grass, and are determined, it seems, to prevent the entrance of the troops into the valley any how. They are regularly enrolled in thousands, and if Col. Johnson enters the valley he can act only on the defensive with his handful of men.

The War Department is expecting despatches from Col. Johnson himself, sent through General Scott, at headquarters. Should these not arrive here to morrow or by Monday morning, the whole report will be discredited by the Department. Col. Johnson certainly never permitted an express to come back without sending official despatches by him.

Departure of Gen. Walker for Nicaragua—Search of the Vessel.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Gen. Walker got off. He appeared before the District Court yesterday morning and gave bail to appear for examination on the 17th. In the afternoon himself, staff, and over three hundred men, embarked on board the Mobile, mail steamer *Fashion*, Capt. Caughlin, and with a portion of the men, a large quantity of arms, munitions and provisions, got off at two o'clock this morning, having first submitted to a search by the U. S. Marshal. The *Fashion* cleared for Mobile, and will intercept the mail boat outside, when the whole party will embark on the *Fashion* for Nicaragua. Capt. Fassoyoux remains here. Gen. Henningsen is expected this week. The steamer *Fulton*, in the river, was outwitted.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The steamer *Dick Keys*, which took Gen. Walker from the mail boat in Mobile harbor, has returned to Mobile, having placed the filibusters aboard Walker's steamer *Fashion*, which sailed for Nicaragua. The whole consists of about four hundred men, with provisions for 400 men, one thousand stand of arms, and a large quantity of munitions, and provisions for three or four months.

It is rumored that the *Grenada* is detained at quarentine.

Town and County Matters.

Meteorological Register for the Week Ending November 16th, 1857.

1857.	Thermometer.*	Rain.	Remarks.
Tuesday.	41 00	—	
Wednesday.	38 00	—	
Thursday.	48 00	—	
Friday.	47 00		
Saturday.	32 00	—	Snow storm.
Sunday.	27 00	—	
Monday.	33 00	.28	
Weekly Mean.	37 00	.28	

* The degree of heat in the above register is the daily average of three observations.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.—We present to our readers the following court proceedings at the November Term of 1857:

COMMON PLEAS.

Simon Oyster vs. Joseph Lambert. Appeal. Cause withdrawn from the list by the parties. Todd for Plaintiff, and Hepburn for Defendant.

Whiting and Reed vs. Beltzhoover and Woodburn. Summons in assumpsit. Settled by the parties. Judgement for Plaintiffs for $125. Miller and Rheem for Plaintiffs, and Hepburn for Defendants.

Barnitz, Hepburn and Wilson vs John Sellar. Summons in debt not exceeding $600. Affidavit of defence filed. The cause not being at issue, a rule was entered that defendant plead within thirty (30) days, or judgment by default. Hepburn for Plaintiffs, and Watts & Parker for Defendant.

Dr. A Rankin vs John M. Woodburn. Appeal. Settled by the parties. Judgment for Plaintiff for $10. Colwell & McClure for Plaintiff, and Hepburn for Defendant.

Wm M. Glenn vs. Dr. John A. Abl & Peter A. Abl. Summons in case for the maintenance of a nuisance in the shape of a dam across the Big Spring near Newville. The property on which the dam was erected, was at one time in the possession of Alexander Glenn, (the plaintiff's father,) who erected the dam and built a clover mill. The plaintiff came into possession of the property and run the clover mill for a number of years. He at length sold out to Hannan & Sharpe, who converted the clover mill into a bark mill, and after some time the bark-mill was removed, and a distillery erected. From them the Messrs Abl purchased the property, and this action was for damages for flooding the plaintiff's meadow and injuring his Spring. It was contended on the part of the plaintiff, that since the use of the property as a distillery, the dam had been raised higher than originally constructed, and that the water was thereby thrown back upon his meadow, rendering his spring and spring-house unfit for use at times. By the defendants it was shown, that the dam was no higher, and that the water was backed no further upon the spring-house, than when the property was in possession of the plaintiff; that the spring was rendered filthy by the mud and dirt being allowed to accumulate and fill up the channel. Quite a number of witnesses were called to testify; some thought the dam was higher than formerly, while others thought it was not so high. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants. Todd, Watts & Parker for Plaintiff, and Hepburn and Miller for Defendants.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Com. vs. Margaret Fennel, (colored.) Larceny on oath of James Bentz. The defendant was charged with stealing a dress pattern from the store of Bentz & Brother. She plead guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and costs of prosecution. Shearer for Commonwealth, and Rheem for defendant.

Com. vs. John Stahle. Larceny. Charged on oath of Jacob Noffsinger, with stealing ten pounds of honey in the comb, from one of his bee hives. The defendant was pursued and when arrested bore marks of having been severely stung by the bees, and his clothes were daubed with honey. He was also charged with stealing two hams and a pair of stockings from ——— Noffsinger, about the first of October. The meat was traced to his possession, and the stockings were found on his feet. He was tried on both bills of indictment, at the same time, and found guilty on each. Sentenced to 18 months in the Eastern Penitentiary. Shearer for Commonwealth, and Hummrich for defendant.

Com. vs. Abraham Hetrich. The defendant was charged on the oath of Catharine McCallister, with having committed fornication and bastardy. The prosecutrix was a young girl of about 18 years, and the defendant about 70 years of age. The jury found the defendant not guilty, and that he pay the costs of prosecution. Green, Shearer and Miller for the Commonwealth; Watts and Hepburn for defendants.

Com. vs. Martha Frounafelter and Solomon Frounafelter. Assault and battery, settled by the parties.

Com vs. John Burns, and John Messinger. Obtaining money on False Pretence. Continued by the court.

Com. vs. Richard Goff. Malicious mischief. Charged on oath of Mrs. Klinepeter with stoning her house in the night. Defendant pleads guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $2 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Regina Shatz. Surety of the Peace on oath of Mrs. Raunchecrab. The difficulty in this case was among the Huckster women about the market house. It seems that Mrs. Raunchecrab (a beautiful name by the way) is a sister of Mrs. Shatz's husband, and that she has concluded from some cause not known, to excite bad feeling between Shatz and his wife, and to bring about a separation, which she has effected. This Mrs. Shatz resents, and at times gets highly excited and calls Mrs. Raunchecrab all sorts of bad names when both get their "dutch up," and a scene then ensues better to be imagined than described. The parties are Germans, and have the "gift of the gab." After a thorough hearing of the case, the court sentenced each party to pay their own costs, that Mrs. Shatz should pay the court charges, and that each should enter into recognizance in the sum of $100 to keep the peace and be of good behavior. Shearer for Commonwealth, and Penrose for defendant.

We should have been glad if the Court could have added a condition to the recognizance, that Raunchecrab be confined to the limits of the Market House, so as to prevent him from "raising his *Ebenezer*," on the Market square.

The business at this term for the first week was very light, and the Court adjourned on Thursday.

☞ A merchant in Harrisburg advertises "*double* children's blankets," for sale. We suppose they are intended for twins.

THE FIRST SNOW.

"Cold winter is coming, and God help the poor,
I wish he was going away."

Last Saturday, we had the first snow storm of the season. The effect was startling and melancholy. For days, we had revelled in the delights of our Indian Summer, marking the glorious sunsets of crimson and gold, as they reflected the rich warm tints of autumn, yielding to the genial influence of balmy breezes as they floated over the lingering flowers, or watching the trees as they nodded to the hurrying winds, and shed their leafy honors in golden showers to the earth.

But the dream is dispelled, the trees are stripped of the foliage, the birds have ceased their carols, and the angel of silence sits brooding over an almost pulseless world. The dull leaden sky looks cheerless, and as the wind, in fitful gusts drives the snow flakes before it in blinding drifts, the thought arises, with melancholy forebodings, what is to become of the unemployed poor?

We have but a limited idea here, of the distress among the laboring classes in the cities, in consequence of the want of employment. It is said that in New York City about twenty thousand persons have been thrown out of work in the clothing business alone. The Methodist Book Concern has discharged all but eighty of three hundred hands. Four thousand cigar makers are also thrown out from the various concerns. Families are discharging their servants, while at the same time the supply is rapidly increasing. When it is considered that the laborers in many other branches of business will suffer in like manner, the prospect of the coming Winter certainly looks sad. Still, as the darkest time is just before day, we cannot but hope we are in the darkest time now.

It is supposed by many, that the present revulsion in business was the mere offspring of a panic, which the condition of the country did not warrant. We have had an abundant harvest, and the grain is speedily finding its way to market; and if confidence could be restored, trade and labor might regain their accustomed channels before the winter sets in, and much of the dreaded evil be prevented. Yet withal, there will be many a case of suffering, which can only be alleviated by those who have the heart and means to do it.

In Philadelphia, we are told, that more than thirty thousand operatives of various kinds are out of employment. In Manayunk and Frankford some fifteen thousand persons, men, women and children who have heretofore had work in the factories, are wandering about in idleness. If this is the state of affairs now, what are they likely to be as winter approaches, unless some means of assistance are afforded?

In Cincinnati, of some twenty-five thousand employees in clothing establishments, fully one-half have been discharged.

In Lowell (Mass.) all the cotton mills of the Lowell corporation have stopped. The mills in the carpet department run five days in the week. The Middlesex mills are gradually stopping their looms.

We cannot but tremble at the "shadows of an awful winter," as described in the following extract from a discourse lately delivered by the Rev. E. H. Chapin of New York.

"It is not the ruined merchant, merely—it is not the spectacle of depreciated property, lost credit, and the manifold discomforts of usual bankruptcy that most make us shudder and grow sad. Around the gloomy shadow there is still a darker rim. Away down below the platform of financial transactions there looms a sea of faces—these faces of workingmen and workingwomen, looking up among the stopped machinery, of the factories, and the silence of ship yards, and all the desolation of suspended labor; looking up to the shadows of an awful winter overcasting them. Men and brethren, what shall we do for those whose hard earned dollars are not merely honor and credit, but bread and blood, and life itself? What shall we do for the poorest of babes, that must soon hang on the wilted breast of famine, and for the women for whom we must say something more than 'God help them.'" Ah, yes, a financial crisis is a matter for tears and shuddering, as well as for arithmetic and rumor."

THE NEW FORGE.—The idea of making Carlisle a manufacturing town, has been so long considered by *old fogyism* as among the impracticables, that it gives us pleasure to chronicle any improvement in this respect. True, it has taken some time to rouse up our drowsy borough from her *Rip Vankle Winkle* sleep, yet profiting by the experience of other towns, she may avoid profitless experiments and travel all the safer for the delay.

We paid a visit a few days ago to a new business enterprize that will soon be ready to go into operation. We refer to the Forge now being erected by Messrs. Martin and Good year, at the lower end of High street, on the lot recently occupied as a distillery by Mr. Edward Shower. This establishment, termed, we believe, a "scrap" Forge, is for the purpose of manufacturing bar iron, plow shares, &c, from blooms and scrap iron. It will give constant employment to some eight or nine hands, and make about five tons of iron per week, consuming a ton and a half of bituminous coal to each ton of iron.

The works will be driven by a steam engine of twenty horse-power, simple in its construction but combining all the late improvements, and is handsomely finished. The boiler for the engine is twenty-four feet long, and forty-two inches in diameter with two flues, weighing altogether 6050 pounds. Both the engine and boiler are from the establishment of F. Gardner & Co., and are creditable to the skill and enterprize of that firm. This boiler is the first ever made in Carlisle, or Cumberland county. The castings for the furnaces, and other parts of the Forge, were procured from the Foundry of A. J. Kutz & Co., on North street.

We understand that the Forge will be ready for operation in about two weeks, and we hope the enterprizing spirit of the proprietors will meet with a profitable return.

APPOINTMENTS.—The "East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God," which was in session last week at Middletown, had made the following appointments for this county.

Mechanicsburg—J. C Owens.
Shippensburg—J. Calder,
Newburg and Green Spring—A. Snyder.
Shiremanstown—A. Long.
Churchtown—J. C. Seabrook.
Plainfield—J. H. Hurley.

CARLISLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The second quarter of this flourishing Institution, for the present scholastic year, commenced on last Monday, the 16th inst. Parents and others who may have pupils to send, will find an advantage in letting them begin with the quarter.

Circulars, embracing all necessary information can be obtained by calling on the Principal, at the Academy in Louther Street, near the German Reformed Church.

A Remedy for Dyspepsia.—The Oxygenated Bitters have been tested by scientific men, and prove to combine the most valuable tonic properties. Being free from alcohol, no reaction is suffered by the most delicate constitutions.

A STALE JEST.—One day last week a small boy left a mysterious looking package at our office, directed to the editor; on opening it, we found that it contained a marriage notice, flanked by—*six veritable ginger cakes*—rich, luscious-looking, yellow fellows, such as we remember years ago, when a friend of ours undertook on a wager, to eat one in a minute, without *liquidating*. By the way, he lost the bet, but secured the gingercake.

We supposed, at first, that the notice was genuine, and that the style of the "*compliment*" was another evidence of the money pressure, inducing even young married folks, to economize by substituting gingerbread for pound cake, and we were about to suggest that *Indian Pone* would answer a better purpose as being not only more wholesome, but a much better imitation. When the young man who was made the subject of the notice, called, and at the office stated, that it was a hoax, and we gave him the manuscript, to aid him in ferreting out the author of such a stupid jest.

The man who has malice enough to trifle in this way with the feelings of others, should not be excused merely because he is so great a fool as not to realize the injury resulting from it.

There is a degree of incipient blackguardism in the perpetration of such a trick, that merits personal chastisement if nothing else.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Some of our active, energetic and right-minded young men, have offered a suggestion which we should like to see carried out. That is, to form a *Howard Association*, on the plan of similar organizations in our cities. We are aware that most of the churches have Benevolent Societies organized within their congregations. We have also a *Ladies' Benevolent Society*, which has been in existence for years, and which has been the instrument of immense good. In ordinary seasons, these may have been found sufficient. But the present state of financial difficulty brings so many evils in its train, that an amount of suffering may be felt during the coming winter, which heretofore has had no parallel, in this community. What we want, therefore, is a permanent association of active young men, who will seek out cases of distress and relieve them wherever they may be found. Although the "hard times" require that every one should practice economy, still, we believe, there is a brotherhood in human nature that will be vindicated by our citizens, in the liberal support of such an association as we have shadowed forth in the above remarks.

FRANKLIN LYCEUM.—A few young men of the town have organized a Debating Society, under the above title, and hold their meetings every Thursday evening in the house of Mr. JOHN CORNMAN, in Louther street. These associations are highly useful in developing the minds of young men, and acquiring ease and facility in public speaking. The members of this society wish to increase their numbers. We advise our young men to avail themselves of the privilege and join. Application for membership can be made at the room on the night of meeting.

SCHOOL BOARD.—The Board of School Directors, at their last meeting, appointed C. P. HUMERICH, Esq., a Director for the unexpired term of John G Williams, resigned.

Mr. Humerich is a young attorney, of fine literary acquirements, devoted to the cause of education, and will make a very efficient member of the Board.

COURSE OF LECTURES.—We learn that the Trustees of the EMORY M. E. CHURCH, have made arrangements to have a course of Lectures delivered this winter, for the benefit of the Church.

Several distinguished lecturers have been engaged for the course, which will commence next month.

2-40 AGAIN ON THE TRACK.—George Hendel, has bought out the Livery stable of Mr. Nonemacher, go and look at his stock.

☞ Our courts are still in session we shall give a full account of the proceedings in our next.

Our Book Table.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The December number of this beautiful Magazine is on our table, containing three steel plates, a colored fashion plate, and a very great variety of engraved patterns for embroidering, crochet work, &c. The literary department is as well sustained as usual; the whole work forming one of the most acceptable presents that a gentleman could make to a lady. Now is the time to subscribe for the new volume, which commences with the January number.

Terms, $3 00 a year, or we will furnish the Lady's Book and the Herald together, one year for $4 00. There is an inducement, send in your names.

GRAHAM'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for December has been received. We have so often spoken of the excellence of this popular Magazine, that the best thing we can say in relation to the present number is, that it fully equals any that have preceded it. The contents embrace a large amount of useful and interesting reading from a corps of the best Magazine writers of the day, and the editor, in his "Easy Talk," is as brilliant and amusing as ever. The January number will commence the new volume for 1858, and the attractive features which have given so much character to "Graham" will be continued through the year.

THE KING'S LOVE, an original story by Jos. J. Reed, and original Poem, by George H. Boker, Esq., an a Domestic Story, by Mrs. C. B. Hirst, will be commenced in the January number.

Terms, one copy one year $3,00 or three copies for $6,00. Single copies 25 cents, for sale at Piper's.

Letter from a well known Physician.

HAVERHILL, MASS., June 1, 1856.

S. W. FOWLE & Co.,—*Gentlemen*:—While suffering from Dyspepsia some years since, and trying almost every thing for its removal without any benefit, I was accidentally led to make use of the "*Oxygenated Bitters*," and after a short trial of them, found my health improving and in time *my disease radically removed*. Since then I have used them in my practise, and generally with good success. I know of no medicine so well adapted to the cure of Dyspepsia, in many of its aggravated forms.—I have seen the most stubborn cases which had resisted almost all the preparations commonly used for Indigestion, yield as by magic upon the administration of a few doses of these Bitters. Such results have increased my confidence in their medicinal powers, and strengthen my convictions of their superiority over all other instrumentalities in the treatment of the complaints for which they are recommended.

I would certainly advise those troubled with Dyspepsia, to use the Bitters, and I am confident all who do so, will reap great benefit if there is nothing to contra-indicate their use.

A. R. PORTER, M. D.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

The St. Louis papers of the 11th inst., furnish the following particulars of the latest news from Utah, briefly mentioned two or three days ago in our telegraphic column. A portion of it is important as confirming previous reports of the hostile disposition of the Mormons towards the United States forces which have been despatched to their territory:—

From the St. Louis Democrat.

A friend has permitted us to publish the following extract from a private letter, dated Fort Laramie, October 22, 1857:

"An express from the army on Haws' Fork reports that the Mormons have destroyed three Government trains, (burnt them up) Brigham Young informed Col. Alexander, by express, that he must not advance further into the Territory. Col. Johnston is collecting the trains altogether at the South Pass to escort them in. The 2d dragoons will be here to-morrow."

From the St. Louis Republican.

Highly important intelligence has just been received at Fort Leavenworth, by express from Fort Laramie, with advices of October 22d. Lieut. Col. Cooke's command of 2d dragoons were four miles this side, and had encountered a snow storm five days previously. Col. Albert S. Johnston was last heard from, two hundred and thirty miles beyond Fort Laramie, and snow was seven inches deep one hundred miles this side of where the express left him. Owing to the slim supply of corn and entire absence of grass, the teams of the entire command and the horses of the 2d dragoons were failing rapidly.

News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three government trains, (seventy five wagons) near Green river ninety miles behind Col. Alexander's command, (10th infantry.) which constituted the vanguard of the army. It was rumored that the 10th and 5th infantry and the batteries of artillery would go over and take possession of a Mormon village on Bear river for winter quarters. It is said that the dragoons had a month's supply of corn, a half allowance, and not a particle of grass. With snow on the ground at that, it seems like madness for them to proceed beyond Laramie; certainly such a step could only be justified in view of the prospect of actual hostilities this winter, of which no one at the distance can judge.

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers have received advices from Tampico to November 1st.

The Prisma mentions a report current at Tampico that Gen. Parrodi had pronounced at St. Luis in favor of the dictatorship of Comonfort, but places no faith in its correctness.

Othon, one of the leaders of the late San Luis rebellion, had left Guanajuato *en route* for San Luis, in custody of the officers of the law.

The building, books and other properties of the University of Mexico, suppressed by the government, has been set apart for the formation of a national library.

A government decree has been issued conferring rewards on the defenders of Puebla in the late insurrection.

The hostility of the clergy to the present government of Mexico continues to be exhibited occasionally in individual cases. Some time ago the church refused the burial rites to a man of distinction in Puebla, and closed the doors of the cemetery against his corpse, because he had sworn to the constitution and been rather prominent in support of the confiscation policy. For similar reasons a priest recently refused to celebrate the nuptials of a citizen of Tamaulipas. In the former case an indignant populace broke open the cemetery and had the man interred, but in what manner the candidate for matrimony found a remedy is not stated.

On the second of September a band of 200 guerrillas or robbers entered and sacked the town of Avino, in the State of Durango, flying upon the population and committing horrible outrages. Another band attacked the town of Amatlan de Canas, in the State of Jarisco, robbing all the principal houses except that of the curate, and committing a number of assassinations and other outrages. The inhabitants rallied and pursued the robbers. A battle ensued, and the latter were defeated with the loss of fifteen of their number.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—We learn from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that Governor Pollock has appointed James F. Hall of Centre Co. Eli Slifer of Union Co. and Jacob C. Bomberger of Dauphin Co Commissioners to investigate the condition of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

These commissioners have been appointed in pursuance of the requirements of the third section of the act of the 13th of October, 1857, entitled "An act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and for the relief of debtors," the President and a majority of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Bank having certified to the Governor under the oath of the President, their apprehension and belief that the Bank of Pennsylvania is in an unsafe condition. The commission, we learn will bear date on Tuesday, the 16th inst., on which day the persons appointed are expected to commence their arduous duties.

Movements of the troops—Burning of Three Government Trains by the Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Advices from Fort Laramie to Oct 22d, states that Col. Cook's command of 2d dragoons were four miles this side, and had encountered a snow storm five days previously Col. Johnson was last heard from 230 miles beyond Laramie. The snow was seven inches deep one hundred miles this side where the express left him, owing to the slim supply of corn and the entire absence of grass. The teams and dragoon horses are failing rapidly. News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three Government trains, consisting of 75 wagons near Green river,